

View results

Respondent

162

Anonymous

79:34

Time to complete

1. Country name *

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Contact information

2. Your name *

Dr.-Ing. Abiot Sinamo

3. Title *

CEO, eGovernment Development

4. Organization *

Ministry of Innovation & Technology, Ethiopia

5. Email *

Abiot.Sinamo@Mint.gov.et

6. Please select whichever applies *

- I am authorized and fully knowledgeable to respond to this questionnaire.
- A group of government agencies responded to the questionnaire collectively.
- I am authorized but I did not have the full information to respond to this questionnaire
- I mostly provided my own opinion/assessment rather than official information.
- Other

A. Institutional / Organizational Framework

7. What is the official e-government portal at the national level? If more than one exists, please list all. *

Note: E-government and digital government are used interchangeably in this Questionnaire.

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/>
<https://www.pmo.gov.et>

8. Please provide link(s) for portal(s) providing following services/features:

- E-services or similar *

<https://www.eservices.gov.et>; <https://www.business.gov.et/>; <https://etax.mor.gov.et/remote/login?lang=en> <https://www.customs.erca.gov.et>;
<https://www.esw.et>; <https://www.herqa.edu.et/>; <https://www.evisa.gov.et> <http://www.erca.gov.et:8010/tass/>;
<https://www.ethiopianpassportservices.gov.et/>; <http://www.etrade.gov.et>; <http://www.dars.gov.et/> ; <http://www.report.mofed.gov.et>;
<http://www.amp.mofed.gov.et>

9. - E-participation or similar *

<http://www.ecomplain.gov.et/>; <https://www.econsultation.gov.et>; <https://www.ombudsman.gov.et/> ; <http://www.hofethiopia.gov.et/> ;
<http://www.ema.gov.et/> ; <https://lmis.gov.et/> <http://www.moh.gov.et>

10. - Open government data

<https://www.statsethiopia.gov.et/>; <www.data.gov.et>; <http://www.lmiset.gov.et/>; <https://www.aaminfo.gov.et/> ; <https://ethiopia.opendataforafrica.org/>;
<https://www.moe.gov.et/Publication> <https://www.mofed.gov.et/> <https://laws.eag.gov.et>

11. - Public procurement

<www.ppa.gov.et>;
<http://www.egp.ppa.gov.et>

12. - Others (if any)

<http://cityaddisababa.gov.et> (Local Online service) ;
<http://cityadama.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://bahirdar.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://diredawa.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://hawasa.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.gallery.gov.et>;
<http://www.legislation.gov.et>;
<http://www.arbaminch.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.jigjiga.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.harari.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.dfp.gov.et>;
<http://www.aletawendo.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.assosa.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.bishoftu.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.debrebirhancity.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.dessie.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.digitaletiothiopia.gov.et>; <http://www.gambela.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.gondar.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.hosanna.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.jimma.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.shashemene.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.sodo.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.yirgalem.gov.et> (Local Online service);
<http://www.investethiopia.gov.et/>;
<https://www.aahdab.gov.et/>;
<http://www.mols.gov.et/> ;
<https://www.fhc.gov.et/en>;
<https://imis.jobscommission.gov.et/>;
<http://www.ecx.com.et/> ;
<http://www.lmiset.gov.et/> ;
www.mfa.gov.et;
<https://www.fhc.gov.et> ;
<https://www.aacta.gov.et/>;
<https://aawsa.gov.et/>;
www.eca.gov.et;
<http://www.pehaa.gov.et/>;
<https://snprhb.gov.et/>;
<https://www.id.gov.et>
<https://register.fayda.gov.et>
<https://icsmis.ecsc.gov.et> (online human resource management accessible through woredanet only)
<https://ifmis.mofed.gov.et:8080> (online human resource management accessible through woredanet only)

13. Please provide name and link of the government agency/department/ministry at the national level in charge of e-government. If more than one exists, please list all. *

Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MinT)
<https://www.mint.gov.et/>

14. Does your country have a national Chief Information Officer (CIO) or equivalent to manage its national e-government strategies/programmes? *

Yes

No

Contact information of national Chief Information Officer (CIO) or equivalent

15. Name *

Dr-Ing. Abiot Sinamo

16. Title *

CEO, eGovernment Development

17. Organization *

Ministry of Innovation and Technology

18. Email *

Abiot.Sinamo@Mint.gov.et

19. Are there sectoral/line/ministry/local CIOs or equivalent positions across Government agencies/departments/ministries/jurisdictions? *

 Yes No

20. If yes, please provide link(s) and detail(s) on above, including coordination/integration between national and sub-national levels on e-government development.

Each region is organised to have its own ICT or innovation bureau having a local CIO that leads, enable and enforce the e-government implementation in collaboration with the Ministry of Innovation and Technology.

