



Digital Bridge Institute

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY STUDIES

TECHNOLOGY

INNOVATION

EDUCATION

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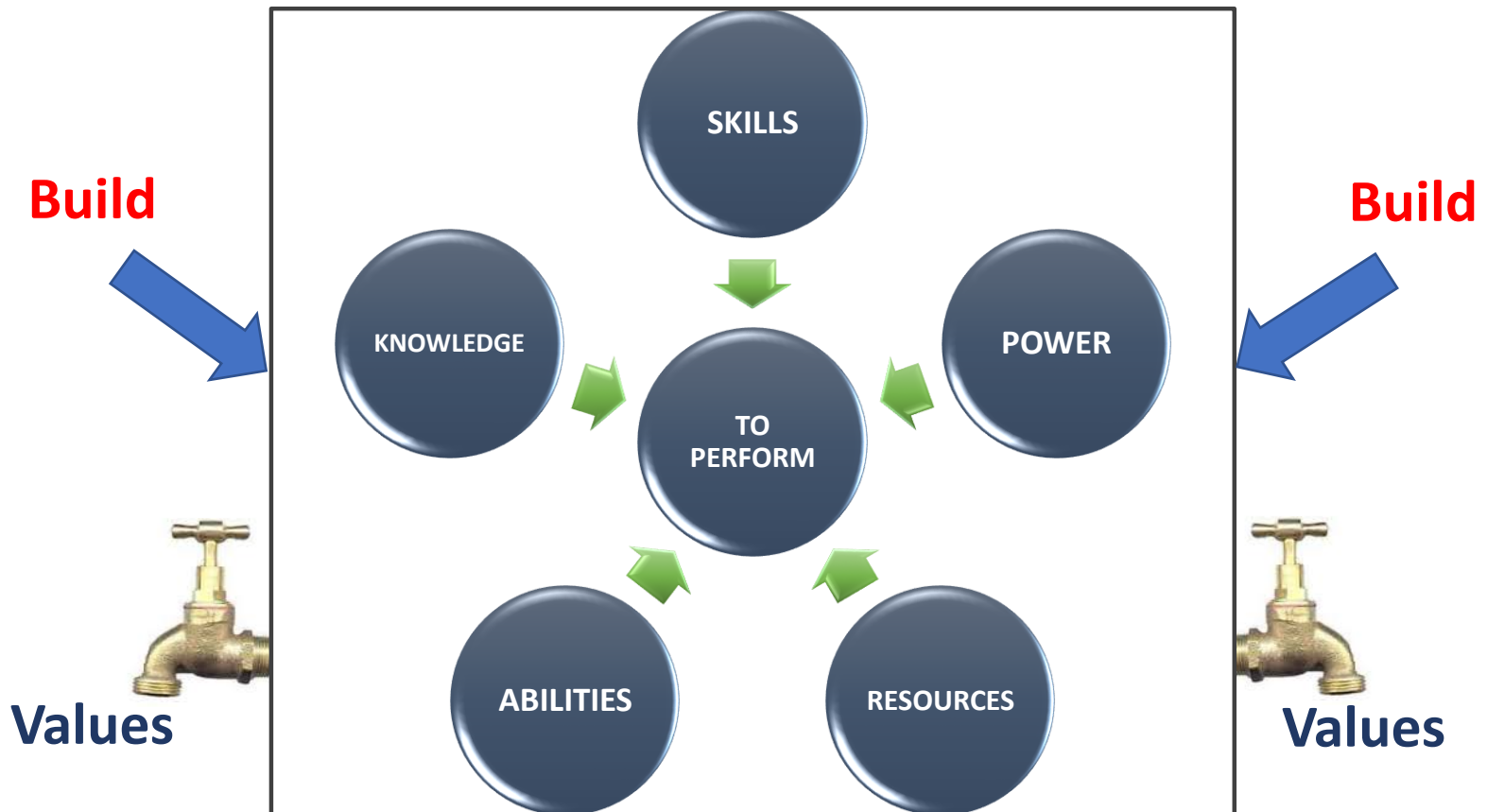
Capacity Building Priorities in Africa

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Capacity Building (CB)

Capacity is that combination of skills, attributes, and relationships of a human system that enables it to create development value for others.

