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EMERGENCY PROJECT PAPER

ON AN

IDA CREDIT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 25.3 MILLION
(US\$40 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

FOR AN

EMERGENCY REPATRIATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OF MIGRANT
WORKERS PROJECT

April 19, 2011

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective March 23, 2011)

Currency Unit	=	Taka
US\$1	=	72.7
US\$1.6	=	SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association
BMET	Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPAR	Country Procurement Assessment Report
DFID	UK Department for International Development
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ERL	Emergency Recover Loan
FM	Financial Management
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GoJ	Government of Japan
IDA	International Development Agency
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
IOM	International Organization of Migration
JSDF	Japanese Social Development Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MNA	Middle East and North Africa
MEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPCS	Operation Policy and Country Services
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIU	Project Information Unit
PKSF	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation
RMG	Ready Made Garments
SAR	South Asia Region
SBD	Standard Bidding Documents
SPEMP	Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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BANGLADESH
Emergency Repatriation and Livelihood Restoration of Migrant Workers

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BANGLADESH
Emergency Repatriation and Livelihood Restoration of Migrant Workers

PROJECT PAPER

SOUTH ASIA
SASDU

Date: April 19, 2011	Team Leader: Bernice K. Van Bronkhorst
Country Director: Ellen A. Goldstein	Sectors: Other social services (100%)
Sector Manager/Director: John Henry Stein	Themes: Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (50%); Social safety nets (50%)
Project ID: P126263	Environmental category: Not Required
Lending Instrument: Emergency Recovery Loan	Joint IFC:
	Joint Level:

Project Financing Data

[] Loan [X] Credit [] Grant [] Guarantee [] Other:

For Loans/Credits/Others:

Total Bank financing (US\$m.): 40.00

Proposed terms:

Financing Plan (US\$m)

Source	Local	Foreign	Total
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	4.60	0.00	4.60
International Development Association (IDA)	27.00	13.00	40.00
IOM		29.50	29.50
Total:	31.60	42.50	74.10

Borrower:

People's Republic of Bangladesh

Responsible Agency:

Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

Estimated disbursements (Bank FY/US\$m)

FY	11	12						
Annual	20	20						
Cumulative	20	40						

Project implementation period: Start May 15, 2011 End: May 15, 2012

Expected effectiveness date: May 15, 2011

Expected closing date: June 30, 2012

Does the project require any exceptions from Bank policies?

Ref. Section Appraisal of Project Activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Have these been approved by Bank management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the project include any critical risks rated “substantial” or “high”?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Ref. Section Project Risks and Mitigating Measures	
Project development objective Ref. Section Bank Response The Project Development Objective is to support the People’s Republic of Bangladesh to: (i) repatriate its migrant workers, who have fled the ongoing conflict in Libya (“the emergency”), from refugee camps in neighboring countries in a timely manner; and (ii) provide a one-time cash grant as a transitional safety net measure to help them meet immediate basic needs and commence the process of livelihood restoration.	
Project description [<i>one-sentence summary of each component</i>] Ref. Section Bank Response To achieve the project development objectives, the project is divided into two components: Component 1: <i>Repatriation activities</i> (airlift); Component 2: <i>Transitional Assistance</i> , consisting of a <i>one-time cash-grant</i> , following arrival in Bangladesh, as a short-term safety net measure to support initial livelihood restoration. Expected outcomes include: Up to 30,000 migrant workers safely repatriated to Bangladesh; the basic needs of up to 34,000 in the period immediately following repatriation have been met.	
Which safeguard policies are triggered, if any? Ref. Section Appraisal of Project Activities None of the proposed activities will trigger any of the Bank’s safeguard policies.	

A. Introduction

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide an International Development Association (IDA) credit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh in the form of an emergency recovery credit, pursuant to OP 8.00, in an amount equivalent to US\$40 million, to assist in the financing of the repatriation and initial reintegration/livelihood restoration of Bangladeshi migrant workers displaced by the conflict in Libya.

2. The proposed credit would contribute to financing the costs associated with the repatriation and commencement of restoration of livelihoods of Bangladeshi migrant workers who have fled Libya due to the severe deterioration of the security situation in the country. Close to 400,000 foreign workers from various countries have fled Libya, as of April 13, 2011, many of them without the means to return to their home countries by themselves. Relief efforts in the camps in neighboring Tunisia and Egypt are mostly provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent (IFRC), while the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been the lead agency in organizing the repatriations in close coordination with UNHCR on the ground. With the aid of the IOM, close to 30,000 Bangladeshis have been repatriated by April 13, 2011¹. An estimated 35,000 to 45,000 migrant workers from Bangladesh still remain in Libya², and as of April 13, around 1,000 were still in camps such as in Ra's Ajdir on the Tunisian-Libyan border awaiting repatriation. There is a continuing, but modest, daily inflow of new refugees. However, given the ongoing military action in Libya, a further surge of refugees could be expected.

3. While IOM has managed to bring back most of the previously stranded workers to Bangladesh, it lacks sufficient resources to cover the expenditure of already arranged returns. IOM is able to fund from donor resources about 65% of the cost of air travel and all of the related repatriations costs of an estimated 30,000 Bangladeshi returnees. The Government of Bangladesh has formally requested the World Bank to provide IDA assistance to cover the remaining costs of the repatriation and initial livelihood restoration of the affected migrant workers. The IOM has agreed to continue with the repatriations without interruption on the basis of the understanding that it will be partially reimbursed by the Government of Bangladesh after the effectiveness of the IDA credit. This paper proposes one hundred percent retroactive financing to enable the reimbursement of repatriation expenditures incurred on or after February 28, 2011 (i.e. the beginning of the IOM operation).

4. The proposed project would thus help respond to this crisis situation by supporting the Government of Bangladesh to: (i) repatriate its migrant workers who have fled the ongoing conflict in Libya ("the emergency"), from refugee camps in neighboring countries in a timely manner; and (ii) provide a one-time cash-grant as a safety net measure to help them meet immediate basic needs and commence the process of livelihood restoration. The expected outcomes of this project are: (i) the contribution to the successful repatriation of up to 30,000 migrant workers; and (ii) the distribution of a cash support grant to up to 34,000 repatriated migrant workers (to include both IOM-assisted and non IOM-assisted returnees).

¹ An estimated additional 3-4,000 have been repatriated to Bangladesh by other means.

² The official number from the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) in Bangladesh, of Bangladeshi migrant workers in Libya before the crisis started was 63,000. According to IOM, this number is underestimated and is more likely to be between 70,000 and 80,000.

5. The World Bank, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and IOM have been coordinating closely. Donor countries have responded to the global appeal launched by IOM to support the initial repatriation activities organized by IOM. Donor trust funds are also being mobilized in parallel to assist medium-term livelihood restoration activities. It has been agreed that an existing JSDF grant would reallocate part of the grant to support the new group of beneficiaries formed by the returnees. In parallel, submission has been initiated for a JSDF project (of up to US\$3m) covering additional activities, which is subject to approval by the Government of Japan (GoJ). Financing from other donors and trust funds is also being sought.

B. Emergency Challenge: Context, Strategy and Rationale for the Project

6. Libya has been a host-country for many migrant workers from South Asia, East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and other countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Since the violence broke out in Libya mid-February 2011, many of these workers have fled their residences and job sites for security reasons, and are seeking to leave Libya and return to their homelands. The majority of these workers are poor, and many have lost their possessions during the trek to the border³. As such, many are not able to arrange or pay for their own transportation back to their countries of origin. While some countries have been able to arrange for the evacuation of their citizens from Libya, other countries such as Bangladesh have found this more challenging. Furthermore, the lack of facilities at border camps and worsening overcrowding in the early weeks of the crisis created a very serious situation requiring humanitarian support by the international community.

7. Before the crisis started, the total official number of immigrants in Libya in 2010 was estimated at 683,000⁴. It is likely that this number underestimates the actual stock which some put as high as 2.5 million. According to IOM and UNHCR, about 110,000 people of South Asian origin were working in Libya prior to the crisis: Approximately 70,000 Bangladeshis; 18,000 Pakistanis; 18,000 Indians; 2,000 Nepalis; and 1,200 Sri Lankans. The number of people in need of evacuation from the Libya/Tunisia border, from the Libya/Egypt border, from inside Libya, or from temporary third-country locations, changes constantly, and citizens from South Asian countries account for a particularly large share. Given the recent escalation of the conflict in Libya, a second surge of refugees is highly probable.

8. While the GoB seeks to guarantee the civil protection of Bangladeshi workers through their repatriation, it also intends to provide some support for their reintegration and livelihood restoration. Bangladesh recorded remarkable social and economic progress since the 1990s and achieved steady economic growth of 5 to 6 percent annually during the last decade. Labor migration and remittances associated with it has been one of two main pillars of economic growth and poverty reduction. Flexible deployment and skill development of the labor force remains a lynchpin for accelerating growth in the future.

³ Due to robbery and theft along the route to the border.

⁴ *Migration and Remittances Factbook*, 2011.

9. According to recent World Bank research⁵, overseas migration conveys substantial benefits to families as measured by household consumption, use of modern agricultural inputs, and level of household savings. In 2008, around 5.8 million workers were employed overseas; remittance flows amounted to around 10% of GDP. Bangladesh is now among the top ten remittance-receiving countries globally. Almost two-thirds of Bangladesh's remittances originate from the Middle East and North Africa, followed by the United States. Returns to overseas employment are relatively high because of wage differentials even after adjusting for differences in cost of living. As a result, migrants are able to finance not only essential current consumption but also investments that contribute to permanent income gains for household members who remain at home inside Bangladesh. This has contributed to a steady decline in the poverty rate.

10. The recent crisis in Libya presents a significant shock to the income of Bangladeshi migrants and their families. Of the estimated 70-80,000 Bangladeshis working in Libya, around 34,000 have returned home since the outbreak of the crisis. They are mostly unskilled and semi-skilled workers who support their poor families. For those who have only recently migrated, this crisis is threatening livelihoods not only because of the loss of income to support their families and themselves, but also because of the potential increase in debts as the situation renders them unable to repay outstanding balances.

