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**The World Bank**

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Report No: PAD3005

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 14.9 MILLION (US\$20.84 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

AND A

CREDIT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 3 MILLION (US\$4.16 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR THE REACHING OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN PROJECT II (ROSC II)

SEPTEMBER 5, 2018

Education Global Practice  
South Asia Region

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective June 1, 2018)

Currency Unit = Bangladesh Taka (BDT)

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BDT 84.50 = US\$1

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US\$ 1.42 = SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR

July 1 – June 30

Regional Vice President: Hartwig Schafer

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CPF	Country Partnership Framework
DP	Development Partner
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DPEO	District Primary Education Office
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DRP	Displaced Rohingya Population
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
ELCG	Education local Consultative Group
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FM	Financial Management
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPS	Government Primary School
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ISCG	Intersectoral Coordination Group
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JENA	Joint Education Needs Assessment
JRP	Joint Response Plan
LCF	Learning Competency Framework
LC	Learning Center
MOPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NCTB	National Curriculum and Textbook Board
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTF	National Task Force
PEDP	Primary Education Development Program
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PVT	Pre-vocational Training
ROSC II	Second Reaching Out-of-School Children Project
ROSCU	Reaching Out-of-School Children Project Unit
SEC	Small Ethnic Communities
SIMF	Social Inclusion and Management Framework
SMP	Social Management Plan
TCDP	Tribal Children Development Plan
UEO	Upazilla Education Office
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



**BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (BD: Reaching Out of School Children II - P131394)**

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Bangladesh	IBRD/IDA	Syed Rashed Al-Zayed		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P131394	Investment Project Financing	GED06 (9256)	SACBD (7028)	Education

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)

Is this a regionally tagged project?

No

Bank/IFC Collaboration

No

Approval Date	Closing Date	Original Environmental Assessment Category	Current EA Category
02-Oct-2012	31-Dec-2018	Partial Assessment (B)	Partial Assessment (B)

Situations of Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints

Financial Intermediaries (FI)

Series of Projects (SOP)

Project-Based Guarantees

**Development Objective(s)**

The key project development objective is to improve equitable access, retention and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected under-served areas.

**Ratings (from Parent ISR)**



	Implementation					Latest ISR
	17-Jun-2015	14-Jan-2016	19-Aug-2016	16-Mar-2017	15-Oct-2017	16-Apr-2018
Progress towards achievement of PDO	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Overall Safeguards Rating	MS	MS	MS	MS		
Overall Risk	S	S	S	S	S	S

**BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for Reaching Out of School Children II - P167870)**

Project ID P167870	Project Name Additional Financing for Reaching Out of School Children II	Additional Financing Type Restructuring, Scale Up	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints Yes
Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line IBRD/IDA	Approval Date 18-Sep-2018	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 30-Apr-2021	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		
Is this a regionally tagged project? No			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Situations of Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)		<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantees	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disbursement-linked Indicators (DLIs)		<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component	



	(CERC)
[ ] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	

**Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)**

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed	
IBRD				<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	%
IDA	129.99	102.24	21.29	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>	83 %
Grants				<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	%

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for Reaching Out of School Children II - P167870)**

**FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	25.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	25.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	25.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	25.00
IDA Credit	4.16
IDA Grant	20.84



## COMPLIANCE

### Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes  No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes  No

## INSTITUTIONAL DATA

### Practice Area (Lead)

Education

### Contributing Practice Areas

### Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

### Gender Tag

Does the project plan to undertake any of the following?

a. Analysis to identify Project-relevant gaps between males and females, especially in light of country gaps identified through SCD and CPF

Yes

b. Specific action(s) to address the gender gaps identified in (a) and/or to improve women or men's empowerment

Yes

c. Include Indicators in results framework to monitor outcomes from actions identified in (b)

Yes

**PROJECT TEAM****Bank Staff**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Specialization</b>	<b>Unit</b>
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Tanjim Hasan	Team Member	Consultant	GED06

  

<b>Extended Team</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Location</b>



BANGLADESH

ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR REACHING OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN II

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>III. KEY RISKS .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S).....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>ANNEX 1. SAFEGUARDS ACTION PLAN .....</b>	<b>40</b>



## I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

### A. Introduction

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors for additional financing (AF) for the Bangladesh Reaching Out-of-School Children Project II (ROSC II, P131394) in the amount of US\$20.84 million from the International Development Association (IDA)-18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities and US\$4.16 million from Bangladesh's IDA18 country allocation. While a proposed restructuring of the original project will support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in responding to an emergency in Cox's Bazar District caused by an influx of the Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP), the proposed AF will only finance Rohingya education and relevant expenditures. The Government of Canada has agreed to provide funding for the purpose of meeting the repayment obligations of Bangladesh to IDA stemming from the proposed additional credit. The paper also seeks management approval of level-II restructuring as described in paragraph 5, below.

2. Bangladesh is eligible to access financing under the IDA18 Regional Sub-window for Refugees and Host Communities.<sup>1</sup> First, as of May 2018, Bangladesh is hosting an estimated 915,000 DRP and people living in refugee-like situations from Myanmar's Rohingya community.<sup>2,3</sup> Second, the World Bank in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations (UN) Refugee Agency, has determined that Bangladesh adheres to a framework for the protection of refugees that is adequate for the purpose of the IDA18 Regional Sub-window for Refugees and Host Communities based on practices consistent with international refugee protection standards. The World Bank's assessment recognizes Bangladesh's ratification of a number of human rights instruments, its 2014 strategy covering humanitarian and repatriation issues, and the recent memorandum of understanding with the UNHCR on voluntary repatriation, which have provided the basis for the government's treatment of this population since the start of the current crisis.<sup>4</sup> Third, the government has shared with the World Bank a preliminary plan outlining a series of actions it intends to pursue to respond to the current crisis. The government plans to develop a multi-sectoral coordination mechanism and adapt the action plan to respond to the situation as it evolves.

3. Since August 2017, about 700,000 people have crossed into Bangladesh from Myanmar, most taking shelter in congested camps, with some living amongst host communities. They join around 300,000 people displaced from Myanmar in previous years. This population has enormous needs for humanitarian services, placing an immense strain on an already resource-constrained service delivery system. Given uncertainties and expected delays in repatriation, the Government of Bangladesh will continue to deliver humanitarian aid directly and through UN agencies and local/international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

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<sup>1</sup> A country is eligible if: (i) the number of UNHCR-registered refugees, including persons in refugee-like situations, it hosts is at least 25,000 or 0.1 percent of the country's population; (ii) the country adheres to an adequate framework for the protection of refugees; and (iii) the country has an action plan, strategy, or similar document that describes concrete steps, including possible policy reforms that the country will undertake towards long-term solutions that benefit refugees and host communities, consistent with the overall purpose of the window.

<sup>2</sup> The Government of Bangladesh uses the term "Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)".

<sup>3</sup> The Government of Bangladesh reports biometric registration of 1.17 million. (Inter Sector Coordination Group, Situation Report: Rohingya Refugee Crisis, Cox's Bazar, 24 May 2018).

<sup>4</sup> Adequacy is determined based on adherence to international or regional instruments such as the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, or the adoption of national policies and/or practices consistent with international refugee protection standards.



4. The proposed AF for ROSC II will support the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) in planning, coordinating, managing, providing and monitoring safe and equitable learning opportunities for the DRP in Cox’s Bazar while the original project will cater to the needs of the host communities. The original Project Development Objectives (PDO) will remain unchanged and is to “improve equitable access, retention and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected under-served areas”. The proposed AF will support a new (fifth) component to be added to the ROSC II project to encompass new activities to support MoPME in responding to the crisis in Cox’s Bazar District. In view of the emergency situation, the proposed AF has been prepared under the processing requirements covered by paragraph 12 of Section III of the Investment Project Financing Policy (Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints) of the World Bank. While the proposed AF will support the DRP in Cox’s Bazar area through the new component, the original ROSC II credit will continue to operationalize the original implementation activities of the project together with providing additional assistance to the hosting community of the said region.

5. The following changes to ROSC II are proposed through a project restructuring and AF:
- a) Extension of the ROSC II original project for two years with a new closing date of December 31, 2020 to align with the AF;
  - b) Addition of a new component to ensure safe and equitable learning opportunities for the DRP in Cox’s Bazar District to be supported by the proposed AF;
  - c) Inclusion of two new PDO-level indicators and three new intermediate outcome level indicators to monitor progress of activities to be supported by the proposed AF;
  - d) Modification of procurement arrangements to include provision for agreements between MoPME and UN agencies/NGOs; and
  - e) Inclusion of one new disbursement category for the proposed AF.

## **B. Project Background**

6. ROSC II has been providing second chance primary education to out-of-school children in targeted rural upazillas (sub-districts) of the country through learning centers (LCs) since January 2013. The project also provides alternative education to the out-of-school children of urban slums in 8 city corporations and pre-vocational training (PVT) to dropped out over-age children and adolescents. The ROSC II Project is being implemented by the ROSC Unit (ROSCU) under the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) of MoPME. It is financed by an IDA Credit of US\$130 million through Investment Project Financing (IPF) and counterpart funding of US\$7.5 million from GoB. Since 2017, ROSCII has also been providing PVT and enterprise development support to the dropped-out youth of the hosting community in Cox’s Bazar, who had been badly affected due to influx of the DRP.

7. ROSC II has four components: (i) increasing equitable access to primary education; (ii) improving retention in and completion of primary education cycle; (iii) enhancing project implementation capacity through mobilization of communities and partner agencies; and (iv) establishing an effective monitoring and evaluation system. ROSC II was approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors on October 02, 2012, with a closing date of December 31, 2017. On December 2017 the project was granted a one year no-cost extension and the current closing date is December 31, 2018.

