

# Addressing the Digital Divide for Promoting Inclusive Public Service Delivery and Digital Transformation



## Symposium on Effective Governance and Digital Transformation for Building Back Better and Accelerating the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

**Anir Chowdhury**  
Policy Advisor, a2i  
ICT Division/Cabinet Division/UNDP Bangladesh

**17<sup>th</sup> November, 2021**

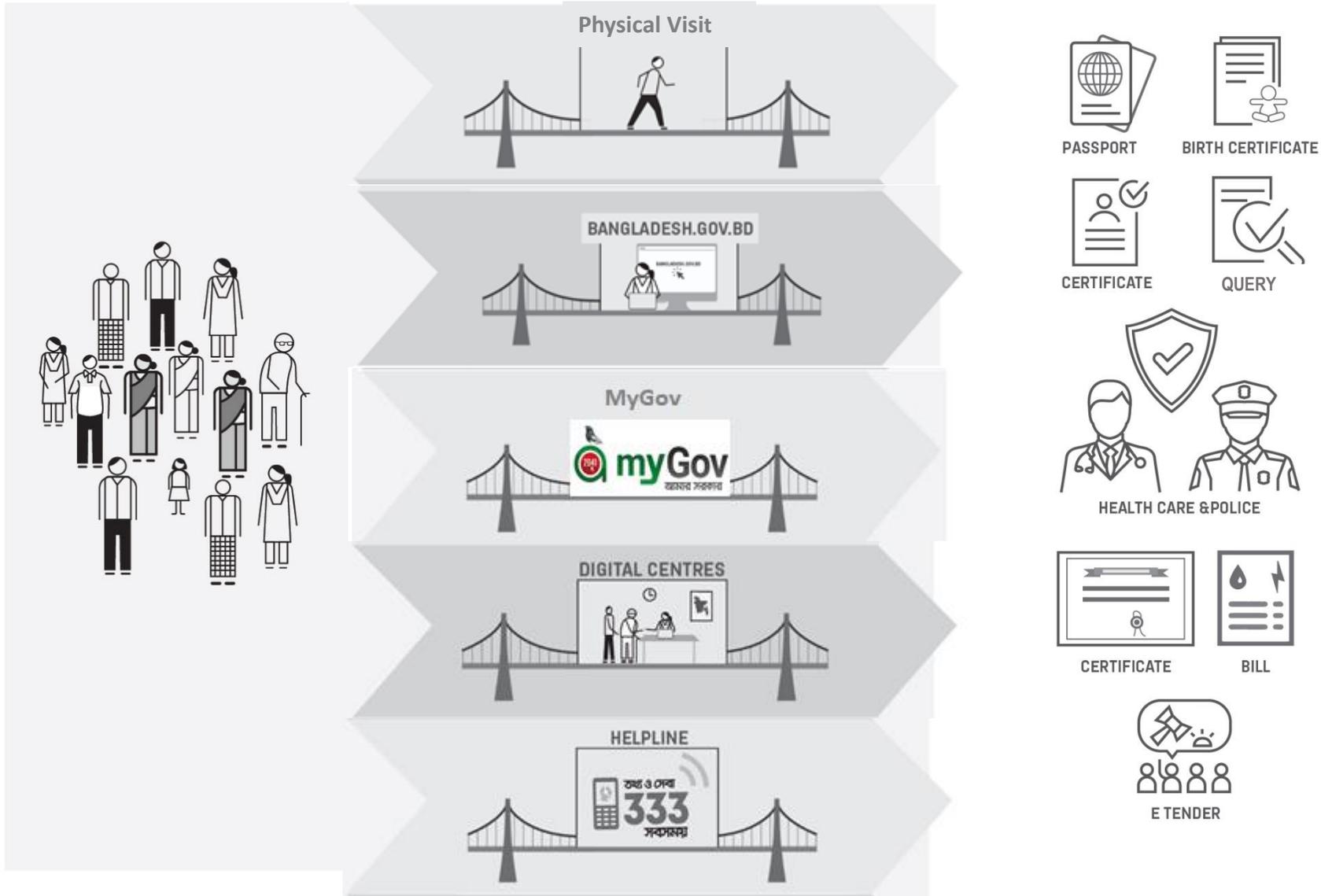
# 2008: Digital Bangladesh Announced

---

- Only 10% civil servants had computers on their desks, but treated them as sacred objects
- <1% internet penetration among public
- <10 digital public services



