



E t h i o p i a n C o m m u n i c a t i o n s A u t h o r i t y

E - A p p l i c a t i o n D e v e l o p m e n t P o l i c i e s A n d C h a l l e n g e s

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WELCOME

Distinguished Guests! E-Application Development Workshop Attendants

Let's Begin Now

We will present a short presentation regarding Policies related with e-application development and innovation start-ups with a challenges experienced in the design and implementation of policies related with both indicated respectively.



CONTENTS

1

ECA

An independent, Transparent, and accountable regulatory authority

2

E-Application

Policy on e Application Development

3

Innovation Start-Ups

Policy on Innovation Startups

4

Challenges

Policy Design and Implementation



E C A

Ethiopian Communications Authority

About ECA

The privatization of the monopoly telecommunications operator and the creation of a regulatory authority are the foundation for all other governmental ICT initiatives.

ECA is established to facilitate the restructuring, the development and the integration of the Telecommunications, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Electronic Commerce as well as Postal and Courier services to form a well-regulated, operated and efficient Communications Services sector.

The objectives of the Authority is to promote the development of high quality, efficient, reliable and affordable Communications Service throughout the nation; to promote a competitive market for the achievement of these goals; and to promote the interests of consumer.

And one of ECA power and duties are to implement policies for Communications Services.

ECA Vision

Transform Ethiopia into a global digital society through fostering communications technology advancement and creativity.



Mission

To transparently and efficiently regulate the communications sector in Ethiopia and ensure fair competitive practices by all communications service providers to promote accessibility and protect the interests of consumers while maintaining high-quality communications services at affordable prices.



E - A p p l i c a t i o n
D e v e l o p m e n t
Policy

Introduction

it is obvious that the exponential growth in e-app development transform traditional business in to far more competitive and interactive environment for business owners and end users.

As we all know E-application is the Creation and use of an online form, process, template of application form to apply different types of necessary and vital purposes.

Many Public, Private and voluntary sector organization use an e-application e.g. for recruitment, tendering process, funding application etc.

More On E-App Dev

One of the strategies focused on e-application is to Encourage multimedia-based content and application development, mass communication and information delivery.

The Government Of Ethiopia intends to expand and deepen the use of ICT in the public in order to achieve efficient and effective delivery of public services, through the implementation and utilization of E - Government systems and strategy.

To implement ICT for Government Administration and Services one of its strategy is to Develop standards, guidelines and procedures regarding the acquisition, installation and maintenance of ICT systems, software and equipment in public sector institutions.

ICT Policy and Strategy

To facilitate ease of availability of information and government services to enhance good governance and consolidate democratization.

eGovernment Strategy

The Strategy is expected to explore and propose possible paths toward organization, renovation, and development of recourses, tools, and services driven by principles of greater efficiency, effectiveness, and accessibility of e-application services to the general public

This is All possible on The E-readiness of once country of course, it depends on The maturity of ICT, the infrastructure and the ability of its government and citizens to utilize the service.

ICT Policy

A robust national software system (e-application and services) is essential to maximize effective use of ICT and ensure its sustainability.

The Goal of ICT policy clearly stated on services development; which is to create strong national software industry to enhance the development impacts of ICT on the usage of computer and related services.

The Policy for E-Application

The Objectives of e - Applications services have the following objectives :

SMEs

Facilitate growth of computer software and services, particularly for local SMEs;

Encourage multimedia-based content and application development, mass communication and information delivery is one of the strategies for the development of online applications.

Investment

Encourage domestic and foreign investment for the development of computer software and services.

Market

Develop the competitive capacity of the computer software and services in national and international markets and Leverage the computer software and services sector to develop locally relevant applications, software and services that can be exported.



KEY TO SME INNOVATION



Innovation Start-Ups

Facilitating the creation of electronic exchange and services in the country

Innovation Start-ups

ICT for Entrepreneurship and Innovation



Policy

Investments into highly innovative and research-intensive SMEs and start-ups are critical for fostering innovation to help improve productivity levels and help business and citizens reap the benefits digital transformation promises.

Successful tech start-ups have a significant impact on business models through the introduction of new goods and services that are typically ICT enabled.

Establish and build the capacity of ICT innovation centers; Conduct supported research activities in the ICT sector and implement the recommendations in collaboration with stakeholders.

Policy For Start-Ups

The Goal for this policy is To enable a vibrant ecosystem for innovative start-ups entrepreneurs.

The main objectives states: To encourage ICT for Entrepreneurship and Innovation is create a thriving startup ecosystem and facilitate the growth of social entrepreneurs.

One of the Strategic pillars of eGovernment is to build and innovate systems in ICT sectors.

Promote networking among the startup community through events, workshops, expos, forums and competitions and foster links between startups and larger companies and Facilitate and promote e-payment solutions.

Establish an “innovation fund” where organizations provide direct and indirect funding to startups to accelerate the development of ICT solutions and stimulate creativity and entrepreneurship in the country .



Challenges

Design and Implementation of Policy

Policy Implementation

As software development tools contain implementations of programming language Implementing ICT Policy the realization and use of ICT in general.

Implementation is the process of turning policy into practice. However, it is common to observe a 'gap' between what was planned and what actually occurs as a result of policy implementation.

The priority issue of ICT policy is the required institutional framework to implement the policy. Because of the across the board nature of the ICT policy, the success of its implementation needs the involvement of all sectors and levels of government, the private sector, stakeholders and the international community.

Policy Implementation

Design and Implementation

1

Institutional Structure

Mandate to formulate ICT policies and strategies, and coordinate their implementation.

2

Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure that policy goals, objectives and targets are achieved, and that corrective and timely measures are taken, including revision of the policy when the need arises.

3

Master Plan

Government agencies will formulate their specific plans and programs within the framework of the objectives and strategies set out in the national eGovernment Strategic master plan.

Major Challenges

Basic Challenges for the implementation and design of E-application development:

The government didn't take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of ICT policies; there are silos in having clear institutional structure and responsibility matrix which facilitates oversight and enforcement of the ICT policy and strategies and coordinate their implementation

1

Connectivity and Inadequate ICT Infrastructure

2

Awareness on importance of ICT

3

Inter-agency collaboration & Barriers in interoperability

4

Poor ICT governance and in-readiness

5

Funding issue



THANK YOU!

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