(eLearning industry)



Capacity Building (CB)

Capacity Building has two components:

Capacity Assessment

A structured and analytical process whereby the various dimensions of capacity are assessed within the broader systems context, as well as evaluated for specific entities and individuals or groups of individuals within the system

Capacity Development

The process by which individuals, groups, organisations, institutions and society increase their ability to:

- Perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives;
- Understand and deal with their development needs in a broader context and in a sustainable manner (OECD)

Perspectives in Capacity Building



- Capacity building must be intentional
- Capacity building requires collective and concerted action
- Capacity building is not an end but a means to an end.

Perspectives in Capacity Building



- Capacity building efforts will succeed only where adequate account is taken of the immediate environments, prevailing local politics and institutional operations.
- Capacity building must be owned locally for the desired goals to be achieved.
- Capacity building must be linked to the expected development outcomes.

Imperatives for Capacity Building



- Growth and development strides
- To be at pace with the rest of developing world.
- To scale up Research and Development activities.
- Effective utilisation of existing and emerging technologies.
- Strengthening existing public and private institutions.

- A network of over 32 training Centres of Excellence operating across eight (8) global regions.
- They provide advanced-level technical and managerial programmes.
- Six (6) Centers of Excellence Selected for AFRICA Region for 2015-2016 according to WTDC-14 -Resolution



Focus on African CoEs

SN	Recommended Institution	Country
1.	Digital Bridge Institute (DBI)	Nigeria
2.	Ecole Supérieure Multinationale des Télécommunications (E.S.M.T)	Senegal
3.	Cyber security ESATIC Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast
4.	University of Rwanda, College of Science and Technology	Rwanda
5.	Centre for Learning, Telkom SA	South Africa
6.	AFRALTI	Kenya



Focus on Africa CoEs: Priority Areas

SN	Priority Area Recommended	Recommended Institution
1.	Policy and Regulation	Digital Bridge Institute (DBI)
2.	Broadband Access & Digital Broadcasting	Ecole Supérieure Multinationale des Télécommunications (E.S.M.T)
3.	Cyber security	ESATIC Ivory Coast
4.	Cyber security	University of Rwanda, College of Science and Technology
5.	ICT Applications and Services	Centre for Learning, Telkom SA
6.	Broadband Access & Spectrum Management	AFRALTI

Focus on Africa CoEs: Priority Areas

- In the out-going Cycle (2015-2018), CoE programmes had focused mainly on limited priority areas:

Policy and Regulation

Digital Broadcasting

Cybersecurity

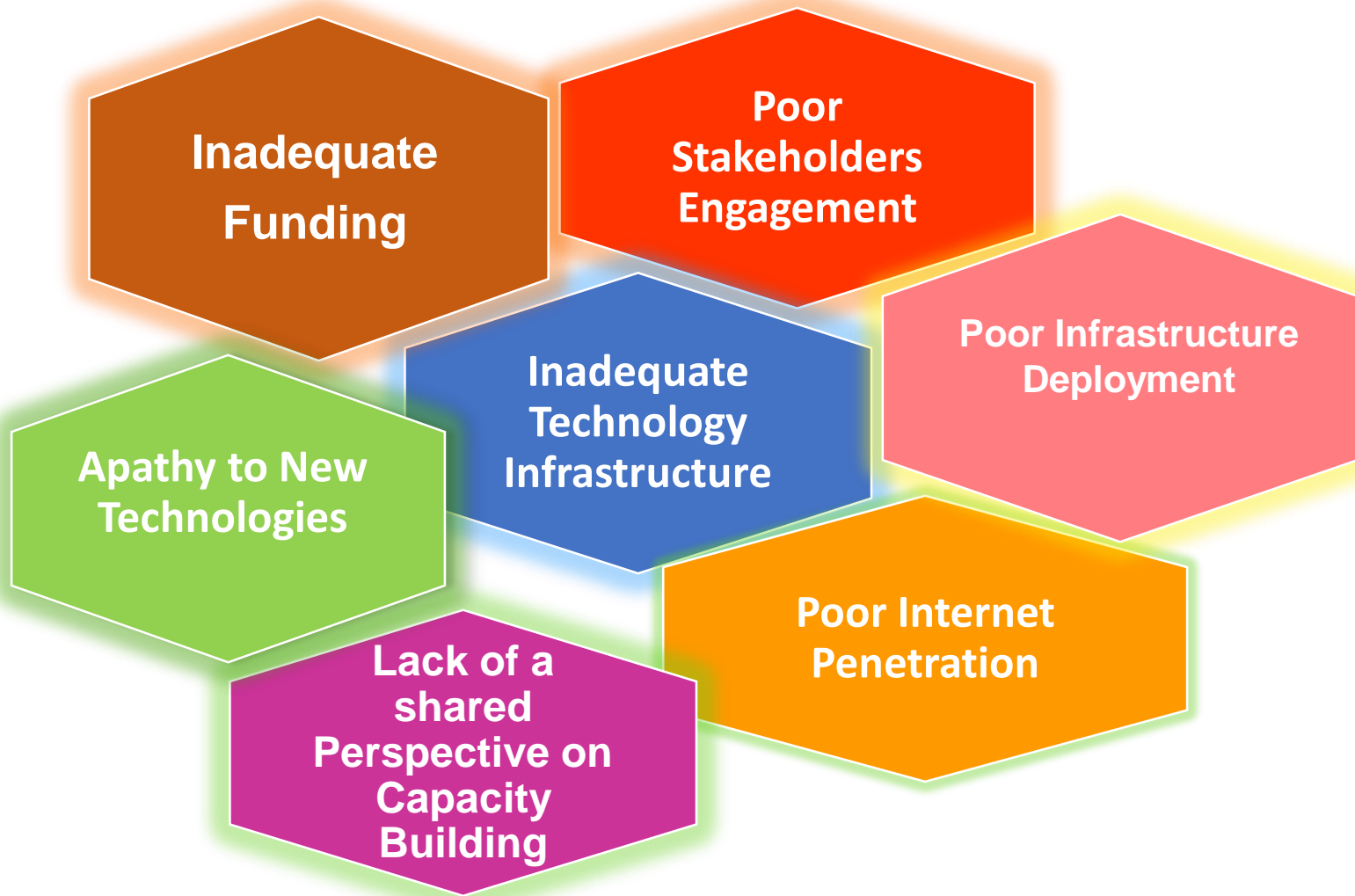
ICT Applications

Broadband Access