# Bridging the Digital Divide in Public Service Delivery



# Ensuring digital access with Digital Centres: Service at Citizens' Doorsteps

Reducing  
TCV

Public-private  
Partnership

8,177



Digital Centres

700M+



Services provided

300+



Type of services

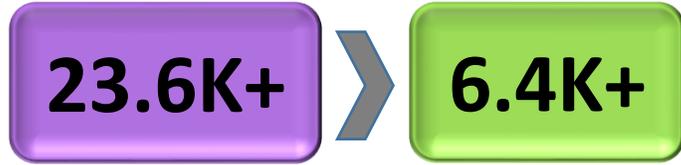
16,057+



Entrepreneurs

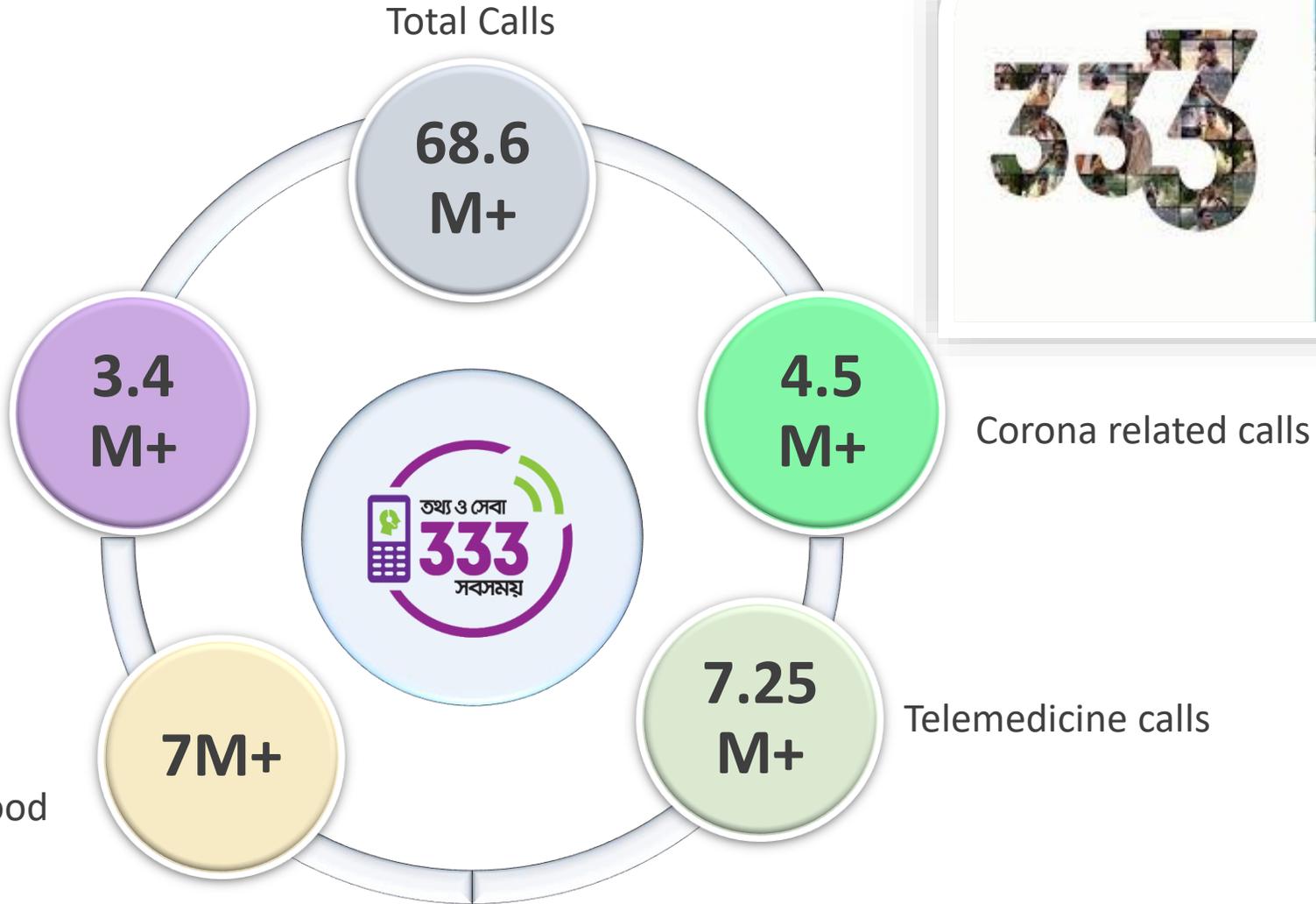


# 333 National Helpline



Social Challenges Addressed

Child Marriages Stopped



Corona related calls

**Major interventions for Future: Integration with myGov, Inter connectivity with '16121', '16122', '109' & 999; To extend GRS in 64 Districts.**

# Impact Measured for last 10 years in TCV Reduction Mandated by Annual Performance Agreement

## SAVED BY CITIZENS

**DAYS** **1.92**  
**BILLION**  
**SAVED**

**USD** **8.14**  
**BILLION**  
**SAVED**

**1.004**  
**BILLION**  
**VISITS**

**85%**

**Time**

**63%**

**Cost**

**63%**

**Visits**

# Moving from 'Business as Usual' to 'Leapfrogging Mindset' Facilitated by Vision

## 2021 Digital Bangladesh Agenda

	2008	2021
Upper Poverty, income	40% (2005), ~\$600	20.5% (2019)*, ~\$2550
