

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
(COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR)**



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**THE DEVELOPMENT OF ICT SECTOR: *POLICIES,
STRATEGIES AND INITIATIVES***

**E-APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR EAST AFRICAN
MEMBER STATES, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 25TH NOVEMBER 2019**



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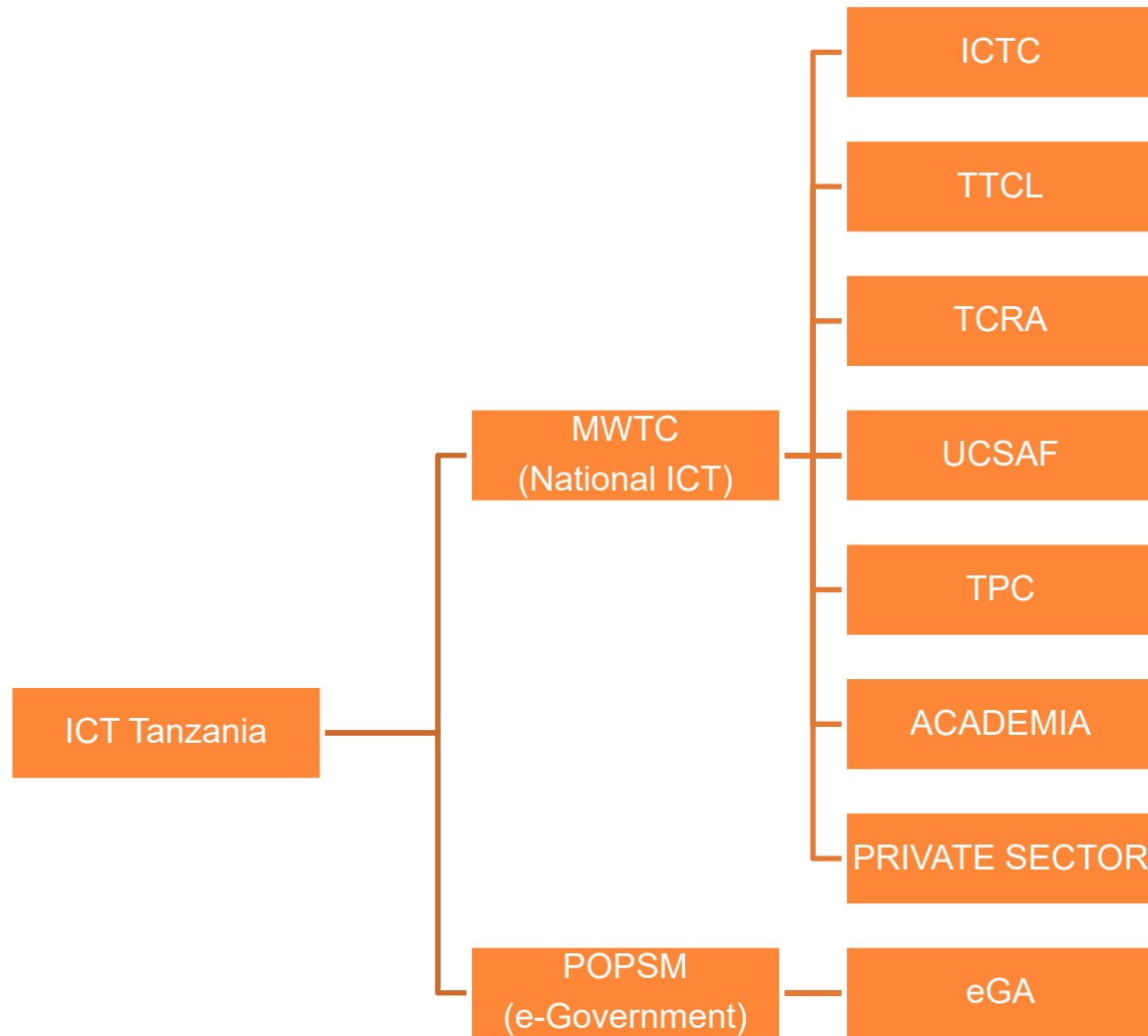


INTRODUCTION

What is the position of Tanzania?