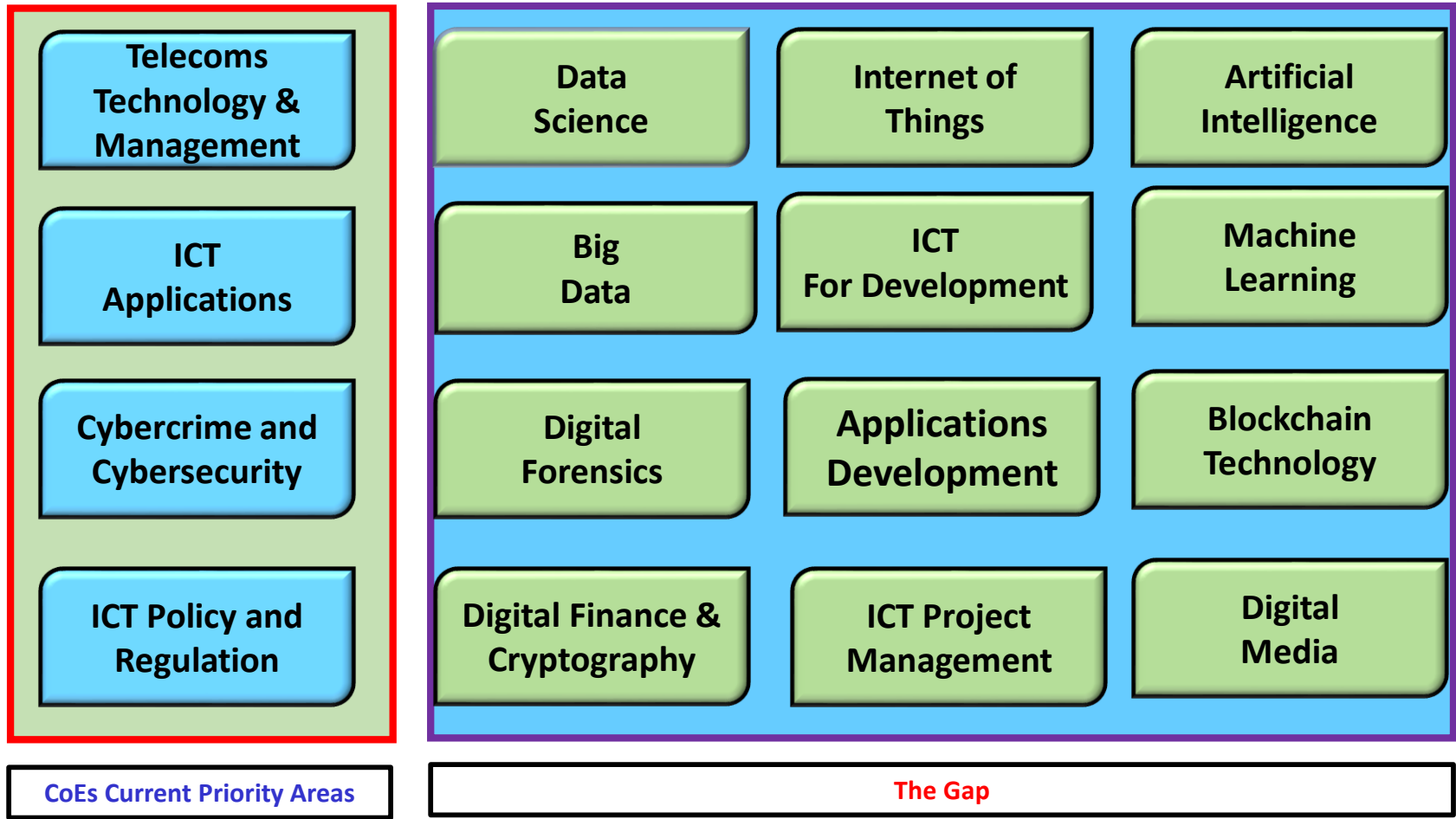
Spectrum Management

- Priority areas have not adjusted to keep pace with rapidly changing and emerging technologies.

