

Draft National ICT Policy

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Tuvalu

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Why do we need an National ICT Policy?

- Planned approach vs silo / ad hoc approach
- Relevancy/Prioritization – linked to National priorities
- Better utilization of limited resources
- Better coordination
- Improve collaboration
- ICT is Expensive
- ICT is Increasingly Pervasive
- ICT Creates Strategic Threats & Opportunities
- ICT Value Depends on More Than Good Technology
- Getting buy-in from stakeholders and partners

National ICT Policy:

- Provide a Framework with overarching policy objectives for developing ICT to address national development priorities
- Integrate and harmonize top-level national priorities
- Strategic not Operational
- Not a Project Document
- Ambitious but realistic
- Outlines the commitments in relation to **WHAT** needs to be done
- IS NOT the Strategic Action Plan (SAP). SAP shows **HOW** policy commitments can be translated into concrete programmes/actions

Framework



Process - Methodology



Organization of Policy

- This policy is organised as follows:
 - Vision, Goals and Outcome;
 - The five policy objectives cover the overarching themes that encapsulate Tuvalu ICT development priorities;
 - Policies are stated for each policy objectives;
 - Implementation and Monitoring; and
 - An Action Plan with implementation mechanisms.

Vision

- Quality of life for all Tuvaluans is improved through effective deployment and use of ICTs.

Goals

- Access to affordable ICT.
- Efficient and effective utilisation of ICT for sustainable development.
- Adoption of ICT as a national priority.

Outcome

Enhanced social and economic sustainable development, good governance and security for Tuvalu through better access and use of ICT.

Policy Objectives

1. Appropriate Information and Communications Infrastructure
2. ICT human capacity building
3. Economic Growth and Social Development
4. E-Government
5. Enabling Regulatory and Legal Environment

Policy Objective 1: Appropriate ICT Infrastructure

- i. Government in partnership with the private sector and development partners to continue to explore sustainable long term affordable international connectivity;
- ii. Government to facilitate and promote competitive markets for ICT service provision;
- iii. Promote and ensure that the national ICT infrastructure can support disaster risk reduction and management;
- iv. Promote and support the use of ICT shared facilities such as telecentres especially for remote communities; and
- v. National information and communication networks will be reliable, secure, fast, cost effective and adaptive.

Policy Objective 2: ICT human capacity building

- i. Raise ICT awareness and improve ICT skills and appreciation of policy- and decision-makers;
- ii. Encourage the use of ICT to provide accessible and flexible education such as online learning;
- iii. Include ICT curriculum in school curriculum;
- iv. Government, in partnership with private sector and development partners, develop a sustainable ICT workforce; and
- v. Improve basic ICT skills of citizens.

Policy Objective 3: Economic Growth and Social Development

- i. Where appropriate competition in the provision of ICT products and services will be encouraged in order to achieve a more efficient cost structure;
- ii. Develop enhanced government services, especially online services, to support private sector including business registration and accessibility of information through websites and portals;
- iii. Encourage and promote effective use of ICT to improve productivity and efficiency of businesses;

Policy Objective 3: Economic Growth and Social Development

- iv. Promote and support the development of localised content and web content using Tuvaluan language;
- v. Develop capacity and raise the awareness of Tuvaluan about appropriate use of ICT, especially Internet, to facilitate building a stronger local community and also strengthen the ties with diasporas;
- vi. Use of ICT to market local businesses and provide better access to overseas market and business opportunities; and
- vii. Promote Public-Private partnership and joint ventures between local and overseas ICT companies.

Policy Objective 4: e-Government

- i. Develop and implement an e-Government initiative to use ICT to ensure more effective, efficient, secure, and transparent Government services;
- ii. All Government agencies will have websites and will use 'gov.tv' domain name;
- iii. Government will use ICT to reduce vulnerabilities of Tuvalu communities and mitigate the impact of disasters;
- iv. Government will support efficient disposal of e-waste to ensure the management of domestic ICT waste is consistent with principles and guidelines of the National Waste Management.

Policy Objective 5: Enabling Regulatory and Legal Environment

- i. ICT policy, legislation and regulatory frameworks that provide a conducive and enabling environment for social and economic sustainable development including universal access scheme, enabling online transaction, and data and information security;
- ii. ICT policy, legislation and regulatory frameworks that promote open and non-discriminatory access to ICT including access to information and ensuring privacy of citizens;
- iii. ICT policy, legislation and regulatory frameworks to address socially undesirable activities including cybercrime and online child pornography; and
- iv. Develop ICT regulations that are consistent with international and national laws, regulations, technical standards, and obligations.

Implementation and Monitoring

- That the Department of ICT coordinates Government ICT activities and develop and manage an e-Government to ensure inter-operability, minimal duplication of efforts, greater coordination, and adherence to the ICT Policy.
- That the Ministry of Transport and Communication takes the lead in facilitating a regular review of the ICT Policy. This review process can be based on an agreed monitoring and evaluation framework with a clear and an appropriate time frame. This will accommodate for the fast technological advances and innovations in the information era.

