

Nauru ICT Policy Workshop

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The Project

- ITU-EC joint project for "Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks support for Pacific Island Countries (ICB4PAC) is a new project funded by the European Commission (EC) and ITU for Pacific Island Countries.
- It aims at developing and promoting capacity building in ICT policies, regulatory and legislative frameworks for these countries through a range of targeted training, education and knowledge sharing measures.

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The Project – Terms of Reference

- Draft an ICT Policy document for Nauru
 - Based on the model policy for Pacific Island countries that was developed and endorsed under a previous project
- Prepare a Strategic Action Plan to guide implementation of the ICT policy
 - Proposing goals and deadlines, etc

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Agenda

1. The project
2. Refresher – What is ICT
3. Introduction & discussion of draft National ICT Policy for Nauru
4. Summary, next steps and close

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The Project – Deliverables

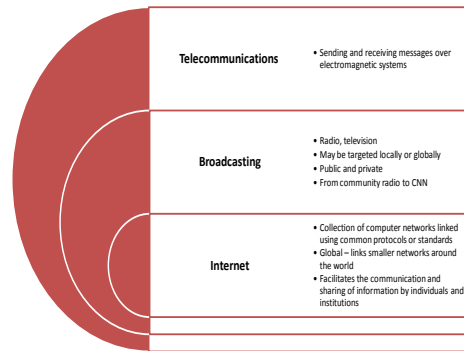
1. A draft National ICT Policy
 - Incorporating comments and feedback
2. A draft Strategic Action Plan
 - Incorporating comments and feedback

This consultation workshop is thus a key part in the development of the project deliverables!

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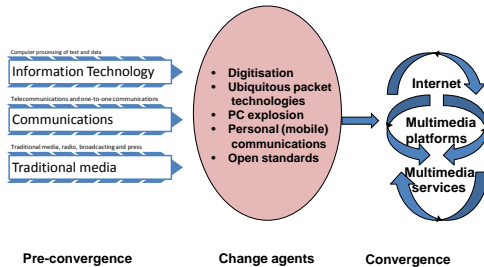
Refresher – What is ICT?

Coverage of ICT policy



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Information and Communications Technologies



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Why is an ICT policy necessary?

- An ICT policy is a tool to ensure a match between vision and action
- For example:
- Vision: reduced rural/urban disparities
 - Policy: expand infrastructure to rural areas – including telecommunications infrastructure – and aim for universal access
 - Action: create universal service/access fund

Convergence

- Convergence occurs when form and function are separated and when multiple forms provide the same function, or multiple functions can be provided by a single form
- The best example we have of convergence in ICT is the Internet – where the platform is independent of the applications. A single platform can support multiple applications and services
- In our sector the future is with next generation networks not with single-service or single-mode networks

A note on “policy language”

- **Policies** – standing dispositions towards issues. Longer term positions not short term preferences. Sometimes called ‘policy principles’
- **Policy goals** – the things we want to achieve through our policies, often stated broadly
- **Policy objectives** – the same as goals, but often used to refer to more specific and near-term policy targets
- **Strategies** – what we intend to do to achieve goals and objectives, the means of getting there. A plan will need to reflect which goals, objectives and strategies have priority and which might be left out
- **Activity programmes** – specific programmes that reflect strategies and for which there is specific accountability.

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Introduction and discussion of the draft ICT policy for Nauru

Policy Goals

- **#4: Utilize ICT for Good Governance**
 - Every effort will be made to ensure that ICT systems and processes are used to enhance government accountability, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of delivering public services to all and combat corruption.
- **#5: Create an enabling environment for the development and adoption of ICT through policy reform and improvements in legal frameworks**
 - Ensure that an appropriate legal and policy framework is in place to help foster the development of an information society and to ensure that all Nauruans are able to participate in it

Structure of the ICT policy document (1)

- Forward
- Introduction
 - Justifies having an ICT policy by identifying some of the expected benefits of ICT for Nauru
 - Sets out the Government's vision of "ICT for all"
 - Identifies the three key themes of the policy:
 - **Accessibility:** maximizing the availability and affordability of ICT and of opportunities to use ICT
 - **Capacity:** ensuring all Nauruans acquire and develop the skills necessary to use ICTs effectively
 - **Community:** reflects the government's intention to work in partnerships with the private sector and with community organisations
- Goals
 - Objectives and strategies
 - Measures and indicators