Literacy (not digital)	47%	72%
Electricity	27%	95+%
Internet	<1%	65% (100+ times)
Mobile	20 mil	174+ mil (8 times)
Digital Services	< 10	1,000+
One-stop Centres	2	8,000+
Govt. websites	100	1
Chief Innovation Officers (CIO)	56 e-Gov Focal Points	1,000 Chief Innovation Officers leading Innovation Teams

\*Based on 2019 poverty estimate by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



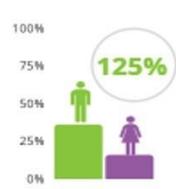
**ONLINE POPULATION**  
Source: ITU, 2019



**MOBILE BROADBAND PENETRATION**  
Source: A4AI from GSMA, 2020



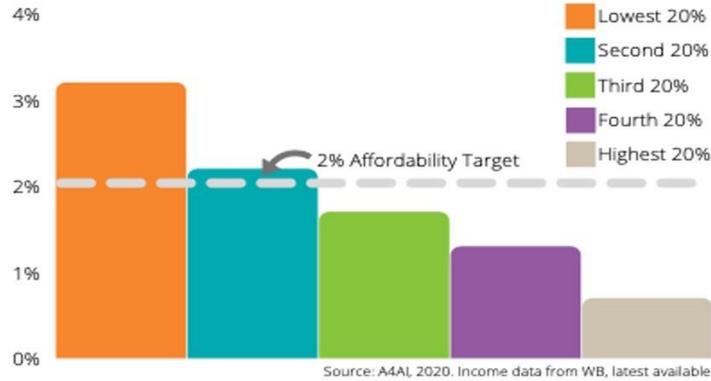
**FIXED BROADBAND PENETRATION**  
Source: A4AI from ITU, 2019



**INTERNET USE GENDER GAP**  
Source: A4AI from EIU, 2020



## Affordability Quintiles



While the average affordability of mobile broadband in Bangladesh meets the target set by the UN Broadband Commission, such reality masks inequalities that exist within the country. Indeed, 1GB of data costs over 2% of the monthly gross national income per capita for the population in the two lowest income quintiles, representing 40% of the population.