Sectoral agencies/departments/ministries

Please provide names and URLs of the government agencies/departments/ministries at the national level in charge of the following

21. Planning/development *

<http://pdc.gov.et/> <https://pdc-mrs.gov.et> Name: Dr Getachew Tel: +251 92 071 6397 Name: Gebrie Alamenie tet:+251 924-245766

22. Education *

<http://www.moe.gov.et/>; Dr Zelalem Assefa Tel: +251911731830 Name: Ato Turi Tel: +251911780497 <https://herqa.edu.et/> Name: Ato Gerabirhan Paulos Tel: +251911683929 <http://www.neaea.gov.et/> Name: Solomon Teferi Tel: +251965290672

23. Health *

<https://www.moh.gov.et/> Name: W/ Hirut Tel: +251 902482948 www.ephi.gov.et Name: Ato Adisu Tel: +251913391973 <http://www.fmhaca.gov.et/> <https://eris.efda.gov.et> Name: Fasil Hailemariam Tel: +251115524120/22

24. Social Welfare (social inclusion, social protection, etc.) *

<http://www.mowasa.gov.et/> Name: Negusei Moges Tel: +251912354437 www.psssa.gov.et Name: Ato Anteneh Solomon Tel: +251913077080 www.posssa.gov.et Name: Ato Kidus Tel: +251 911037782

25. Employment and Labour *

<https://mols.gov.et/> Name: Ato Haileyesus Demessie Tel: +251 910167171

26. Environment *

<https://www.efccc.gov.et/> Name: Fasika Tel: +251910154428 +251 116 46 46 06 <https://ngd.essti.gov.et/> Tel: +25111-170-4038/4150 <https://www.ebi.gov.et/> Tel: +25111 661 05 01/+25111 661 41 45/+25111 661 56 07

27. Justice *

<https://www.moj.gov.et/> Name: Mr. Tsegaye Amare Tel: +251 91 1410914 www.fsc.gov.et

28. Economy/finance *

<https://www.mofed.gov.et/> Name: Ato Mesfin Workeneh Tel: +251 91 142 3299

29. Industry/trade *

<https://motri.gov.et/> Name: Ato Tsegaw Belete Tel: +25191 106 2551; <http://www.moi.gov.et> Name: Ato Fitsumbirhan Yohannes Tel: +251913767777

30. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [NEW] *

31. Climate Change [NEW] *

<https://www.epa.gov.et/>
Name: Ato Fasica Bekele
Tel: +25191 0154428

32. Others (Please specify) *

B. Crisis/Emergency Response and Recovery [NEW]

33. Is there a dedicated specific digital strategy for crisis/emergency response and recovery (e.g. through digital transformation and digital inclusion)? [NEW]

*

Yes

No

Other

34. Please provide links and details. *

INSA (Information Network Security Administration) has a dedicated sub-sector (wing) for handling emergency and crisis situations focusing on services that rely on digital infrastructure. The responsible unit Ethiopian Cyber Emergency Readiness and Response Team (Ethio CERT)

CEWRR (Conflict Early Warning and Rapid Response) System is used as a solution developed to provide a platform for reporting of signs of conflict and other possible disasters such as locust plague. The platform also provides the workflow for the analytics of the indicative signs reported towards a rapid response by concerned stakeholders. The system is hosted and administered by the Ministry of Peace.

35. Is there a specific national portal addressing crisis/emergency? [NEW]

Yes

No

36. If yes, please provide a link and more information about the specific national portal or dedicated section addressing crisis/emergency? [NEW]

Ethio CERT's Portal:
<https://ethiocert.insa.gov.et/ca/home>

This system does not have public web links as it is accessed through primarily the Woredanet and extended secure channels.

Reference Links:

https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/en_9825

<https://www.pactworld.org/blog/pact%E2%80%99s-support-ethiopia-ministry-peace-launches-new-conflict-early-warning-and-rapid-response>

C. Legal Framework

37. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on access to information such as Freedom of Information Act? *

Yes

No

38. If yes, please provide link and detail.

http://ethombudsman.gov.et/documents/20181/86753/proclamation_590._2008.pdf/a11a47bb-089e-4beb-89a2-376cc2b469dc?version=1.0&download=true

The link herein above contains two laws. The first one is Proclamation No. 590/2008 and is titled "Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information". The second one is Proclamation No. 1238/2021 and is titled "The Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman Establishment (as Amended) Proclamation".

The Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation; i.e. Proclamation No. 590/2008, as the name clearly shows contains two major parts. The first one governs freedom of the mass media and the second part governs access to information. Following the promulgation of a stand-alone law which is titled broadcasting proclamation, the part which deals on the freedom of the mass media is revoked. But the part which deals on freedom of information is still valid.

Article 11 of this Proclamation enumerates the objectives of the part of the Proclamation on access to information. Accordingly, the objectives of this part of the Proclamation are:

- (1) to give effect to the right of citizens to access, receive and import information held by public bodies, subject to justifiable limits based on overriding public and private interests;
- (2) to establish mechanisms and procedures to give effect to that right in a manner which enables persons to obtain information as quickly, inexpensively and effortlessly as is reasonably possible; and
- (3) to encourage and promote public participation, public empowerment, to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and efficiency in the functions of public bodies and to encourage and promote good governance.

Article 12 of the same law defines the Right of Access to Information. Accordingly,

- (1) All persons have the right to seek, obtain and communicate any information held by public bodies, except as expressly provided for by this Proclamation.
- (2) The right referred to under sub-article (1) of this Article shall include the right to be informed whether or not the public body holds a record containing the requested information and to obtain information from any public body by means of:
 - (a) inspection, taking extracts and notes;
 - (b) certified copies of any records of such public authority;
 - (c) diskettes, floppies or any other electronic mode or through printouts where such information is stored in a computer or in any other device
- (3) Nothing in this Proclamation shall be understood as limiting the power of public bodies to provide access to information on an informal basis.

39. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on data privacy and/or protection? *

Yes

No

40. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The Government of Ethiopia is in the process of preparing a draft Personal Data Protection Proclamation (which is equivalent to an Act in other jurisdictions). The draft envisages the establishment of an independent Personal Data Protection Commission as a regulatory body

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/resources/draft/ethiopian-data-protection-act/?wpdmdl=1058> The draft differentiates between and defines what are personal data and sensitive personal data. According to the draft, "personal data" means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person. According to the draft "sensitive personal data" means data on a natural person's and includes racial or ethnic origins; genetic data or biometric data; physical or mental health or condition; sexual life; political opinions; membership of a trade union; religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature; the commission or alleged commission of an offence; any proceedings for an offence committed or alleged to have been committed, the disposal of such proceedings or the sentence of any court in the proceedings; communications data, including content and metadata; or any other personal data as the Commission may determine to be sensitive personal data.