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

- **The ICT Commission** facilitates, promotes and coordinates implementation of national ICT development projects within the context of social and economic development.
- **TCRA regulates** the Communications and Broadcasting sectors in Tanzania.
- **TTCL** is a state-owned **provider** of Telecommunication services and the manager of NICTBB.

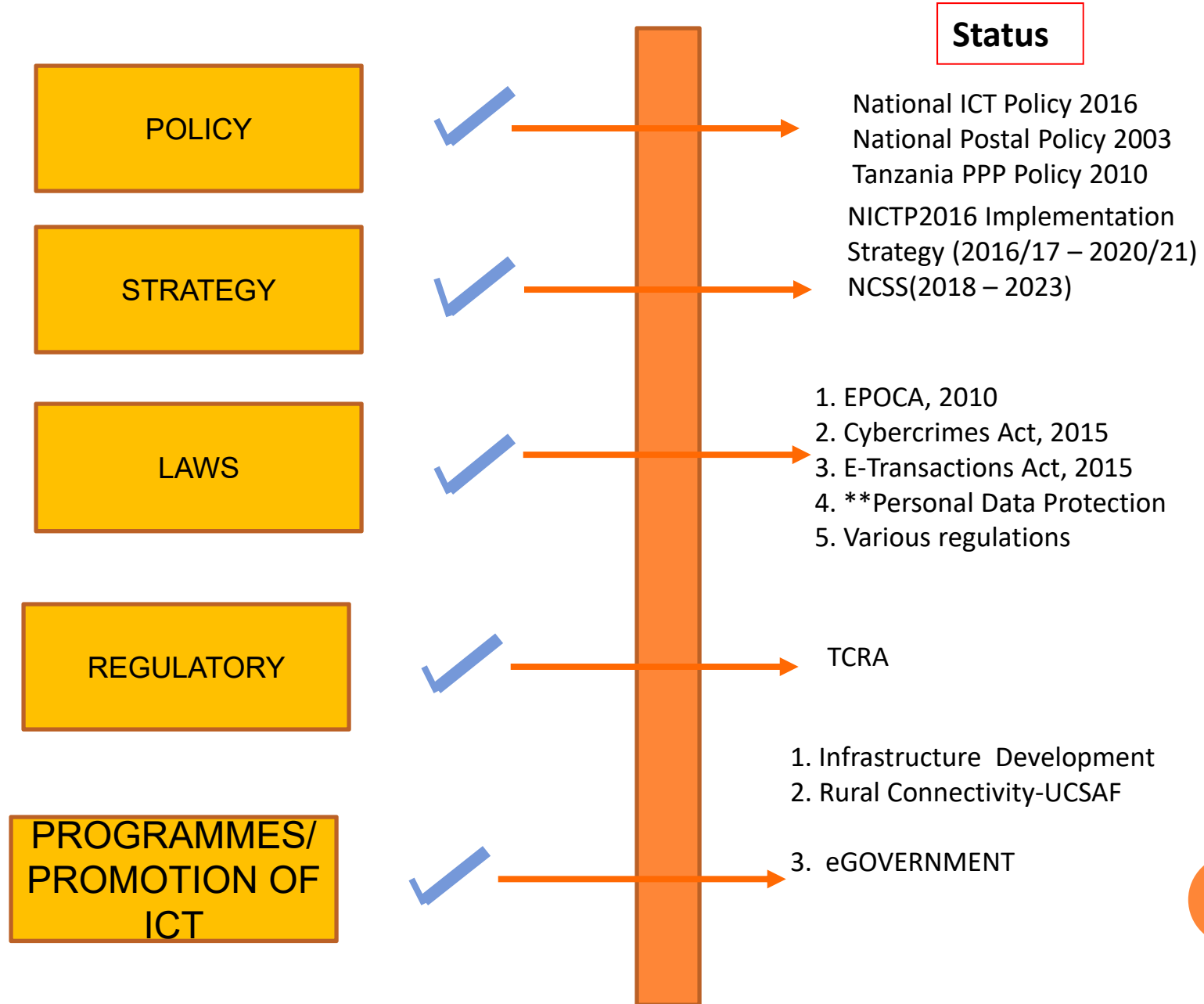


INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT(4)

