Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Apr-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA29313
## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>P161086</td>
<td>Bangladesh: Enhancing Digital Government &amp; Economy Project</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH ASIA</td>
<td>16-Jan-2018</td>
<td>22-May-2020</td>
<td>Digital Development</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Bangladesh Computer Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

To improve the efficiency and cybersecurity of digital government, and increase digitally enabled employment and raise revenues of IT industry firms supported by the Project.

### Components

- Component 1: Enabling Environment for Digital Government and Digital Economy
- Component 2: Transforming Digital Government
- Component 3: Developing Digital Enablers
- Component 4: Project Management Support

## PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>305.00</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing</td>
<td>305.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which IBRD/IDA</td>
<td>295.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Gap</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETAILS

**World Bank Group Financing**

| International Development Association (IDA) | 295.00 |
B. Introduction and Context

1. **Bangladesh is one of the world’s most densely populated countries with an estimated 165 million people residing in a geographical area of approximately 144,415 square-km.** Bangladesh has enjoyed relatively high and stable growth over the last two decades, accompanied by rapid poverty reduction. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew well above the average for developing countries at around 6 percent per year since 2000. The poverty rate dropped by half from 48.9 percent in 2000 to 24.5 percent in 2016. With per capita gross national income (Atlas method) at US$1,944 in 2019, Bangladesh has moved into lower-middle-income country status since 2015. The country has experienced a profound social transformation with the influx of girls into the education system and women into the labor force. In the World Bank’s Human Capital Index 2018, Bangladesh has performed better than the South Asian and lower-middle-income average in the education and health indicators, except for stunting.

2. **The economic disruption associated with the COVID-19 pandemic may have lasting impact on Bangladesh.** Prior to the pandemic, manufacturing—particularly ready-made garment (RMG) exports—and construction were major drivers of economic growth. However, the pace of poverty reduction and job creation, including in the formal sector, has slowed over the past few years. Total employment grew by 1.8 percent between 2011 to 2016, compared with 3.1 percent per year between 2003 and 2010. Economic growth and job creation are at risk of slowing further as global trade is disrupted by the pandemic and its flows may shift in the longer-term.

3. **The GOB will need to consider public investments during the recovery phase so to position Bangladesh to mitigate these risks while building resilience for the future, should similar events occur.** Those investments would need to consider future pandemics, but also the effects of climate change, Bangladesh being the most climate-vulnerable country in the world today. Low climate resilience, natural disasters due to frequent cyclones, storm surges and floods, combined with high population density and growth, all put the country’s economy at greater risk than most.

Sectoral and Institutional Context
4. The GOB has defined a ‘Digital Bangladesh Vision’ and views digital development as core to its overall economic development strategy. Defined back in 2009, the Vision aims to digitalize Bangladesh’s government and public service delivery to citizens and businesses, develop human resources, connect citizens, and promote the information and communication technology (ICT) industry to prepare the country as it enters its next phase of growth and development. The GOB has mainstreamed and updated the Vision’s agenda through its development strategies and plans, including its current Seventh Five-Year Plan for 2016–2020. The Plan encompasses comprehensive digital initiatives that (a) ensure citizen participation, social inclusion, and empowerment; (b) promote good governance and efficient delivery of public services; and (c) drive economic growth.

5. The country has made significant achievements under its Digital Bangladesh agenda over the past decade, including with World Bank (WB) support. Bangladesh’s ranking in the United Nations’ E-government Development Index improved strikingly from 150 in 2012 to 115 in 2018, the largest jump among all developing countries. This is due to the development of numerous digital public services for Bangladeshi citizens and businesses during this period. In parallel, the GOB has built government data networks that now connect all its agencies to high-speed Internet down to the district sub-unit level, thereby enabling a nationwide government communications network that allows for common ICT infrastructure, applications, and services. WB has also provided substantial support to Digital Bangladesh with more than US$1.05 billion in ICT investments over 45 projects since 2009. Over 2012–2019, the WB-financed Leveraging ICT for Growth, Employment, and Governance (LICT) project helped Bangladesh establish the fundamental building blocks of digital government and catalyze significant growth of its local information technology (IT) services industry. Through the LICT Project’s implementation agency—the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC)—the country built its first national data center, national digital architecture, and national cybersecurity center. It also helped to increase the IT services industry’s revenue by US$280 million and to create 35,000 digital jobs for Bangladeshi youth (more than one-third being women). The BCC is a statutory body reporting to the ICT Division under the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology (MPTIT) that supports the implementation of e-Government programs and ICT capacity building initiatives; and is responsible for managing key shared infrastructure and setting standards across agencies.