## Dimensions of Meaningful Connectivity

Getting the Right Speed	Having and Appropriate Device	Connecting with Enough Data	Using the Internet Regularly
27.53%	41.67%	N/A	N/A

Source: GSMA, 2020

Meaningful connectivity to the internet implies having access to an appropriate device, enough data and speeds, and using the internet every day. Only 27.53% of people in Bangladesh have access to 4G compatible speeds, and only 41.67% have access to smartphones, which are considered to be appropriate devices.

- Immense Potential : Lower-middle income country but one of the world's fastest growing economy /fastestgrowing GDP rate
- Bangladesh meets the 1 for 2 affordability target - 1GB of data costs no more than 2% of the monthly gross national income
- However, for 40% of the population in Bangladesh, connectivity is not affordable, lowest income quintile spends **3.58%** of their average monthly income on 1GB of data

# Connecting the Unconnected

## Info Sarkar 3

Provide Internet access to **2600 rural LGIs**



## My Village My Town

**Hon'ble Prime Minister** has set vision to:

- provide high-speed internet connectivity in **all schools by 2030**
- ensure **all rural areas** are connected under the 'My Village-My Town'



## Govt Telecom Provider

Provide optical cable network in **1000 LGIs**

## Connected Bangladesh

Ensure onnectivity in **800+ remaining rural LGIs**



## Broadband Policy

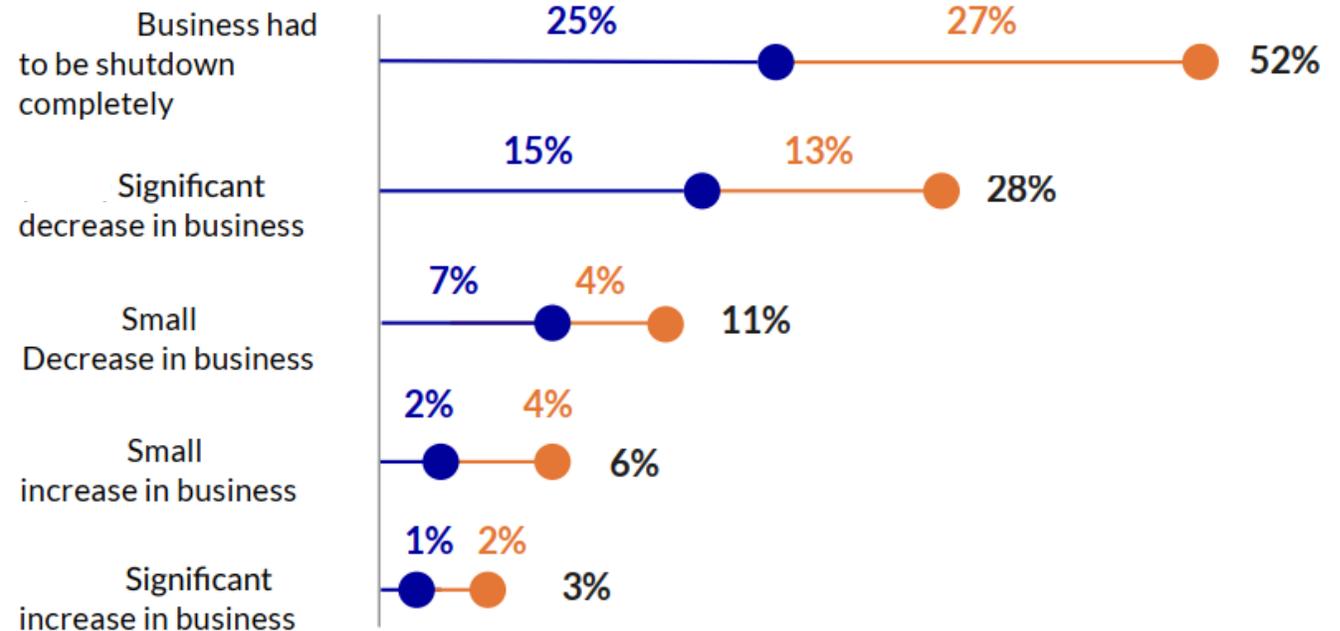
**Update Broadband Policy-2009** to:

- ensure broadband equity
- set time-bound targets and interventions
- reduce broadband cost

# CMSMEs were the worst hit during the pandemic

7.8 million  
CMSMEs provide  
livelihood for 30+  
million people

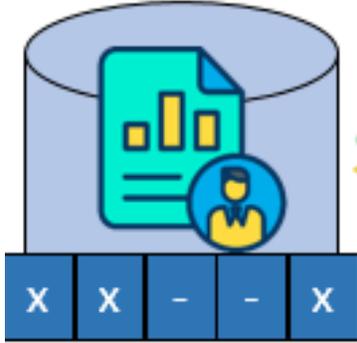
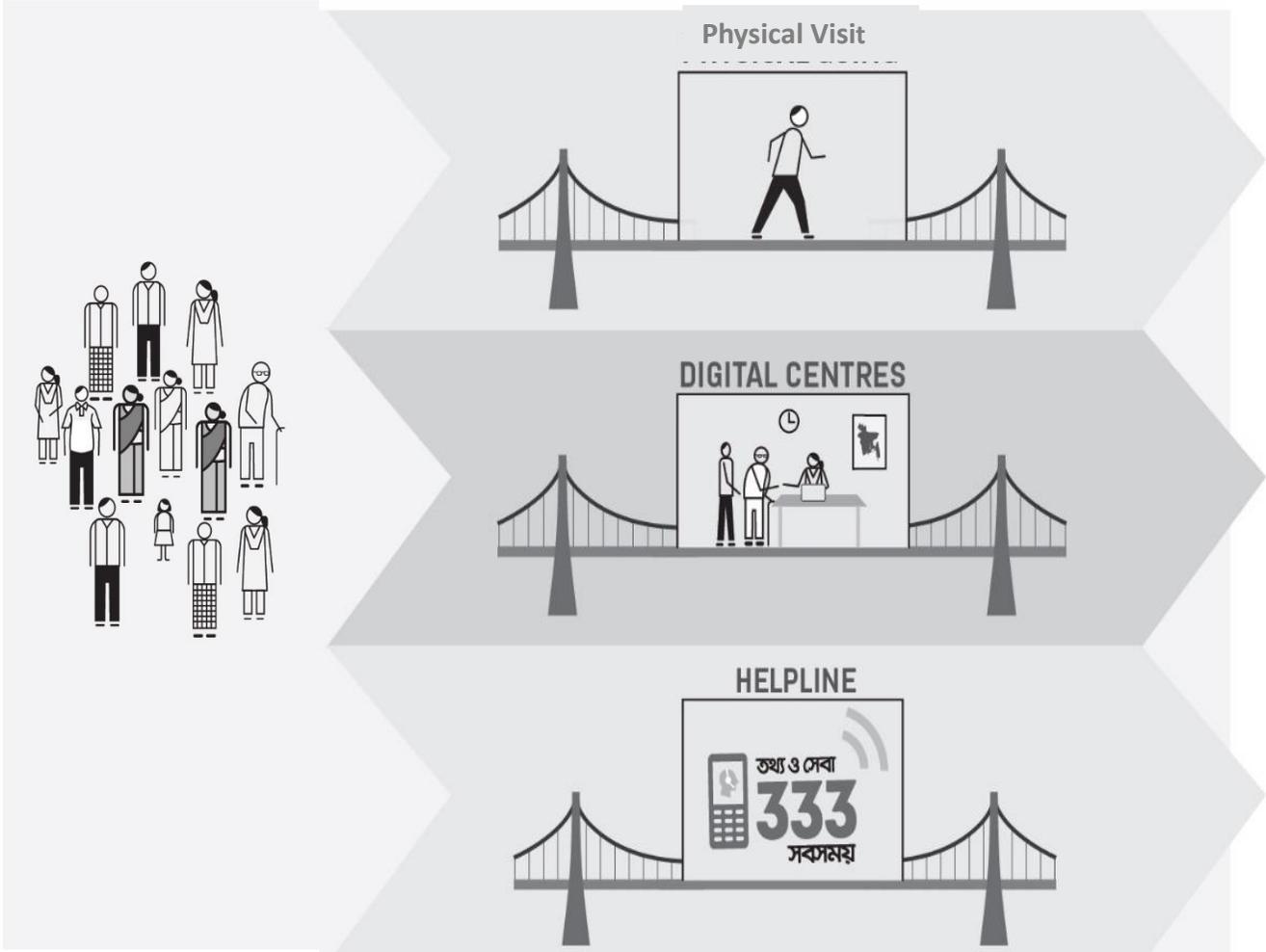
## 52% SMEs completely shut down its operation