## **C. Project Performance**

8. Currently, the progress towards the development objective and implementation of ROSC II are rated as Moderately Satisfactory. The project has shown substantial implementation progress in the period following the



Mid-Term review (MTR). The PDO indicator targets of ROSC II have nearly been achieved or have surpassed the end-of-project (EoP) targets. The number of out-of-school children supported under the project has reached 690,000 (93 percent of the EoP target), the total number of student-years supported is 1,641,135 (notably surpassed target); the percentage of female students enrolled in LCs is 49 percent (target 50 percent); average grade retention rate is 73 percent (target achieved); and the share of disadvantaged students in total enrollment is 87 percent (surpassed target). A total of US\$102.2 million has been disbursed, which is 83 percent of the IDA credit amount.

#### **D. Rationale for Additional Financing**

9. The proposed AF for ROSC II will enhance the capacity of MoPME to respond to the crisis and support provision of safe and equitable learning opportunities to the DRP in Cox's Bazar District. The proposed AF will complement, and not replace, education related services for out-of-school children and adolescents who are currently being supported by humanitarian programs under the specific guidelines of GoB. At the same time, the original project, ROSC II, will continue to operationalize the original implementation activities together with providing additional assistance to the hosting community of the said region.

10. Cox's Bazar is one of 20 (out of 64) identified 'lagging districts' of Bangladesh, and Ukhia and Teknaf upazillas (where most of the DRP is concentrated) are among the 50 most socially deprived upazillas (out of 509). Difficult terrain, bad roads and insufficient infrastructure contribute to poor living conditions in this area that has a poverty rate well above the national average. Lack of adequate infrastructure and poor roads contributes to poor coverage of basic services and makes access to these services difficult. A lack of cultivatable land and consequent dependence on markets for food in Ukhia and Teknaf have led to high levels of food insecurity, and vulnerability to price fluctuations. The rapid and massive influx of the DRP has had an enormous impact on the hosting communities, affecting among others market access, labor competition, deforestation, and price increases. The current situation is slowing down the efforts towards socio-economic development of this district. The influx of desperate workers has lowered labor wages and the additional demand by the DRP households increased the price of basic food and non-food items.

11. With a population of 2.5 million, Cox's Bazar has been one of lowest performing districts in almost all child development and education indicators in Bangladesh. Primary education net enrolment rate of Cox's Bazar is the lowest in the country. The net enrolment rate for Cox's Bazar is 72.6 percent for boys and 69.1 percent for girls compared to the national average of 98 percent. The dropout rate in primary education is the highest in the country—it is 39.6 percent for boys and 22.8 percent for girls, compared to the national average of 22.3 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. An estimated 28.5 percent children of primary school age and 36.1 percent children of secondary school age remain out of school, and 9.4 percent of children aged 10-14 years are child workers in Cox's Bazar.

12. Around 55 percent (370,000) of the DRP population is under 18 years of age with very little or, for three quarters of the population, with no literacy skills. The Rakhine state of Myanmar has low rates in terms of early childhood education (5.4 percent), primary school enrolment (71-76 percent), and secondary school enrolment (31-32 percent). BRAC estimates that as many as 73 percent of DRP have no literacy skills. Immediate access to safe and equitable learning opportunities for all crisis-affected children and youth in the region is required. Moreover, around 65,000 youth in the entire Cox's Bazar area are in need of job related skills training and relevant support.

13. The crisis has had a severe impact on the local population and the overall education system in Cox's Bazar



District. Sudden DRP influx has resulted into a shutdown of the education system in Cox's Bazar for more than 4 months. Most of the Government Primary Schools (GPS) have been used to support the initial emergency response mechanism for the DRP that massively hampered regular learning activities. Although regular learning activities have been resumed in most GPSs, severe infrastructural damages have occurred, especially in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) blocks, and full recovery from that is yet to be done. Moreover, Cox's Bazar is comparatively a conservative area and there is lack of awareness among parents, community and youth on the importance of education and skills. In these circumstances, once a child has dropped out from the education system, it is extremely difficult to trace him/her and bring him/her back to resume regular schooling.

14. GoB and partners have been providing humanitarian services delivered both through the existing government system in the district and through new temporary structures in and near displaced settlements. But providing learning services to the affected communities in Cox's Bazar requires expanded capacities for education service delivery, strengthening systems, special training for teachers and local administration to support all crisis affected children capably including management attention, personnel and resources. The education centric response strategy described in the Joint Response Plan (JRP), prepared jointly by GoB and Development Partners estimates around 625,000 children and youth are in need of access to learning opportunities. Current efforts from the partners covers only 20 percent of the children from DRP community. However, the partner initiatives supporting learning opportunities are further decreasing due to competing demand for funds for humanitarian activities. GoB has requested support from the Development Partners in responding to this man-made disaster with expediency.

15. The education response strategy for the DRP further needs to assure: (a) inclusion of key vulnerable out-of-school groups, children with disabilities, youth, and women and child-headed households by providing flexible, safe and, as necessary, informal learning models; (b) quality education services especially through appropriate learning framework for the DRP children (including language of instruction, competencies children are expected to acquire) with learning facilitators and teachers trained in pedagogy, subject matter and also life-skills; (c) transferability of credentials so that the DRP children are able to provide evidence of the competencies and skills they have acquired when they are repatriated to their home community.

16. The proposed AF and restructuring of ROSC II are appropriate mechanisms to support the government's response (to the DRP) in the education sector. The policy directions from GoB regarding education related response towards the DRP clearly specifies that the modality has to be informal. The GoB has been championing informal education to populations prone to dropping out of school through ROSC (I and II) for 13 years. This experience is highly relevant to the proposed AF since it supports similar beneficiaries; out of school children and adolescents from vulnerable families and locations. The tested modality of ROSC II through informal LCs has also proven to be highly effective and provides a good platform to support the government in responding to this emergency since it is expected to take only a short period of time to initiate in the said area. ROSCII has an existing institutional structure, including a fully functioning project unit called ROSCU under the leadership of the Project Director (PD) who deploys other ROSCU and field (upazilla) level staff. Moreover, ROSCII is the only existing GoB program that is supporting the hosting community of Cox's Bazar which has been badly affected by the 2017 influx of DRP. This also means that the PVT pilot scale-up unit has already been mobilized and is functioning in the said area.

17. The proposed AF will directly support GoB's preliminary action plan shared with the World Bank, which outlines a series of actions it intends to pursue to respond to the current crisis. The government has noted that diplomatic discussions with Myanmar to enable a rapid process of safe, dignified, and voluntary repatriation



remains its highest priority. In the meantime, the government proposes to further engage with international partners to help the DRP and the host communities by providing basic services during their (DRP) stay in Bangladesh. These include HNP services, water and sanitation, social protection, environment protection, access roads, disaster risk management, and support for LCs and life skills.

18. The proposed AF will contribute to the objectives the IDA-18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities. The IDA18 Regional Sub-window's purpose is to help refugee-hosting countries to: (a) mitigate the shocks caused by an influx of refugees, and create social and economic development opportunities for refugees and host communities; (b) facilitate sustainable solutions to protracted refugee situations, including through the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees in the host country and/or their return to their country of origin; and (c) strengthen preparedness for increased or potential new refugee flows. The proposed AF will contribute to a program of support across several priority sectors that will complement humanitarian efforts and support the government in developing a broader strategic response to the socio-economic dimensions of the ongoing crisis. This will support a response that is rooted in government leadership and country systems, building on short-term humanitarian programs with a medium-term perspective. In terms of education response, the proposed AF will support the government to enhance its capacity to manage the crisis as well as extend government systems and standards to deliver safe and equitable learning opportunities for the DRP children and adolescents. The proposed AF will also facilitate the government's development of a single planning and monitoring mechanism for informal education service delivery system in Cox's Bazar District that will provide the basis for prioritizing needs and channeling potential sources of support in a well-coordinated process.

19. The proposed AF will enhance the contribution of ROSC II to the World Bank's 2016–2020 Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Bangladesh (Report No. 103723-BD). The primary focus of the CPF is to remove constraints to growth and competitiveness to accelerate poverty reduction. Social inclusion is one of three focus areas of the CPF, because human development provides a foundation for economic growth while protection of the poor is necessary for inclusive growth. The proposed AF will contribute to these objectives by mitigating the impact of the crisis on the existing education system of Cox's Bazar District while contributing to equity by providing safe and equitable learning opportunities for the DRP.

## **II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

### **A. Project Development Objectives**

20. The PDO for ROSC II will remain unchanged: improve equitable access, retention and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected under-served areas.

### **B. PDO and Intermediate Level Indicators**

21. The results of ROSC II are measured by six PDO indicators and six intermediate level indicators. Results of the new activities to be supported by the proposed AF will be captured by the following additional indicators (Table 1). Data on these indicators will be provided through the ROSC II monitoring and evaluation reporting system. In addition, household surveys will provide supplementary data on population coverage.

**Table 1. Additional PDO and intermediate level indicators**

---



**PDO indicators**

- 7a. Number of DRP children enrolled in informal LCs, disaggregated by gender (cumulative)
- 7b. Total DRP children years supported by AF, gender disaggregated

**Intermediate level indicators**

- 7. Number of LCs supported for the DRP in Cox’s bazar district (cumulative)
- 8. Number of female teachers recruited and received special training in Cox’s Bazar district
- 9. Number of separate consultations held with DRP and host community during implementation

**C. Project Beneficiaries**

22. The proposed AF will benefit approximately 300,000 DRP children and adolescents in Cox’s Bazar District. Among them, around 150,000 primary-aged DRP children will receive direct access to LCs while awareness raising and promotion of psycho-social activities are expected to reach 300,000 children and adolescents in the DRP community.

**D. Project Components and Financing**

23. The total proposed AF is US\$25 million equivalent. The IDA-18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities will provide 5/6 of the total, or US\$20.84 million. On an exceptional basis, this amount will be extended on grant terms for support to the DRP. The remaining 1/6, or US\$4.16 million, will be a credit from the IDA18 country allocation for Bangladesh. The Government of Canada has expressed its intent to provide funding for the purpose of meeting the repayment obligations of Bangladesh to IDA stemming from the credit portion of the financing extended by IDA to Bangladesh for this proposed AF.