The draft also governs in detail the principles of processing of personal data. In this regard the draft provides detailed provisions, among others, on the principle of lawfulness; the principle of fairness and transparency; the principle of purpose limitation; the principle of data minimization; the principle of accuracy; the principle of storage limitation; and the principle of integrity and confidentiality.

The draft also contains provisions on the rights of data subjects, and the obligation of data controllers and data processors.

Feedback on the draft was provided by the Office of the Attorney General and will be shortly tabled to the Council of Ministers for further direction.

41. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on cybersecurity or similar? *

Yes

No

42. If yes, please provide link and detail.

<https://www.insa.gov.et/web/guest/%E1%88%B0%E1%8A%90%E1%8B%B6%E1%89%BD>
https://www.lawethiopia.com/images/federal_proclamation/proclamations_by_number/958.pdf

The link herein above provides, among others, copies of the Compute Crime Proclamation and the law establishing the Information Network Security Agency, the government agency which is responsible to administer, inter alias, the Computer Crime Proclamation.

The Computer Crime Proclamation No. 958/2016 was intended to provide authorities with the "legal mechanisms and procedures in order to prevent, control, investigate and prosecute computer crimes and facilitate the collection of electronic evidence". Overall, there is broad scope to update and modernize this law and to bring it in line with international good practice in areas such as definitions, computer- and content-related offences and investigatory measures.

The Proclamation deals with a host of issues, ranging from illegal access to computer systems to disseminating spam and combating child pornography. It also contains a number of criminal offences. The law seems not to criminalize, among other matters, racist and xenophobic content, intellectual property related crimes, revenge pornography and large-scale cyber-attacks through botnets. However, the recent Hate Speech and Disinformation Prevention and Suppression Proclamation tackles some of these issues (e.g. "Hate speech" means speech that promotes hatred, discrimination or attack against a person or an identifiable group, based on ethnicity, religion, race, gender or disability).

43. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digital identity? *

Yes

No

44. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Digital ID Proclamation 1284/2023 approved in March, 2023 https://citizenshiprightsafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/Ethiopia_Digital-ID-Proclamation-EN_2023.pdf

The Ethiopian Digital Identification Proclamation establishes a nationwide digital identification system that will provide residents with a unique number and identity. The system will be used to access services, promote social, political, and economic development, and ensure peace and security. The proclamation defines the terms "foundational identification," "digital identification system," and "digital identification. The system is expected to be implemented in phases over the next few years.

45. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digital signature? *

Yes

No

46. If yes, please provide link and detail.

<https://www.insa.gov.et/documents/20124/0/Proclamation-No.-1072-2018-Electronic-Signature-Proclamation.pdf/923ee17e-29bf-394c-cee4-f00d8c95e69d?t=1600929143553&download=true>

In February 2018, the Ethiopian Parliament adopted the Electronic Signature Proclamation No. 1072/2018 (the "Proclamation"), a general law applicable for all transactions. The Information Network security Agency (INSA), the institution with the mandate to implement the Proclamation, is yet to pass the required regulation and directives.

The Proclamation defines electronic signature as "information in electronic form, affixed to or logically associated with, an electronic message, which may be used to identify the signatory in relation to the electronic message and to indicate the signatory's approval of the information contained in the electronic message". Hence, electronic signature is any electronic process that indicates acceptance of an agreement or record.

As regard subject matter, the Proclamation is applicable to any electronic message exchange. Electronic message is an information generated, sent, received or stored by electronic means (Art 2(5)). It is the freedom of the parties to agree to use or not to use electronic signatures. If the law or the circumstances require the use of electronic signature, the Proclamation prescribes that the situation of disabled persons needs to be considered (Art. 4).

The Proclamation defines the powers and duties of authority responsible for e-signature and also govern the relationship between parties involved in e-communication. These entities are the Root Certificate Authority, Certificate Provider, subscribers, signatories and relying parties. The Root Certificate Authority ("RCA") is a body legally authorized to perform the power and duties related to regulatory and supervisory services. It serves as the supreme administration agency in so far as the application of the Proclamation is concerned. Certificate Provider is a legal person duly authorized or recognized to issue certificate and related services under the Proclamation (Art. 2(3)). Whereas, a Subscriber is a person who is the subject named in a certificate, accepts the authenticity of the content in the certificate and owns a private key which corresponds to a public key listed in that certificate (Art 2(18)). In other words, the Subscriber is the user of the electronic signature service. Further, Signatory is a person who holds private key and signs either on his own behalf or on behalf of the person he represents Art 2(17)). Lastly, a Relying Party is a person who acts relying on the information contained in a certificate or in the authenticity of digital signature (Art. 2(13)).

The Proclamation opens up a new era for commercial transactions by equally treating electronic signatures and electronic messages with handwritten signatures and documents. It also repealed several laws, regulations and practices that mandatorily require handwritten signatures and documents.

The Proclamation explicitly recognizes the legal effect, validity and admissibility of electronic messages and electronic signatures by affirming that the mere fact of its being electronic signature or electronic message shall not deprive it of such effects. Where the law requires the information to be made in writing, it is deemed to have been made in the same form if it is made in electronic form and accessible for subsequent reference.

