Agenda

- Introduction
- Background
- ICT Policy
- ICT Initiatives
- Structures
- Challenges
Introduction

- ICT is key driver of development agenda
  - economic growth
  - poverty reduction
  - global competitiveness

- Countries using ICT to leverage economic development
  - Sector on its own
  - Used as a tool to drive efficiency
  - Improve quality of line
  - E.g. Singapore, South Korea, India
Background

- **Telecommunications Sectors**
  - 2006 Policy
  - Liberalisation
    - Establishment of the regulator – 1997
    - Technology licensing - 1998
  - 2006 Further liberalisation
    - Technology and service neutral licensing
    - Full competition in internet and VAS

- **Vision 2016**
  - Approved in 1997 – “prosperity for all”
  - Seven pillars
  - ICT and Education – “Informed and Educated Nation”

- **Still some issues and challenges**
  - ICT initiatives not coordinated
  - ICT sector not growing
  - No efficiency in the economy

- **Need to diversify economy and compete globally**
  - ICT seen as the potential driver to seize the opportunity
National ICT Policy

- Policy approved
  - August 2007
  - Branded Maitlamo
- Intended to guide, coordinate and integrate all ICT initiatives
- Policy Vision
  Globally competitive, knowledge and information society through effective use of ICT
- Compliment & builds upon Vision 2016
- Provide Botswana with clear & compelling map to drive
  - Social, economic, cultural & political transformation
- Provides society with limitless possibilities & opportunity
Policy Goals

- Create enabling environment
- Universal service and access to information and communications facilities
- Making Botswana a Regional ICT Hub
National ICT Policy (cont)

- Policy Themes
  - Connecting Communities
  - Connecting Botswana
  - e-Legislation (Connectivity Laws and Policy)
  - ThutoNet
  - E-Health Botswana
  - ICT and Economic Diversification
  - Government on-line
Knowledge Society

MAITLAMO

OPPORTUNITIES

- e-GOVERNMENT
- e-HEALTH
- e-EDUCATION
- COMMUNITY ACCESS & DEV
- e-BUSINESS

Technology neutral legislation

Infrastructure Development (connecting Botswana)
- Backbone Network
- International connectivity
- Rural Connectivity
But how are we doing?
Connecting Communities

- Access to info is a human right
- ICT services facilitate access to info
- Provide residents with affordable ICT services
  - Rural, remote and urban communities
  - Establish Community & public Access Centres
- Statistics
  - Fixed line – 8%
  - Internet - 6%
  - Mobile - 90%
  - Broadband (ADSL) - 1%
  - PC - 3%
Initiatives

- Rural Telecommunications Programme
  - currently – 197 villages
- Kitsong Centres
  - Operators
  - BotswanaPost
  - Individuals
- I-partnership
Connecting Botswana

- Developing & strengthening future-oriented technical infrastructure
  - Connect all villages, regions, districts
  - Connect to rest of the world
- Establishment of Infrastructure development programme
- Put in place appropriate policies, procedures, standards & technologies
- Development of Network & Technical support skills
Initiatives

- **National Backbone**
  - 48 fibre national ring
  - Connecting to South-Africa, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
  - Nteletsa 2 to connect all rural villages

- **International Connectivity**
  - Connectivity through SAT-3 as primary link
  - Government investment in cable systems
    - EASSY and WACS
    - Landing point in Namibia
New Terrestrial cables
New Submarine cables
Existing fibre links

submarine cable system
e-Legislation

- **Connectivity Laws and Policy**
  - Establish trusted & secure electronic environment
  - Support delivery of service through electronic means
  - Provide citizen basic rights & protection in a connected world
  - Priority legislation identified

- **Ensure that Botswana has e-legislation framework**
  - Inline with international best practices
  - Harmony with international trade laws

- **Facilitate e-Justice**
ThutoNet (e-Learning)