6. The GOB now seeks to deepen investments in digital technologies for government operations and public service delivery, and to accelerate economic development and job creation. It has launched various programs to expand delivery of public services to citizens, including through digital means. GOB has also made progress in providing proof of legal identity to its population through the development of foundational ID systems, including the modernization of its national ID (NID) system under the Election Commission (partly financed by the WB through the IDEA Project (P121528)) and the establishment of a civil registration (CR) system under the Local Government Division. It has also launched the Porichoy platform, which aims to enable service providers (such as government agencies and banks) to verify the identity of their customers based on this data. The NID, CR, and Porichoy systems have the potential to contribute to digital identification and verification functions to support of digital government and the digital economy in Bangladesh, but reforms are needed to align these systems with best practices around inclusion, institutional arrangements and data protection, including alignment with the Principles on Identification for Sustainable Development. Investments are also needed to build new functionalities, which could include potential third-party digital ID providers as part of a federated approach.

7. Considering the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the GOB needs to consider how the country might prepare for similar events in the future. The current crisis has indeed highlighted how critical it is for GOB to be...
able to rely on the proper digital infrastructure to continue operating and delivering services in the face of natural or manmade disasters. It also calls for Bangladesh’s businesses and people to be ready to face challenges stemming from shifts in global trade flows and a move towards greater use of digital technologies. Both these trends, which are already emerging due to automation and digitization across economic sectors and that might accelerate in the wake of the pandemic, mean that firms and individuals have no choice but to acquire the appropriate digital capabilities to remain competitive.

8. **Successfully implementing the next phase of government and public services digitalization while ensuring efficiency and resilience hinges on a more integrated, whole-of-government (WOG) approach.** Many GOB agencies continue to pursue their own IT investments, resulting in information silos, duplication of assets (for example, hardware, software, and hosting), and increased cybersecurity vulnerabilities. A WOG approach to digital government reduces the need for each agency to invest in their own IT resources, cuts IT operational and overhead costs, improves interoperability and coordination between systems and agencies, and enables agencies to focus on core digital services delivery to citizens and businesses instead of technologies. It will also enhance data and information sharing and collaborative decision-making at the political and operational levels in the GOB. This approach will also provide agencies integrated protection of their mission-critical systems from continual and evolving cyber threats. The integrated approach could also help the GOB address key IT capacity and resource issues common in line agencies and enable it to use IT more strategically to address its development challenges, supporting and increasing the efficiency of the various digital services already deployed by GOB.

9. **Adopting a WOG approach will require GOB to update the enabling environment, implement change management within government and invest in a foundational digital platform and cybersecurity.** Creating a robust, cyber-secured and integrated digital platform (IDP) that allow back-end integration and system interoperability across GOB agencies and other stakeholders, such as academia and the private sector, is critical. However, beyond investments in such digital infrastructure, the policy, legal, and institutional framework will need comprehensive review and update to allow these new systems and processes to be mainstreamed across agencies. Laws governing e-commerce need to be established, including the Consumer Rights Protection Act 2009, to establish protections for consumers carrying out digital transactions. A data protection law needs to be developed to safeguard individual privacy. Legislation and regulations governing the use of identification systems, including the collection of data, verification and authentication services, need to be updated, consistent with the Principles for Identification for Sustainable Development, to help leverage identification data to support access to digital services and allow people to participate in the digital economy. The digital economy thrives on open information exchange, which is threatened by censorship and content filtering. Rules mandating technology and vendor neutrality, ensuring interoperability and common standards for digital government systems and infrastructure, and establishing clear institutional responsibilities, mandates, accountability and enforcement powers need to be established. Existing intellectual property laws (i.e., copyright, trademarks, and patents) need to be updated to support the next wave of digital commerce, and to ensure that domain name protection exists for e-commerce websites. A system needs to be developed to deal with electronic evidence.

10. **Extensive and fundamental reforms are needed to strengthen the legal and regulatory enabling environment to support the next wave of digital development.** Technical assistance will be provided to develop and implement policies, legislation, regulations and rules to build trust in digital government services and the digital economy, particularly around data protection, privacy and open information exchange online. Institutional arrangements and agencies will be enhanced. A specific effort will also be needed to build capacity
within the GOB to build buy-in and develop capacity among support agencies to adapt. These reforms will be prioritized in a Development Policy Operation (DPO), should one be agreed upon in the near future, under a Digital Economy and Data Governance Pillar to further support these activities. A combination of these actions will further increase confidence and trust in digital government and the digital economy.