11. Migrant workers are generally recruited by private recruitment firms who supply labor to businesses under an explicit time-bound contract. Typically, the upfront cost of securing employment abroad is high. For the poor the burden of financing agent fees, air fare, visa fees and other costs can be considerable. A majority of migrants borrow at high interest rates or sell productive assets such as land to migrate. Most migrants manage to recoup the initial costs of migration subject to the length of their stay. According to an IOM 2009 survey, the average Bangladeshi pays about US\$3,150 to migrate to the Middle East and North Africa, covering costs of travel and other service charges imposed by intermediaries. The average earnings per year are about US\$3,690, or about US\$22,100 in total for an average stay of six years. Sixty percent of the total income earned is generally remitted back. About one-third of the remainder must be used to service debt, most heavily within the first two or three years of the stay. Newspaper reports document systematic malpractice on the part of recruiting agencies. Besides charging abnormally high processing fees, a number of these agencies have provided false information to aspirant migrant workers regarding their job contract, wages, tenure, and benefits.

12. The GoB is facing the same logistical difficulties to repatriate the workers as other governments. However, unlike many of them, it is facing a particularly large number of migrant workers to be repatriated at once, with high costs of long-haul flights. While there have been some repatriations carried out through the national carrier Biman, the GoB has so far extensively relied on external resources: UNHCR, IFRC and several NGOs for basic assistance on the ground (water, medical and other vital services provision) and mostly on IOM for actual repatriation operations. IOM's activities have been partly financed by the international

⁵ Sharma and Zaman (2009). "Who migrates overseas and is it worth their while? An assessment of household survey data from Bangladesh." *Journal of Developing Areas* forthcoming (Policy Research Working Paper 5018)

community⁶. To avoid disruptions in repatriation, IOM has continued operations even as financial resources have been exhausted and bills have mounted. Based on their current repatriation activities, IOM estimates the average cost of repatriating a Bangladeshi worker from Libya at US\$1,500⁷, of which US\$1,260 is air fare and the rest for assistance in the transit camps and overhead charges. This amount does not include reintegration costs once in Bangladesh. The GoB plans to use the proposed IDA credit to reimburse and continue repatriation activities without any disruption, and to provide US\$775 for a one-time cash grant per returnee to enable them to meet immediate basic needs and partial reintegration expenses. This is the equivalent of about two and half months of the average salary earned by migrant workers in the Middle East and North Africa. The GoB also intends to support medium-term job placement/training and self-employment through an ongoing Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF) grant, and potential additional financing from JSDF and other bilateral or multilateral donors.

C. Bank Response: The Project

Project Development Objective

13. The Project Development Objective is to support the People’s Republic of Bangladesh to: (i) repatriate its migrant workers, who have fled the ongoing conflict in Libya (“the emergency”), from refugee camps in neighboring countries in a timely manner; and (ii) provide a one-time cash grant as a transitional safety net measure to help them meet immediate basic needs and commence the process of livelihood restoration.

Instrument Choice

The Bank team considered different options for financing this emergency operation, including the possibility of direct budget support, and a Bank-executed Project Advance to directly contract IOM. The most efficient instrument for this emergency credit was considered an Emergency Recovery Loan. Additional financing will be provided by the GoB, as well as Bank-administered trust fund grants.

Summary of Project Components

To achieve the project development objective, the project is divided into two components:

Component 1: Repatriation of migrant workers to their home country (US\$ 12.6 million)

14. This component will finance the cost of airfare of 10,000 returnees or the equivalent of one third of the travel costs associated with the repatriation of about 30,000 migrant Bangladeshi workers from camps in Tunisia and Egypt to Bangladesh. The other two thirds will be covered by donor contributions to IOM.

⁶ Since the onset of the Libya refugee crisis, IOM has made two Global Flash Appeals for a total of US\$159 million. As of April 18, it has received pledged support from donors for about US\$62 million, or less than half of the needed total. These resources are not specifically earmarked for Bangladesh, but need to cover returnees from a wide variety of countries.

⁷ All inclusive of the per pax cost of assistance on the ground, the air chartered transportation (\$1,260), staff and office cost, etc.

Component 2: Transitional Assistance (US\$26.5 million)

15. Under this component, the IOM will: i) set up the basic administrative elements of an efficient cash transfer system including the design and implementation of a public information campaign (in coordination with the GoB); and ii) distribute a one-time cash allowance of US\$775 per person to up to 34,000 Bangladeshi returnees from Libya or the “eligible beneficiaries” as per the operational procedure agreed by the Government of Bangladesh with the Bank. The purpose of this allowance is to cover immediate needs and partial expenses associated with their reintegration and commence the process of livelihood restoration. Given that a majority of the beneficiaries have already returned, the implementing agency will ensure an adequate public information campaign to inform returnees regarding their eligibility for this cash allowance.

16. In parallel, further medium-term labor market reinsertion of migrant workers at home and abroad will be supported through trust fund resources. These activities will utilize US\$ 2.7 million through an ongoing JSDF grant and an additional US\$ 3 million to be sought from the JSDF. The detailed design is still under discussion. It would offer a menu of options for those workers who require further assistance for livelihood restoration activities. These would focus on both improving employability at home and facilitating migration abroad and could include: (i) self-employment via microenterprise loan with a focus on strengthening non-financial support services such as skill training, and market access; (ii) employment in the Ready Made Garments (RMG) industry via training and skills matching; (iii) safe migration services provided through community based organizations to improve conditions for migration by addressing information needs, providing necessary skills training, and helping to make the migration process more transparent and safe; and (iv) subsidized financing for further migration via select time-bound subsidies. This would involve selecting applicants from returning workers from Libya, particularly those who have returned after less than two years of stay, to be placed on a priority list for placement in other overseas markets.

Eligibility for Processing under OP/BP 8.0

17. This project is an Emergency Recovery Loan (ERL) that will be processed under Operational Policy/Bank Procedures 8.00 in response to the outbreak of the conflict in Libya and the resulting refugee crisis in February 2011. OP/BP 8.00 sets out the Bank’s policy on rapid response to crises and emergencies, including its policy as regards the financing of relief activities. The *Legal Opinion on Peace-Building, Security and Relief Issues under the Bank’s Policy Framework for Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies*, dated March 22, 2007 (“Legal Opinion”), expands on the pronouncements of OP 8.00 and explains the conditions under which the Bank can finance activities of a relief nature.

18. **Legal and Policy Basis.** OP 8.00 states, and the Legal Opinion reiterates, that, in response to a member country’s request, the Bank may support, in partnership with other donors, an integrated emergency recovery program that includes activities in areas outside its traditional core competencies, such as relief. OP 8.00, according to the Legal Opinion, also reflects the position that a continuum exists between relief and recovery stages in emergency responses; and the Bank may provide assistance in support of, *inter alia*, the establishment and/or preservation

of human, institutional and/or social capital, including the economic reintegration of vulnerable groups. OP 8.00 clarifies that activities that are part of a government's transitional safety net program, including reintegration packages extended to vulnerable groups, would be eligible for financing. The workers' repatriation is part of a continuum leading to their reintegration and restoration of their livelihood, so the Bank may finance the costs of repatriation/transport. Under the proposed operation, the migrant workers, after arriving in Dhaka, would receive cash grants to help them reintegrate and commence the process of livelihood restoration. As part of a government's transitional safety net program, reintegration packages extended to vulnerable groups such as this one are eligible for Bank financing.

Consistency with Country Strategy (CAS or ISN)

19. The Bangladesh CAS (FY11-14) supports efforts to continue the enormous social gains and poverty reduction Bangladesh has managed to achieve in recent years. Given the important contribution migrant workers make by their remittances in reducing their families' poverty and thereby in supporting economic growth in Bangladesh, this emergency operation contributes to a core priority of the Bangladesh CAS. The grants provided for the restoration of their livelihoods when returning to their home country, will further mitigate the potential of beneficiaries' families falling back into poverty.

Expected Outcomes

Expected outcomes include: about 30,000 migrant workers safely repatriated to Bangladesh; the basic needs of up to 34,000 in the period immediately following repatriation have been met.

Appraisal of Project Activities

20. Human/social rights and beneficiaries. The project will help the GoB provide immediate assistance to Bangladeshi workers by financing the repatriation costs of returnees and assist in their reintegration with an immediate cash allowance. In parallel, livelihood restoration activities will be conducted with the support of trust funds, to improve employability at home and facilitate safe migration abroad for work.

21. Logistics and technical aspects. The repatriation operations started on February 28, 2011, and are run by UNHCR (transit camps) and IOM (repatriations). This is partially financed by the international community with donations from the global appeal (not earmarked for Bangladesh only). IOM has been effectively using both chartered and commercial flights, with a capacity of approximately 300-450 passengers, to repatriate workers from various locations in a short amount of time. The logistics and technical capacities of IOM in the repatriation activities have proven to be efficient.

22. Institutional and financial management arrangements. The Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) in the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MEWOE) will serve as implementing agency for the proposed project. It is engaged in human resources development and deals with migration processes, including looking after the welfare of Bangladeshi workers abroad. BMET, on behalf of the MEWOE, will be the implementing agency for both component 1 and 2. A Designated Account will be opened in BDT

in a commercial bank or financial institution acceptable to IDA and BMET/MEWOE will ***contract directly with IOM*** to implement the repatriation and cash transfer activities on the ground.

23. Retroactive financing. Given the urgency of the activities, expenditures occurring on or after February 28, 2011 shall be eligible for up to 100 percent retroactive financing of the total amount of the proposed project. Eligible expenditures must be in compliance with the World Bank's policies and procedures.

24. Procurement arrangements. Given the exceptional circumstances, the main contract will be a single-source contract between the GoB and IOM. The simplified procurement plan for the IDA credit only has this one contract, and the procurement risk is considered low.

25. Environmental safeguards. The proposed project is classified as Environmental Category C. No adverse environmental impacts have been identified and no further Environmental assessment action is required.

26. Social safeguards. The project is not expected to have any significant adverse or irreversible social impacts. The project will support and ensure only voluntary repatriation of stranded Bangladeshis. Therefore it will not trigger OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement as clarified in the OP: "The essential criteria for the application of the policy are (a) the resettlement being involuntary; (b) the project being location specific; and (c) the taking of land or restriction of access being for a Bank-financed investment. The policy does not apply when these criteria are not met". In addition, OP 4.12 Natural Disasters, War, or Civil Strife (endnote 6) states that "this policy does not cover refugees from natural disasters, war, or civil strife (see OP/BP 8.00, Emergency Recovery Assistance)." The project will not trigger land acquisition or displacement of communities. Finally, the project is also not expected to trigger OP 4.10 Indigenous People as no significant/specific impacts on indigenous people are expected to result from the project.

