Policy Development in the Regional Level
What is a policy?

• What is a national ICT policy?
  – “policy” - a course of action that guides decision making so as to achieve a certain outcome.
  – ‘Communication or Telecommunication Policy’ - is a document that generally focuses on telecommunications sector reform.
  – ‘National ICT policy’ - a document that defines a country’s general direction in relation to ICT and national development.

• Approaches
  1. Telecommunication and ICT Policies are separate; or
  2. Telecommunication aspects are incorporated in the National ICT Policy.
Approach

- Assessment
- Consultation/Review (Continuous)
- Identifying gaps
- Emerging gaps
- Priorities
- Policy objectives
- Strategies
- Reviewing (M&E)
Recommendations

• Time frame (5 years)
• Targets
• Governance
  – Responsibilities
  – M & E
  – Reporting
Priorities

- Reducing costs of ICT
- International connectivity
- Domestic Connectivity
- ICT Capacity Building
- Policy and regulatory reform
- Cyber Security and ICT Application (including e-Government, telehealth, eLearning)
- Green computing/e-Waste
- Computer related legislation – Computer Crimes, Evidence
Vision

• ICT for every Pacific Islander
Gaps

• Improving access to Com Tech
  – Resources constraint
  – Early stage of Universal Access
  – Internet access remains limited
  – Few options for affordable broadband

• Reducing costs Costs of infrastructure
  – Costs of ICT, Internet usage,
  – Costs of satellite connectivity relative to market size
  – Lack of competition
  – Lack of pro-ICT Policy
Gaps

• Emerging gaps
  – Lack of a holistic and multi-stakeholder approach in using ICT for sustainable development telehealth, eLearning, market access, mobile banking
  – Lack of cyber crime legislation
  – Lack of electronic signature legislation/ eCommerce (incl eBanking);
  – Lack of cyber security;
  – No Child Protection legislation;
  – Lack of Internet safety and education programme;
Gaps

Emerging Gaps cont.

– Lack of study of social impact of ICT;
– Lack of ICT in schools;
– Lack of ICT Curriculum in Schools
– Large number of failed ICT projects;
– Cultures and traditional knowledge;
– Lack of local (pacific specific) content;
Gaps

- Emerging gaps cont.
  - Lack of ICT awareness;
  - Lack of e-Waste/Green ICT Computing programme;
  - Lack of appropriate infrastructure for early warning and disaster management systems;
  - Lack of linking to other regional sectoral policies
Gaps

• Removing in appropriate regulatory environment
  – ICT Policies need resources and TA;
  – No competition in Smaller PICs
  – Gov ownership remains strong
  – Outdated legislation in some PICs
Gaps

- Higher bandwidth to global backbone
  - Current infrastructure won't be sufficient for future demand (increasing/faster)
  - Problem in securing funding for further submarine cable connectivity
  - Lack of investment
Key issues addressed in the goals and objectives of the national ICT policies of the region

### National Substance: Policy Goals and Objectives

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Access and infrastructure</th>
<th>HRD &amp; public awareness</th>
<th>Legal and regulatory framework</th>
<th>Governance and supply of public services</th>
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Regional Themes

• Policy and Regulatory Reform
• Capacity Building
• Infrastructure and Access
• International Connectivity
• Cyber Security and ICT Application
Framework for Assessment

Structure

• Background
• Vision
• Goals and Objectives
• Strategic Plan
  – Timeframe
  – Institutional responsibility
  – Resource allocation
  – Monitoring and reporting
  – Review
## Framework for Assessment

### Structure

**National ICT policy structure elements in the PICs**

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1. PNG includes Papua New Guinea
Regional Strategy Proposed Structure

- Background
- Pacific Context
- Priorities
- Vision
- Missions
- Targets
- Thematic Areas and Objectives
- Strategies
- Governance
Thank you