11. Bangladesh also needs to digitalize its economy in the face of changes stemming from emerging digital technologies and the impending Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). Bangladesh’s reliance on labor-intensive manufacturing for exports and on remittances from low-skilled workers makes it vulnerable to the disruptive impact of emerging technologies and the 4IR. Those technologies could shift production patterns and skills-in-demand globally, reducing the competitiveness and incomes of firms and individuals in Bangladesh. On the other hand, these same technologies could have a rapid and transformative impact on all economic sectors, especially in terms of growth, job creation, and human capital development. Individuals that have the relevant skills will be able to find opportunities to work in rapidly digitizing sectors and occupations, both in Bangladesh and globally. Firms that digitize will have access to new markets and modes of production. The lockdown imposed by the COVID-19 health crisis has showcased the value of digital connectivity and digital services. Transitioning to new digital business models could also help mitigate the impact of the outbreak by keeping business operations running smoothly in the short term, while improving productivity over the long term.

12. GOB seeks to build the overall digital capabilities of its workforce and the local IT industry. Bangladesh’s earlier efforts to catalyze digitally enabled jobs for youth and women under the LICT Project greatly stimulated the growth of the country’s IT-based services industry and increased this IT subsector’s revenues and exports. However, there is a need to scale up the employment of youth in digital-related jobs; and increase the overall capabilities of the local IT industry to help in the digitization of the other sectors. As part of this effort, GOB seeks to promote hiring and training of youth for digital jobs, support research and product development collaboration with local IT industry, academia and global digital companies, and foster digitization of key industry sectors and SMEs. Specific attention will be needed to ensure that more women participate in the IT industry: women comprise only 16 percent of ICT professionals as of 2018. The low female employment in this sector (and the low upward mobility for women already working in the sector) is due to factors such as lower digital skills and gender discrimination in the labor market.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To improve the efficiency and cybersecurity of digital government, and increase digitally enabled employment and raise revenues of IT industry firms supported by the Project.

Key Results

13. Progress toward the achievement of the PDO would be assessed using the following PDO-level results indicators:
   - Cost-efficiency savings on use of Integrated Digital Platform by GOB agencies (Amount (USD))
   - GOB Ministries and Divisions with improved end-point cybersecurity (Number)
   - Digitally enabled jobs created by the Project (Number); of which for women (percentage)
   - Revenue of IT industry firms supported by the Project activities (Amount (USD))
D. Project Description

14.  The total Project cost is US$305 million. It will be financed through a US$295 million equivalent IDA Scale-Up Facility credit to the GOB. The GOB will provide an additional US$10 million of counterpart funds in the form of parallel financing to finance operating costs, including expenditures that are not eligible for IDA financing under the current financing parameters. A cost breakdown for the Project’s components and subcomponents and their related activities are in the Procurement Plan.

Component 1: Enabling Environment for Digital Government and Digital Economy (US$44 million)

15.  This component will create the enabling environment for Bangladesh to deliver digital government services and enable the development of the digital economy. For this, it will finance activities to provide Bangladesh with the necessary policy, legal, regulatory, governance, and institutional frameworks; and to build the capacity of institutions, agencies, and civil servants.

Component 2: Transforming Digital Government (US$138.5 million)

16.  This component will build the main technology platform needed for GOB to increase the efficiency and integration of its digital government investments. It will also provide academia and private sector access to the platform for innovation. It will also increase cybersecurity and operational reliance of public sector agencies and mainstream architecture standards for IT systems across GOB agencies.

Component 3: Developing Digital Enablers (US$83.5m)

17.  This component will finance interrelated activities to position Bangladesh’s youth and businesses to be more competitive in the global digital economy, supporting job creation and economic development. It will increase the digital skills of youth, create digital-enabled employment, and increase the capabilities and competitiveness of the local IT industry. It will also promote digitalization and innovation across firms and SMEs in Bangladesh’s economy, and fast track the implementation of its youth employment and IT industry development activities to assist in Bangladesh’s recovery from the COVID-19 situation.