The Proclamation declares that the RCA serves as the supreme body empowered to administer it. INSA serves as the RCA. Among other things, the RCA has the power to issue license to Certificate Providers, renew, terminate or revoke it and monitor their activities and operations; ensure the trustworthiness and the overall security of the crypto system; and issue working procedures and standards that Certificate Providers shall follow. The RCA has also the power to issue directives and to audit the overall operation and safety measures of provider

47. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on e-procurement? *

Yes

No

48. If yes, please provide link and detail.

<https://www.mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Etransaction-Proclamation.pdf>

or

http://www.ecc.gov.et/web/ecc/proclamations/-/document_library/firbyLVImPJq/view_file/761466

or

https://lawethiopia.com/images/latest%20proclamations/1205_2012%20%E1%8B%A8%E1%8A%A2%E1%88%8C%E1%8A%AD%E1%89%B5%E1%88%AE%E1%8A%92%E1%8A%AD%E1%88%B5%20%E1%89%B5%E1%88%AB%E1%8A%95%E1%8B%9B%E1%8A%AD%E1%88%BD%E1%8A%95%20%E1%8A%A0%E1%8B%8B%E1%8C%85.pdf

Last year in 2020, the Ethiopian parliament has passed a Proclamation No. 1205/2020 Electronic Transaction to provide equal treatment to users of paper and computer based information; to create more secure legal environment, which enables and facilitates the use of electronic transactions by citizens and private entities, and public bodies; using electronic commerce positively affects market opportunities, thereby empowering citizens to be included in the economy, and also enable Ethiopia to be part of the digital era and deploying electronic government service in support of good governance is essential for building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

Article 2(12) of the Electronic transaction proclamation defines "electronic commerce" means transaction of goods and services through the Internet or other information networks; the proclamation shall apply on the institutions of the Federal and Regional Governments, and the City Administration of Addis Ababa and Dire dawa which have the power and function to provide services to the public.

According to Art 3 of the proclamation the application of the proclamation is on electronic commerce, electronic government service, electronic messages, domain name administration and related subjects Except on the matters that the proclamation does not apply which is listed on art. 3(2) . As per art. 3(2) the proclamation does not apply on matters that any law requiring writing or signatures transactions and matters related to personal status such as marriage and divorce; on transactions related to the making, execution or revocation of a will or testamentary instrument, on court procedures, judicial summons, search orders, arrest orders and judicial decrees; transactions related to the transfer of any interest in immovable property; and the creation, performance or enforcement of power of attorney.

Except those matters listed under art. 3(2) all the matters including e-Procurement is allowed by the proclamation.

The Proclamation also stipulated a Consumer Protection provisions under art 28 which specifics the Information to be Provided. It states a supplier offering goods and services by way of an electronic transaction shall make the following information available to consumers on the website where such goods or services to be offered are hosted: its full name, physical address, telephone number and website and e-mail address; membership to a commercial body sending the goods and the contact details of that body, if any; any code of conduct to which that supplier subscribes and how the consumer may access that code of conduct electronically; in case of commercial legal entity, its registration and operation numbers, its place of registration, and the names of its managers; the physical address where that supplier will receive legal service of documents;

https://www.dataguidance.com/sites/default/files/proclamation-no.1097-2018-definition-of-the-powers-and-duties-of-the-executive-orangs_1.pdf

https://www.lawethiopia.com/images/federal_proclamation/proclamations_by_number/649.ae..pdf

In addition, in 2009 the Ethiopia Parliament passed a Proclamation No. 649/2009 for Government Procurement and Property Administration to achieve better transparency, efficiency, fairness and impartiality in public procurement and to enable the utilization of the large sum of public money spent on procurement in a manner that ensures greater economy and efficiency by addressing problems encountered in the course of implementation.

49. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digitally publishing government expenditure? *

Note: This is related to SDG Indicator 16.6.1

Yes

No

50. If yes, please provide link and detail.

https://www.lawethiopia.com/images/federal_proclamation/proclamations_by_number/648.pdf

<https://www.mofed.gov.et/en/resources/directorate-resource/fta-resource/>

https://www.mofed.gov.et/media/filer_public/41/88/4188d73a-8062-407b-95bf-862e3490ccb4/fta_648_2_directive.pdf (in Amharic)

https://www.mofed.gov.et/media/filer_public/92/53/925366b3-e33d-467b-aa9d-eb21bdc6ac26/fta_federal_directive__50_2010-compressed.pdf (In Amharic)

In 2009, The Ethiopian parliament has passed a Proclamation No. 648/2009 on the Federal Government of Ethiopia Financial Administration. Under Art. 2/8/ which defines "Expenditure" means payment made to a person or organization who has the right to receive such payments in accordance with the contract entered into by the public body or any other obligation to pay;

Art 6 of the proclamation stipulates the Responsibilities of Heads of Public Bodies. Under sub art. (1) Heads of public bodies have the duty to ensure that all of the resources for which they are responsible are used for proper and approved purposes and that they are used in the most economical, efficient and effective way. Sub art.2 also states that without limiting the generality of the provisions of sub-article (1) of this Article, the financial responsibility of heads of public bodies shall include but are not limited to as per art 6(2(a) developing a system for financial administration which ensures transparency and accountability and monitoring the system developed within the public body to ascertain is functioning well; In addition, according to art. 6(2(e) the public bodies shall ensure timely, relevant and reliable financial information analysis is prepared and disseminated;

Likewise, the Ethiopia Financial Administration (Amendment) Proclamation no. 970/2016 Article 73 Proc No. 970/2016 stipulates on the Using of Electronic Methods to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the public finance administration system introduced by this Proclamation and the Regulation to be issued hereunder, the Minister shall promote the extensive use of electronic methods."