24. The proposed AF will support a new fifth component of ROSC II, which is organized into four sub-components as described below. The original components of ROSC II will remain unchanged (Table 2).

**Table 2. Project cost and financing (US\$, millions)**

	Component 1 (original)	Component 2 (original)	Component 3 (original)	Component 4 (original)	Component 5 (AF, New)	Total
Government financing	1.7	0.7	3.1	2.0	0.0	7.5
IDA Credit	111.8	10.6	4.6	3.0	0.0	130.0
Additional financing (IDA grant)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.84	20.83
Additional financing (IDA credit buy-down)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.16	4.167
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>162.5</b>

25. The GoB and partners have agreed on the guidelines of providing humanitarian services to the DRP based on the National Strategy on DRP (policy directions provided by the National Task Force-NTF) and based on the JRP. According to the NTF, all education related services to the DRP will be provided through using the informal education modality. Around 625,000 children and youth (aged 3-24 years) need access to learning opportunities,



for which US\$46.5 million funding is required<sup>5</sup>. The proposed AF of US\$25 million (IDA grant and credit buy-down) will be implemented over a two-year period. Other sources of financing include domestic sources through the government budget and by other on- and off-budget support from development partners, including humanitarian programs.

26. Overall, the proposed AF will support the government's response to emergency need for the crisis affected Cox's Bazar district in two ways: (a) by providing informal educational and psycho-social support for the DRP children and adolescents; and (b) by strengthening existing central government and local administration facilities/capacities that provide services to the DRP.

**Component 5. Provide safe and equitable learning opportunities to children and adolescents of DRP in Cox's Bazar District (US\$25 million)**

27. The new component to be financed by the proposed AF will provide informal education and psycho-social support to around 300,000 DRP children and adolescents. It will also support (i) strengthening the Government systems for planning and management of education activities for the DRP, monitoring the activities and reporting; (ii) preparation of teacher training facilities and support centers; (iii) procurement of learning materials for DRP; (iv) awareness raising among the DRP children, adolescent and their families regarding child rights, gender violence and exploitation, personal safety, and promote psycho-social activities to overcome the shock of violence, humiliation and forced resettlement; and (v) experience sharing activities for the local and central government officials for effectively managing such emergency situation and policy planning. The proposed activities are consistent with the JRP objectives and are harmonized with ongoing and planned development support by other partners, including the main UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF), partnerships (Global Partnership for Education [GPE], Education Cannot Wait [ECW]), bi-laterals and NGOs active in Cox's Bazar.

28. This component will support the response to the immediate education needs of the crisis-affected DRP children and adolescents while helping to strengthen the service delivery system of GoB in Cox's Bazar. Implementation of this new component and disbursement of the AF, is planned for a period of two years, that is from January 2019 to December 2020. This closing date of the proposed AF will align with the revised closing date of the original project (ROSC II).

29. While the proposed AF will support the needs of the DRP in Cox's Bazar area, funds from the original ROSC II credit will continue to operationalize the original implementation activities of the project together with providing additional assistance to the hosting community of the said region. Funds from the original credit will be reallocated for hosting community support. As most of the ROSCII activities will be completed in other locations, most of the human resources of ROSCII will be shifted to the Cox's Bazar area. There are only 5 months of implementation period left of the original project (current closing date December 31, 2018). To facilitate ROSCII to continue its support to the hosting community through the original credit and extend its support to the DRP community through the AF, the original credit will also need to be restructured with an extended closing date aligned with the AF closing date to support the needs of the hosting community. The proposed revised closing date of the original project will be December 31, 2020. In addition to revising the original credit closing date, the project's coverage of upazillas for PVT will also be increased from 90 to 96 for covering all the affected upazillas of Cox's Bazar.

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<sup>5</sup> JRP estimation.



**Sub-Component 5.1 Provide informal education to DRP children and adolescents** (estimated US\$16.7 million)

30. This sub-component will support the following activities:

(i) Delivery of informal education to the DRP children and adolescents following the guidelines of GoB regarding DRP response. This intervention will be aligned with the JRP, and implementation arrangements will follow the specific guidelines of NTF. This sub-component will support 150,000 DRP children and adolescents by providing them immediate access to learning opportunities in a safe and protected environment. The government is preparing a Learning Competency Framework (LCF), which is expected to define informal education for DRP, with the help of UNICEF and “Education Sector<sup>6</sup>” situated in Cox’s Bazar which is expected to be finalized before effectiveness. In addition, to monitor learners’ progress, an assessment mechanism will be designed and finalized before effectiveness. AF support for DRP education along with similar support from all other sources will be implemented using the same modality and LCF. Textbooks and other materials will also be designed according to the LCF. Providing these and other required educational materials will be supported by this sub-component. UN agencies and/or international/local NGOs will be selected by GoB as service providers for this sub-component. ROSCU will remain as the project unit for implementing this component.

(ii) The target beneficiaries will include 50,000 already enrolled DRP learners. UNICEF has 1,100 operational LCs with 100,000 DRP learners in the camps. Due to funding gap, at least half of those centers cannot be supported beyond December 2018. This will leave around 50,000 children, among the already enrolled 100,000, out of scope for basic education. The proposed AF will support 150,000 learners including these 50,000 children.

(iii) Equal enrolment of female learners from DRP community. As more than 52 percent (JRP) of newly arrived DRP children and adolescents are girls, an improved gender mainstreaming and targeted interventions will ensure that girls are not excluded from education assistance. This includes creating a safe environment, ensuring separate spaces for adolescent girls, recruiting female teachers, and supporting menstrual hygiene management interventions. Safety and security of the existing LCs in DRP camps is a significant concern of the parents specially for female children. A Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) by the Education Sector in Cox’s Bazar finds that most DRP parents do not recognize education for their children as priorities although they are experiencing the negative impacts from absence of learning opportunities in camps. The findings suggest significantly lower participation from female DRP children in existing learning facilities in camps due to distant LCs and safety concerns from parents.

(iv) Establishment of 1000 new and makeshift LCs to conduct informal learning activities in DRP camps. In addition, approximately 500 already established LCs through funding from other sources will also be supported. To ensure quick effectiveness of the informal learning activities for the DRP children, new and makeshift LCs need to be operationalized in DRP camps. These LCs will have a safe structure for children and will be in alignment with the environmental safeguards standards. Each LC will support not more than 55 children. Several shifts of learning activities in one LC will support the targeted DRP learners. LCs will be established in specific catchment areas in the DRP camps that can benefit most possible DRP learners. The selected service provider will be responsible for establishing the required number of LCs in suitable locations in DRP camps as well as overall management and maintenance of LCs.

(v) Recruitment and Training of 2,000 teachers/learning instructors (at least 50 percent female) for the DRP

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<sup>6</sup> Coordinated mechanism of international and national NGOs and UN agencies. The Sector is a local consultative group of partners working in Education sector in Cox’s Bazar and is commonly known as “Education Sector”.



LCs. As per GoB guidelines (NTF) the language of teaching for DRP children cannot be Bangla<sup>7</sup>. The said LCF for DRP will also differ from the regular curriculum. To provide informal education to the target DRP learners following the specific modality, 2,000 teachers/learning instructors will be recruited by the selected service provider in the Cox's Bazar area. The Education Sector in Cox's Bazar reported that DRP girls (specially adolescents) and their parents expressed a strong preference for female teachers in learning activities (JENA). Adolescent girls in camps face severe challenges including risks of abuse, abduction, early marriage and lack of a place or person to report or seek advice from. Deploying a proportionate number of properly trained female teachers will address parents' safety concerns while ensuring retention of female learners effectively. The training module for female teachers will include child protection and safety issues targeted specially at adolescent DRP girls.

(vi) Provision of special training to teachers/learning instructors. Teachers/instructors will require special training to be able to effectively provide informal education to DRP learners. Considering the unique crisis faced by these children, the teachers or learning instructors/facilitators need to be sensitized and trained to be able to ensure quality education in this emergency situation. The DRP children and adolescents have experienced an unprecedented psychological trauma. The objective of this special training will be to make teachers capable of: (i) providing psychological support to the DRP learners; (ii) teaching basic safety and hygiene skills to the DRP learners; and (iii) guiding the DRP children to cope with this change in their life in this new community. The teachers will also be sensitized to properly manage LCs in displaced camps while they can ensure increased communal participation and engagement in DRP children's education.

**Sub-component 5.2 Enhance Capacity of government and local administration** (estimated US\$3.65 million)

31. This sub-component will support capacity building of MoPME to ensure an effective service delivery fitting to this unique crisis of Cox's Bazar district. MoPME is the implementing Ministry of the original project (ROSC II) and will be the same for the proposed AF. MoPME is responsible for the planning, coordination and policy level decision making and interventions in this emergency education response. To address this unprecedented crisis and parallelly unique service delivery mechanism to DRP community, capacity building interventions for MoPME and other relevant Ministries such as the Planning Commission, and Economic Relations Division (ERD) are crucial. This intervention will also be proven critically effective beyond this initial emergency phase, since the repatriation might become a protracted situation, to assist the government in planning and implementing a medium to long term approach. Knowledge sharing from nations facing similar crises and their experience in responding at the policy and coordination levels will also be supported through this sub-component. This sub-component will also support a longitudinal study that takes comprehensive stock of the needs, experiences, implementation challenges, impacts and other options for DRP education.

32. This sub-component will also support the strengthening of the service delivery system for the DRP of Cox's Bazar district through capacity building of the local administration. The District Primary Education Officer (DPEO) of Cox's Bazar district, Upazilla Education Officer (UEO) of Ukhia and Teknaf upazilla and their respective offices are responsible for managing education response in the said areas. Equipment, logistics support, training and capacity building interventions are required for the local administration to be able to properly and quickly execute the emergency education response plan for the DRP. Successfully conducting community mobilization, containing tension between the DRP and the hosting community, and resource mobilization in Cox's Bazar district

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<sup>7</sup> According to NTF, the medium of instruction can be either Burmese or English.



depend on the capacity and management skills of the local administration.