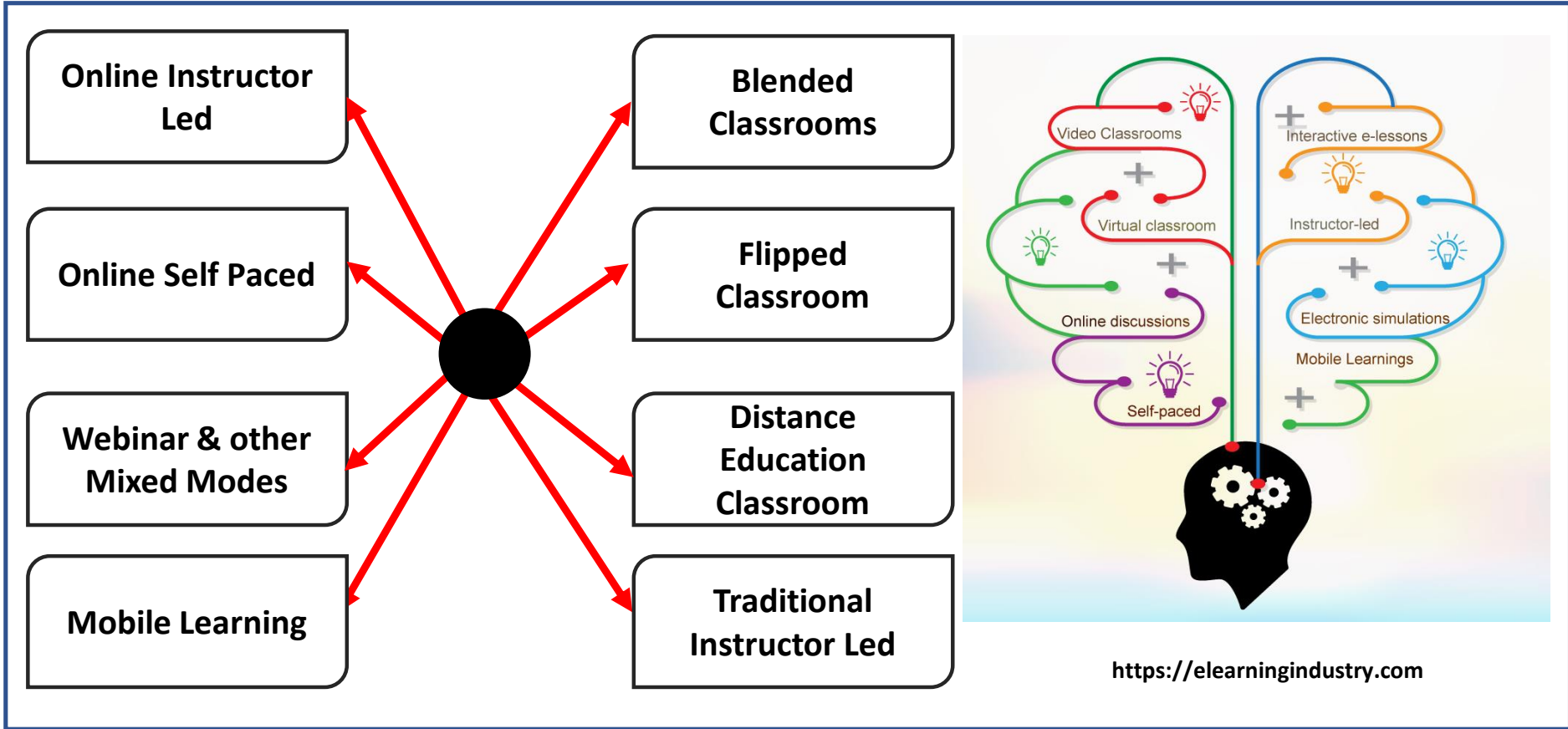
Challenges of Capacity Building



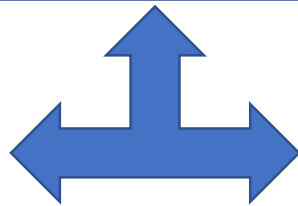
Rethinking CB: New Priority Areas



Rethinking CB: Delivery Models



Synchronous Learning



Asynchronous Learning

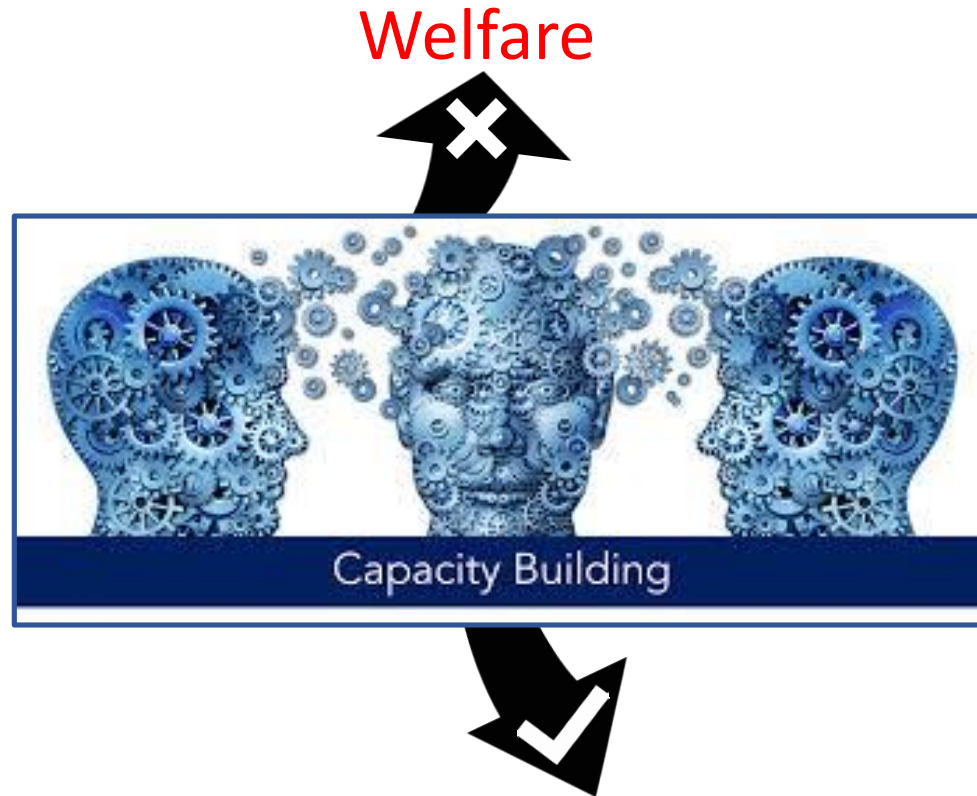
Rethinking CB: Infrastructure vs Skills

A critical rethinking of existing capacity building approaches is required for measurable success in capacity building in Africa.



- Capacity Building should be focused more on **human capital development** than on **Infrastructure**.
- Capacity building intervention measures should be focused on priority areas

- Lack of a shared perspective on Capacity Building.



Performance Improvement

Beneficiaries (and sometimes Supervisors) of capacity building programmes tend to view them as opportunities for pecuniary benefits rather than for performance improvement.

