Uganda's Experience on Building ICT indicators

World Telecommunications/ ICT indicators (WTI) Meeting, Geneva, 10-11 February 2005.

Ssemboga Ann Rita

Economist- Uganda Communications Commission

assemboga@ucc.co.ug



Outline of Presentation

Overview

- Facts of Uganda
- Policy, Legal & Regulatory Framework
- Institutional Arrangements
- ICT indicators & infrastructure
 - Categories and Indicators
 - Collection, computation editing and verification
 - Disseminations
- Challenges & Issues
- Present Activities
 - Policy Initiatives and Processes
- Way Forward

Population	27 million
 Population growth rate 	3.4%
 Languages English, Swahili, Luganda 	80
Land area	214,038 sq km
Population density	126 per sq km
Capital	Kampala 2,000,000
GDP growth rate	5.3%
GDP per capita	USD 200
Inflation rate	3.5%
Exchange rate	1750 Depreciation

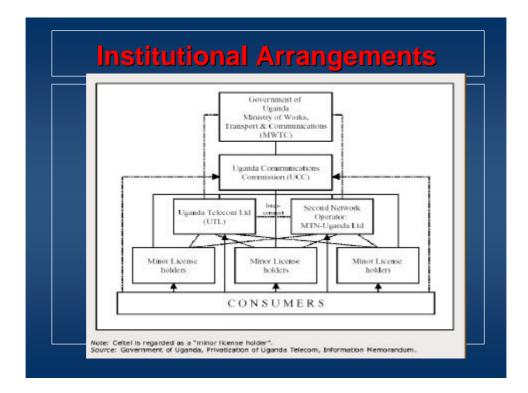
Telecom Indicators	
National Operators:	2 National (fixed & mobile)
Cellular Ops.:	3
ISP Ops.:	12
ISP with IDGs:	8 2 -
Fixed Subscribers:	66,000
Mobile customers:	1,100,000
Pop. penetration:	4.5%
Pop. Access:	55%
Total Bandwidth:	80Mbps
Number of PC:	120,000
Number of ISP sub:	8000
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Policy,Legal & Regulatory Developments

- Prior 1996: Monopoly high inefficiencies, low capacity,
- 1996: A Communications Policy announced
 - Enabling legal framework for communications development
 - Facilitation of private sector participation in overall national development;
 - Separation of roles; policy, regulation, operations
 - Introduce Competition thru multiple operator licensing
- 1997: A Uganda Communications Act Cap 106 was announced
- 1998: Independent Regulator Uganda Communications Commission established

Policy,Legal & Regulatory Developments

- **1998:** Unbundling of the Incumbent UPTC
 - Post Uganda Post, Uganda Telecom and Post Bank Uganda
- 1998: Competition introduced
- 1998: Licensed a Second National Operator
- 2001: Sale of 51% of incumbent (UTL) to 'Strategic Investor'
- 2001: Rural Communications policy established
- 2003: Draft Postal Policy
- 2004: ICT National Policy
- 2005: Recommendations for a new Telecommunications policy

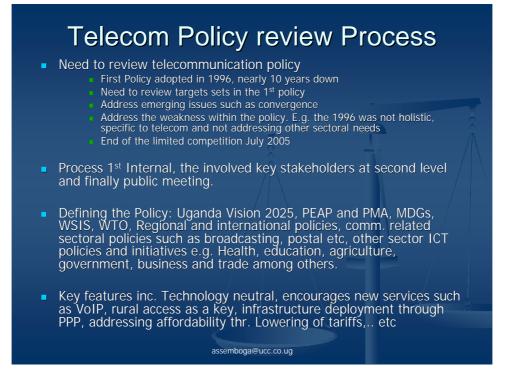




Uganda ICT policy Cont;

- Weakness in Uganda's ICT Policy
 - Lag in preparation and adoption of the policy. Initial process started in 2001, cabinet adopted policy in 2004- Lack of capacity and coordination
 - No clear implementation strategy within the policy. Funding, coordination body, etc lacking
 - Example 2 address convergence how??? Not mentioned.
 - No TARGETS/ INDICATORS within the policy. Blanket statement without clear targets.
- Holistic in the process formulation but holistic in implementation?????
- IMPLEMENTATION III IMPLEMENTATION III

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TARGETS/ Indicators for the proposed policy