33. The emergency response coordination mechanism for DRP and host community through the “Education Sector” situated in Cox’s Bazar will be supported to be transferred under the DPEO. The “Education Sector” provides a platform to ensure that education service delivery to DRP is driven by the strategic priorities of the government led JRP while avoiding any overlap in service delivery. To ensure effective coordination and to support GoB and administrative structures in Cox’s Bazar, the coordination and information management mechanism of the “Education sector” will be placed within the DPEO. The information management system will generate a periodically updated database that will assist the project to track the children and adolescents. This subcomponent will also support GoB efforts to monitor and manage the education component of the DRP response. DPEO will be supported to ensure effective integration of education sector coordination within its structure. Coordinated by the co-leads, the “Education Sector” is supporting MoPME, who chairs the “Education Sector”. At the policy level, Education Local Consultative Group (ELCG), will lead the coordination which is chaired by Secretary, MoPME. This sub-component will also facilitate ELCG to supervise, monitor, organize policy dialogues and undertake periodic field visits and consultation with the beneficiaries and relevant communities.

**Sub-component 5.3 Improve Facilities for the DRP LC Teachers’ Training** *(estimated US\$2.65 million)*

34. This sub-component will support the recovery/improvement of facilities to be used as DRP LC teachers’ training centers. Local GPS that had been severely affected by the influx of the DRP as their first accommodation will be repaired and adequately equipped to be used as centers for training of teachers who will teach in the DRP LCs. As these facilities are also used as Emergency Support Centers for the DRP, selection of the buildings will be based on certain criteria including location for ensuring affordable support for the DRP. The DRP are situated in highly congested camps in naturally vulnerable locations in precarious camps and as these school buildings remain as the immediate support facilities for the DRP during any disaster, the renovation works need to be considered on an emergency basis. As the newly approved Fourth Primary Education Development Program (PEDP4), which has a civil works component, is not designed for an emergency situation, immediate support from the proposed AF is necessary. However, the nature of the civil works will be strictly confined to cater to the needs of DRP LC teachers training requirements and emergency disaster support. This will not facilitate any routine maintenance work of GPS to support regular activities.

35. This sub-component will also support the selection and monitoring of the said recovery works through the existing mechanism of MoPME. 100 GPS, which will also function as teacher training facilities, will receive support for recovery works. These GPS will be selected based on proximity to the DRP camps. ROSCU in partnership with the Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) will facilitate these minor works. The selection and monitoring services of these recovery works will be acquired through the existing mechanism of MoPME.

**Sub-component 5.4 Psycho-social Activities and Awareness Building** *(estimated US\$2 million)*

36. This sub-component will support psycho-social activities aimed at helping the DRP to recover from the shock, ensuring their safe existence with local community, and preventing the exploitation of the DRP children and adolescents. DRP children are most vulnerable to violence and abuse. Educational psychosocial activities are important to create a sense of normalcy, promote social interaction and break the monotony of life in camps. Given the fact that the DRP children and adolescents are living inside the camps, the LCs are appropriate operational area for supporting these activities. This initiative aims to increase the children’s sensitivity to their



surroundings, teach them how to act as part of a group and to take care of each other and siblings. These activities will support them to cope with the psychological trauma they have suffered from experiencing conflict and displacement while helping them to avoid adopting negative coping mechanisms. This sub-component will have a special focus on female children and adolescent girls as they are more susceptible to gender based violence inflicted in displaced situations like this. There will also be a particular focus on working with adolescent boys in awareness raising activities as a way of preventing gender based violence, preventing their exploitation as drug peddlers and discouraging them from engaging in other anti-social activities. The activities will include cultural events, sports, homestead gardening, home-making, tree plantation, arts and crafts etc.

37. This sub-component will also support awareness raising activities to ensure effective parental engagement and community participation. According to the JENA, DRP parents do not see the value of education and have no sense of involvement in LCs. Sensitization of the parents and the whole DRP community through an awareness raising campaign will therefore be prioritized, and supported with additional staffing resources. Findings from JENA also shows that the DRP children already enrolled in the existing education response by DPs are often absent and have dropped out to attend humanitarian distributions to help their parents. A service provider will be recruited by ROSCII and in accordance to existing procurement rules for implementing this sub-component.

#### **E. Lessons Learned and Reflected in Project Design**

38. This proposed AF is designed by extracting lessons learned in emergencies globally in the context of emergency education response to refugee crises. The Project uses approaches from similar World Bank interventions that have worked elsewhere, and aims to help the Government to implement priority activities through its own channels where possible, and fill gaps where they exist. Experience has shown that, building on the immediate humanitarian response, it is important to take a medium-term perspective that supports existing national service delivery systems.

39. The experience of World Bank support to governments in need of emergency education responses to forced displaced population crises, shows that simple implementation designs using existing government channels for service delivery are most effective. The proposed AF design reflects this lesson in the new component and implementation arrangements. A minimum number of sub-components are proposed to address the specific emergency needs of the situation. ROSC II has an existing set-up that is supporting vulnerable beneficiaries in a similar modality using governments own service delivery channels. It will provide numerous benefits including greater ownership and sustainability and negligible management costs to operationalize the proposed AF.

40. The proposed AF is designed not to overburden the original project or the parent ministry. The proposed AF will prioritize channeling the proposed services, conducting monitoring and coordination through existing human resource structure of the original project/ministry. Existing partners and service providers will be mobilized where applicable. Disbursement is expected to be rapid as it follows pre-existing flow-of-fund channels and requires an absolute minimum of additional processing.

41. The proposed AF provides a platform that others can contribute to. It is designed to be scalable, based on related experience of governments in responding to forced displacement crises in a variety of situations. For example, beneficiaries of informal education and psycho-social activities can be rapidly increased to make use of additional funds, as Project activities are a partial response to broader immediate and medium-term challenges.

#### **F. Implementation Arrangements**



42. The proposed AF will be implemented by ROSCU under the DPE of MoPME. Across Bangladesh, ROSC II activities are the responsibility of the Project Director of ROSCU which implements rural LC operations, Urban Slum pilot scale-ups, and prevocational training pilot scale-ups. The implementation arrangement of ROSC II requires supervision, monitoring and reporting by DPEO, UEO and other field administration of MoPME who are under the jurisdiction of Director General of DPE, and who in turn reports to the Secretary of the MoPME.

**Table 3. Summary of the sub-components to be supported by the proposed AF**

Sub-component	Implemented by	Target
5.1 Provide informal education to DRP children and adolescents	ROSCU/MoPME with a UN agency/NGO as suppliers and providers of services including technical assistance	-150,000 DRP children and adolescent -1500 LCs -2,000 trained teachers and instructors
5.2 Enhance capacity of government and local administration	ROSCU/MoPME	Local Education officials, MoPME, DPE, Planning Commission, ERD and MoF officials
5.3 Improve Facilities for DRP LC Teachers' Training	ROSCU/MoPME with LGED as service provider	100 Teacher Training Facilities
5.4: Psycho-social activities and awareness building	ROSCU with selected agency as provider of services and technical assistance	Children and adolescent of DRP Community (with natural spread over the adjacent regions)

43. To support the implementation of the proposed AF, the Cox's Bazar DPEO, Ukha and Teknaf UEO as well as the MoPME, DPE and ROSCU at the central level will be provided with technical assistance. ROSCU/MoPME will serve as the primary point of contact for communicating to the World Bank on the project, including the proposed AF.

44. Disbursement table: Table 4 provides projected disbursement of the proposed AF by expenditure category.

**Table 4. Disbursement table**

Expenditure category	Estimated amount (US\$, millions)
Goods (excluding vehicles), works, consulting services, training and operating costs under UN Agency/NGO contracts	18.7
Goods (excluding vehicles), consulting services, Training and Operating costs (other than under UN Agency/NGO contracts)	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.0</b>



### **III. KEY RISKS**

45. There are several project risks that are rated as High or Substantial related to (a) political and governance, (b) institutional capacity, (c) fiduciary, (d) environmental and social, and (e) stakeholders. Political and governance risks are rated as Substantial due to the possibility of events with potential adverse consequences relating to the DRP, government's policy formulation approach towards a sensitive program like refugee-education in an election year and possible protracted situation in repatriation arrangements. Fiduciary-related risks of the sector are rated as High. There are issues related to the transparency and efficiency of procurement processes, raising concerns about value for money. There are substantial risks related to the institutional capacity of MoPME in contract monitoring and management, financial management, and internal control mechanisms. For the proposed AF, these risks will be mitigated through World Bank support to MoPME to engage UN agencies/NGOs to deliver services including supply of required inputs. A dedicated procurement consultant will be hired to carry out the procurement activities. Environmental and social risks are Substantial, given the vulnerabilities of the DRP, current natural setting of the camps and the potential impact of natural disasters on the precarious camps. Substantial stakeholder risks reflect the wide and diverse range of stakeholders active in Cox's Bazar District. These will be mitigated through activities under Sub-component 5.2 on capacity and coordination enhancement.

46. An additional risk is related to the protection framework for the DRP. These risks are High for the overall program of World Bank engagement in this situation supported by the IDA-18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities, including this proposed AF in education given the government's approach regarding language constraint. The proposed AF will support awareness building interventions to reduce the vulnerability of the crisis affected community. In the education sector, partial mitigation of this risk through project design comes from targeting exclusively the geographic area of Cox's Bazar District, the current location of the DRP. Explicit guidelines from GoB regarding the medium of instruction of the informal education will be addressed through sub-component 5.1. Further, mechanisms for beneficiary feedback will be extended through participatory planning and consultations for the DRP. In addition, the proposed AF will support psycho-social activities and behavior change communication and other interventions to reduce the vulnerability of the DRP children and adolescents and help them cope with this exclusive change in their life. The World Bank will closely monitor the protection situation of the DRP and reassess should the situation significantly change. The proposed AF will also assist coordination and policy planning through longitudinal study that is expected to demonstrate ways of mitigating such risks.