Rethinking CB: Multi-Stakeholder Involvement

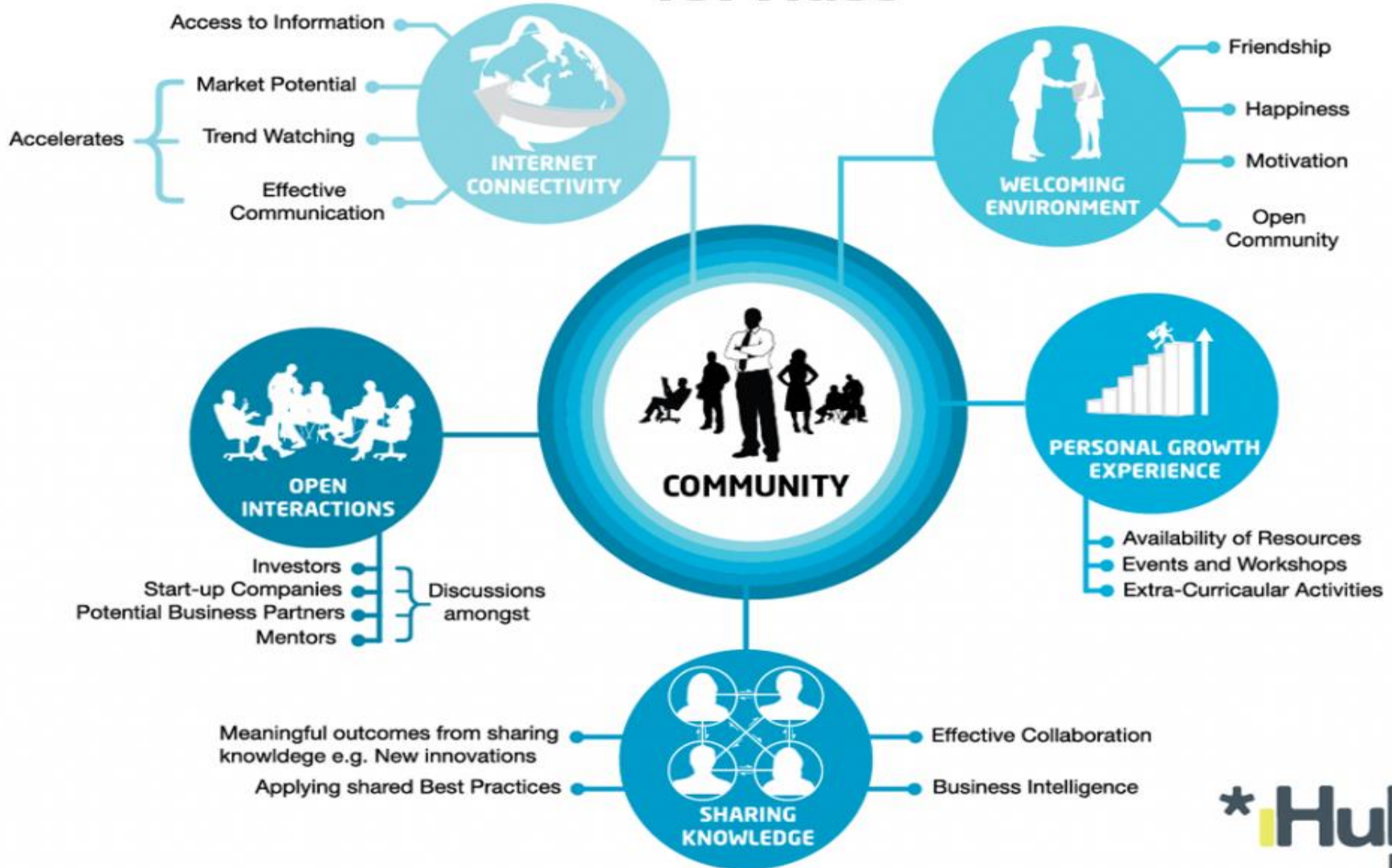


Rethinking CB: Greater Focus on the Youths



Rethinking CB: Innovation Hubs as a New Approach

ICT Hubs



Rethinking CB: Innovation Hubs as a New Approach

- Most of the recent revolutionary ICT innovations have been in the area of software engineering with the Internet providing the backbone.
- Many of our talented young people have great ideas which can transform into innovations if they have the right environment for using their skills.
- An innovation hub creates a tech ecosystem where people are able to focus on projects and share ideas and exchange information.
- Innovation Hubs represent the fastest way to develop and grow ICT start-ups