- **TPC** is a state owned provider of postal services within the URT and link Tanzania to the world.
- **UCSAF** is the Fund manager for extension of communication services to rural and under-served urban areas which may not have a commercial viability to communication service providers.
- **e-Government Agency (eGA)**, under President's Office PSM provide coordination, oversight and promotion of e-Government initiatives in the public sector.



HIGH LEVEL COMMUNICATION SECTOR OVERVIEW:



NATIONAL ICT POLICY 2016 (NICTP)

Vision:

“Tanzania with economically, socially and culturally enriched people in ICT enabled knowledge society.”

Mission:

To transform Tanzania into an ICT-enabled knowledge-based economy through development, deployment and sustainable exploitation of ICT to benefit every citizen and business.



NICTP 2016:

Developments and growth of the ICT Sector in Tanzania, is characterized under ten pillars namely:

- 1) Strategic ICT Leadership and Human Capital Development**
- 2) Broadband Access and Infrastructure Development**
- 3) Frequency Spectrum and Other Scarce ICT Resources**
- 4) E-Services and Local Content Development**
- 5) Cooperation and Collaboration**
- 6) ICT Legal and Regulatory Environment**
- 7) ICT Security, Safety and Standardization**
- 8) ICT Sector and Industry Development**
- 9) Productive Sectors**
- 10) Cross-cutting**

3.4.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE

To promote a competitive ITES/ BPO industry and development of electronic services in all aspects of ICT value chain activities

3.4.1.2 POLICY STATEMENT

- Create an enabling environment that nurtures the promotion and development of ITES/BPO ventures in partnership with public and private sector.
- Be a model user of ICT to improve efficiency in service delivery, reduce waste, enhance planning, raise the quality of services and access to global resources.



NATIONAL SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORKS

National ICT Policy (2016)[Pg 35]

3.8.1.1 Policy Objective: To have sustainable ICT industry;

3.8.1.2 Policy Statements: The Government, in collaboration with stakeholders shall:

- Promote and support R&D, innovation and entrepreneurship in ICTs;
- Encourage local ICT development by supporting and providing incentives for innovations in software and hardware.



NATIONAL SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORKS

Tanzania is implementing the National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) 2016-2027 with a clear vision of having a skilled competitive Tanzanian workforce capable of effectively fostering inclusive and sustainable socio-economic growth. The NSDS focuses on entrancement of skills development through a targeted set of interventions at both system and service delivery levels.



NATIONAL SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORKS

The National Research and Development Policy (2010)

- Establishing effective mechanisms that will ensure the identification and translation of innovative research results into products, processes and services;
- Establishing an efficient management system for commercialization and dissemination of innovative research results.



NATIONAL SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORKS

Community Development Policy (1996)

- To establish an environment that will promote and encourage the discovery, development and use of technology which will boost community development;

The National Science and Technology Policy for Tanzania (1996); [Pg 8, 10]

- Stimulate the generation of scientific and technological knowledge which is to be applied in socio-economic development;
- Inculcate a science Technology culture in the Tanzania society;



NATIONAL SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORKS

- Promote new and emerging technologies with the view of acquiring capability and capacity to embark on the technologies that will accelerate the National economy.




CHALLENGES

- Skills and Talents
- lack of enough funds to support innovators,
- Weak R&D in the sector and high dependency on ICT importation
- Lack of a comprehensive collaboration framework between Government, Private Sector and Higher Learning/Training Institutions in ICT Development;
- lack of clear strategy on how the government will work with innovators to create value on both sides.



CONCLUSION

The need to have increased support to **startups** and early-stage innovative businesses that are creating practical solutions for problems facing our communities. The effort should be put helping East Africa Region youths to go beyond being consumers of these technologies and rather being able to create them.





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