47. Based on the above risk assessment, and given the importance of these risks relative to other risks rated as Moderate, the overall risk of the proposed AF, is therefore, rated Substantial.

### **IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY**

#### **A. Economic and Financial Analysis**

48. Improving access to, and quality of, education services can boost economic growth by promoting human capital formation, increasing skilled labor supply, reduce inequality and reducing public expenditures. Education interventions and education system strengthening have globally proven to (i) increase labor supply by producing more educated workers of all demographics, (ii) enhance labor productivity because of better, educated workers, (iii) generate savings through reduced public expenditures as a result of reduced inefficiencies and (iv) add values



to the society for better employment, fewer crimes and anti-social activities, better environment and overall sustained national productivity. Policy research consistently estimate very high rates of return from education investments in this regard<sup>8</sup>.

49. The proposed AF is expected to contribute to increased education uptake and skills development amongst the DRP community in Cox's Bazar District through provision of safe and equitable learning opportunities to children and adolescents. The proposed AF and reallocation of existing IDA credit will support the delivery of informal education to DRP children and adolescents through (a) provision of textbooks and materials designed in accordance with the Recipient's learning competency framework for DRP, (b) improvement of safety and security of, and menstrual hygiene management in existing LCs, (c) establishment of new and makeshift LCs, (d) selection and recruitment of teachers and learning instructors, (e) provision of special training to the recruited teachers and learning instructors, and (f) carrying out of selected priority activities for the retention of DRP children. Complementary activities entail investing in capacity building, renovation of existing GPS to serve as teacher training centers, and psycho-social support and awareness raising activities within LCs. While the proposed AF will support the stated needs of the DRP in the Cox's Bazar area, funds from original ROSC-II credit will continue to operationalize the original implementation activities of the project in the region.

50. Both short-term and long-term benefits can be obtained from the proposed AF. These investments potentially provide a higher marginal benefit for DRP; their already low levels of literacy and skills training means that any learning-centered investment will have a potentially higher impact on their wages in comparison to the relatively more-educated host community.<sup>9</sup>

51. Net Present Value (NPV) modelling of ROSC II and the proposed AF assumes that education interventions will provide benefits to affected children, with the effects accrued over a five-year horizon. The cost-effectiveness of education interventions has been documented through capturing direct and indirect benefits of the proposed AF activities. Computed benefits include the per-capita reduction of household out-of-pocket expenses due to subsidization of learning activities, and projected increase in per-capita income as a result of increased skills attained. Costs of education interventions capture (i) project investment financed by the AF, (ii) private per-capita complementary costs borne from sending a DRP child or youth to LCs, and (iii) opportunity cost of forgoing income earned through child labor. Due to lack of availability of information regarding DRP children, child labor and of course, future opportunities, some proxy information is used to calculate NPV of future productivity of the children and opportunity cost of schooling for DR children. Thus, the NPV calculation uses data from different sources such as data from administrative sources (project costs) and the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The HIES provides information on wages, education expenses, and child schooling outcomes; the data has been extrapolated to provide a realistic and up-to-date estimate for DRP. Unit costs of facilitating learning opportunities for DRP children and youth are derived from UNICEF proposal estimates.

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<sup>8</sup> The World Bank Group. 2008. Economic Returns to Investment in Education. *The Road Not Travelled*. (pp. 39-81). Washington D.C.: World Bank Press. This MENA Flagship Report is available at [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/EDU\\_02-Chap02-Education.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Resources/EDU_02-Chap02-Education.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> This is, however, conditional on how the labor market addresses the influx of more skilled DR workers.



**Table 5: Financial Viability of ROSC-II under the proposed AF using an NPV model**

Scenario (2018/19 to 2022/23)	Without DRP Repatriation		With 50% Repatriation		With 100% Repatriation	
	Taka (million)	USD (million)	Taka (million)	USD (million)	Taka (million)	USD (million)
<b>Discounted Present Value</b>						
<b>Discount Rate</b>	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
<b>Benefits</b>	10,334	123	8,807	105	7,279	87
<b>Costs</b>	8,995	107	7,675	91	6,354	76
<b>Net Benefits</b>	1,195	16	1,011	13	826	11
<b>Internal Rate of Return (IRR)</b>	17.7%	17.7%	17.6%	17.6%	17.4%	17.4%

Source: Internal calculations using administrative, UNICEF and HIES data

52. The proposed AF is expected to benefit a significant share of DRP children and youth with support to essential informal education services; however, DRP repatriation may change the scenario. As no clear repatriation policy has been enacted, the NPV model considers scenarios of (a) no repatriation wherein all DRP children receive rapid assistance and actualize the benefits of the proposed AF activities, (b) fifty percent of all DRP children and youth are repatriated by 2020, and (c) all DRP are officially repatriated by 2020. The latter case represents the most conservative estimate, wherein DRP are assumed to receive less benefits from the proposed AF activities, and DR child and adolescent may not be able to fully actualize the medium-to-long benefits of the proposed AF activities.

53. Economic analysis indicates that the proposed AF of US\$25 million is a worthwhile investment. The NPV of the proposed AF will achieve between US\$11 million to US\$16 million of net benefits over a five-year period, based on the level of conservation assumed regarding repatriation efforts over the next two years. These estimated benefits do not account for potential benefits of welfare; rather they showcase that rapid policy response can boost human development outcomes through a package of policy interventions. The financial viability of ROSC-II under the proposed AF will generate an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 17.5 percent<sup>10</sup>. Sensitivity analysis indicates that the IRR is quite robust to changes in relevant parameters (that mainly affect the benefits stream), indicating a healthy return on the investment.

**B. Technical**

54. Implementation and service delivery modalities proposed in the AF are accessible in the country context. Experience of implementing ROSC II has shown that technical capacities for implementation and supervision are available in the country. In addition, sub-component 5.2 will ensure the required technical assistance and capacities are obtained through the AF.

55. Technical assistance is available for new and makeshift LC establishment. The GoB entrusted UN agency for coordination of DRP education (UNICEF) has been working in this modality in the said region and providing informal education to the DRP children from where they have around 1,100 functioning LCs in the similar modality of this proposed AF.

56. Based on the above, technical risk is appraised as Moderate.

<sup>10</sup> Economic analyses of recent/current education programs in Bangladesh have yielded IRRs between 14 to 22 percent.



**C. Financial Management**

57. Financial Management (FM) Risk Rating: The proposed AF falls under Bank Policy for IPF, Para 12, Projects in Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints on the ground of “urgent need of assistance because of a natural or man-made disaster or conflict”. The overall FM risk of the proposed AF is Substantial considering that major portion of the financing will be used for services provided by UN Agency/NGOs which, generally, has robust financial management and internal control system in place. The associated FM risks are mitigated through the arrangements outlined below:

58. Almost 75 percent of the expenditures under the proposed AF will be through UN Agencies and/or NGOs based on a partnership arrangement between MOPME and the UN Agencies and/or NGOs. In case of arrangement with UN agency, Bank will make direct payment to UN agency, through UN commitment, for services provided to MOPME. For UN agencies, the Bank’s financial management requirements are met as each agency receives, manages, expends, reports on, and performs audits of the funds in accordance with its own financial regulations, fiduciary framework, and accountability and oversight framework. The standard templates, agreed with UN agencies, which are reflected in World Bank-approved standard forms of agreement between the government and the UN agencies, will be used for the purposes of financial management reporting. The terms and conditions agreed between the MOPME and UN agency will specify the reporting obligations, including any audit requirements, under the proposed AF. Separate template for reporting project expenditures will be agreed with the NGOs.

59. ROSCU, the existing Project Implementation Unit located at the DPE, will be responsible for coordinating, supervising and monitoring all activities under the proposed AF. Agreements and fiduciary obligation for activities through LGED and other partners and service providers will follow the existing arrangements under the original credit. In order to ensure smooth financial management activities, including proper book keeping, recording of transactions and reporting, ROSCU will hire an Financial Management Specialist (FMS) within two months of effectiveness of the AF.

60. Planning and Budgeting: A budget will be formulated for the entire period of the proposed AF with detailed budgets for each fiscal year. The annual budget will be prepared based on the procurement plan and other relevant annual work plans. These budgets will be monitored periodically to ensure that actual expenditures are in line with the budgets, and to provide input for necessary revisions in case of substantial variations.

61. Flow of funds: In case of an agreement with an UN agency, all disbursement to the UN agency for services provided under the AF will be made by the Bank, using UN commitments, upon requests submitted by the ROSCU. For activities under the AF, other than those carried out by UN, disbursement will be made to a Designated Account (CONTASA) opened by ROSCU in a nationalized commercial bank acceptable to IDA. Funds will be channeled to the Designated Account based on submission of quarterly Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IUFR). The AF will be financing Operating Costs for the day to day supervision, coordination and administration of the project activities in compliance with the Country Financing Parameters. Any expenditure related to workshop allowance, fuel and honorarium, if any, will be borne by the GoB. The Project is subject to the Mandatory Direct Payment Pilot, which aims to assist countries in processing payments. Only the Direct Payment disbursement method will be used for all payments under the contracts identified as being subject to Mandatory Direct Payment, unless the special commitment disbursement method is used. Contracts subject to Mandatory



Direct Payment including contracts procured through international open or limited competition or direct selection method will be highlighted in the procurement plan.

62. Reporting: The ROSCU will submit quarterly IUFR reporting eligible expenditures against advances made to the Designated Account for activities other than those of UN agency. A separate set of IUFR will be developed to report expenditures and to request disbursements under the proposed AF. UN agency will submit quarterly utilization reports to the Bank and the ROSCU, showing receipts and expenditures. They will also submit annual financial statements within six months of the closing of the accounts of the financial year to which the statement relates.