27. Component 1 of the project will rely on the operating procedures of the IOM (implementing agency) for repatriation. The Bank team has reviewed the IOM procedures and found them to be in line with the Bank's safeguard policies and procedures. Given that the IOM is a UN affiliated agency, it operates under UN guidelines for voluntary repatriation and reintegration. For the purpose of component 1 of this project, UN protocols will apply.

28. Lessons learned and reflected in the project design. The proposed project design takes into account lessons learned from the World Bank's experience with emergency response operations and from previous operations in Bangladesh.

- **Strong coordination with the international donor community and with the Client:** The World Bank has consulted and been consulted early on by the UN agencies, the multilateral and bilateral donors, and the humanitarian organizations. This has been done in order to identify the urgent needs and financing gap. As the situation in Libya and in the camps is changing constantly, continuous coordination has been taking place between the World Bank, IOM, and the GoB as well as the international donor community.

- **Simplified objectives and clear scope of activities:** the proposed project consists of two very simple components with clearly defined activities. In terms of targeting, beneficiaries are a clearly identified group. The repatriation logistics will be handled through a single contract between GoB and IOM.
- **Capacity and involvement of the Implementing agency:** After close consultation with the GoB, it has been agreed that the implementing agency for both Components 1 and 2 will be BMET under MEWOE. BMET has expressed strong interest in taking the lead on the proposed project, which directly falls under BMET/MEWOE's mandate of human resources development, migration process, including looking after the welfare of Bangladeshi migrant workers. In terms of financial management and disbursement capacity, BMET does not have the adequate competences. It is currently helped by the Directorate of Technical Education (DTE under MEWOE as well) for other ongoing projects under its responsibility. For the proposed project, BMET will hire with separate trust fund resources, a financial management specialist experienced in IDA procedures to handle the financial management and disbursement activities.

29. Retroactive financing and single-source contract with IOM. Given the emergency context and urgency of the operation, allowing 100% retroactive financing, as an exception to the limit set out in OP 8.00, para. 7(d) is the best way to enable the GoB to provide partial reimbursement to IOM for their incurred costs. It also allowed the IOM to continue with the repatriations of Bangladeshi nationals on a 'good faith' basis. This was critical to avoid disruption in the emergency repatriation activities and has been approved by the Acting Regional Vice President in consultation with the Vice President, OPCS, as required under OP 6.00. A direct contract with IOM has been identified as the most effective procurement method for repatriation and has been cleared by OPRC. This complies with IDA's procurement guidelines (January 2011) as IOM is uniquely qualified and the largest international organization for migration issues, with a long history of emergency repatriations and, through its ongoing operations, a proven capacity to successfully repatriate Bangladeshi migrant workers from Libya. They also have shown to be a leading agency in assisting reintegration and livelihood restoration activities. Furthermore, IOM's overhead charges are low due to their not-for-profit status and their cost figures for repatriation of Bangladeshi workers are reasonable. The proposed IDA credit will only finance one third of the costs for the airfares of about 30,000 returnees. The remaining costs are shared between IOM the international donor community and the GoB.

D. Implementation Arrangements and Financing Plan

30. Implementing Agency and institutional arrangements. The proposed project will have one implementing agency: the *Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET)* attached to the *Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MEWOE)*. BMET will contract with IOM for Components 1 and 2.

31. Project costs and financing plan. The project will be financed by US\$ 40 million IDA credit. The total cost is estimated at US\$ 74.1 million. For Component 1, it has been agreed that for about 30,000 Bangladeshi workers to be repatriated, one third of the cost of the air fares for IOM will be financed by the GoB using the IDA credit; the other two thirds, as well as the cost of assistance in the transit camps, will be financed by IOM and other donors or organizations. For Component 2, it has been agreed that all (cash transfers for immediate support) will be

financed by the GoB using the IDA credit. US\$150,000 will be specified in the contract with IOM for the public information campaign and other administrative costs.

32. Table. Project costs in US\$ million, and financing plan per component

	Total	IDA	IOM	GoB/Biman
Component 1: Repatriation Costs	46.7	12.6	29.5	4.6
Component 2: Reintegration costs	26.5	26.5		
Contingency	0.9	0.9		
TOTAL COST (US\$ m)	74.1	40.0	29.5	4.6

Financial management and disbursement.

33. Fund Flow and Disbursement Arrangement. The disbursement methods that may be used under the IDA financing would include Reimbursement, Advance and Direct Payment. Reimbursement / Direct Payment is likely to be used mainly in claiming the cost of repatriation. The minimum value of application for Reimbursement / Direct Payment would be BDT 70 million. A Designated Account may be opened in BDT in a commercial bank or financial institution to facilitate quick disbursement of cash allowances if needed. The ceiling for the Designated Account would be BDT 450 million. A spreadsheet-supported Manual Accounting System will be used for accounting and financial reporting for the financial transactions of the operation. Simplified, one page, Interim Un-audited Financial Reports (IUFRRs) will be submitted to IDA each quarter, not later than 30 days from the end of a quarter, providing only the source and use of funds. This format will be agreed between the Bank and Government of Bangladesh before the negotiations.

34. External Audit. The Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General will audit the semi-annual financial statements of the operation for the periods ending on June 30 and December 31. BMET will be responsible for preparation of the project financial statements. Audit will be undertaken in the project office, and audit for repatriation costs and cash allowances will be based on the documents submitted by IOM to the Government. The contract between the Government and IOM will include the provision of an audit of IOM's records by the Government of Bangladesh as related to activities under the contract; and the Bank will also reserve the right for the same. Audited Financial Statements will be submitted to IDA within three months from the end of each half year in June and December. The following audit reports will be monitored in the Audit Report Compliance System.

Implementing/ Coordinating Agency	Audit Type	Auditor	Deadline
BMET	Audit of Project's Semi-Annual Financial Statements (for component 1 and 2 of the project)	Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate under Comptroller & Auditor General	September 30 and March 31

As per Bank's Access to Information policy, the audit reports for the project shall be placed on the Bank's external website. There are no outstanding audit reports due from BMET nor any declared ineligible expenditures on Bank projects implemented by BMET.

Procurement

35. For Components 1 and 2 of the project, there will be only one contract covering the air-fare of about 10,000 Bangladeshi migrant workers from Libya, as well as cash allowance for up to 34,000 Bangladeshi returnees. The contract will have provisions for retroactively financing eligible expenditures already incurred by IOM in repatriating Bangladeshi returnees. Since IOM will be contracted directly by MEWOE/BMET and will be handling the tasks under the only contract within the proposed project financed by IDA, the procurement capacity of either MEWOE or BMET has no impact on project implementation. From a contract management perspective regarding payment for airfare and cash allowance to IOM, certain risk mitigation measures such as submission of specific relevant documentary evidences are put in place in the payment conditions of the contract. The procurement arrangements and a simplified procurement plan are described in as Annex 5 to this document.

36. **Single Source Contract:** The only effective partnership that operates humanitarian repatriation at present is UNHCR/IOM. While UNHCR organizes the arrival and provides basic services at the camps with support from different NGOs, IOM has focused on repatriation from the camps to home countries. The option of contracting directly with IOM has been identified as the most cost-efficient solution.

37. **Bank supervision.** The Bank team is relying on the UNHCR/IOM protocol and procedures which have been reviewed by the relevant safeguards staff to meet Bank requirements for activities occurring outside of Bangladesh. Once the workers arrive in Bangladesh, Bank supervision will be carried out by members from the team. Supervision of some flights arriving in Dhaka has already started. Supervision activities will particularly look at fiduciary aspects of the cash grants.

38. **Closing date** of the proposed project is planned for June 30, 2012 (end of FY12). Repatriation of about 30,000 migrant workers is expected to be completed by mid-May 2011. Cash grants financed by the credit will be completed by June, 2012.

E. Project Risks and Mitigating Measures

39. **New surge of migrant workers seeking repatriation.** The GoB is looking at various sources of finance for the repatriation of Bangladeshi migrant workers – including this proposed IDA credit. IOM has issued an appeal for further donor funding, but as of now, insufficient funds have been pledged. Should the situation in Libya deteriorate further it is likely that the available funding will be insufficient to cover the costs of surge of additional required repatriations. While IOM's contract with the GoB will reflect this possibility and leaves a US\$0.9 million contingency for potential future repatriations, this may not be sufficient. To respond to this potential surge of repatriations there are three possible sources of additional funding: i) donor funding; ii) IDA may be reallocated from slow-disbursing projects in the portfolio; and iii)

additional IDA resources from the IDA16 emergency window. In addition, the system established under this emergency operation for repatriation and initial livelihood restoration will already be put in place. This will allow any further assistance to be implemented in a fast and effective way.

40. **Fiduciary aspects.** Despite BMET's strong capacity on the ground their financial management, procurement, and disbursement capacities, are inadequate to handle financial management and disbursement activities in compliance with the Bank's policies and guidelines. A financial management specialist experienced in IDA's financial management and disbursement procedures will be hired with funds from a TA trust fund. Fiduciary risk for the one-time cash grant as implemented by IOM for the IOM-assisted returnees is relatively low as identification of eligible beneficiaries is relatively straightforward and grants would be issued through a bank. For the non-IOM assisted returnees records are also available within the BMET and a strong system of internal controls will be designed, subject to the Bank's approval.

41. **Difficulties reaching all eligible beneficiaries for cash allowance.** A public information campaign will be organized by IOM and BMET to inform the returnees that they are eligible for the US\$775 cash allowance. The claimants will have to prove their identity (which will be matched to lists of returnees) and there will be a specific time window during which they can make their claim. It is uncertain how many of the eligible beneficiaries will successfully claim the cash allowance.

F. Terms and Conditions for Project Financing

42. The proposed project will be an IDA credit operation with standard IDA terms for Bangladesh.

Credit conditions and covenants

43. Prior to negotiations: None

44. Conditions for Board presentation: None

45. Conditions for effectiveness: The IOM contract has been executed on behalf of the Recipient and IOM.

46. Condition for disbursement: No withdrawal shall be made under Category (2) (Transitional Assistance Grants) until the Transitional Assistance Guidelines have been prepared and submitted to the Association, in form and substance satisfactory to the Recipient and the Association.

