Mozambique ICT Policy Implementation
Strategy and e-Government
Challenges and Opportunities

By
Lourino Chemane
ICTs and Planning Advisor
ICT Policy Commission
Presentation Outline

- Mozambique in Numbers
- Some ICT Indicators
- ICT Policy and ICT Implementation Strategy
  - Foundations
  - Contemplated Areas
- ICT Implementation Strategy: Main Projects
- E-Government Projects
- Challenges and Opportunities
  - Coordination of the Implementation Process
  - Partnership and Resource Mobilization
  - Integrated Approach to Create Development Dynamics
- Conclusion
Mozambique in Numbers

Geographical Localization: Southern Africa
Neighbouring Countries: Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland
Area: 799.380 km²

Population (2000 Data)
- Total: 16.917.000
- Urbana: 29%
- Rural: 71%

Iliteracy (2000 1997)
- National: 60%
- Urban: 30%
- Rural: 70%

HDI Rank: 170 of 174 Countries

Sources: INE (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) and UNDP Human Development Report 2002
### Mozambique ICT Indicators (some)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Values</th>
<th>Projections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short Term (2yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium Term (4yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Teledensity (Fixed Lines)</td>
<td>0.5%*</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Fixed Lines</td>
<td>85.000</td>
<td>340.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>680.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mobile Teledensity</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Mobile Subscribers</td>
<td>170.000</td>
<td>680.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number of Computers</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>300.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Density (Computers/Inhabitants)</td>
<td>3/1,000</td>
<td>2/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of Schools connected to the Internet</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of Internet Service Providers ° (ISPs)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number of Internet Subscribers</td>
<td>2.536</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Density of Internet Users</td>
<td>2/10.000</td>
<td>6/10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some ICT indicators (Telecommunications, Internet and Computing)*
Computers in Mozambique and in Africa
In May 1998 an ICT Policy Commission, chaired by the Prime Minister, was established by a Presidential Decree, with the chief objective of drafting and proposing to the Government an ICT Policy and promoting the general use of information technologies in the country.

On 12 December 2000, following a two-year nationwide debate, and drawing upon the Pan-African effort through the African Information Society Initiative (AISI), an ICT Policy was approved by the Government of Mozambique.

On 27 June 2002 the ICT Policy Implementation Strategy was approved by the Cabinet. The draft document was presented to national stakeholders and the development agencies an International Symposium held in Maputo on 3-5 October 2001.
Bases for the ICT Policy Implementation Strategy

- Plan of Action for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty
- ICT Policy
- ICT Survey and Studies
ICT Policy Objectives

- Contribute in the reduction of absolute poverty
- Improve the living conditions of the Mozambicans
- Guarantee citizens access to the benefits of global knowledge
- **Improve governance and public administration (e-Government)**
- Make Mozambique a relevant and competitive partner in the Global Information Society
- Make Mozambique a producer, not a mere consumer, of Information and Communication Technologies
Projects in the six priority areas identified in the ICT Policy (Education, Human resources development, Health, Universal Access, Infrastructure, and Governance) are grouped programme components:

Human Capacity
- Creation of National Competencies
- High-Level Technicians
- Valued Professionals

Infrastructure
- Modern and highly efficient

Enterprise
- Finance and Credit
- Market access
- Efficiency
- Demand stimulus

E-Government
- Efficacy and Efficiency
- Reduction of operational costs
- Reduction of bureaucracy
- Increase accountability

Policy and Regulation
- Transparency and inclusion
- Solid legal framework
- Capacity building

Content & Applications
- Relevant and usefulness
- Language
- Affordable costs of applications
Some ICT Projects

Human Capacity
- SchoolNet
- MICTI-ICT Institute
- ICTs Curricula and Certification
- Youth Programme for Content Development

Infrastructure
- National Transmission Network
- VSAT Network
- Universal and Affordable E-mail Access
- Telecentres
- Digital Agencies

Policy and Regulation
- Capacity Building in INCM
- Capacity Building in ICT Policy Commission
- Telecommunication Sector Reform

e-Government
- GovNet
- SIP 2000 (Public Servant Information System)
- Civil Identification System
- State Financial Info. Sys. (e-SISTAFE)
- Digital Land Registry
- One-Stop Shop
- Country Development Gateway (MzDG)
- ICT Survey in Public Institutions

Content & Applications
- Info. Sys. For HIV/AIDS
- Distance Education
- Knowledge Base for Science and Technology
- ICT Knowledge Base
Challenges and Opportunities

Methodological Aspects

- Setting up of a multidisciplinary team of experts from several fields (economics, social, ICTs, public administration and decision makers, etc.)
- Several drafts changed according to contributions
- Permanent guidance of the ICT policy Commission
- Consultative meetings and workshops with different stakeholders
  - International Symposium
  - Workshops with representatives of public sector, private and civil society
  - Provincial Workshops
- Participation, in the final phase of the International Consultants from the Global Digital Opportunity Initiative (UNDP and Markle Foundation Initiative)
Challenges and Opportunities

Coordenation of the Implementation Process

- ICT Policy Commission
- ICT Implementation Strategy Technical Unit
- National Consultative Forum
- Provincial ICT Commissions
Challenges and Opportunities

Partnership and Resource Mobilization

- Global e-Government for Development Initiative
  - Technical Mission in November 2002
  - Italian Government and UNDESA experts
- Development Gateway (Mozambique Development Gateway Project started 2002)
- UNDP (ICT for development Programme – Starting in Sept. 2002)
- e-Sistafe
- SIP 2000
- GDOI (Finalisation of the Strategy)
Conclusion

ICT Policy and Implementation Strategy Processes

- Good Learning processes
- Surveys, Studies and Research Activities in ICTs
- Opportunity for identification of partners for the implementation phase
- Dissemination and education on the importance of ICTs in the development process
- Sensitizations of leaders at top level
- Setting of conditions for a good start of the implementation phase
ICT Policy Commission

contact information

cpinfo@infopol.gov.mz

www.infopol.gov.mz
Thank you.

KHANIMAMBO