Following the proclamation, the Council of Ministers has enacted detailed Regulation No. 190/2010. Art 9(2) of the regulation which recognizes the Manual and the Digital Recording System by defining Record as any information in hard or soft copy. In addition to this, Art 71 of the regulation recognizes the application and the usage of Electronic Methods to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the public finance administration system introduced by the Proclamation and the Regulation, the Minister of Finance is mandated to promote the extensive use of electronic method to provide for the financial administration of the Federal Gov't.

Directive No. 51/2018

https://www.mofed.gov.et/media/filer_public/92/53/925366b3-e33d-467b-aa9d-eb21bdc6ac26/fta_federal_directive__50_2010-compressed.pdf (in Amharic)

is also enacted on Financial Accountability and Transparency which is mandated to be transparent on public finance administration and the public bodies have laws and regulation to publish government expenditure electronically.

51. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on **national data governance**, including data sharing/exchange/interoperability across government agencies? *

Yes

No

52. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The Baseline Study of National Data Governance Framework – Ethiopia was conducted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in 2022. The study was conducted to assess the current state of data governance in Ethiopia and to identify opportunities for improvement.

<https://www.uneca.org/stories/capacity-development-and-consultation-workshop-held-on-national-data-governance-framework>

Regarding the data sharing/interoperability across government agencies in accordance with Article 20 of Proclamation No. 1097/2018 and Articles 5(2(e)) and 45 of the Electronic Transaction Proclamation No 1205/2020, the Ministry of Innovation and Technology is mandated to prepare -E-government Directive. The draft Directive art 22 stipulates the following articles on the interoperability and data sharing .

https://www.dataguidance.com/sites/default/files/proclamation-no.1097-2018-definition-of-the-powers-and-duties-of-the-executive-orangs_1.pdf

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Draft-Open-Data-Policy-and-Guideline.pdf>

A public body to attain its purpose of maintaining and promoting integrated and interoperable systems to be used in service provision to adhere to the prescribed e-Government interoperability framework, standards and technical guidelines issued by the Ministry of Innovation and Technology Minister. A Public body shall, for the purpose of maintaining and promoting integrated and interoperable systems to be used in service provision adhere to the prescribed e-Government interoperability framework, standards and technical guidelines issued by the Ministry.

For the purpose of reduction of paper document: to Implement approved ICT solutions to digitalize its core activities, means of communications, filing and documentation management, attendance registry and any other approved processes; and to ensure the implemented ICT solutions are interoperable to facilitate exchange of information within and among public bodies electronically

53. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on open government data? *

Yes

No

54. If yes, please provide link and detail.

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Draft-Open-Data-Policy-and-Guideline.pdf>

<https://www.lawethiopia.com/index.php/federal-laws/2445-proclamation-no-1>

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/national-open-data-policy-of-the-government-of-ethiopia/?wpdmdl=1057>

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) constitution guarantees freedom of expression, opinion and thought under article 29. The freedom of expression as recognized in the constitution consists of the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas.

Accordingly, the public is at liberty to receive information about the working of the government representing them. By the same token, press and other mass media are entitled to gather information in the process of seeking ideas and disseminating them to the public. This means that the government is duty bound to be transparent and let its documents accessible to the press so long as it is for public interest. To achieve this end, The FDRE ministry of innovation and technology Minister is committed in expanding open data, and through which it tries to ensure the highest level of satisfaction, transparency and effectiveness in decision and policy making.

For instance, the ministry has created the portal in which it disseminates open data, and through this portal, www.data.gov.et, the Stakeholders are also encouraged to participate in various channels such as opinion polls, discussion forums, and blogs and share their suggestions or feedback on matters of interest. The other point that is worth to mention here is e-Consultation. The ministry has a time of electronic consultation with its stakeholder. Often a time, the Consultation topics has been decided by the ministry, during which, stakeholders will be able to post their opinions and suggestions. At the end of the duration, the consulted topic will be archived, and the ministry will use the collected feedback from its stakeholders to help in policy making, decision making or piloting new opportunities.

Therefore, the government put the expansion of open data as its first strategic priorities. Based on the Ethiopian Government Open Data Policy, the mandated Ministry, FDRE ministry of innovation and technology is tasked with the preparation of the Open Data proclamation.

55. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on the use of new/emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, blockchains, 5G and Internet of Things (IoT)? *

Yes

No

56. If yes, please provide link(s) and detail(s).

https://www.mofed.gov.et/media/filer_public/7c/78/7c781a5b-1c06-4f6d-9128-6fa116cf71e8/communicationserviceproclamationno1148-2019.pdf

https://www.dataguidance.com/sites/default/files/proclamation-no.1097-2018-definition-of-the-powers-and-duties-of-the-executive-orangs_1.pdf

In 2009, the Ministry of Innovation and Technology Minister as per 1097/2018 art. (2)(8) April 5, 2021 promises to be a milestone in Ethiopia's journey to become a digital economy for the emerging technologies. Following that the Minister tried to cope with the mission to meet the emerging technologies like 5G, Blockchain, Robotics and Internet of Things through launching a bid, creating an enabling environment for Pilot Projects and researching on the features of the technologies adoptability and accessibility and necessities to the Country,

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/artificial-intelligence-research-and-development-center-establishing-regulation/?wpdmdl=1060>

Artificial Intelligence and Robotic In 2030, Ethiopia in order to be a state-of-the-art National AI research and development centre with excellence and playing a key role in creating innovative AI-empowered solutions at national and international level. Artificial Intelligence Center is established under regulation No. 463/2020 with defined powers and responsibilities with the mission to Foster the development of a nationally recognized AI ecosystem to empower and inspire a nation for peace and prosperity with the most Trusted Analytics.

