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Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA AND DIGITAL GOVERNANCE 2024

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Shanghai and Deqing

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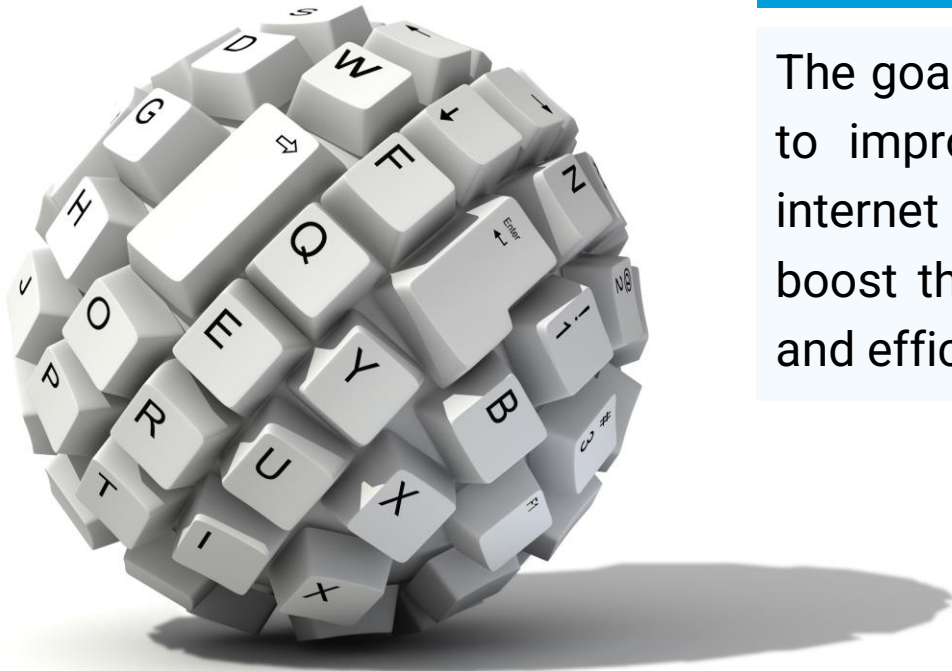
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Background

Digital Bangladesh Initiatives: Vision 2021



The goal of Digital Bangladesh Vision 2021 was to use technology to improve public services, increase digital skills, and expand internet access across the country. It aimed to support innovation, boost the economy, and make the government more transparent and efficient.

The pillars of Digital Bangladesh encompass

1. Human Resource Development,
2. Citizen Connectivity,
3. Digital Governance, and
4. ICT Industry Promotion.





1. What are two critical lessons learned in implementing data/digital transformation strategy in your country: what works and what doesn't?

What Works:

1. **Government Leadership and Policy Frameworks:**
2. **Public Sector Digital Services Expansion:**

Government Leadership and Policy Frameworks:

- The ICT Policy 2009,
- The National Data Coordination Committee
- Open government data strategy and Statistics policy
- The National Data Center
- The Governance Innovation Unit
- SDG Tracker

Bangladesh has significantly improved digital service delivery through the several initiatives among them:

- My-gov initiatives-public services over 2,000
- Online tax payments
- Online birth and death registration
- Mobile financial services
- Over 8,000 digital service centers
- Distributed national portal linking 50,000 websites
- Open Government Data portal





1. What are two critical lessons learned in implementing data/digital transformation strategy in your country: what doesn't work?

1. Digital Divide and Infrastructure Gaps:

- A **digital divide** persists, especially between urban and rural areas.
- Urban centers enjoy **better internet connectivity**,
- Rural and underserved regions face **poor infrastructure**
- **Low digital literacy** among rural populations and marginalized groups
- **Limited ability** to engage with e-government services,

2. Cyber security and Data Privacy:

- **Cyber security** and **data privacy** have become critical challenges.
- **Cyber threats**,
- Lack of a **robust legal framework** and strong enforcement mechanisms





2. What are two challenges that you face, and would like to learn from other countries?

1. E-Participation and Digital Inclusion

Bangladesh faces challenges in fostering **e-participation** due to **low digital literacy**, especially in rural areas, and the exclusion of marginalized groups like women and ethnic minorities. For successful digital transformation, these gaps must be addressed to ensure inclusive development.

2. Fragmented Policy Landscape

Bangladesh faces a **fragmented policy landscape** in digital governance, with uncoordinated initiatives across ministries leading to inefficiencies and gaps. **Policy incoherence** arises from a lack of standardization.





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3. Suggest one recommendation for further discussion in UN forums; how can the UN and the global community better support countries in advancing effective data/digital governance strategies?

Fostering Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

Effective data governance requires collaboration between governments, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations. The **UN** can build **multi-stakeholder partnerships** to share data for public good, addressing health, economic, and environmental challenges.





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Thank You

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