Annex 1: Detailed Description of Project Components

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

The proposed project consists of two components:

Component 1: Repatriation of migrant workers to their home country (US\$ 12.6 Million)

1. This component will finance the cost of airfare of 10,000 returnees or the equivalent of one third of the travel costs associated with the repatriation of about 30,000 migrant Bangladeshi workers from camps in Tunisia and Egypt to Bangladesh. The other two thirds will be covered by donor contributions to IOM. The activities of this component will include: (i) transport, and (iii) post-arrival handling. The proposed IDA credit will finance one third of the cost of airfare, and contributions from other donors will cover the remaining costs.
2. The *Pre-departure* phase is financed and implemented by UNHCR/IOM and includes the identification of migrant workers from Bangladesh among the numbers of migrant workers exiting Libya on the border. This first screening process is followed by an evaluation of whether the workers actually want to repatriate home. If this is the case, the workers are transferred by bus to the camps, where their repatriation process is organized. Upon arrival in the camps, their eligibility and actual willingness to return to their home countries is double-checked by camp IOM staff. On-site consular services are organized by IOM, especially for those workers who have no documents to identify themselves. The services also assist with the issuance of emergency travel documentation for the workers to return home.
3. *Transport*: after processing the initial steps under the pre-departure phase, beneficiaries are checked for their fitness to travel and if cleared, the airlift will be organized. This includes transport from the camps to the airport and the actual airlift to return to the home country. For this purpose, IOM has organized chartered flights. Safety of the transfer services is assured.
4. *Post-arrival*: IOM is charged with gathering contact details of the safely repatriated workers.

Component 2: Transitional Assistance - One-time cash-grant (US\$26.5 Million)

5. Under this component, IOM will: i) set up the administrative elements of a basic cash transfer system and organize a public information campaign in collaboration with the GoB (US\$ 150,000); and ii) help GoB to organize the distribution of a one-time cash grant of US\$775 per person to up to 34,000 Bangladeshi returnees or the “eligible beneficiaries.”(US\$ 26,350,000). The purpose of this allowance is to cover immediate basic needs and partial expenses associated with the initial restoration of their livelihoods. This is equivalent to about two and half months of the average migrant worker’s pay in the Middle East and North Africa.
6. IOM will help GoB set up the administrative elements of a basic cash transfer system that includes (i) an outreach effort to ensure those who might be eligible know about program, its benefits, and how to apply, (ii) payment system (iii) monitoring system to provide feedback

on potential improvements in the execution of the cash payment, as well as fiduciary safeguards, and (iv) grievance and redress options to correct individual-specific errors. For example, given that a majority of the beneficiaries have already returned, the implementing agency will ensure an adequate public information campaign to inform returnees regarding their eligibility of this cash allowance. The cash payment will be made via a local disbursing bank that has branches or a network across the country. A list of all beneficiaries shall be placed on the website of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment and IOM for better transparency and accountability. The detailed operational procedures to identify and record payment of US\$775 to each beneficiary are still to be designed. Therefore, the design and the Bank's agreement of these operational procedures or guidelines will be a condition of disbursement for component 2.

Annex 2: Results Framework and Monitoring

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

Project Development Objective	PDO Indicators	Use of Outcome Monitoring
The Project Development Objective is to support the Recipient to: (i) repatriate its migrant workers, who have fled the ongoing conflict in Libya (“the emergency”), from refugee camps in neighboring countries in a timely manner; and (ii) provide a one-time cash grant as a safety net measure to help them meet immediate basic needs and commence the process of livelihood restoration.	1. Repatriated migrant workers who arrived safely at the airport in Dhaka (total number)	To assess effectiveness of the repatriation process.
	2. Repatriated migrant workers who received the one-time cash grant (number and % of total).	To assess whether immediate basic needs were covered.
Intermediate		
Intermediate Outcome for each Component	Outcome Indicators for Components	
<i>Component 1: Repatriation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant workers who seek to repatriate undergo repatriation process 	4. Percent of repatriated migrant workers who have proof of photo ID	To ensure facilitation of reintegration process.
<i>Component 2: Cash-Grant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant workers who arrive in home country receive one-time cash grant 	5. TV and newspaper advertisements have been launched to inform about cash grants and livelihood activities	To assess whether access to information about the cash grand has been provided widely
	6. Cash transfer system established through banks	To ensure facility for cash-grant payment in place

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

			Target Values			Data Collection and Reporting		
			Baseline	End of Project	June 2011	Dec. 2011	June 2012	Frequency of Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection
<p>Project Outcome Indicators: The Project Development Objective is to support the Recipient to: (i) repatriate its migrant workers fleeing the ongoing conflict in Libya (“the emergency”) from refugee camps in neighboring countries in a timely manner; and (ii) a one-time cash grant as a transitional safety net measure to help them meet immediate basic needs and commence the process of livelihood restoration.</p>								
1. Repatriated migrant workers who arrived safely at the airport in Dhaka (total number)	~29,800 (estimate already repatriated)	30,000	30,000	-	-	Weekly	Copy of official manifest of passengers or list of passengers	IOM
2. Repatriated migrant workers who received the one-time cash grant through bank transfer (number and % of total).	-	Unknown share			-	Weekly	Bank list of identified eligible beneficiaries and invoice of payment received	IOM/BMET
Component 1: Repatriation								
4. Percent of repatriated migrant workers who have proof of photo ID	Not available	100%	100%	-	-	Once	List of repatriated workers from Libya with proof of identify and address on the	IOM/BMET

							passenger lists	
Component 2: Reintegration								
5. TV and newspaper advertisements have been launched to inform about cash grants and livelihood activities	n/a	Proof of actual campaign launched and publication dates	Proof of actual campaign launched and publication dates	-	-	Once	Proof of actual campaign	IOM/BMET
6. Cash transfer system established through banks	-	System is in place and operational	System is in place and operational	-	-	Once	Proof of system in place and functioning	IOM/BMET

Annex 3: Summary of Estimated Project Costs

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

1. The project will be financed by \$US40 million IDA credit. Total cost is estimated at US \$72.5 million. For Component 1, it has been agreed that for up to 30,000 Bangladeshi workers to be repatriated, one third of the cost of the air fare will be financed by the GoB using the IDA credit; the remaining two thirds, as well as the cost associated to the assistance on the ground, will be financed by IOM and other donors or organization. For Component 2, it has been agreed that all cash transfers for both IOM and non IOM-assisted returnees (up to 34,000) will be financed by the GoB using the IDA credit.

2. **Table. Project costs in US\$ million, and financing plan per component**

	Total	IDA	IOM	GoB/Biman
Component 1: Repatriation Costs	46.7	12.6	29.5	4.6
Component 2: Cash Grant costs	26.5	26.5		
Contingency	0.9	0.9		
TOTAL COST (US\$ m)	74.1	40.0	29.5	4.6

Annex 4: Operational Risk Assessment Framework (ORAF)
BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

Project Development Objective(s)			
47. The PDO is to assist the GoB to (i) repatriate its migrant workers who have fled the ongoing conflict in Libya (“the emergency”), from refugee camps in neighboring countries in a timely manner; and (ii) provide a one-time cash grant as a transitional safety net measure to help them meet immediate basic needs commence livelihood restoration.			
PDO Level Results Indicators:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Repatriated migrant workers who arrived safely at the airport in Dhaka (total number)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Repatriated migrant workers who received the one-time cash grant (number and % of total)</td> </tr> </table>	1. Repatriated migrant workers who arrived safely at the airport in Dhaka (total number)	2. Repatriated migrant workers who received the one-time cash grant (number and % of total)
1. Repatriated migrant workers who arrived safely at the airport in Dhaka (total number)			
2. Repatriated migrant workers who received the one-time cash grant (number and % of total)			

Risk Category	Risk Rating	Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Timing for Mitigation: Prep/Impl. ⁸	
1. Project Stakeholder Risks					
1.1 Stakeholder	MI	a) The GoB is looking at various sources to finance the repatriation and reintegration of Bangladeshi migrant workers – including the IDA credit. IOM has issued an appeal for further donor funding, and bilateral and multilateral donors may yet provide additional grants. In case the financing gap is covered to a larger extent than expected by other donors, the GoB may not immediately need the full amount of the \$40million IDA credit. b) The proposed credit will be insufficient to cover the costs of a	a) OP8.00 Procedures have been triggered to respond to the emergency needs of the GoB. Project preparation has been accelerated. b) IOM’s contract with the GoB reflects this possibility and allows repatriation of about 30,000 migrant workers and leaves some contingency for potential future repatriations. In the event the needs were much larger, IDA along with the GoB and other donor	X	X

⁸ Please see paras. 14-16 of the guidance note for details on filing in timing for mitigation measures.

Risk Category	Risk Rating	Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Timing for Mitigation: Prep/Impl. ⁸	
		possibly large surge of additional future repatriations.	partners will explore possibilities for additional financing.		
3. Implementing Agency Risks (including FM & PR Risks)	MI	<p>BMET's implementation capacity is limited. Though, it is sufficiently staffed, it does not have adequate capacity to handle FM and disbursements.</p> <p>Component 2 of cash transfer particularly poses a risk of fraud and corruption.</p>	<p>TA-trust fund resources will support consultancy assistance to BMET for FM and disbursements. IOM, who has special skills, experience, and the governance system in relocation of refugees and migrant workers, will also be responsible for managing the cash grants through the banking system. Adoption of the operating procedures will be a condition of disbursement under Component 2.</p> <p>The IOM/GoB will also launch a communication campaign informing eligible migrant workers of their eligibility for the cash grants.</p>	X	X
4. Project Risks					
4.1 Design	MI	Though the project design is simple with only two components (repatriation and one-time cash grants as safety net measure), there is risk of delays in the preparation of a parallel medium-term livelihood restoration program	The Bank will continue to support the GoB efforts in preparing the medium term livelihood restoration program with possible support from JSDF and other sources, in order to help ensure that the medium term livelihood restoration program can start soon after the repatriation is complete.	X	X

Risk Category	Risk Rating	Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Timing for Mitigation: Prep/Impl. ⁸	
4.2 Social & Environmental	MI	<p>At the repatriation stage, there is risk that (i) workers could potentially be repatriated to Bangladesh against their will, and (ii) some workers may be repatriated even though not being eligible (e.g. they do not hold Bangladesh citizenship).</p> <p>There is risk that all eligible repatriated workers do not receive the reinsertion grants to which they are entitled.</p>	<p>Bank team has found the IOM/UNHCR protocols to be in line with Bank guidelines and policies.</p> <p>The Bank project team members from the Dhaka office will go from time to time to the arrivals hall in Dhaka airport to speak to the returnees.</p> <p>A communication campaign will be launched.</p>	X	X
4.3 Program and Donor		<p>Donor support in response to an appeal by the IOM has been important so far in repatriating the migrant workers affected by the Libya crisis to their home countries (not only Bangladesh) but there is need for continued donor support in particular if there were to be a surge in additional workers fleeing Libya because of the continuing crisis. As of now, there are some 35-45,000 Bangladeshis in Libya and if they were to decide to migrate, there will be an urgent need for additional financing.</p>	<p>The IOM has launched a new appeal for donor support.</p> <p>The Bank will continue to consult with the UNHCR, IOM and donor partners and GoB on the evolving situation and ways to help mobilize financing as needed for handling the second surge in the Bangladeshis to be repatriated and supported once they are back home (if the second surge were to materialize).</p>		X
4.4 Delivery Quality	MI	<p>There is risk that the preparation of a parallel medium term program dedicated to labor market reinsertion is delayed.</p> <p>There is also a risk of insufficient</p>	<p>The Bank will continue to support GoB efforts in preparing the medium term livelihood restoration program with possible support from JSDF and other sources, in</p>	X	X

Risk Category	Risk Rating	Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Timing for Mitigation: Prep/Impl. ⁸	
		financing to undertake livelihood restoration activities that would help make the reintegration of the repatriated workers sustainable.	order to help ensure that this program can start soon.		