Implementation and Monitoring

- The Ministry of Transport and Communications will have the overall responsibility for the National ICT Policy.
- Establishment of an ICT Advisory Committee to provide ICT Policy and technical advice to the Ministry of Transport and Communications and to assist with the implementation of the National ICT Policy.

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Tuvalu National ICT Policy and Strategic Action Plan



Tuvalu National ICT Policy and Strategic Action
Plan Workshop
5-6 March 2013, Funafuti, Tuvalu

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Content

- About ICB4PAC
- Framework for Action on ICT for Development in the Pacific (FAIDP)
- Challenges
- Some suggestions

ICT Capacity Building for Pacific ACP Countries (ICB4PAC)

Capacity Building and ICT Policy Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support of Pacific

OBJECTIVES:

- Assisting individual beneficiary countries to adopt and implement ICT policies and regulatory guidelines, and legislative frameworks
- Building human and institutional capacity in the field of ICT through a range of targeted training and knowledge sharing measures at regional and national level

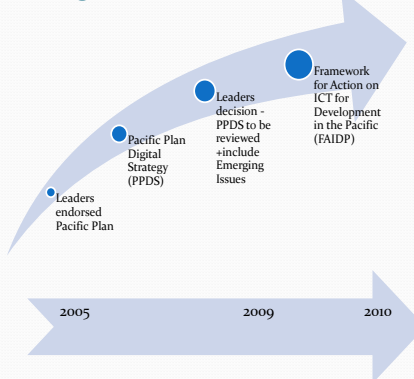
Pacific ICT Policy Environment

Country	National ICT policies	E-Government Plan	Communication Market	
			Open Market	Separate Regulator
Cook Islands	✓			
Fiji	✓ ^	✓	✓	✓
Kiribati	✓			✓
RMI				
FSM				
Nauru				
Niue				
Palau				
PNG	✓	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	✓ ^	P	✓	✓
Solomon Is.			✓	✓
Tonga	✓	P	✓	
Tuvalu				
Vanuatu		✓	✓	✓
Total	6	3+2	6	6

^ - outdated

P - e-Government Plan only

Pacific Regional ICT Frameworks

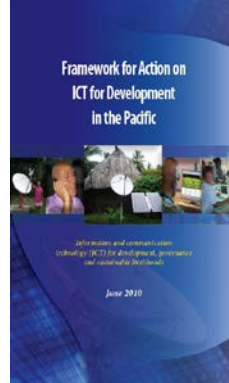


Pacific Regional ICT Ministers Meeting
16-18 June 2010, Nuku'alofa, Tonga

Tonga Declaration

- Recognized the special challenges faced by the Pacific countries
- Declared they are committed to:
 - Use ICT as a **key tool for development, governance, sustainable livelihood** of the Pacific communities;
 - Recognise that **ICT posed risks**;
 - **Work together** to deploy and use ICT in our societies;
 - Approach of '**many partners one team**'.
- Accordingly the Ministers declare;
 - They **endorse the Framework for Action on ICT for Development in the Pacific (FAIDP)**;
 - FAIDP to be **reviewed in 2013**;
 - Request **SPC to coordinate the implementation** of FAIDP in collaboration with USP and other partners

Addressing the challenges



1. Leadership, governance, coordination and partnerships
2. ICT policy, legislation and regulatory frameworks
3. ICT human capacity building
4. ICT infrastructure and access
5. International connectivity
6. Cyber security and ICT applications
7. Financing, monitoring and evaluation

Some Key Strategic Partners



ITU Secretary General and SPC Director General

FAIDP Update

- Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (PacCERT);
 - Based at the Japan Pacific ICT Centre at USJ
 - Recruited a Manager and a Technical Officer;
- Pacific ICT Regulatory Resource Centre (PIRRC);
 - Based at the Japan Pacific ICT Centre at USJ
 - First AGM 25th July 2012
- GAC and IGF membership – SPC is now an official observer;
- Pacific IGF held in 2011;



FAIDP Update

- Inaugural Pacific IGF held in 2011;
- ICT indicators – SPC have developed minimum development indicators including ICT indicators;
- Cybercrime – Aust AG, ITU (ICB4PAC), CoE, ComSec and lately Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative;
- USP Diploma in Telecommunication Management;
- SPC (SOPAC), PITA, ITU actively promoting and using ICT for DRR/DM;
- Promote Telecentre
 - Active collaboration with ITU and telecentre.org;
 - Setting up of the Asia Pacific Telecentre Network (APTN)
- E-waste strategy – Led by SPREP with contribution from SPC and other partners;



Challenges

- Lack of awareness;
- Lack of local champions;
- Poor ICT infrastructure;
- Poor energy infrastructure especially in rural and remote communities;
- Lack of Broadband planning;
- Costs of ICT is still high;
- Poor ICT literacy;
- Lack of capacity and expertise;
- Lack of coordination and collaboration.

Thank you

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