Discussion questions

- We will now go through each of these policy goals in more detail
- For each, we are interested in your response to the following questions:
 - Are the goals and strategies appropriate to Nauru?
 - Can you suggest any additional or alternative strategies?
 - Is the agency nominated as being responsible for particular strategies the most appropriate choice? Are their other agencies that should have a leading role?
 - Are the proposed targets appropriate and realistic? Do you have better suggestions?
 - Do you agree with the proposed measures of success? Will it be possible to obtain data/information for each of those measures?

Policy Goals

- **#1: Achieve accessible, and affordable communications for all**
 - All citizens will have equitable access to affordable and secure ICT.
 - The Government will play a leading role in building a networked society where organizations and individuals have equitable access to ICT-enabled resources
- **#2: Strengthen ICT human resources and increase human resource development opportunities through the use of ICT**
 - To implement and sustain the national ICT vision, the Government is committed to prioritizing ICT workforce development and strengthening the overall workforce knowledge skills and abilities by increasing human resource development opportunities through the use of ICT.
- **#3: Improve economic growth and sustainable development through ICT**
 - ICT will be utilized by the Government and the private sector to maximise economic growth and sustainable development

Goal #1 - Achieve Accessible, Secure and Affordable Communications for All

Objectives	Responsible	Targets	Measures
Identify and remove the barriers to greater adoption and use of ICT services	MTT	Study the barriers to greater adoption of ICTs and the measures to overcome them by 2012.	The number of mobile telephones per capita
Increase awareness of ICT and develop ICT literacy	MTT		The number of new telecentres established
Put in place appropriate laws, policies and practices to ensure that everyone has equal opportunity to access ICT regardless of level of income, education, age, gender or disability.	MTT	Develop a universal access policy and implementation mechanisms by 2012 to provide nationwide access to various forms.	The number of users per telecentre
Encourage private sector investment in ICT infrastructure	MTT	By 2016, have a sufficient number of telecentres in operation so that a telecentre is within a 1 hour walk or a 10 minute drive for every person.	The proportion of the population with dial-up internet access (fixed or wireless)
Establish multipurpose telecentres to provide access and training opportunities	MTT		Changes in the prices for ICT services and equipment
Work in collaboration with existing community groups, such as churches, women groups, and schools to provide outreach to their constituents in raising the awareness of ICT benefits and providing opportunities for hands-on training	MTT	Conduct a study identifying the types of levies and taxes that are imposed on certain types of ICT equipment, and estimating the potential costs and benefits of removing or reducing those taxes, is completed by 2013.	
Ensure that ICT initiatives and programs are integrated into the developmental plans and policies of all relevant sectors (such as education and health)	MTT		
Examine ways to reduce the costs of ICT equipment for underserved communities and public service sectors (such as health and education).	MTT with MFSD		

GOAL #2 - Strengthen ICT human resources and increase human resource development opportunities through the use of ICT

Objectives	Responsible	Targets	Measures
Ensure all schools have affordable and sustainable access to computers and internet connections	MOE with MTT	50% of schools have integrated ICT curricula by 2013, 65% by 2014, 80% by 2015, and 100% by 2016	The proportion of school classrooms that have a computer and internet connection
Ensure teachers receive appropriate training so that they have the skills and confidence to incorporate the use of ICT into lessons	MOE	50% of all teachers have completed ICT education and training certification requirements by 2013, 70% by 2014, 90% by 2015, and 100% by 2016	The proportion of schools that integrate ICT into their curricula
Make opportunities available for people to acquire the skills and confidence to use ICT to access and share information and further their education	MOE		
Appoint an ICT Champion to promote awareness of ICT, how it can be accessed and used, and its potential	MTT	After-hours ICT literacy programs are available to the local communities using school resources (teachers, equipment and curricula).	The proportion of all teachers have completed ICT education and training certification requirements
Obtain baseline information to understand the precise ICT needs and priorities of the community	MTT		
		Increased media coverage of developments in the ICT sector and demonstrations of its benefits	The proportion of schools that incorporate multi-media educational materials in the classroom