- Facilitate knowledge-based society
- Development of local ICT skills & expertise
- Lifelong learning
  - All spheres (public, private & civil)
  - Society (citizen, worker, students)
  - Generation (adult, youth, minor)
- Formal & informal education system
  - ICT syllabus
  - Training of teachers and school administrators
  - ICT skills for adults
  - Community access centres & Distance learning
- Initiatives
  - Broadband connectivity to schools
  - Computer Refurbishment
  - Broadband connectivity to Libraries and Reading Rooms
ICT and Economic Diversification

- **ICT as a tool to drive efficiency in the economy**
  - Organizational productivity, profitability and effectiveness
  - Attract FDI
  - Strengthened traditional industries

- **ICT Industry**
  - Job creation and employment opportunities
  - Facilitate e-Commerce
  - Growth and diversify the economy (contribute 5% to GDP)

- **Initiatives**
  - Further Liberalization
  - Establishment of converged regulator
  - BTC Privatization
e-Health Botswana

- Transform health Systems & Business Practices
  - Increased quality, safety, timeliness & efficiency
  - ICT based tools & systems

- Establish e-Health programme
  - E-Health council
  - Access to health services & info
  - Health surveillance network

- Initiatives
  - Telemedicine
  - Integrated Patient Management System
  - Health Workers System
Government on line

- Transforming government in preparation for digital age
- Providing service through electronic means
- Introduce Service Delivery Reform
  - improve service
  - reduce red tape
  - realise efficiency

GOVERNMENT .... TRANSFORMATION!
Government on line (cont)

➢ e-Government is not about technology but about re-engineering process change.
➢ e-Government is not about ‘e’ but about government
  ✓ new way of interacting with constituents, clients & partners
  ✓ providing everyone with access to info & services
  ✓ extending the reach of government
  ✓ improve efficiency in public administration
  ✓ making government accountable
  ✓ about ‘Best practice’
  ✓ about change of mindset

➢ It is about improving the service delivery and functions of government, and achieving good governance through the effective use of Information and Communications Technologies.

“Service Delivery Reform agenda”
Rationalisation IT systems
Change management
Government Portal
- Citizens
- Business
- Visitors
- Public servants
National e-Gov strategy
Botswana’s ICT-Highway (plan)

- Broadband connectivity
- Increased levels of e-Commerce
- Increased levels of e-Business
- Telehealth and Telemedicine
- Government Modernization
- ICT Sector Growth

- Increased levels of investment
- Job creation
- Business Modernization
- Life-long Learning
- Flourishing ICT Sector
- Innovative, entrepreneurial society

- Telecom Competition
- Gov’t Info On-Line
- School Connectivity
- Community Connectivity
- Teacher Training
- Health Information On-Line

- Introduce Tax & Fiscal Incentives
- Gov’t services on-line
- e-Procurement
- SME Training
- ICT Adult Training Programme
- ICT education - as tool and content

- Project Champion
- Task Forces
- Broad Engagement
- E-Readiness
- Benchmarking
- Legislative Framework
- National Policy

- Getting Started
- Sales
- Fast-Track
- Finance

- Global Information Society
- Knowledge Based Society
- IT – Driven Innovation
- Service
- Accelerating Take-Up
- Marketing
- Gaining Momentum
- Operations

- Governance Structure
- e-Government Portal
- Technology Blueprint
- SchoolNet Design & Pilot
- Community Access Design
- Legislative Amendments
- Healthcare Portal
- Promotion & Awareness

- Getting Started
- Global Information Society
- Fast-Track
- Finance

- Roll-Out
- Knowledge Based Society
- ICT – Driven Innovation
- Service
- Accelerating Take-Up
- Marketing
- Gaining Momentum
- Operations
Challenges

- Lack of or insufficient political leadership
- Lack of structures to implement the policy
- Lack of stakeholder appreciation or buy-in to drive implementation of Maitlamo
- No strategy to implement the policy
- Ineffective or insufficient efforts to cascade the benefits on Maitlamo to stakeholders
- Brain drain of key executive personnel
- Global competitions
Thank You!