- **Part 1:** Targets to support the universal access objectives aimed at enabling the human development plans of various government service delivery sectors by 2010.
- 1. Institutional Data Access Points of speeds not less than 256kb/s: For all universal primary education schools and post primary institutions; all Educational Institutions; Government health units at LC111; Population Centres in units of 1,000 people; Agricultural extension units and other public institutions as may be subsequently
- Public Data Access Points of speed not less than 256kb/s within each sub county (LC111) of the Administrative districts of Uganda (2004)
- 3. **Public Voice Access Points** within each Local Council second Level (LC11)/parish of the administrative districts of Uganda (2004)
- 4. Interconnection of all higher local governments capitals by gigabit optical fibre as part of the National Data Backbone assemboga@ucc.co.ug

TARGETS/ Indicators for the proposed policy Cont.

Part 2: Targets to that address sectors of the population that can afford services. These will be achieved largely through market liberalisation, fair competition, and regulation that assures fair pricing.

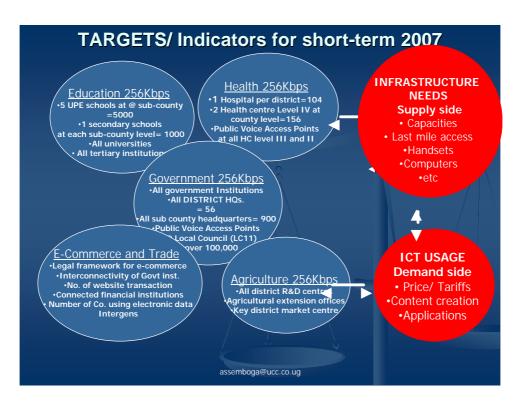
- A universal service (tele-density) target of 20% of the projected population, up from the current 4.2%.
- 2. Internet connection of not less than 256kbps to at least 10% of households in the country up from the current figure that is less than 1%. (Dependent on electricity penetration)

TARGETS/ Indicators for the proposed policy Cont.

Part 3: Increase public and private Participation through licensing and incentive regulation.

- 1. Simplify licensing procedure by estb. 2 broad categories, Infrastructure and service
- 2. Fully competition for service licenses category
- 3. Issue at least 1 more national operator license within 18 months after duopoly
- 4. Issue 1 license for National backbone infrastructure by 2007
- 5. Price regulation based on market size and degree of competition.
- 6. Roll out obligation, service quality obligations, etc

assemboga@ucc.co.ug



Data Collection, Processing and Dissemination within Uganda Communication Commission.

Data Collection

assemboga@ucc.co.ug

Collection

- Quarterly report
- Annual compliance reports
- Financial Reports
- reports
- Ad-hoc
- Survey
 - Internet usage, cafés, NGO's offices
- Consultancies and Research bodies

Data Processing and storage

- No specific software for data entry
 Excel and Access
- No specific software for Processing
 Excel, Access, SPSS, Eviews, STRATA etc
- Tentative Data bank in Excel and Access
- Data Bank on Main server (Restricted access)
- IMIS System in place

Data dissemination

- Over the net <u>www.ucc.co.uq</u>
- Regular publications Annual, quarterly etc
- Networking with member countries
- Networking with international organizations, ITU, COMESA,
- Data source for researcher
- Note: All data disseminated is aggregated unless specified

Challenges

- Specific to UCC is inadequate human resources, funding.
- Collection, unwillingness for operators to disclose some data
- Irregular Reporting by operators
- Verification: No systematic mechanism in place to verify data submitted – costly
- Research and Development-Measuring the Micro and Macro impact of the collected indicator/ data.
- Internally no data processing software in place
- DISSEMINATION: Not regular
- DEFINITION: Need to revise some definitions for indicators

Challenges Continued

- Not Specific to UCC
 - The delayed in the implementation of the national ICT policy e.g. No ICT secretariat to coordinate activities and ICT data collection

WAY FORWARD Indicators

- Need to create an ICT secretariat to coordinate ICT activities
- Redefine elements of indicators to include ICT application indicators
- Redefined modalities of data collection and data dissemination
- Impose strict obligations to ensure commitment from operators to supply data regularly
- Create a specific software for collection analysis, etc uniform to countries
- NEED FOR ACCURATE AND TIMELY INDICATORS

