



# Regional Workshop on ICT Measurement in Africa 7 – 9 March 2007 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

## **The Scan-ICT process**

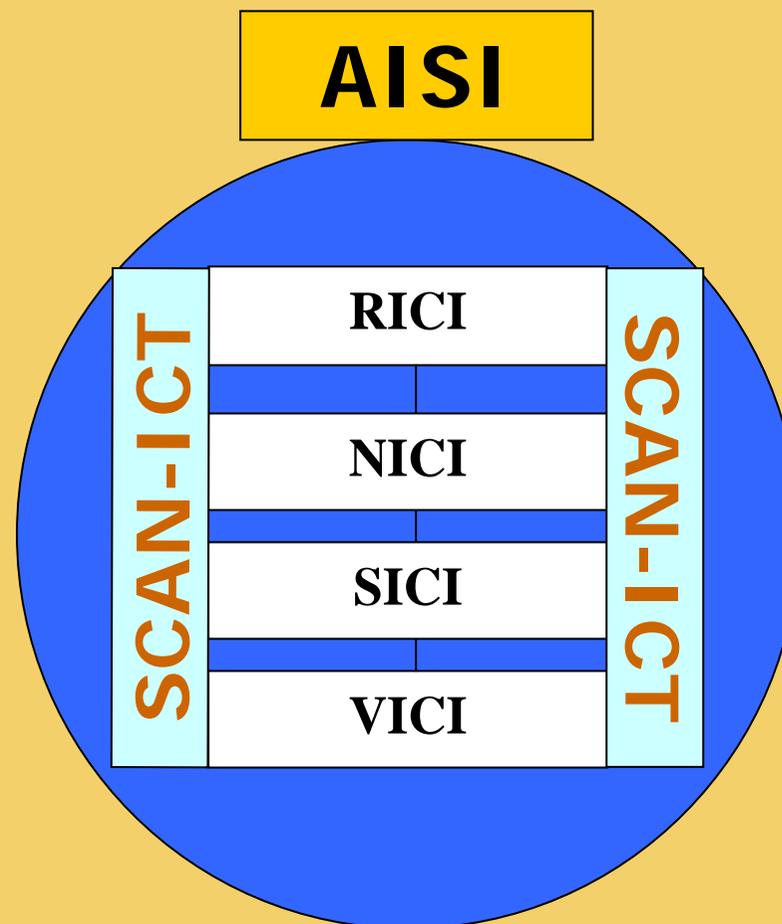
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# AISI's Information Policy Chain

- Regional Information and Communication Infrastructure (RICI)
- National Information and Communication Infrastructure (NICI)
- Sectoral Information and Communication Infrastructure (SICI)
- Village Information and Communication Infrastructure (VICI)



# The need for measuring ICT4D

## Rationale for Africa

- Impact of ICTs on the globalised economy - marginalisation
- Impact of ICTs in socio-economic development
- ICT4D policies/strategies require relevant data to formulate policies and support their implementation
- Proliferation of ICT activities and investments in Africa, but with little co-ordination and limited dissemination of results and best practices
- Need for indicators for benchmarking, evaluating Information Society development
- Emphasis laid in ECA's work programme through the AISI and Scan-ICT project
- Identified in WSIS Geneva Plan of Action as area of focus leading to Partnership on Measuring ICT4D
- Measurement of ICTs in addressing MDGs and PRSPs



# Scan-ICT: Phase 1

## Background

Methodology based on indicators developed by IDRC, and on thematic areas outlined by the African Information Society Initiative (AISI)

- These include infrastructure development, strategic planning, capacity building, sector applications, e-governance, Information Society and Information Economy
- Aimed to expand data collection and analysis and to monitor the progress made in the ICT sector by the pilot countries
- Scan methodology designed to fine-tune indicators to match growing or changing needs of countries, and where appropriate new indicators developed
- Launched in 2001 in 6 pilot countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, and Uganda)
- Implemented by ECA/IDRC with support from NORAD & EC



# Scan-ICT Phase I: Technical Assistance

Country	Technical Support
Ethiopia	Faculty of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University ( <a href="http://www.aau.edu.et">www.aau.edu.et</a> )
Ghana	International Institute of Information Technology - INIIT ( <a href="http://www.iniit.com">www.iniit.com</a> )
Morocco	Informatique, technologies de l'information et géomatique»- ITIGO ( <a href="http://www.scanict.marwan.ac.ma">www.scanict.marwan.ac.ma</a> )



# Scan-ICT Phase I: Technical Assistance

Country	Technical Support
Mozambique	Centre for Informatics, University of Eduardo Mondlane – CIUEM ( <a href="http://www.scan-ict.uem.mz">www.scan-ict.uem.mz</a> )
Senegal	Observatoire sur les systèmes d'information, les réseaux et les inforoutes au Sénégal – OSIRIS ( <a href="http://www.osiris.sn">www.osiris.sn</a> )
Uganda	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology – UNCST ( <a href="http://www.uncst.go.ug">www.uncst.go.ug</a> )