63. Auditing: There are no overdue audit reports and no pending refund of ineligible expenditures under MOPME. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) will be the independent auditor for the purpose of annual audit reports for the proposed AF. An audited financial statement for the proposed AF will be submitted each year, six months after the end of the fiscal year. The CAG will be requested to include the audit requirement of the proposed AF post effectiveness. In the case of UN agencies, MOPME may require their audited financial statements, which the latter may share with the World Bank. In case of NGOs, annual audited financial statement will be submitted to the project within six months after the end of the financial year.

#### **D. Procurement**

64. All goods, works, non-consulting services and consulting services under the proposed AF shall be procured in accordance with the requirements set forth or referred to in the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers, dated July 1, 2016, Revised November 2017 (Procurement Regulations). Paragraph 12 of section III of the Investment Project Financing policy of the World Bank has been triggered which allows to defer completion of Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) and Procurement Plan by the borrower to the project implementation stage.

65. Procurement under this proposed AF will largely involve consulting services and a few goods and repair works. The existing project unit, ROSCU will procure the goods and hire majority of the consulting services. The services will include, among others (i) establishment of LCs, student's enrolment, recruitment and training of teachers etc.; (ii) services for children education among DRP; (iii) managing the PEPMIS software developed by the MoPME; (iv) psycho-social support for the DRP children and adolescents among the DRP.

66. The procurement risk under the proposed AF is rated as High due to limited procurement and contract management capacity of DPE. The driver to the risk is also associated with the emergency nature of the services needed by the DRP. There is also security issue that the contractors or suppliers will need approval of the government to enter the camp areas. ROSCU does not have the experience of works procurement and contract management. There is no qualified procurement professional in ROSCU and they are heavily dependent on the procurement consultant. It is vital to hire a procurement consultant to carry out the procurement activities.

67. Considering the situation of urgent need and capacity constraint and the discussion above, the following measures have been agreed upon with the implementing agency: (i) alongside international/local NGOs, the possibility of engaging UN agencies will be explored to provide the services required under the proposed AF. The UN agencies may sub-contract international/local NGOs that are mobilized and engaged in similar interventions in the camp areas in Cox's Bazar; (ii) LGED and/or Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be



engaged through memorandum of understanding (MoU) to support DPE in implementing the repair and recovery works including wash facilities of about 100 GPS, which will function as training facilities for DRP teachers; (iii) the Bank will provide implementation support to ROSCU during the course of preparing a simplified PPSD along with a procurement plan; (iv) the Bank will also assist in preparing the terms of reference of consulting services and agreements and other documentation with the service provider(s); (v) ROSCU will hire a qualified procurement consultant within two months after effectiveness of the AF to carry out the procurement activities; (vi) the Bank's *Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement* (STEP) will be used to manage the procurement plan and procurement transactions under the AF.

68. The Procurement Plan will specify each contract to be financed under the Project. This will also specify the selection method, market approach and contract modality for each of the activities. The Procurement Plan is expected to be finalized by board approval of the project.

#### **E. Social (including Safeguards)**

69. The proposed AF will enable ROSCU to render services from UN agencies/NGO and LGED for supporting the delivery of quality informal education to the DRP children and adolescents in a safe environment with equal enrolment of female learners. The AF will support establishment of 1,000 new and makeshift LCs in DRP camp areas, and recruit and train teachers/learning instructors for these LCs. Suitably located existing GPS premises will be rehabilitated for use as DRP LC teachers' training centers. The AF will not however, invest in any infrastructure requiring land acquisition or displacement of people. LCs will be placed in rental lands/premises or within the designated camp sites and renovation of existing school premises proposed under the AF will be done within existing land without any private encroachments. The AF, as the parent project, will not therefore trigger Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The proposed AF will continue triggering the Bank OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples as the target area includes Cox's Bazar District with concentration of small ethnic communities.

70. The completion of Environmental and Social Safeguards requirement has been deferred until after project approval for which an Action Plan has been prepared (Annex 1). Given the urgency of the situation, preparation of the proposed AF is being processed according to the provisions of paragraph 12 of Section III of the Bank Policy: Investment Project Financing (Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints), for a situation where the government is in urgent need of assistance because of a natural or man-made disaster. To facilitate an accelerated timetable to deliver support to the DRP through the proposed AF, the environment and social safeguards are being deferred as allowed under paragraph 12 of Section III of the Bank Policy: Investment Project Financing. A Safeguards Action Plan (Annex 1) has been prepared and included in the Project Paper that specifies revision and disclosure of the existing ROSCII safeguards and environmental instruments by the time of effectiveness of the proposed AF.

71. The Social Inclusion and Management Framework (SIMF) adopted for the parent project in 2012 will be updated for the proposed AF prior to its effectiveness. The parent project's SIMF provides guidance and institutional arrangement for inclusion of children from different vulnerable social groups including very poor families, women headed households, low caste communities, small ethnic communities with indigenous characteristics, and children with social stigma (such as children of disaster affected families, fragile situation such as recent Cox's Bazar crisis, sex workers etc.). Considering the vulnerabilities of the DRP and community dynamics with potential risks of violence and gender based violence, the updated SIMF will introduce guidance for preparation and implementation Social Management Plan (SMP) addressing the issues of gender, equity,



violence, and accountability initiatives and overall social inclusion in view of the vulnerabilities of the DRP, for all upazillas. Small ethnic community development plans, referred to as Tribal Children Development Plan (TCDP) in the current SIMF, will be prepared and implemented for activities in upazillas with presence of small ethnic communities/tribal peoples among the beneficiaries. The updated SIMF will take into account the capacity of DPE and the policy guidelines of the partnering organizations to provide institutional capacity enhancement support and a harmonized social development and safeguard policy guideline for implementation of the proposed AF for the DRP. The updated SIMF will also guide DPE and the partnering organizations in managing the vulnerability of the DRP including language, culture, gender and gender based violence issues as well as the mental health and trauma, age and disability and injuries.

72. **Beneficiary Feedback/Engagement:** Beneficiary engagement and feedback mechanism will be ensured through participatory planning and periodic consultations. Participatory planning will be ensured through engaging affected DRP by the social mobilizer in the planning of LC construction and operationalization in their community. Quarterly consultations will be held with affected communities to inform them regarding project activities, solicit their views, and understand their needs, challenges, and preferences. An intermediate indicator is also included in the results framework. The proposed AF will make use of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as defined in the parent project focusing on the DRP and hosting communities to ensure inclusion and to manage the risks of hostility, conflict and violence within the scope of the project.

73. **Gender tagging:** The project will have special focus on gender issues. Girl children and adolescent girls are the most vulnerable segment of population in the DRP camps. Risky environment, lack of knowledge regarding personal safety and security and above all lack of right persons for seeking advice and informing potential threats make the girl children, adolescents and youth the most at-risk portion of the DRP. Under the AF, around 2000 teachers and instructors will be recruited and trained who will also work as the contact point for the girl children and adolescent. The teachers will also receive special training on gender related issues including safety and security of young girls. While at least half of the recruited teachers will be female, all the teachers will receive this special training. An indicator is also included in the results framework.

## **F. Environment**

74. Similar to parent project OP 4.01 for Environmental Assessment is triggered for this proposed AF. The environmental category of the proposed AF for ROSC II is retained as “B”, since the same nature of activities will be provided to the DRP across Cox’s Bazar district (primarily Ukhia and Teknaf upazilla). The overall safeguard rating for the parent project (ROSC II) has been rated moderately satisfactory for the activities undertaken in last one year. As per agreed measures, the Environment Management framework (EMF) for ROSC II was prepared and disclosed by the MoPME in August 2012. The assessment of PforR of recently approved PEDP4 shows DPE does not have sufficient technical capacity for managing environmental safeguard issues. Moreover, activities under this proposed AF will take place in ecologically fragile and vulnerable locations. Therefore, dedicated focal person for environmental safeguards should be on board before the implementation starts. The EMF for the new operation will be updated with the new dimension of the emergency situation, activities and lessons learnt from the original project.

75. Two additional environmental safeguard policies are triggered, as activities under this proposed AF will take place within important forest landscape: OP 4.04 Natural habitat and OP 4.36 Forests. Historically, the project areas were mostly forested, however, they were cleared to accommodate DRP camps. The project area



contains critical habitat for wildlife, including critically endangered Asian Elephant and there are evidences of active human-elephant conflict around the camps with unfortunate loss of human lives. As a result, it is imperative to double check the proposed locations of all LCs to avoid the elephant corridors and pathways. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Bangladesh already produced all elephant corridor maps for the area and they will be used to avoid possible conflicts. Civil works will be avoided in the remaining forest area and within elephant migration route, and additional mitigation measures will be taken to protect forest and/or elephant migration route if required as the result of screening exercise. The EMF will be updated accordingly once the screening exercise is completed.

76. **Climate and Disaster Screening:** The proposed AF was screened for climate and disaster risk. Bangladesh is frequently inundated with seasonal floods and flash floods and is periodically affected by cyclones, landslides, droughts, and earthquakes. Because of its geographical location and other environmental reasons, the country is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. The high frequency of regular and sudden natural disasters in Bangladesh weakens the education system, particularly in the coastal areas, low-lying lands, wetlands and river islands. A baseline assessment of the impact of natural disasters on Bangladesh primary schools found that 84 percent of sampled schools in disaster-prone areas experienced extended closures lasting an average of 26 days. About 70 percent of sample schools were used as shelters, with the majority reporting severe losses and damages to school facilities, particularly to water sanitation facilities and furniture. Affected schools also reported a 3 percent increase in dropout rates and lowered competency achievement. In the past years, natural disasters, particularly cyclones have disrupted the education of more than 1.5 million children. Since 2007, about 9,000 of Bangladesh's primary schools have been affected. Given the country's vulnerability to climate change, the number and scale of natural disasters are predicted to increase.