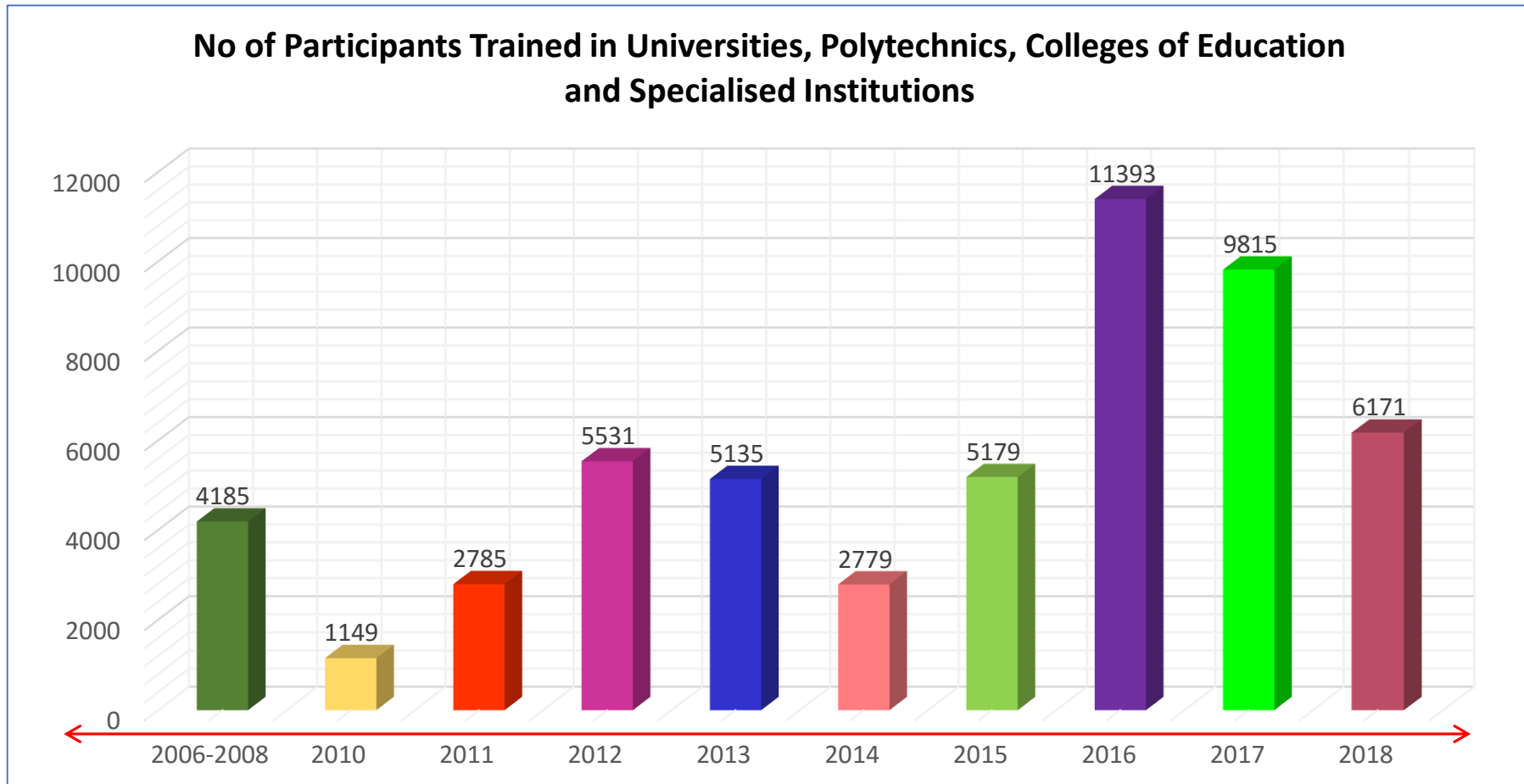


CB – A Snapshot at DBI

- ❑ DBI became an ITU Centre of Excellence in 2015
- ❑ In addition to courses offered as a CoE, DBI has deployed training for public and private sector organisations and regulators in the areas of telecommunications, information technology, ICT policy and regulation, covering the following courses and more:
 - *Broadband Ecosystems: Technologies and Applications*
 - *Digital Broadcasting: Policy and Implementation*
 - *Telecommunications Law and Regulations*
 - *Emerging Trends in the Regulation of ICT*
 - *Social Media Content Regulation*
 - *Cyber Security and Cyber Threat Mitigation*
 - *Legal and Regulatory Issues in Telecommunications*


CB – A Snapshot at DBI


- DBI through funding from the NCC provides training to staff of tertiary institutions in Nigeria. The results and outcomes clearly demonstrate that so much can be achieved in CB from deliberate interventions such as this.



Total ADAPTI beneficiaries > 54,000

Final Thoughts

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- Training institutions typically do not thrive exclusively on tuition fees from courses. They are not designed to run as profit-making entities and must be supported by grants and other funding interventions from governmental and non-governmental sources for their sustainability.

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- There is a case for greater private sector participation in capacity building to support sectoral skills development which benefits corporates and society as a whole in the long-term.

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- Delivery models should be redefined to accommodate the peculiarities of the environment and modern work demands.

Final Thoughts

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- The ITU CoEs represent an important channel for furthering the critical objective of capacity building in ICT which Africa needs very direly

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- Africa must sustain efforts at strengthening and deepening capacity building programmes via the platform of the CoEs and other formal institutions

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- The target audience in the CoE programmes must shift to recognize the increasing demographic challenges and opportunities that abound in facilitating youth capacity building in the continent. Programme design should incorporate the concept of innovation hubs as platforms for CB.

Thank
you



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