5G In 2019, Communication Service proclamation No. 1148/2019 art. 3 the Communication Authority which is accountable to prime minister has established and its objective is mentioned under art 5 of the proclamation to promote the development of high quality, reliable and affordable communications services throughout the nation; to promote a comparative market for the achievement of these goals; and to promote accessibility and interests of consumers.

The Ethiopian Council of Ministers has unanimously made a historic decision on May 22, 2021, allowing Ethiopian Communications Authority to grant a new nationwide telecom license the Global Partnership for Ethiopia which offered the highest licensing fee and a very solid investment case.

Accordingly, Ethiopia's telecommunications regulator has awarded an operating license to a consortium led by Kenya's Safaricom and Japan's Sumitomo, according to officials, a move that will end the state's monopoly over its stunted telecoms sector.

The consortium, which includes Vodacom, Vodafone and British development finance agency CDC Group, paid \$850m for the license, Brook Taye, a senior adviser at the finance ministry,

Blockchain is perhaps best known as being the way in which cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin and Ether, are underpinned. But in Ethiopia it's being deployed in schools.

The government of Ethiopia has partnered with blockchain firm IOHK to digitize the sector. Its role includes record-keeping, resource allocation and the issuance of teacher and students IDs.

The IoT (Internet of Things) provides an opportunity for technology to transform many sectors, especially agricultural sectors. In agriculture sector, IoT technologies appear in different application areas like precision agriculture or smart farming, irrigation monitoring, environmental monitoring, cattle animal monitoring and in all other fields of agriculture. The different technologies of IoT, such as radio frequency identification (RFID), wireless sensor network (WSN), sensors and global positioning system (GPS), had been widely used in different agricultural industry process. The advancement IoT technology has been widely applied in agricultural production, process, sales and circulation which brought a number of a great benefit for maintain and monitor agricultural and animal product process easier and automatically, improving the efficiency and speed of operations in their process management.

57. **Is there any legislation, law or regulation on the ethical/responsible use of AI in public administration? [NEW]**

Yes

No

58. **If yes, please provide link and detail.**

Though there is no specific regulatory element that governs ethical use of AI in public administration, the Ethiopian Constitution guarantees the right to privacy and the right to freedom of expression. These rights could be used to argue that the use of AI in public administration should be subject to certain ethical and responsible standards. For example, AI systems should not be used to collect or store personal data without the consent of the individual, and they should not be used to discriminate against individuals or groups.

D. Strategy and Implementation

59. Is there a national e-government strategy or equivalent? *

Yes

No

Please provide information where relevant:

60. How long is the period/cycle of the national e-government strategy or equivalent? *

Two-year

Three-year

Five-year

Ten-year

Other

61. **Is there a dedicated budget for digital government development? Please explain by informing on the percentage compared to national government expenditure. [NEW]**

*

Yes

No

62. If yes, please provide link and detail.

1. E-government Strategic Implementation Plan 2020

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/ethiopian-e-government-strategic-implementation-plan-2020/?wpdmdl=1038>

2. Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025) aligned with:

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>

2.1 Homegrown Economic Reform

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/homegrown-economic-reform/?wpdmdl=1044>

2.2 Economic Reform Agenda

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/economic-reform-agenda/?wpdmdl=1039>

2.3 Ten-Year Development Plan (2020-2030)

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/world-food-program-wfp-ethiopia-country-strategic-plan/?wpdmdl=1048>

<https://www.pmo.gov.et/media/other/b2329861-f9d7-4c4b-9f05-d5bc2c8b33b6.pdf>

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

For Ethiopia, a digital transformation strategy needs to be aligned with critical Homegrown documents i.e. the 2019 Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda and the Ten-Year Development Plan (2020-2030) as well as with international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union's Continental Digital Strategy.

<https://www.pmo.gov.et/initiatives/>

Ethiopia's Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda is a well-coordinated response and blueprint to propel the country's economic progress. This agenda, crafted through a process of taking stock of our successes; an in-depth review of key bottlenecks and design of adequate remedies, outlines macro-economic, structural, and sectoral reforms that will pave the path for jobs and inclusive growth.

3. Other reference

<http://www.pdc.gov.et/#/tenyearplansection>

National Planning and Development Commission, Ethiopia. 2016. Growth and Transportation Plan II (foot note, page 65)

National Planning and Development Commission, Ethiopia. 2020. Ten Year National Development plan (Amharic Version)

63. Is the national e-government strategy guided by or aligned with the national development strategy? Please provide link and detail **including specific reference to an implementation roadmap.** *

Yes

No

64. Please provide link and detail.

Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/ethiopian-e-government-strategic-implementation-plan-2020/?wpdmdl=1038>

Identity forms the basis of human activity and is a "right" - The benefits of a legal identity include gender equality, social protection delivery, financial inclusion, improved governance, safer migration, superior health delivery, enhanced and refugee child protection, reducing statelessness, and better access to land and property rights. The United Nations concept of "legal identity for all" supports the attainment of the SDGs and Agenda 2063: The Africa we want.

(Page 57)

65. Is the national e-government strategy guided by or aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? *

Yes

No

66. Please provide link and detail.

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>
<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>
The Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy is aligned with the SDGs in a number of ways

Reduce poverty (SDG 1): By creating new jobs and improving the productivity of agricultural workers, the digital economy can help to reduce poverty in Ethiopia.