77. The impact on the proposed AF due to exposure to climate- and disaster-related risks was assessed as high. Most of the DRP resides in camps that are at a high risk of being adversely affected by cyclones, heavy rainfall, flood and landslides. The renovation work of GPS supported under sub-component 5.3 will integrate efficient architectural designs, energy efficient appliances and equipment, and building techniques. The new and make-shift LCs established through the proposed AF (sub-component 5.1) will have a safe structure for children and will be in alignment with the environmental safeguards standards.

78. As detailed in paragraph 70, the completion of both Environment and Social Safeguards requirement has been Deferred for this proposed AF.

## **V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

79. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit [www.inspectionpanel.org](http://www.inspectionpanel.org)



**VI. SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES**

	Changed	Not Changed
Change in Results Framework	✓	
Change in Components and Cost	✓	
Change in Loan Closing Date(s)	✓	
Change in Disbursements Arrangements	✓	
Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered	✓	
Change in Procurement	✓	
Change in Implementing Agency		✓
Change in Project's Development Objectives		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Change of EA category		✓
Change in Legal Covenants		✓
Change in Institutional Arrangements		✓
Change in Financial Management		✓
Change in APA Reliance		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

**VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)**

**RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

**Project Development Objective Indicators**

Number of DRP children enrolled in informal learning centers, disaggregated by gender (cumulative)  
Unit of Measure: Number  
Indicator Type: Custom



	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		150,000.00	New
Date	30-Jun-2018		31-Dec-2020	

**Number of DRP Children-year supported**

Unit of Measure: Number

Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		350,000	New
Date	30-Jun-2018		31-Dec-2020	

**Intermediate Indicators**

**The number of LCs supported for the DRP in Cox’s bazar district**

Unit of Measure: Number

Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		1,500.00	New
Date	30-Jun-2018		31-Dec-2020	

**The number of teachers received special training in Cox’s Bazar district**

Unit of Measure: Number

Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		2,000.00	New
Date	30-Jun-2018		31-Dec-2020	

**Number of consultations held with DRP and host community during implementation**

Unit of Measure: Number

Indicator Type: Custom

	Baseline	Actual (Current)	End Target	Action
Value	0.00		4.00	New
Date	30-Jun-2018		31-Dec-2020	



**COMPONENTS**

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Increasing equitable access	76.93	No Change	Increasing equitable access	76.93
Enhancing education quality	16.27	No Change	Enhancing education quality	16.27
Improving project management and capacity	22.25	No Change	Improving project management and capacity	22.25
Establishing effective M&E	6.43	No Change	Establishing effective M&E	6.43
	0.00	New	Provide safe and equitable learning opportunities to children and adolescent of DRP in Cox's Bazar District	25.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121.88</b>			<b>146.88</b>

**LOAN CLOSING DATE(S)**

Ln/Cr/Tf	Status	Original Closing	Current Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-51660	Effective	31-Dec-2017	31-Dec-2018	31-Dec-2020	30-Apr-2021

**DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

Change in Disbursement Arrangements  
Yes

**Expected Disbursements (in US\$)**

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2013	12,861,736.33	12,861,736.33
2014	7,510,055.71	20,371,792.04
2015	14,916,112.11	35,287,904.15
2016	19,557,252.36	54,845,156.51



2017	13,658,209.57	68,503,366.08
2018	33,737,559.30	102,240,925.38
2019	20,010,000.00	122,250,925.38
2020	15,000,000.00	137,250,925.38
2021	11,000,000.00	148,250,925.38

**SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)**

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● Substantial	● Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● High
Environment and Social	● Moderate	● Substantial
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Substantial
Other		● High
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

**COMPLIANCE****Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered**

Yes

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Current	Proposed
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Yes
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	No
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	Yes



Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Yes
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	No
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Yes
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	No
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No

**LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing for Reaching Out of School Children II (P167870)**

**Sections and Description**

The Recipient shall by not later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, engage a financial management specialist and a procurement specialist for the Project, with qualifications and terms of reference satisfactory to the Association

**Conditions**

Type Effectiveness	Description The Association is satisfied that the Recipient has an adequate refugee protection framework.
Type Effectiveness	Description The Recipient has: (i) prepared updates on the Environmental Management Framework and the Social Inclusion and Management Framework; (ii) carried out adequate public consultation on such updates as per the framework documents; (iii) submitted the draft updated framework documents to the Association for its review and approval; and (iv) adopted and publicly disclosed the updated framework documents as approved by the Association, all in the form and substance satisfactory to the Association
Type Effectiveness	Description The Recipient has: (i) updated the Operations Manual in form and substance satisfactory to the Association; and (ii) adopted a learning competency framework for DRP children in form and substance satisfactory to the Association.



**VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING**

**Results Framework**

COUNTRY : Bangladesh

Additional Financing for Reaching Out of School Children II

**Project Development Objectives**

The key project development objective is to improve equitable access, retention and completion in quality primary education for out-of-school children in selected under-served areas.

**Project Development Objective Indicators**

Action	Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End Target	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Beneficiaries: Number of out-of-school children enrolled in LCs		Number	141,000.00	720,000.00	Once a Year (April)	Student Database/ MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
No Change	Number of student-years supported		Number	226,991.00	1,343,068.00	Once a Year (April)	Student Database/ MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Number of out-of-school children enrolled in LCs (cumulative)								



No Change	<b>Name:</b> Percentage of female students enrolled in LC		Percentage	50.00	50.00	Once a year (April)	Student Database/MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Number of female students divided by total students enrolled in LCs.								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Percentage of disadvantaged students		Percentage	70.00	85.00	Once a year (April)	Student Database/MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Number of LC students from disadvantaged group divided by total number of LC students								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Average Grade retention rate		Percentage	60.00	75.00	Once a year (April)	Student Database/MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Percentage of students retained in next grade (average across grades 2-5)								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Completion rate for LC students		Percentage	73.00	78.00	Once a year (April)	Student Database/MOs, TCs, UEOs	Teachers and TCs/ ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Number of students passing grade 5 terminal exam divided by total number students appearing in the exams								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Completion of systematic student learning assessment		Yes/No	No	Yes	Second Semester of 2014 and 2016	DPE/ Learning Assessment Survey Firm	DPE/ Survey Firm
Description: Independent student learning assessment for Bangla, English, and Mathematics								
New	<b>Name:</b> Number of DRP children		Number	0.00	150,000.00	Once a Year (April)	DPEO/UEO/ UN Agency	DPE/ ROSCU/ MIS-Cell



	enrolled in learning centers, disaggregated by gender (cumulative)							
Description: Number of DRP children enrolled in informal learning centers, disaggregated by gender (cumulative)								
New	<b>Name:</b> Number of DRP Children-year supported		Number	0.00	350,000.00	Once a Year (April)	DPEO/UEO/ UN Agency	DPE/ ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Number of DRP Children-year supported								

**Intermediate Results Indicators**

Action	Indicator Name	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End Target	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Number of LCs supported		Number	8,400.00	21,700.00	Once a year (April)	LC Database/ MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Includes currently operating LCs under ROSC I and newly established under ROSC II								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Student attendance rate		Percentage	75.00	85.00	Once a year (April)	Student Database/MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Percentage of students attending school								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Number of students in urban slum		Number	0.00	50,000.00	Once a year (April)	Student Database/MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell



	pilots							
Description: Number of students enrolled in urban slum LCs plus number of vouchers utilized by domestic child labor								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Number of teachers trained under the project		Number	0.00	21,700.00	Once a year (April)	Teacher Database/ TCs&MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell/ IER
Description: Number of teachers benefiting from foundation or refreshers training								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Number of skills training voucher utilized		Number	0.00	25,000.00	Once a year (April)	Student Database/ MOs	ROSCU/ MIS-Cell
Description: Cumulative								
No Change	<b>Name:</b> Number of Impact Evaluation Studies		Number	0.00	4.00	Twice	Independent evaluation agency	ROSU
Description: Total Number of Reports from Impact Evaluation Studies								
New	<b>Name:</b> The number of LCs supported for the DRP in Cox's bazar district		Number	0.00	1,500.00	Once a Year (April)	DPEO/UEO/ UN Agency	DPE/ROSCU/M IS-Cell
Description: The number of LCs supported for the DRP in Cox's bazar district								
New	<b>Name:</b> The number of teachers received special training in Cox's Bazar district		Number	0.00	2,000.00	Once a Year (April)	DPEO/UEO/ UN Agency	DPE/ROSCU/M IS-Cell
Description: The number of teachers received special training (gender issues) in Cox's Bazar district								



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New	<b>Name:</b> Number of consultations held with DRP and host community during implementation		Number	0.00	4.00	Once a Year (April)	DPEO/UEO/ROSCU/ N Agency	DPE/ROSCU/M IS-Cell
Description: Number of consultations held with DRP and host community during implementation								



Target Values

Project Development Objective Indicators FY\_Result1

Action	Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	YR7	YR8	End Target
No Change	Beneficiaries: Number of out-of-school children enrolled in LCs	141,000.00	440,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00			720,000.00
No Change	Number of student-years supported	226,991.00				1,174,800.00	1,343,000.00	1,343,000.00			1,343,068.00
No Change	Percentage of female students enrolled in LC	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00			50.00
No Change	Percentage of disadvantaged students	70.00	77.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00			85.00
No Change	Average Grade retention rate	60.00	62.00	64.00	67.00	71.00	75.00	75.00			75.00
No Change	Completion rate for LC students	73.00	73.00	74.00		75.00	78.00	78.00			78.00
No Change	Completion of systematic student learning assessment	No	N	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y
New	Number of DRP children enrolled in	0.00							150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00



	learning centers, disaggregated by gender (cumulative)										
New	Number of DRP Children-year supported	0.00							150,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00