Component 4: Project Management Support (US$39 million)

18.  This component will support the establishing of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and overall Project management and implementation. This component will help establish a PIU that will be responsible for implementation support, including planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of Project activities; reporting of Project implementation and on climate change adaptation and mitigation; procurement and financial management (FM). The PIU will consist of a full team of GOB staff and consultants dedicated to Project implementation. It will also support operating expenses for the duration of the project, part of which will be funded by the GOB’s parallel financing. This also covers fees for PIU auditing. And this component will engage a project management and implementation support firm for project management, operational management, and implementation support to the PIU. The firm will assist the PIU in the planning and implementation of the training program for youth.
E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

19. The Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) will be the implementing agency for the Project; it will also establish and host the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The GOB will establish an inter-ministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Senior Secretary of the MOICT’s ICT Division. The PSC will provide strategic and policy directions, oversee overall project implementation, and carry out annual reviews. BCC, which reports to ICT Division, will serve as the Secretariat to the PSC, while a Project Implementation Committee (PIC) will monitor project activities, provide regular guidance and technical, implementation and policy support to the PIU. The Project Director (PD) of the project will be the Member Secretary of the PIC. The PIU will be established and hosted at BCC.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will install mainly software and limited hardware within existing facilities owned by the implementing agencies, and carry out training programs in public universities across Bangladesh. Project will not include any notable civil works, except the minor interior works required to install hardware within the aforementioned facilities. Most of the activities will be implemented in Dhaka, as these are national level digital government systems and services. The only activities to be implemented outside Dhaka are (i) the training program for students in public universities. The (ii) change and political economy management program for public officials, is also expected to have activities to engage and train public officials in different levels of government, including district and upazilla levels.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Sabah Moyeen, Social Specialist
Iqbal Ahmed, Environmental Specialist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safeguard Policies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01</td>
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</table>
reclassified as category B based on the minor civil works as repair, renovation, trenches for laying of electrical/data cable. Site specific environmental and social (ES) screening/assessment along with the ES management plan (EMP) will be prepared to mitigate the impacts. Also, the project may generate e-waste, which can be mitigated through proper e-waste disposal, regular training of ICT unit staff and proper record keeping of equipment purchased, reused and auctioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>The project does not trigger this policy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no natural habitat at or surrounding the project location. It is highly unlikely that any natural habitat formed largely by native plant and animal species will be affected or modified due to the project activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Forests OP/BP 4.36</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Forests (OP/BP 4.36)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The project is expected have no impacts on the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations. As such, the policy has not been triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pest Management OP 4.09</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pest Management (OP 4.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The project is not expected to finance any synthetic chemical pesticides activities and the policy has not been triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Since the activity is limited to the training program, no impact on landscape with archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance is expected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The Project will carry out mass awareness and usage promotion of its digital services, which will be implemented in areas where There are no interventions that may have any adverse impact on indigenous people (IP). If there are any IP students in the selected public universities who opt to undertake the trainings and utilize the facilities provided by the project, they will be free to do so, same as all other users. OP 4.10 is therefore not triggered for the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No land acquisition and or requisition is required or expected under the project at this stage. No adverse livelihood/wage impacts, impact on squatters,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
relocation of people or impacts on privately owned structures are expected under the project. The physical works will not be large-scale; however, OP 4.12 is triggered, and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared as a precaution, with screening templates for all physical works to assess impacts, and in case down the line, land acquisition, voluntary land donation, and/or impacts on squatters becomes unavoidable. An Environment and social management framework (ESMF) will be prepared to lay out guidelines for labor management and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response, since contractors will be deployed in public universities and spaces to carry out physical works in spaces where there are female students and workers in close proximity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>The project will not be building dams.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project activities will not take place along international waterways which are shared with Riparian countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>There are no disputed areas in the project area of influence.</td>
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**KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT**

**A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues**

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project will improve digital efficiency and integration across GOB agencies; and increase digital economy-related employment and industry revenues. It will provide an enabling Environment for Digital Development through strengthening governance and sustainability, institute a holistic change and stakeholder management program. The project aims at building an integrated digital platform (IDP) and will contribute directly to and promote climate change adaptation and mitigation; through building and enhancing equipment and locations to be more resilient to risks and purchasing technologies that can improve the energy efficiency of the digital platform. Most project activities are of a technical nature to improve collaboration across various digital platforms in the country and organizations working on them, re-training of workers and redeployment according to appropriate skills. The project will boost identity protection, privacy and cybersecurity. It will provide secure web gateways and/or unidirectional gateways for 10 key ministries with higher security needed for their data and information.