Final Decision Meeting Rating:

Decision Chair	Risk Rating: Preparation	Risk Rating: Implementation	Date	Comments
Overall Risk	MI	MI	3/28/2011	The rating of Medium-I for preparation is associated with the strong commitment of the GoB for the proposed project, the emergency context resulting from a very fluid conflict situation in Libya, the possibility of delays in the preparation of a medium term livelihood restoration program, and inadequate financing for the livelihood restoration program (from JSDF and other donors). The rating of Medium-I for implementation reflects the fact that the project has been rapidly prepared in response to the emergency context in a rapidly changing environment, with limited implementation capacity in BMET.

Risk Ratings scale:

- 1=Low (Low impact/Low likelihood)
- 2=ML (Low impact/High likelihood)
- 3= MI (High Impact/Low likelihood)
- 4= High (High Impact/High Likelihood)

Annex 5: Financial Management and Disbursement Arrangements

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

3. **Country Public Financial Management (PFM) Environment.** Bangladesh's efforts to improve Public Financial Management (PFM) within a consistent framework over several years have been significant. However, PFM outcomes presented a mixed picture. A Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessment (2005) identified many weaknesses in the PFM systems while recognizing a process of incremental transformation in PFM policies and institutions. A new "GoB Vision and Medium Term Rolling Action Plan" was adopted in 2006 laying out a series of second-generation PFM reforms targeting more fundamental institutional changes and a significant upgrade of systems across various pillars of PFM. The importance of a sound PFM system in Bangladesh has been recognized by a number of development partners, leading to the formation of a five year multi-donor trust fund being administered by World Bank for PFM reform titled Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Program (SPEMP). The SPEMP is built around three key priority areas: (i) budget preparation and execution; (ii) internal and external auditing; and (iii) legislative and public oversight. A most recent PEFA assessment (2010) indicates that the PFM institutional framework in Bangladesh is under transition, and a number of improvements have been implemented or are being attempted through the ongoing SPEMP. While aggregate fiscal discipline has been maintained despite pressures placed on public resources and development needs, management of public resources within sectors and programs, however, needs to be strengthened ensuring more transparency and effective internal controls to raise the level of development effectiveness and service delivery outcomes. The ongoing reform program includes defining the role and strengthening the capacity of the line ministries on financial management.

4. The financial management risk at country level is therefore substantial due to weak control environment in the country and low capacity. The mitigation measures at country level include implementation of various reforms in PFM currently undertaken under the SPEMP.

5. **Implementing Agency: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET):** BMET was set up by the Government in 1976 and is currently a department attached to the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment (MEWOE). BMET is engaged in human resources development through 38 Technical Training Centers, an Institute of Marine Technology and 3 Apprenticeship Training Office and is performing all the functions related to migration process including overseeing the welfare of Bangladeshi workers abroad. BMET is providing recruitment and other services to both domestic and expatriate workers through its Headquarters and 42 District Employment and Manpower Offices. Under this operation, BMET will have significant responsibility of (a) contract management,(b) monitoring performance of IOM in completing its assignment of repatriating about 30,000 Bangladeshi migrant workers from Libya, (c) making payments to IOM; and (d) ensuring that the cash has been distributed to up to 34,000 Bangladeshi returnees. Considering that BMET has limited FM capacity, it has been agreed that the financial management and disbursement activities under the current operation will be managed at BMET by hiring a financial management specialist who is well experienced in IDA financial management and disbursement procedures with additional resources from a TA trust fund. While this will be critical to have good record keeping for the project, it will also facilitate an early submission of reimbursement claims to the Bank.

6. **Brief Project Description.** With the outbreak of the current crisis in Libya, many of the migrant Bangladeshi workers who have left Libya have been stranded in camps in Egypt and Tunisia without the means to repatriate themselves Bangladesh. IOM has been actively engaged in supporting their repatriation but has diminishing resources. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has proposed to contract IOM to financially assist the repatriation operations for these Bangladeshi nationals; and seeks IDA financing on that purpose. Under this contract, the GoB expects IOM to deliver the following services:

i. Component 1: Repatriation of Bangladeshi migrant workers from Libya **US\$ 12,600,000**

IOM is required to execute the repatriation of 30,000⁹ migrant workers to Bangladesh in a timely manner. The financial support provided by the proposed project is a contribution to the financing gap that the GoB is facing and:

- includes repatriations that have been ongoing on or since February 28, 2011 through chartered or commercial flights at the cost of US\$1,260 per passenger to Dhaka;
- does not cover any related costs or expenses associated with the organization of the airlift, such as transport to/from the airports, administrative overheads, or the costs associated with identifying and organizing the beneficiaries in the host camps.

It has been agreed that for the up to 30,000 Bangladeshi workers to be repatriated one third the cost of the air fare will be financed by the GoB using the IDA credit; the other two thirds as well as the cost associated to the assistance on the ground will be financed by IOM and other donors.

Progress payments will be made as claimed by IOM for specific numbers of Bangladeshi returnees supported by the following documents: (i) flight details, (ii) copy of official manifest of passengers with identification information; and (iii) copy of invoices submitted by the chartered carriers to IOM, subject to certification by the Government that the services have been rendered satisfactorily. Under the IDA financing provisions, up to 100% of the financing may be used for retroactive financing (i.e., for repatriation of Bangladeshi migrants on or after 28 February 2011 and before the signing of this operation).

ii. Component 2: Transitional Assistance **US\$ 26,500,000**

Under this component, IOM is requested to organize the distribution of a one-time cash allowance of US\$775 (in equivalent local currency) to up to 34,000 Bangladeshi returnees from Libya or the “eligible beneficiaries.” The purpose of this allowance is to cover any immediate need associated with the restoration of their livelihoods. IOM will ensure a public information campaign to inform returnees regarding their eligibility of this cash allowance. The cash payment will be done via a local disbursing bank that has its own branches or network across the country.

⁹ While the repatriation will be made for 30,000 persons, IOM will submit the agreed documents for 10,000 returnees for fulfilling the purpose of claiming reimbursement of expenses for component 1 of the project. The documents will however need to be submitted to the Bank and confirmed by IOM for all 30,000 persons as they would be eligible to receive the cash grant under component 2 of the project. This will also be critical from program monitoring perspective.

The detailed operational procedure to identify and record payment of US\$775 (in equivalent local currency) to each beneficiary is however to be agreed between the Government of Bangladesh and the Bank. An agreement on this operational procedure will be critical to ensure that funds are used for intended purposes, it will be a disbursement condition that the payment under component 2 will be released subject to Bank's agreement on such operational procedure.

iii. Contingencies

US\$ 900,000

Under this component a small number of potential repatriations beyond the 30,000 can be financed and/or additional cash grants and/or additional associated administrative costs.

Total amount to be allocated under the IDA Credit

US\$ 40,000,000

7. **Allocation of IDA Credit Proceeds.** The project will be 100% financed by IDA, inclusive of taxes. For purpose of IDA disbursements against Transportation Services (ie repatriation costs under Component 1), IDA will provide 100% financing of such services for 10,000 returnees. Allocation for Transitional Assistance (ie Cash Grant under Component 2) also includes \$150,000 for public information campaign and other administrative costs. Allocation of the IDA credit proceeds is as follows:

Allocation Category:	
Category 1: Transportation Services	\$12.6 m
Category 2: Transitional Assistance	\$26.5 m
Category 3: Unallocated	\$0.9 m

8. **Fund Flow and Disbursement Arrangement.** The transaction based Disbursement Methods that may be used under the financing would include Reimbursement, Advance and Direct Payment. Reimbursement / Direct Payment is likely to be used mainly in claiming cost of repatriation. The minimum value of application for reimbursement / direct payment would be BDT 70 million. A Designated Account may be opened in BDT in a commercial bank or financial institution acceptable to IDA mainly to facilitate quick disbursement of cash allowance if needed. The ceiling for the Designated Account would be BDT 450 million.

9. **Accounting and Financial Reporting.** Spreadsheet-supported Manual Accounting System will be used for accounting and financial reporting for the financial transactions of the operation under Components 1 and 2. Simplified one pager Interim Un-audited Financial Reports (IUFRRs) will be submitted to IDA each quarter providing only the source and use of funds not later than 30 days from the end of a quarter. A reporting format for IFR will be agreed between the Bank and Government of Bangladesh before negotiations.

10. **External Audit.** The Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General will audit the Semi-annual financial statements of the operation for the period ending on June 30 and December 31. BMET will be responsible for preparation of the project financial statements including Components 1 and 2 and the part of component 3 implemented by BMET. Audit will be undertaken in the project office and audit for repatriation

cost and cash transfers will be based on the documents submitted by IOM to the Government. The contract between the Government and IOM will include the provision of audit of IOM's records by the Government of Bangladesh as necessary; and the Bank will also reserve the right for the same if required. Audited Financial Statements will be submitted to IDA within three months form the end of each half year in June and December. The following audit reports will be monitored in the Audit Report Compliance System:

Implementing/ Coordinating Agency	Audit Type	Auditor	Deadline
BMET	Audit of Project's Semi-Annual Financial Statements	Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate under Comptroller & Auditor General	September 30 and March 31

As per Bank's Access to Information policy, the audit report for the project shall be placed on Bank's external website. There is no outstanding audit report due from BMET nor any declared ineligible expenditure on project implemented by it.