Intermediate Results Indicators

Action	Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	YR7	YR8	End Target
No Change	Number of LCs supported	8,400.00	13,500.00	21,500.00	21,700.00	21,700.00	21,700.00	21,700.00			21,700.00
No Change	Student attendance rate	75.00	77.00	79.00	81.00	83.00	85.00	85.00			85.00
No Change	Number of students in urban slum pilots	0.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00			50,000.00
No Change	Number of teachers trained under the project	0.00	13,500.00	21,500.00	21,700.00	21,700.00	21,700.00	21,700.00			21,700.00
No Change	Number of skills training voucher utilized	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00			25,000.00
No Change	Number of Impact Evaluation Studies	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			4.00
New	The number of LCs supported for the	0.00							1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00



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	DRP in Cox's bazar district										
New	The number of teachers received special training in Cox's Bazar district	0.00							1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
New	Number of consultations held with DRP and host community during implementation	0.00							4.00	4.00	4.00

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## ANNEX 1. SAFEGUARDS ACTION PLAN

### I. Objectives

1. The Safeguards Action Plan is guided by the dual objective of ensuring that there is a roadmap for safeguards compliance during project implementation and providing clear guidance to the MoPME on the types of actions and instruments required to facilitate speedy implementation of this emergency access to learning opportunities for DRP children and adolescents in Cox's Bazar district. This Action Plan provides an overview of the general requirement and guidelines that need to be adhered to and actions to be completed for the proposed AF. It complies with the World Bank safeguards policies, specifically Bank Policy: Investment Project Financing (Section III, paragraph 12), OP 4.01, OP 4.04, OP 4.36 and OP 4.10 in addition to the national legal and regulatory framework on environmental and social issues.
2. The objective of the Safeguards Action Plan is to ensure that the planned activities and related environmental and social requirements and instruments are compliant with the government's standards and practices as well as the World Bank's operational safeguards policies, and are duly and diligently implemented. This means any revision required to the environmental and social safeguard instruments of ROSCII will be completed and disclosed before effectiveness of the proposed AF.

### II. Compliance with World Bank Safeguards Policies

3. Considering the nature, magnitude, and interventions of the proposed AF, the environmental category is retained as 'B'. The World Bank's policy on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural habitat (OP/BP 4.04), Forests (OP/BP 4.36) and Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) are triggered for the proposed AF.
4. **OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment:** The MoPME has prepared and disclosed an EMF in August 2012 for ROSC II. The EMF was designed in an effort to control and improve environmental performance. The EMF 2012 provides a template for screening the establishment of LCs and a format for Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This includes safe drinking water and hygienic latrine provision, adequate sanitation facilities for the teachers and students, environment friendly (e.g. solid waste management) and energy-efficient options for LCs and adequate provision for firefighting and safety measure. EMF also includes tentative budget. The World Bank Group's environmental health and safety guidelines are also applicable for the project.
5. The purpose of the EMF is to ensure that neither the learning quality at primary schools nor the environment is compromised through the program intervention. The EMF will contribute to the goal of environmental sustainability by:
  - enhancing environmental outcomes of the activities implemented under individual "LCs";
  - preventing and/or mitigating any negative environmental impact that may emerge from the project;
  - ensuring the long-term sustainability of benefits from "projects" by securing the natural resource base on which they are dependent; and
  - facilitating pro-active "LCs" that can be expected to lead to increased efficiency and improved



management in the use of natural resources resulting in improvements in local environmental quality and human well-being.

6. For the proposed AF, the EMF 2012 will be updated to include the scope of new activities and identify required mitigation measures.

7. Two additional environmental safeguard policies are triggered, as activities under this proposed AF will take place within important forest landscape, OP 4.04 Natural habitat and OP 4.36 Forests are triggered. The project area was previously mostly forested area but most of the area was cleared and converted into the camp sites to accommodate DRP. The project area contains critical habitat for wildlife, including critically endangered Asian Elephant and there are evidences of active human-elephant conflict around the camps with unfortunate loss of human lives. As a result, it is imperative to double check the proposed locations of all LCs to avoid the elephant corridors and pathways. IUCN Bangladesh already produced all elephant corridor maps for the area and it should be used to avoid possible conflicts. Civil works will be avoided in the remaining forest area and within elephant migration route, and additional mitigation measures will be taken to protect forest and/or elephant migration route if required as the result of screening exercise.

8. **Social Safeguards:** Bank policies relating to Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) is not triggered since the proposed AF will not entail land acquisition, restriction to access and/or impact on livelihood of communities. Like the parent project (ROSC II), the proposed AF will have broad social benefits given the scope of services provided and the target population. However, the proposed AF will be implemented in the Cox's Bazar District with small presence of Small Ethnic Communities (SEC), known as tribal people. And, therefore, Bank's policy relating to Indigenous Peoples has been triggered for the proposed AF, like ROSC II.

9. In August 2012, the MoPME prepared and disclosed an SIMF for ROSCII for ensuring inclusion of the working children, children with social stigma, girls and OSCs from other vulnerable communities including very poor, low caste communities, and SECs with distinct characteristics of indigenous peoples. The project adopts meaningful consultation with target communities and free, prior and informed consultation with SECs with indigenous characteristics. The SIMF provides a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for ensuring community engagement, transparency and accountability in project process. The SIMF guides screening all project interventions to determine presence of SECs with distinct characteristics of indigenous peoples and, if so, ensure their direct participation in selection of LC sites, activities for renovation of existing schools premises, curriculum design and implementation of the project's activities that are socially and culturally appropriate to the SECs. Wherever feasible, SIMF requires adopting special measures to reinforce and promote any available opportunities for community enhancements.

10. ROSC II SIMF was prepared in 2012 based on preliminary social assessment carried out through literature review and stakeholder consultation. Literature review included desk review of existing project documents, government policies, World Bank policies and all available secondary documents. It also comprised collection of secondary information, field level observation and stakeholder consultation. For the proposed AF, the SIMF of 2012 will be updated to include partnership with GoB entrusted UN



agency/NGO and LGED as well as the scope of activities for the DRP in Cox's Bazar and identify required mitigation and management actions.

### **III. Roles and Responsibilities, including Supervision Arrangement for Safeguards Preparation, Implementation, and Monitoring**

11. The implementation and monitoring arrangements agreed under ROSC II will be continued for the proposed AF.

12. DPE under MoPME, will implement the proposed AF with support of service providers (selected UN agencies/NGO) and through mobilization of communities. Community Mobilizers from Partner Organizations (POs) would support establishment of LCs and their operations during the first year of LC establishment. LGED will assist for renovation and rehabilitation of GPS for training venues. DPE will appoint a dedicated Environmental and Social Focal Person at Assistant Director level who will be responsible for ensuring the completion of environmental and social screening/assessments during selection of LCs and identification of activities for renovation of existing school premises. S/He will supervise the implementation of the EMF/SIMF (including the preparation of EMP/SMP/TCDP) and will ensure budgetary provision for conducting capacity building of the LC management committees (CMCs), POs and LGED in EMP/SMP/TCDP implementation. As per provisions of the updated SIMF, DPE will coordinate and monitor, and the POs including LGED will prepare SMP for all upazillas without any presence of SEC/tribal people with distinct characteristics of indigenous peoples and TCDP with elements of SMPs for upazillas having concentration of SECs. The POs will also duly implement the SMPs/TCDPs.

13. The environmental and social focal person will also be responsible for conducting environmental screening/assessments during LC selection and preparation of half yearly environmental and social monitoring report on the implementation status and quality of the EMP/SMP and TCDP which will be shared with Bank. The World Bank will review the screening report, EMP, TCDP, monitoring reports on random basis and will carry out field visit to cross-check. DPE may need to hire the service of an individual consultant to assist the environmental and social focal person.

14. The UEOs will provide coordination support at the field level. Assistant Upazilla Education Officers (AUEOs) and Head-Teachers from nearby primary schools would be mobilized in classroom support activities at the field level. At the Learning Centre level, the project would enter into an annually renewable co-operation agreement with the CMCs. This cooperation agreement would be comprehensive and include roles and responsibilities of CMCs for all project activities, including water and sanitation, education allowances and grants related activities. CMCs and POs will be involved in EMP/SMP/TCDP implementation process.

15. The implementing agency will update the existing memorandum of understanding signed with the DPHE to include the proposed AF of ROSC II before commencement of its implementation for annual water quality testing of the program-funded drinking water sources for the LCs. ROSC II MIS-Cell at LGED will continue the services of data processing and monitoring agency. Regular Third-party Monitoring will be conducted for ensuring proper implementation of the EMP.

16. Revision of ROSC II EMF and SIMF will take into account the safeguards policies of the POs, identify gaps and gap filling measures to comply with the World Bank's safeguards policy requirements. The POs



will follow the revised EMF and SIMF in their activities under the AF to comply with the WB's safeguard requirements and ensure compliance.

#### **IV. Sequencing and Tentative Implementation Schedule for Safeguards Processing**

17. The following time-bound steps describe the schedule for preparing, reviewing, clearing and implementing the environmental and social safeguards documents, which is anticipated to help manage and mitigate the potential limited impacts that may result from the proposed interventions.

18. The SIMF and EMF adopted for ROSC II in 2012 will be updated by effectiveness of the proposed AF. The draft revisions will be submitted to the Bank for clearance, after which it will be finalized and disclosed in-country. It is expected that a revised SIMF and EMF will be available by the end of August 2018 for review and clearance by the Bank. SMP will be prepared prior to implementation of any specific activities and followed for implementation of upazilla level activities through LGED and the POs. The implementation level SMP will be subject to Bank review and no objection for implementation of any activity under the proposed AF. EMP, TCDP and SMP will be prepared for Bank review and no-objection prior to any implementation of any specific activities such as establishment of LCs.

#### **V. Disclosure**

19. The Safeguards Action Plan is subject to public disclosure as part of the Project Paper. The Action Plan will be shared with all relevant stakeholders.