End hunger (SDG 2): By improving agricultural productivity and distribution, the digital economy can help to end hunger in Ethiopia.

Improve education (SDG 4): By providing access to online education, training and digital inclusion, the digital economy can help to improve education in Ethiopia.

Promote gender equality (SDG 5): By providing equal access to digital opportunities, the digital economy can help to promote gender equality in Ethiopia.

Reduce inequality (SDG 10): By providing equal access to digital opportunities, the digital economy can help to reduce inequality in Ethiopia.

Protect the environment (SDG 13): By promoting the use of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies, the digital economy can help to protect the environment in Ethiopia.

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16): The Digital ID initiative addresses goal 16.9 by working towards providing legal identities to all legal residents in the country by 2025 and extending this to integrate with birth registration as well as the rest of the Civil Registration System by 2030.

67. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to or is aligned with sub-national/local e-government development strategy? *

Yes

No

68. Please provide link and detail.

Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)
<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>
<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

Addis Ababa City Government (Strategic document- Amharic version 2013-2022 Ethiopian Calander)

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/addis-ababa-city-administration-science-and-technology-agency-strategy-plan/?wpdmdl=1049>

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Mobile: 0911230178

69. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to e-participation, engagement and/or digital inclusion?

*

Yes

No

70. Please provide link and detail.

1. E-government Strategic Implementation Plan 2020

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/ethiopian-e-government-strategic-implementation-plan-2020/?wpdmdl=1038>

One of the visions of the E-government strategic implementation plan was "Affecting the life of all Ethiopian's". And one of the elements of this vision was e-literacy.

On page 27 of the document, it states that "Apart from availing e-governance services, the increased investment in the ICT sector it self will present huge employment opportunities for the public to avail. It is essential that the general public is empowered to take advantage of these opportunities and trained on the relevant skill sets. ICT training programs should be made a part of the school curriculum to increase the e-literacy rate as well as provide the public with basic technical knowledge that provides employment prospects. Focus on providing job opportunities to women as well as the youth will ensure a more diverse and young work force in the coming years."

The Strategy also recommended multiple initiatives and projects that are directly contributing e-literacy vision and related with e-literacy. The following are some examples,

E-Literacy Campaign (Page 76)

Society Engagement campaign (Page 80)

E-gov Change management Program (page 89) and,

Customer service quality certification program (Page 123)

2. Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

Recommendations to address critical gaps in digital payment are ensuring financial inclusion by promoting current financial services and evaluating the adoption of innovative solutions, increasing usage by promoting benefits, encouraging innovation in the banking system and enhancing government coordination.

(Page 5)

This organ has undertaken different tasks and identified three major areas to create an inclusive and empowering ID system, which Ethiopia needs to take learning from. They are:

- Inclusion which addresses the need for universal coverage and accessibility;
- Design which addresses the need for a robust, secure, responsive and sustainable system; and
- Governance, which addresses building trust by protecting privacy and user rights.

(Page 95, 96)

71. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to a national data governance framework or similar? *

Yes

No

72. Please provide link and detail.

1. E-government Strategic Implementation Plan 2020

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/ethiopian-e-government-strategic-implementation-plan-2020/?wpdmdl=1038>

Successful deployment of a Government-wide EDRMS requires:

Policies and Regulations, defining types of content, access/permissions, disposition rules and other related rules (e.g., data sharing and protection, privacy, authentication, communication, freedom of information and public access)

2. Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

Adopting an open data model sustained by cloud to tackle the vulnerability of physical servers in country (from cyber-crime attacks but also from natural disasters or accidents as well). Mainly, cloud solutions outsource the maintenance and protection to some of the world's leading cybersecurity experts. (Page 57)

Addressing critical gaps

(i) E-Government services need to be designed with stronger coordination across government

- Introduce clear data sharing policies so ministries can share relevant information
- Strengthen existing open data initiatives
- Raise awareness of the different E-Government services available to citizens
- Implement a Human Centred Design approach to new service design to improve e-portals so they better respond to both users needs and increase government employee's efficiency (Page 61)

3. Draft-Open-Data-Policy-and-Guideline

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Draft-Open-Data-Policy-and-Guideline.pdf>

The background to the policy process is included in this document for purposes of transparency. Section 1 shows the processes, considerations and revisions that followed consultations with stakeholders that contributed to the final version of the National Open Data Policy. Section 1.1 provides background information from Ethiopia's Open Data Readiness Assessment conducted in 2014, while Section 1.2 provides insights from a situational analysis commissioned by the Ministry for Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) in 2017. The situational analysis provided several policy recommendations, and these are included in Section 1.2. These recommendations formed the basis of further consultations that will ultimately inform the final version of Ethiopia's National Open Data Policy. (Page 6)

73. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to national digital identity? *

Yes

No

74. Please provide link and detail.

Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

The most important form of identification is the Kebele ID card that is issued by local administrators in more than 16,000 administrative locations. The Kebele card confers legal identity as well as citizenship. It allows Ethiopian citizens to conduct almost any public or private transaction, including obtaining a passport, voting in an election or opening a bank account. It is very accessible and based on anecdotal evidence. In many ways, it functions as the de facto national ID yet there is no central registry, no way to ensure uniqueness, and an extremely weak credential that can be easily forged. On the recent Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy, Digital Identity has been defined as one of the key enablers of the objectives. Accordingly, digital identity is one of the focussed platforms and services being implemented to serve as a nationwide shared source of identity proof provider for eKYC.