11. **FM Risks.** Considering that repatriation amount under the project shall be paid through a sole source contract with an international agency, the FM risk of the component is assessed as moderate. However, the FM risk arising from internal control on cash allowance is substantial due to use of local banking institution's branches at dispersed locations across the country; and therefore the overall project FM risk is Substantial. The risk mitigation measures for cash allowance are comprehensive audit of cash payments and establishment of a complaint mechanism providing opportunity to the beneficiaries to lodge a complaint. Such complaints will be received and handled by an inter-ministerial committee to be set up by the Government. A list of beneficiaries would also be placed on the website of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment / IOM for better transparency and accountability.

12. The FM arrangements of the project as narrated above have been assessed in accordance with the Financial Management Manual of the Bank issued in 2010 and they would provide reasonable assurance that the funds are used for intended purposes.

Annex 6: Procurement Arrangements

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

13. **Procurement Environment.** Bangladesh has a nodal procurement policy agency and a Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2006 with associated Public Procurement Rules 2008 (PPR) and bidding documents. It created a critical mass of about 25 procurement professionals and, as of now, provided training to over 3,200 staff of about 300 organizations. To sustain the reform, with Bank's assistance, the Government has been implementing a second procurement reform project since late 2007, focusing largely on the implementation and monitoring of PPA including introduction of e-government procurement at key sector agencies. Notwithstanding the above progress over the past years, recently the Government made few amendments to the PPA part of which were found not consistent with the Bank's Guidelines, and as such the Bank for its projects allowed for local procurement the use of PPA/PPR with those exceptions.

14. **Capacity of Implementing Agency.** In this project, there will only be one contract between MEWOE and IOM, which is also subject to prior-review by IDA. The contract covers (i) the cost of air-fare of about 10,000 returnees (Component 1), as well as (ii) one-time cash grant for up 34,000 Bangladeshi returnees (Component 2). The associated procurement risk is "low".

15. **Procurement and Consultant Guidelines.** Procurement financed under the project will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank's "Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-Consultancy Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants" [Procurement Guidelines] dated January 2011 and "Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers" [Consultant Guidelines] dated January 2011, and the provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement.

16. **Procurement under the Project.** There is only one contract under this emergency project with IOM to be selected through Direct Contracting. IOM is proposed to be contracted by MEWOE for an amount equivalent to US\$ 40.0 million which includes two components; namely (i) about US\$ 12.6 million for airfare of 10,000 Bangladeshi returnees and (ii) US\$ 26.5 million for a one-time cash grant up to 34,000 Bangladeshi returnees. Remaining US\$ 0.9 million is a provision for contingency in order to finance the repatriation of additional Bangladeshi nationals if the overall number of returnees exceeds 30,000 or for cost overruns or administrative costs and to be paid / reconciled on an actual basis. However, considering the service to be non-consultancy in nature, the contract form of IDA's Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) for non-consultancy services April 2007 is customized and used in the contract between MEWOE and IOM. Since majority of the Bangladeshi migrant workers in Libya have already returned through IOM, the contract will have provisions for financing eligible expenditures already incurred by IOM in repatriating Bangladeshi migrant workers.

17. **Justification for single-source of IOM.** The contracting of IOM satisfies Paragraph 3.7 (c) and (f) of IDA's Procurement Guidelines (January 2011) through the following justifications:

- IOM is uniquely qualified and placed as the largest international organization for migration issues. With an operating budget around US\$ one billion, offices at more

than 100 member countries and 5,400 workers, it has the demonstrated capacity to successfully repatriate Bangladeshi migrant workers from Libya (or any other country in conflict;

- IOM’s overhead charges are low due to their not-for-profit status and their cost figures for repatriation of Bangladeshi workers are reasonable;
- Through its global appeal fund, IOM initiated repatriation of migrant workers of more than 20 nationalities (including Bangladeshis) from Libya’s borders with Egypt and Tunisia since the beginning of the crisis in Libya, with the first flight of Bangladeshi returnees on February 28, 2011. Government of Bangladesh decided to refund part of IOM’s expenses for such repatriation and contracting IOM appears to be the only practical or feasible solution.

18. **Oversight and Monitoring.** Since the proposed contract between IOM and MEWOE involves payment of airfare for and cash allowance to Bangladeshi returnees, associated risk mitigation measures have been incorporated into the payment mechanism. For example, to reimburse airfare of US\$ 12.6 million, IOM will submit flight details (flight number and date), copies of official manifest of passengers (or equivalent evidence of list of passengers) with identification information and copies of invoices submitted by the chartered carriers to IOM. For the cash allowance component of US\$ 26.5 million, payment will be in three installments, with IOM getting the first installment as advance, with the second and third installments to be supported by documentary evidence of list of recipients of cash allowance issued by the disbursing bank, as reconciled with the list of assisted returnees. For the reconciliation of the last payment, IOM will submit list(s) of recipients of cash allowance issued by the disbursing bank, as reconciled with the list(s) of assisted returnees, and certified by the GoB. IOM will refund to the Government any cash that is accounted as surplus at the end of contract implementation. Finally, the contingency of US\$ 0.9 million will be at actual basis eligible expenditure.

19. **Review by The Bank:** Since the only contract under the project is subject to prior-review by IDA, there will be no post-review.

20. **Simplified Procurement Plan:**

Ref No.	Contract Description	Estimated Cost ('000 US\$)	Selection Method	Review By Bank (Prior/ Post)	Expected Contract Signing Date	Comments
NCS-1	Repatriation and Livelihood Restoration of Bangladeshi Migrant Workers	40,000	Direct Contracting	Prior	May 1, 2011	IOM will be contracted directly

Annex 7: Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

1. The Project will be implemented by the Government of Bangladesh through its Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE) as the line ministry, and through the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) as its implementing agency. The MoEWOE will sign the contract with IOM incorporating the arrangements for the implementation of components 1 and 2 of the project. The MoEWOE will also coordinate the activities to be undertaken by IOM and BMET under component 2 (one-time cash grant for returnees)
2. The monitoring arrangements would primarily involve reporting from BMET/MoEWOE on the number of documented/eligible returnees from Libya who have been supported by or availed of the resources and services provided under the Project. For component 1, given the repatriation of Bangladeshis facilitated by IOM, the numbers of such returnees would be monitored and documented. IOM will submit flight details (flight number and date), copies of official manifest of passengers (or equivalent evidence of list of passengers) with identification information, and copies of invoices submitted by the chartered carriers to IOM. In coordination with BMET. These will be provided on a weekly basis recorded, including cumulative numbers of returnees and of those awaiting repatriation.
3. Similarly, for the cash allowance component, lists of workers who have received these payments and date of receipt will be provided by IOM and BMET. This would be based on the documentary evidence of the list of recipients of cash allowance issued by the disbursing bank and as reconciled with the pre-existing list(s) of IOM-assisted and non IOM-assisted returnees.

Annex 8: Project Preparation and Appraisal Team Members
BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

1. Project Processing Schedule and Bank team who worked on project preparation:

Table 1 Project Processing Schedule

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Appraisal		
ISDS &PID to Infoshop		
Negotiations	April 18, 2011	
RVP approval		
Board approval	April 26, 2011	
Grant signature		
Effectiveness		
Mid-term review		
Closing date		

Table 2 Bank team who worked on project preparation

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Bernice Van Bronkhorst	Task Team Leader	SASDU
Zaheed H. Khan	Sr. Urban Specialist- Co-TTL	SASDU
Iffath Anwar Sharif	Sr. Economist – Co-TTL	SASSP
Andras Horvai	Country Program Coordinator	SACBA
Ahmed Merzouk	Sr. Procurement Specialist	SARPS
Marghoob Bin Hussain	Sr. Procurement Specialist	DACWB
Catherine Desiree Gamper	Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Consultant	SASDU
Van Anh Vu Hong	Infrastructure Specialist, Consultant	LCSTR
Burhannudin Ahmed	Sr. Financial Management Specialist	SARFM
Nadia Sharmin	ETC Environmental Specialist	SASDI
Sanjay Kathuria	Lead Country Economist	SASEP
Sabah Moyeen	Social Development Analyst	SASDS
Lilian MacArthur	Program Assistant	SASDU
Jay Pascual	Counsel	LEGES
Chau-Ching Shen	Sr. Finance Officer	CTRFC

Table 3 Advisors and Quality Assurance

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Ellen Goldstein	Country Director	SACBD
John Henry Stein	Sector Director	SASSD
Xian Zhu	Director, Strategy and Operations	SARVP
Ming Zhang	Sector Manager	SASDU
Colin Scott	Lead Specialist	MSSO
Zia Al Jalaly	Sr. Social Development Specialist	SARDE
Surendra Agarwal	Consultant	AFTOS
Sanjay Srivastava	Regional Safeguards Adviser	SARDE

Annex 9: Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis

1. The project proposes to assist the urgent repatriation of around 30,000 Bangladeshi migrant workers that were stranded in camps after fleeing Libya’s crisis. The project will first finance one third of the airline ticket to repatriate migrant workers to Bangladesh. Other donors would cover the associated expenses and the remaining air travel costs. Secondly, the project will finance the distribution of cash grants to cover basic reintegration needs. None of the proposed activities triggers any of the Bank’s safeguard policies.

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)		X
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)		X
Forests ((OP/BP 4.36)		X
Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09)		X
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)		X
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)		X
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)		X
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		X
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		X
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		X

Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

2. The proposed project does not induce any adverse environmental impacts. The project has therefore been assigned a C Environmental Category. The project is also not expected to have any significant adverse or irreversible social impacts.

3. The project will not trigger OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement as clarified in the OP: “The essential criteria for the application of the policy are (a) the resettlement being involuntary; (b) the project being location specific; and (c) the taking of land or restriction of access being for a Bank-financed investment. The policy does not apply when these criteria are not met”. The project will support only voluntary repatriation of stranded Bangladeshis and will not trigger land acquisition or displacement of communities at the receiving venue. The project is also not expected to trigger OP 4.10 Indigenous People as no significant/specific impacts on indigenous people are expected to result from the project at this stage.

4. In addition, OP 4.12 Natural Disasters, War, or Civil Strife (endnote 6) states that “this policy . . . does not cover refugees from natural disasters, war, or civil strife (see OP/BP 8.50, Emergency Recovery Assistance).”

Potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

5. No potential indirect and/or long term impacts are expected. The project intends to engage in the emergency repatriation, reintegration and commencement of livelihood restoration of migrant workers. In so doing it is assisting migrant workers from Bangladesh who fled the crisis in Libya and who want to return to their homes and families in Bangladesh. The workers will be given a one-time cash grant to cover any immediate needs for the reintegration in their home country. For the medium term it is planned to provide assistance where needed for livelihood restoration. This could take the form of the government's transitional safety net provisions including cash payment, grant or micro-credit, training, assistance in job search, and others. These activities will be planned during implementation in more detail and will depend on additional grant funding including from the JSDF.

Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

6. The implementing agency for the repatriation and reintegration of migrant workers is the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM is responsible for the pre-departure, transport, and post-arrival handling. IOM uses appropriate screening mechanisms to ensure that all repatriation is done on a voluntary basis. The GoB plans to use IDA financing to cover parts of the expenses related to the airfare and for the full cash grant provision. Given the emergency and that the GoB will be reimbursed through retroactive financing from the proposed Emergency Recovery Credit, and to ensure continuation of IOM's already ongoing repatriation of the Bangladeshi migrant workers, there will be no direct supervision by Bank staff at the origin of the process. However to ensure that the repatriation of the migrant workers is in line with the Bank operational and safeguard policies, the Bank will adopt a three-pronged approach, namely (i) to carry out a needs assessment by a social development specialist on the ground, (ii) to ensure that IOM's operating protocols are in line with the Bank's safeguards policies; and (iii) to conduct supervision of returnees arriving in Dhaka.

7. **Needs assessment/quality assurance.** There is a need to verify the numbers and needs of the people asking for assistance for repatriation to ensure the Bank responds to the actual needs. Given the emergency situation and the number of actors on the ground, the numbers of migrants that need assistance or are stranded in camps is constantly and rapidly changing. However, given the lack of time and emergency nature of the proposed project, as well as difficult security situation on the ground, a needs assessment in the refugee camps before Board presentation is not feasible and the project will rely on information and protocols provided by UN partners such as UNHCR and IOM for these purposes. In addition, the SAR team is coordinating with a planned needs assessment of displaced people by the recent conflicts that will be carried out by the Social Development Team in the MNA region.

8. **IOM protocol.** The project will rely on the operating procedures of the IOM for repatriation (implementing agency). The Bank team has reviewed the IOM procedures and found them to be

in line with the Bank's safeguard policies and procedures. Given that the IOM is a UN affiliated agency, it operates under UN guidelines for voluntary repatriation and reintegration. For the purpose of this project UN protocols will apply. Key principles followed by UNCHR and IOM in their operations for repatriation are summarized below:

- Voluntary repatriation is organized effectively and refugees are returning in safety and dignity
- Repatriation is based on a free and informed choice
- Conditions conducive to return are actively promoted, and a framework to implement voluntary repatriation is established in time
- Safe travels are ensured
- A sustainable return home is ensured
- Returnees are reintegrated smoothly, and return is made sustainable through strengthened cooperation with development and other partners at an early stage

9. 'Retro-active' supervision upon arrival. To engage in a quality assurance process, the Bank team in Bangladesh has already been and will go to the airport to meet a number of repatriation flights in order to observe the IOM and GoB activities upon arrival as well as meet with a sample of returnees.

Annex 10: Economic and Financial Analysis

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

1. Bangladesh recorded remarkable social and economic progress since the 1990s and achieved steady economic growth of 5 to 6 percent annually during the last decade. Labor migration and remittances associated with it has been one of two main pillars of economic growth and poverty reduction. Flexible deployment and skill development of the labor force remains a lynchpin for accelerating growth in the future.
2. Bangladesh is now among the top ten remittance-receiving countries globally. Almost two-thirds of Bangladesh's remittances originate from the Middle East and North Africa, followed by the United States. Returns to overseas employment are relatively high because of wage differentials even after adjusting for differences in cost of living and the initial cost to migrate.¹⁰ As a result, migrants are able to finance not only essential current consumption but also investments that contribute to permanent income gains for household members who remain at home inside Bangladesh. This has contributed to a steady decline in the poverty rate.
3. Before the crisis started in Libya, the total official number of migrant workers from Bangladesh in Libya was estimated to be between 70,000 and 80,000. The Bangladeshi workers fleeing Libya are mostly unskilled and semi-skilled poor workers who support their poor families back in Bangladesh. For those who have only recently migrated, this crisis is threatening livelihoods not only because of the loss of income to support their families and themselves, but also because of the potential increase in debts as the situation renders them unable to repay the outstanding balances.
4. The project will provide timely budgetary and logistical support to finance the repatriation of its citizens through the IOM. So far, about 30,000 Bangladeshis have been repatriated with the aid of IOM and an additional 3-4,000 have been repatriated by other means. Thus, these people avoided the hardships of staying much longer in the humanitarian camps under poor living conditions and without the opportunity to reintegrate into economic activities in Bangladesh or elsewhere. The project will be complemented through other activities (e.g., through the forthcoming JDSF grant) to support the job placement of repatriated Bangladeshi citizens that will assist these workers to continue their contribution to the economy. For the economic analysis, it is difficult to quantify these benefits.
5. For the purpose of this emergency project, not only is it difficult to quantify the suffering that is relieved by repatriating those stranded in refugee camps, in addition, not enough information is available to carry out a full economic and financial analysis. A very simple analysis assumes that the project beneficiaries are the 30,000 workers repatriated by the project (and receiving the cash allowance), and the 4,000 additional workers who will receive the cash transfer of USD775. The indirect project beneficiaries are the families of these 34,000 workers that used to send remittances back. Therefore, the principal benefits of the project accrue to these

¹⁰ The average Bangladeshi pays, around US\$3,150 for securing employment abroad, according to an IOM 2009 survey.

repatriated workers and their families, by reuniting them, by supporting basic subsistence in the short term, and by giving them a window to restore their livelihoods.

Annex 11: Documents in Project Files

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

1. *[All sub-sections must have a continuous paragraph numbering for the entire document per institutional standard.]*

Annex 12: Statement of Loans and Credits

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

Project ID	FY	Purpose	Original Amount in US\$ Millions				Cancel.	Undisb.	Difference between expected and actual disbursements	
			IBRD	IDA	SF	GEF			Orig.	Frm. Rev'd
P120843	2011	BD Private Sector Development Support	0.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.69	0.00	0.00
P118701	2011	Employment Generation Program	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	148.48	0.00	0.00
P111017	2011	Padma Bridge	0.00	1,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,222.89	0.00	0.00
P103999	2010	Chittagong Water Supply Improvement	0.00	170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.43	0.00	0.00
P090807	2010	Skills and Training Enhancement Project	0.00	79.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.18	-2.79	0.00
P073886	2010	Social Investment Program Project II	0.00	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.10	0.00	0.00
P095965	2009	Siddhirganj Peaking Power Project	0.00	350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	348.38	173.77	0.00
P093988	2009	Dhaka Water Sup & San. Project	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.14	39.09	0.00
P098151	2009	Clean Air and Sustainable Environment	0.00	62.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.16	0.79	0.00
P106161	2009	Secondary Educ Qlty & Access Enhancement	0.00	130.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.31	-14.85	0.00
P106216	2009	Higher Education Quality Enhancement	0.00	81.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.36	8.69	0.00
P106332	2009	Disability and Children at Risk	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.11	8.04	0.00
P111272	2009	Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery & Rest Pr	0.00	184.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.98	23.25	0.00
P098146	2008	Public Procurement Reform Project II	0.00	23.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.18	1.95	0.00
P084078	2008	National Agricultural Technology Project	0.00	62.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.07	4.10	0.00
P040712	2008	Water Management Improvement Project	0.00	102.26	0.00	0.00	8.08	82.97	14.32	10.92
P102305	2007	Avian Flu Preparedness	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	3.83	9.36	-1.42	0.00
P098273	2006	Local Governance Support Project	0.00	111.50	0.00	0.00	19.96	29.01	25.94	0.00
P089382	2006	Investment Promotion Financing Facility	0.00	307.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	258.47	-12.16	0.00
P074841	2005	HNP Sector Program	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.20	12.22	0.00
P074966	2004	Primary Education Development Program II	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	20.59	11.62	0.00
P078707	2004	Power Sector Development TA	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.82	4.85	0.00
P086791	2004	Reaching Out of School Children Project	0.00	86.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.28	-8.67	-2.68
P062916	2003	Central Bank Strengthening Project	0.00	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.07	21.07	0.00
P071435	2003	Rural Transport Improvement Project	0.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.12	-11.33	3.49
P053578	2003	Social Investment Program Project	0.00	101.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.39	-34.27	21.92
P071794	2002	Rural Elect. Renewable Energy Dev.	0.00	320.98	0.00	0.00	0.04	20.45	-148.08	-82.98
P041887	1999	Municipal Services	0.00	205.60	0.00	0.00	1.39	46.91	-23.31	-23.97
Total:			0.00	4,875.18	0.00	0.00	33.43	3,429.10	92.82	- 73.30

BANGLADESH
STATEMENT OF IFC's
Held and Disbursed Portfolio
In Millions of US Dollars

FY Approval	Company	Committed				Disbursed			
		IFC				IFC			
		Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic.	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic.
2001	BRAC Bank	0.00	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00
1997	DBH	1.91	0.65	0.00	0.00	1.91	0.65	0.00	0.00
1991	Dynamic Textile	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48
	GTFP Dhaka Bank	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GTFP Eastern Bnk	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
2004	GrameenPhone Ltd	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	GrameenPhone Ltd	59.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1998	IPDC	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
1998	Khulna	10.40	0.00	0.00	11.99	10.40	0.00	0.00	11.99
1998	Lafarge/Surma	35.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
2000	Lafarge/Surma	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
2003	RAK Ceramics	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000	United Leasing	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total portfolio:	150.80	12.28	0.00	28.47	91.80	12.25	0.00	28.47

FY Approval	Company	Approvals Pending Commitment			
		Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic.
2000	USPCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1998	Khulna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total pending commitment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annex 13: Country at a Glance

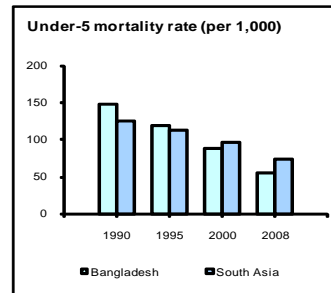
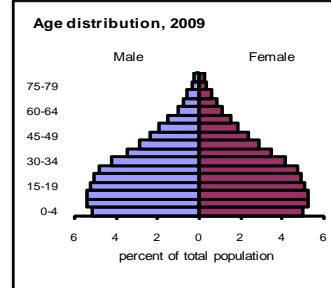
BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers

Bangladesh at a glance

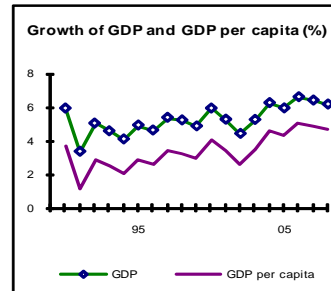
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Key Development Indicators

	Bangladesh	South Asia	Low income
(2009)			
Population, mid-year (millions)	162.2	1,545	828
Surface area (thousand sq. km)	144	5,131	17,838
Population growth (%)	1.4	1.5	2.2
Urban population (% of total population)	28	29	28
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	93.5	1,534	389
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	580	993	470
GNI per capita (PPP, international \$)	1,550	2,775	1,131
GDP growth (%)	5.7	4.8	6.2
GDP per capita growth (%)	4.3	3.3	3.9
(most recent estimate, 2003–2008)			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$125 a day (PPP, %)	50	40	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.00 a day (PPP, %)	81	74	..
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66	64	57
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	41	56	77
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	41	41	28
Adult literacy, male (% of ages 15 and older)	60	72	73
Adult literacy, female (% of ages 15 and older)	50	50	59
Gross primary enrollment, male (% of age group)	89	110	107
Gross primary enrollment, female (% of age group)	94	105	100
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	80	87	64
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population)	53	36	35



Net Aid Flows	1980	1990	2000	2009 ^a
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Net ODA and official aid	1,287	2,093	1,172	2,061
<i>Top 3 donors (in 2007):</i>				
United Kingdom	99	97	103	253
European Commission	33	59	68	194
United States	174	169	63	93
Aid (% of GNI)	7.3	6.8	2.4	2.4
Aid per capita (US\$)	14	18	8	13
Long-Term Economic Trends				
Consumer prices (annual % change)	..	..	2.8	6.7
GDP implicit deflator (annual % change)	17.6	6.3	1.9	6.5
Exchange rate (annual average, local per US\$)	15.5	33.3	50.3	68.8
Terms of trade index (2000 = 100)	..	98	100	83
1980–90 1990–2000 2000–09				
<i>(average annual growth %)</i>				
Population, mid-year (millions)	90.4	115.6	140.8	162.2
GDP (US\$ millions)	18,115	30,129	47,125	89,360
<i>(% of GDP)</i>				
Agriculture	31.6	30.3	25.5	18.7
Industry	20.6	21.5	25.3	28.7
Manufacturing	13.8	13.1	15.2	17.9
Services	47.8	48.3	49.2	52.6
Household final consumption expenditure	91.8	86.2	77.7	77.5
General gov't final consumption expenditure	6.1	4.2	4.6	5.3
Gross capital formation	14.4	17.1	23.0	24.4
Exports of goods and services	5.5	6.1	14.0	19.4
Imports of goods and services	17.9	13.5	19.2	26.6
Gross savings	3.7	14.4	26.5	37.5



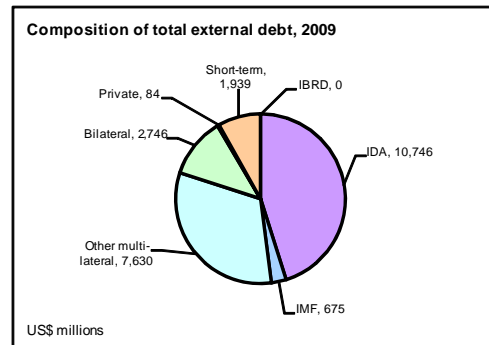
1980–90 1990–2000 2000–09
(average annual growth %)

Note: Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. 2009 data are preliminary. .. indicates data are not available.
a. Aid data are for 2008.

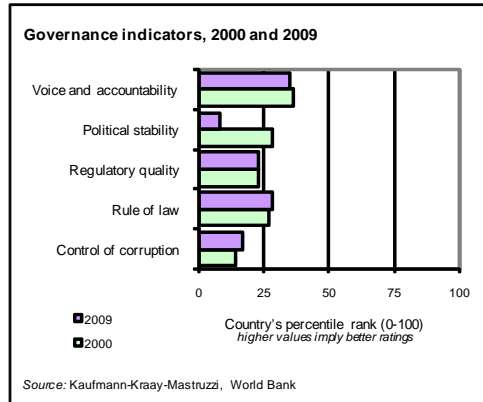
Development Economics, Development Data Group (DECDG).

Balance of Payments and Trade	2000	2009
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>		
Total merchandise exports (fob)	5,701	15,581
Total merchandise imports (cif)	7,566	20,291
Net trade in goods and services	-2,510	-6,326
Current account balance as a % of GDP	-3.37	2.416
	-0.7	2.7
Workers' remittances and compensation of employees (receipts)	1,968	10,523
Reserves, including gold	1,599	4,686
Central Government Finance		
<i>(% of GDP)</i>		
Current revenue (including grants)	8.4	10.5
Tax revenue	6.4	8.2
Current expenditure	7.5	10.1
Overall surplus/deficit	-5.1	-4.0
Highest marginal tax rate (%)		
Individual	..	..
Corporate	35	28

External Debt and Resource Flows		
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>		
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	15,535	23,820
Total debt service	766	957
Debt relief (HIPC, MDRI)	-	-
Total debt (% of GDP)	33.0	26.7
Total debt service (% of exports)	8.9	3.3
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	280	674
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	1	-154



Private Sector Development	2000	2009
Time required to start a business (days)	-	44
Cost to start a business (% of GNI per capita)	-	36.2
Time required to register property (days)	-	245
Ranked as a major constraint to business (% of managers surveyed who agreed)	2000	2009
Electricity	72.9	..
Corruption	57.6	..
Stock market capitalization (% of GDP)	2.5	7.9
Bank capital to asset ratio (%)	3.5	6.5



Technology and Infrastructure	2000	2008
Paved roads (% of total)	9.5	9.5
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	1	29
High technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	0.2	0.8

Environment		
Agricultural land (% of land area)	70	70
Forest area (% of land area)	6.8	6.7
Terrestrial protected areas (% of surface area)	..	2.2
Freshwater resources per capita (cu. meters)	720	656
Freshwater withdrawal (billion cubic meters)	79.4	..
CO2 emissions per capita (mt)	0.20	0.28
GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	6.8	7.2
Energy use per capita (kg of oil equivalent)	132	163

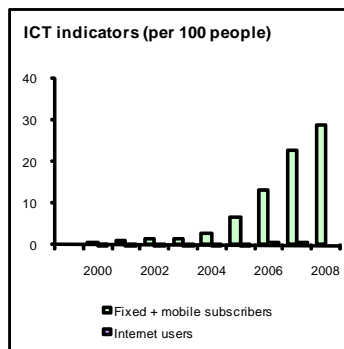
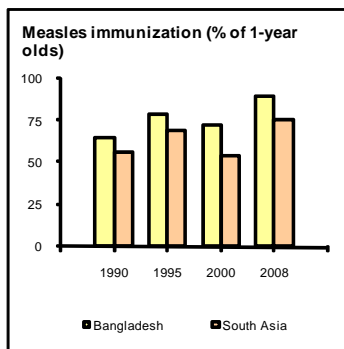
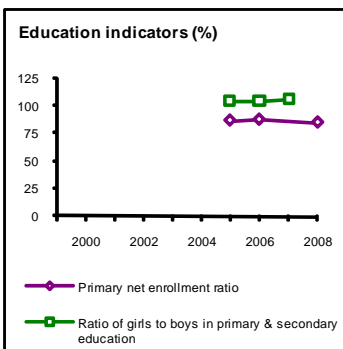
World Bank Group portfolio	2000	2009
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>		
IBRD		
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	24	0
Disbursements	0	0
Principal repayments	5	0
Interest payments	2	0
IDA		
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	6,431	10,746
Disbursements	357	297
Total debt service	129	313
IFC (fiscal year)		
Total disbursed and outstanding portfolio of which IFC own account	48	119
Disbursements for IFC own account	44	10
Portfolio sales, prepayments and repayments for IFC own account	2	19
MIGA		
Gross exposure	80	78
New guarantees	0	0

Note: Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. 2009 data are preliminary.
.. indicates data are not available. - indicates observation is not applicable.

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With selected targets to achieve between 1990 and 2015
(estimate closest to date shown, +/- 2 years)

	Bangladesh			
	1990	1995	2000	2008
Goal 1: halve the rates for extreme poverty and malnutrition				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$ 125 a day (PPP, % of population)	66.8	59.4	57.8	49.6
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	51.0	48.9	40.0
Share of income or consumption to the poorest quintile (%)	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.4
Prevalence of malnutrition (% of children under 5)	64.3	58.0	48.2	41.3
Goal 2: ensure that children are able to complete primary schooling				
Primary school enrollment (net, %)	64	..	..	85
Primary completion rate (% of relevant age group)	..	..	59	54
Secondary school enrollment (gross, %)	18	..	44	44
Youth literacy rate (% of people ages 15-24)	..	..	64	74
Goal 3: eliminate gender disparity in education and empower women				
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	75	..	..	106
Women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of non-agricultural employment)	20	27	25	20
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10	9	9	15
Goal 4: reduce under-5 mortality by two-thirds				
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	148	119	90	55
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	102	84	66	43
Measles immunization (proportion of one-year olds immunized, %)	65	79	72	89
Goal 5: reduce maternal mortality by three-fourths				
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	870	640	500	340
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	10	12	18
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	40	45	54	53
Goal 6: halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases				
Prevalence of HIV (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	220	220	220	220
Tuberculosis case detection rate (% of all forms)	19	20	24	42
Goal 7: halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic needs				
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	78	78	79	80
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population)	39	42	46	53
Forest area (% of total land area)	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
Terrestrial protected areas (% of surface area)	..	..	..	2.2
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2005 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	6.2	6.1	6.8	7.2
Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development				
Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.2	27.9
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Personal computers (per 100 people)	..	0.0	0.1	2.3



Note: Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. .. indicates data are not available.

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Annex 14: Maps

BANGLADESH: Emergency repatriation and livelihood restoration of migrant workers



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION

The countries named on the map below are those to which the Bank provides development assistance in the form of loans or advisory services, and for which the Bank has a designated official responsible for the country.