# Scan-ICT: Phase 2

## Background

Scan-ICT Phase 2 is implemented in the framework of the AISI and the international Partnership for Measuring ICT4D with financial support from the Government of Finland. Builds on Phase 1 based on the following principles:

- integration of the ICT4D indicators into e-strategy process
- identify and classify the broad types of indicators to the phases of the ICT4D process
- facilitate the identification of broad types of ICT4D indicators to meet the core indicators developed by the international partners
- Launched in 2005 and participating countries include:  
**Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritius, and Rwanda**
- National Statistical Offices (NSOs) targeted for technical support to carry out activities

# Scan-ICT: Phase 2

## Scan-ICT 2 – Country Team Activities

- In implementing the Scan-ICT activities, the Country Teams are expected to:
  - Set up a Committee composed of statisticians, NICI implementers, ICT experts, ISP personnel, staff of regulatory bodies and also higher learning institutions, private sector and civil society
  - Ensure linkages with various ICT initiatives such as national and sectoral e-strategies
  - Develop gender mainstreamed indicators and benchmarks
  - Collect and analyse both primary and secondary data
  - Enter into alliances with major stakeholders, which are responsible for data collection in various sectors

# Scan-ICT: Phase 2

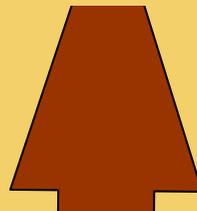
## Expected Outputs

- Document on methodology  
(priority theme areas, selected indicators, data collection and analysis methodology, development of survey instruments, geographical coverage, publication and dissemination of the findings)
- Scan Country Profile/baseline data  
(Primary and secondary sources, special attention to gender disaggregated data)
- Scan Country Profile/analysis  
(qualitative analysis on the ICT use and impact in the priority theme areas)
- National Scan website + database  
(as part of the institution's website or separate)



# Regional Core ICT Indicators

Scan-ICT  
Phase II



WSIS Thematic Meeting on Measuring the Information Society (Geneva, February 2005)

African Regional Preparatory Conference for the WSIS (Ghana from 2 – 4 Feb 2005)

ECA/ITU Workshop on ICT indicators (Botswana, 26 - 29 October 2004)

Recommendations of the First meeting of the Advisory Board on Statistics in Africa (ABSA) - May 2004

Recommendations from Scan-ICT Phase I Evaluation workshop (Addis Ababa, 17 - 18 Feb 2004)

WSIS Phase I, Geneva, Dec 2003: Survey on regional metadata collection  
→ Formation of the international Partnership on Measuring ICT4D

Scan-ICT Phase I

## Recommendations from Scan-ICT Phase I Evaluation workshop, held in Addis Ababa, 17 - 18 Feb 2004

- NSOs should work on standardization of ICT data at national level, create an enabling situation for regional activities and cross-country comparisons, and review metadata situation on ICT statistics
- National committees or observatories should be established to identify and define variables, establish guidelines and indicators
- The committees should comprise statisticians, ICT experts, ISP personnel, staff of regulatory bodies and higher education institutions



## **Recommendations of the First meeting of the Advisory Board on Statistics in Africa (ABSA) held in May 2004**

ECA should cooperate with the National Statistical Systems (NSS) to begin collecting statistics on information and communication technologies for development in a harmonized framework

# Regional Core List of ICT Indicators (62) : Categories (13)

- Basic infrastructure and access
- ICT sector
- Households
- Individuals (by age, gender, including the disabled)
- Business
- Education
- Government
- Agriculture
- Health
- ICT investments and expenditures
- Content issues and local languages
- Security issues
- NICIs

# Challenges/Lessons

## Policy

- To utilise data effectively in both formulation and implementation of policies in building the Information Society
- Greater support to NSOs on a short, medium and long term to ensure that measuring IS is integral part of work in cooperation with respective national agencies
- Linkage with various ICT initiatives is needed to sustain the Scan-ICT process and increase its responsiveness to strategic planning and ICT investments
- Crucial to continuously monitor and capture ICT4D indicators to facilitate informed decisions

# Challenges/Lessons

## Data Gathering

- Identifying appropriate indicators as well as internationally agreed methodology for comparative analysis by national agencies
- Developing culture of sustainable data collection mechanisms at national level – rationale for involving NSOs
- Ensuring that data collectors are abreast of the rapid evolution of IS applications and their integration in various socio-economic sectors
- Need for gender disaggregated data

# Challenges/Lessons

## Involvement of stakeholders other than Government agencies and private researchers

- More involvement of academic and research institutions in this effort
- Encourage CSOs in this area, particularly in working on indicators at the community levels
- Greater involvement of private sector
- Multi-stakeholder partnership in data collection @ the national level could be explored more

# The Way Forward

- Consider measuring ICT4D as key strategic planning tool for Information Society development
- Put in place appropriate mechanisms for measuring the ICT4D at national, regional and international levels
- Ensure the sustainability of such activities
- Identify the right indicators in the socio-economic context of the country – > use standard core list -> benchmarking
- Partnership at national, regional, and international levels – capacity building
- Support the work of the international Partnership on Measuring ICTs for Development



**Thank You !**

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