● Manufacturing and Trading      ● Services

Source- Impact of Bangladesh's CMSME landscape Report by Lightcastle and Sheba.xyz

# Bridging the Digital Divide in e-commerce



**UBID Platform**



# Education Continuation Initiatives in COVID-19

## Learning from Home: Remote Classes through Television, Radio, Online & Social Media



TV Class



Digital Class

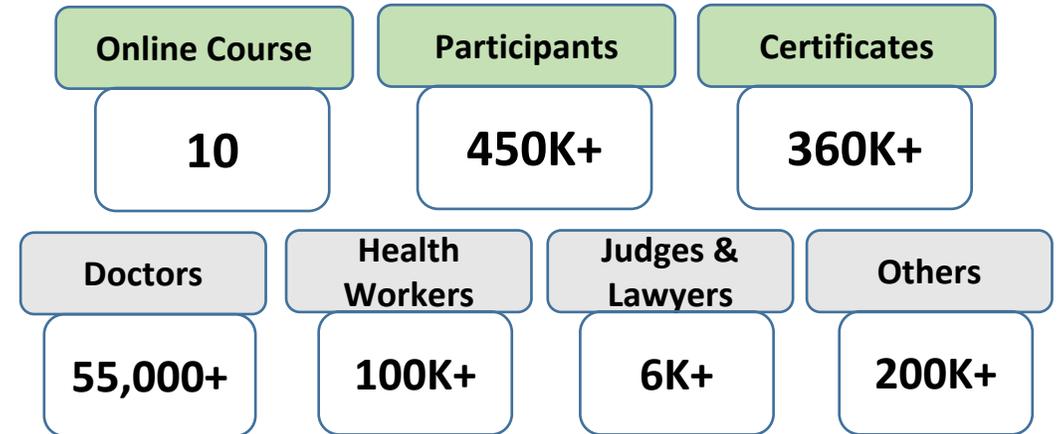
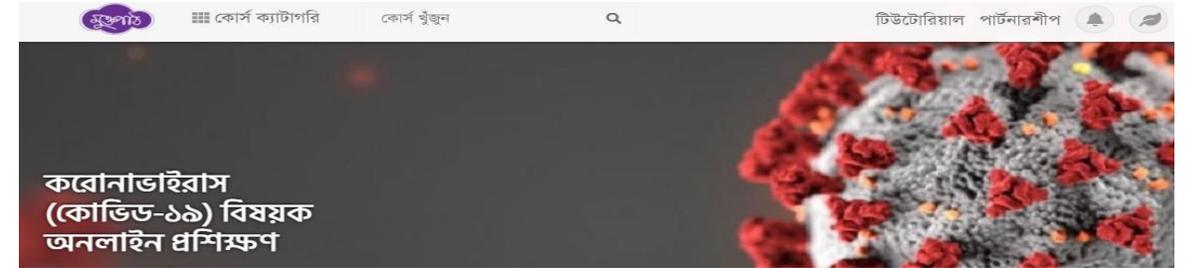