Environmental: The project will promote the use of ICTs, the associated environmental risks is low and overall the project is likely to have positive impact. The project will decrease the burden upon environment by reducing people movement (saving time and energy) and amount of paper used in offices. The ICT equipment like server, computer, LAN may generate e-waste. This issue can be mitigated through proper e-waste disposal, regular training of ICT unit
Staff and proper record keeping of equipment purchased, reused and auctioned. The also involve minor civil works as repair, renovation, trenches for laying of electrical/data cable. These activities may generate some construction related impacts (air, noise waste problem), but these impacts are mitigated through the preparation and implementation of appropriate management plan. Site specific environmental and social (ES) screening/assessment along with the ES management plan (EMP) will be prepared and implemented to mitigate the impacts.

Social: There are no significant or irreversible impacts anticipated in the project. The project will set up a Digital Leadership Academy, in partnership with a leading country and/or institution, to be a center of excellence for digital economy and government human capital development especially for women. It will establish or expand a Center of Excellence on Digital Technologies (CEDT) to develop strategy, policy and overall coordination amongst the center of excellences with academia, industry and selected Government agencies on digital economy. Both the centers will be built in spaces provided by the institutions chosen (not determined at this stage) within their existing infrastructure/campuses. There may be need for some renovation and refurbishment, in some cases an extra room or two may be added within the existing boundaries of the institutions. The project will establish two Digital Economy hubs (DE Hubs) for the ICT industry with two relevant industry associations. The hubs will be established using physical space provided by the associations, and the Project will refurbish and place GOB’s computers and other equipment that are needed at the hubs. It will also establish 10 Research and Innovation Centers within the premises of local public universities, which are not identified at this stage.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
Overall, the project is likely to have a positive impact by leveraging the ICT agenda in the country, providing an enabling environment, enhancing collaboration between various ICT providers, strengthening training and lab facilities in select facilities, increasing employability of workers and creating jobs, among other activities. There are no long term or significant impacts anticipated. No land acquisition, requisition, relocation, impact on squatters or livelihoods is expected at this stage. However, OP 4.12 is triggered as a precautionary measure. An ESMF will be prepared along with an RPF to include screening measures for repair renovation works and provide mitigation measures should any resettlement related impacts occur, or land requirement becomes unavoidable in the future. The ESMF will be prepared to lay out guidelines for labor management and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response, since contractors will be deployed in public universities and spaces to carry out physical works in spaces where there are female students and workers in close proximity. OP 4.10 is not triggered for the project.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
Not relevant for the type of interventions included in the project.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
No land acquisition and or requisition is required or expected under the project at this stage. No adverse livelihood/wage impacts, impact on squatters, relocation of people or impacts on privately owned structures are expected under the project. The physical works will not be large-scale; however, OP 4.12 is triggered, and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared as a precaution, with screening templates for all physical works to assess impacts, and in case down the line, land acquisition, voluntary land donation, and/or impacts on squatters becomes unavoidable. An Environment and social management framework (ESMF) will be prepared to lay out guidelines for labor management and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response, since contractors will be deployed in public universities and spaces to carry out physical works in spaces where there are female students and workers in close proximity The target beneficiaries are institutions and universities which will ultimately be chosen.
and all existing students (mostly taking STEM courses) who opt to make use of the trainings and lab facilities which will be made available by the project. There are no interventions that may have any adverse impact on indigenous people (IP). If there are any IP students in the selected universities who opt to undertake the trainings and utilize the facilities provided by the project, they will be free to do so, same as all other users. OP 4.10 is therefore not triggered for the project.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The project will involve various institutions, agencies, universities, students and teachers. However, the specific stakeholders are not identified at this stage. The ESMF and RPF are prepared on the basis if consultation with representative sample public university students and teachers and ICT companies, digital platform holders. Special emphasis was laid on consulting with women and minority students (where possible) and persons with disabilities, as ICTs are an area where the latter group can engage in surmounting issues of mobility. Public consultations with all stakeholders, at all stages of project implementation, will be carried out and the nature and number of consultation, location, and type of participants and the summary of findings will be documented.

B. Disclosure Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</th>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-Apr-2020</td>
<td>15-Apr-2020</td>
<td>15-Apr-2020</td>
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</table>

"In country" Disclosure
Bangladesh
15-Apr-2020

Comments
Document is available online for access at the implementing agency’s website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</th>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13-Apr-2020</td>
<td>13-Apr-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"In country" Disclosure
Bangladesh
13-Apr-2020

Comments
Document is available online for access at the implementing agency’s website.
C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?
Yes
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?
Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?
Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?
NA
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?
Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
Yes
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?
Yes
All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?
No

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?
Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?
Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?
Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank
Siou Chew Kuek
Senior Digital Development Specialist

T. M. Asaduzzaman
Education Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agencies
Bangladesh Computer Council
Parthapratim Deb
Executive Director
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