GOAL #5 - Create an enabling environment for the development and adoption of ICT

Objectives	Responsible	Targets	Measures
Review and update the existing legislation that governs the ICT sector to ensure that it is fit for purpose and draws on international experience	MTT with MHA	The Telecommunications Act is reviewed by 2013	The Telecom Act 2002 and related laws are reviewed and updated as necessary
Put in place suitable laws, policies and practices that ensures access to ICT infrastructure, services and training is equitable and non-discriminatory	MTT with MHA	The total legislative oeuvre is assessed by an independent expert and certified as consistent with international best practice.	The number of new businesses established within the ICT sector
Identify and develop policies and laws to address the socially undesirable and illegal applications of ICT and protect the interests and privacy of all Nauruans	MTT with MHA	A list of legislative priorities is identified, and an action plan to fulfill those priorities, is prepared in 2012 and coordinated amongst all stakeholders to achieve maximum consensus.	Amending Crimes Act to include cyber crime provisions or develop a separate cyber crime legislation by 2012
Establish safe and secure environments for children to use ICT	MTT with MHA	Cybercrime and child protection legislation is introduced and implemented by 2013.	
Establish a safe and secure environment for all Nauruans to use the Internet and combat cyber crime	MTT with office of the AG's office and LEA	Review existing Crimes Act to include cyber crimes or develop a cyber crime policy and Legislation	
Establish safe and secure environments for children to use ICT	MTT with AG's office and LEA	Cybercrime and child protection legislation is introduced and implemented by 2013.	

GOAL #3 - Improve Economic Growth and Sustainable Development through ICT

Objectives	Responsible	Targets	Measures
Identify ways to lower the costs for businesses to utilize ICT to improve their productivity and the marketing and distribution of goods and services	MTT with MCIR	A study identifying the specific actions that government can take to encourage or assist business to utilize ICT is completed in 2012	The percentage increase in healthcare services delivered through telehealth and telemedicine
Work with the private sector to develop e-money systems that facilitate financial transactions using ICT (such as m-payment and online payment capabilities)	MPSD	A plan for the introduction of the necessary systems to support online financial transactions and e-commerce is in place by 2013	The number of local (nat) websites with e-commerce facilities
Develop and implement an ICT plan for the health sector that focuses on utilizing ICT to improve the delivery of health services and the recording and exchange of health related information	MOH	ICT is incorporated in the national disaster strategy, particularly in relation to predictive capabilities and the management of disaster and post-disaster situations through access to real time information by government officials, by 2013	The incorporation of ICT into the national disaster strategy
Integrate ICT into disaster management and recovery systems, particularly to enhance predictive capabilities and the management of disaster and post-disaster situations through access to real time information by government officials	MTT	Fisheries management systems make full use of ICT by 2014	The percentage increase in e-commerce and related electronic financial transactions

What is your overview view of the draft policy?

- Is it correctly targeted at the problems areas?
- Are the proposed goals and strategies appropriate for Nauru?
- What else should be reflected? What should be removed?
- What factors might affect implementation or prevent achievement? How can they be addressed in advance?

GOAL #4: Utilize ICT for Good Governance

Objectives	Responsible	Targets	Measures
Develop an e-Government strategy to improve government processes and the delivery of public services through the use of ICT	MHA with MTT	100% of government ministries and authorities have web sites by 2012 and those websites are kept operational 24/7 and up to date.	The breadth and currency of the information on the websites of government ministries;
Deliver public services to citizens through creative uses of ICT such as one-stop service counters and helpdesks	MPS	An e-Government system is planned, implemented and operational for 10% of government services by 2014, and 50% by 2016.	The proportion of government ministries and agencies that have an internet usage policy; and
Use ICT to facilitate the sharing of relevant data and information between government ministries and public service providers	MPS		
Develop an internet usage policy to cover all government departments and agencies	MPS	A study into the potential costs and benefits of standardising the ICT of government departments and agencies is completed in 2012	Reductions in the government's ICT-related costs.
Standardise the ICT equipment to be used across government departments and agencies to achieve better purchasing economies of scale	MPS		
Encourage all government bodies and social and economic organisations to make greater use of ICT in their interactions with stakeholders and customers	MPS		