Teachers



Students

## Muktopaath: Online Training for COVID-19 Awareness and Capacity Development



# Bangladesh's Inclusive Public Service Digitization Strategy

## Accessibility by Citizens

- Direct access
  - Mobile-first strategy
  - Internet
- Assistive access
  - Digital Centres
  - 333
- Disability-friendly



## Capacity of Service Providers

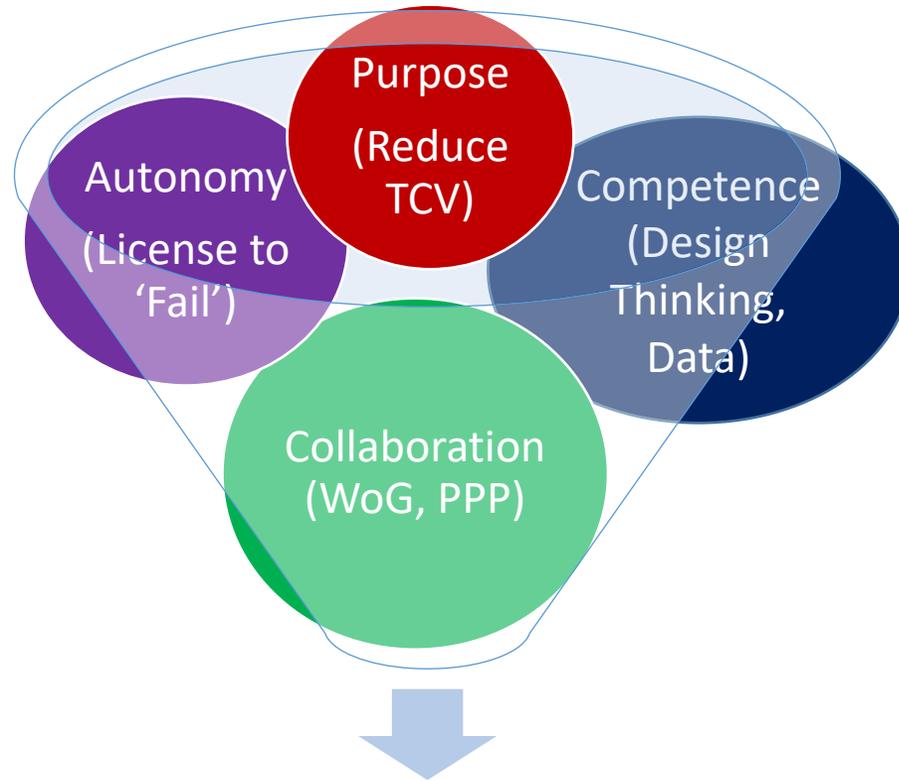
- Citizen-centric thinking and design (Customer Innovation Lab)
- Institutionalization of e-Services with the Innovation Teams in every Ministry/Directorate
- Data-driven decision making
- Civil Service 2041 leadership development

## Digitization Approaches

- Rapid Digitization using MyGov (50 services/month)
- Custom Digitization using Digital Service Design Lab (50 services/year)

## Foundation Lego Blocks

- Citizen's Profile with digital ID
- Workflow & consent
- MyGov and MyLocker
- FinTech
- Data sharing and privacy
- Digital registries
- e-Learning
- Artificial Intelligence
- Blockchain



# Govpreneurship

# Thank you