<https://www.id.et>

Digital ID system in Ethiopia is called the Fayda system, a foundational ID system that will enable a resident to be identified as a unique person by using two modalities: demographic information and biometric data. The system will be used to provide a range of government services, including access to healthcare, education, and social welfare programs. Currently there are more than 1,438,351 citizens already registered.

Digital Ethiopia 2025 specifically references digital id on: Pages 5 and 55:

75. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to digital-by-default/digital-by-design/digital-first principle or similar? *

- Yes
- No

76. Please provide link and detail.

Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)
<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>
<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english.pdf>

Technological change has been the primary driver of social development, productivity improvements and inclusive growth. The world is, once again, at the dawn of the next technological change. Countries are at different stages and have different opportunities available to them in this new paradigm. A critical first step is to ensure the approach selected for digital transformation is treated as a means to a country's national development vision and priorities. (Page 1)

77. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to data-once-only principle, **single-source-of-truth (SSoT)**, or similar? *

- Yes
- No

78. Please provide link and detail.

The digital Ethiopia 2025 recognized the lack of integration and form a single source of truth in facilitating eGovernment service delivery. And recommend different stakeholders for creating a joint implementation taskforce that will increase buy-in and streamlining of services of multiple agencies under one portal. Further, integration of systems should take the forefront of the design to ensure swift, consistent, and reliable processing of transactions. page 99

79. **Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to a life-cycle approach? Please provide link and detail. [NEW]**

- Yes
- No

80. **Please provide link and detail.**

81. **Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to inclusion-by-default, inclusion-by-design or similar? [NEW]**

- Yes
- Maybe

82. Please provide link and detail.

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

The digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy aims to promote the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in all sectors of the economy, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services. The strategy is all inclusive strategy and promote the inclusion of woman, youth and disabled people, people in rural community to be part of the digital economy. Strategy underline the need to for inclusion by having a plan for 70% of the population to be digitally active by 2025 (page 78).

As Digital ID is the basis for access to all services, it is essentially based on inclusion avoiding major barriers and prerequisites to get a digital ID in the country. All ID4D principles including inclusion are incorporated. The Core platform for Ethiopian National ID (called Fayda) is based on MOSIP (Modular Open Source Identification Platform - www.mosip.io), which is strictly following ID4D's principles and guidelines.

83. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to digitalizing a specific percentage of public services? [NEW]

Yes

No

84. Please provide link and detail.**85. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to the use of new/emerging technologies/practices such as artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, blockchains, 5G and Internet of Things (IoT), **anticipatory, proactive services?****

Artificial intelligence (AI) - please provide link and detail:

Technologies used include sensors, communication networks, remote-sensing services, Unmanned Aviation Systems (UAS) or drones; Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics and other advanced machinery and often draw on the principles of the Internet of Things. Each one of these brings something valuable to farming from data collection, through to management and processing, as well as guidance and direction. (Page 23, Digital Ethiopia 2025)

86. Robotics - please provide link and detail:

Technologies used include sensors, communication networks, remote-sensing services, Unmanned Aviation Systems (UAS) or drones; Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics and other advanced machinery and often draw on the principles of the Internet of Things. Each one of these brings something valuable to farming from data collection, through to management and processing, as well as guidance and direction. (Page 23, Digital Ethiopia 2025)

87. Blockchains - please provide link and detail:

Foster an innovative start-up ecosystem to adopt global trends. The use of technology in tourism is rapidly changing with Augmented and Virtual Reality, virtual assistants, gamification, IoT, and Blockchain being the latest global trends. An innovative start-up ecosystem is key to bringing the latest global travel-tech trends to Ethiopia. (Page 40 , Digital Ethiopia 2025)

88. 5G - please provide link and detail:

89. Internet of Things (IoT) - please provide link and detail:

The Internet of things (IoT): In agriculture, the IoT is most widely used for helping farmers better monitor their yields and thus better predict their harvests, better locate and identify diseases, better anticipate the weather, better apply fertilizer, and map fields. (Page 20, Digital Ethiopia 2025)
Foster an innovative start-up ecosystem to adopt global trends. The use of technology in tourism is rapidly changing with Augmented and Virtual Reality, virtual assistants, gamification, IoT, and Blockchain being the latest global trends. An innovative start-up ecosystem is key to bringing the latest global travel-tech trends to Ethiopia. (Page 40, Digital Ethiopia 2025)

90. **Invisible/anticipatory/proactive/seamless services [NEW]:**

91. Others - please provide link and detail:

Foster an innovative start-up ecosystem to adopt global trends. The use of technology in tourism is rapidly changing with Augmented and Virtual Reality, virtual assistants, gamification, IoT, and Blockchain being the latest global trends. An innovative start-up ecosystem is key to bringing the latest global travel-tech trends to Ethiopia. (Page 40, Digital Ethiopia 2025)

92. Is the national e-government strategy aligned to any regional or global guidelines, recommendations, goals (e.g. United Nations, African Union, European Union, OECD)? *

Yes

No

93. Please provide link and detail.

1. Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)
<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>
<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>
Identity forms the basis of human activity and is a "right" - The benefits of a legal identity include gender equality, social protection delivery, financial inclusion, improved governance, safer migration, superior health delivery, enhanced and refugee child protection, reducing statelessness, and better access to land and property rights. The United Nations concept of "legal identity for all" supports the attainment of the SDGs and Agenda 2063: The Africa we want.
(Page 57)

2. Digital transformation strategy for Africa:
<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/the-digital-transformation-strategy-for-africa/?wpdmdl=1050>

94. Does the Government use any foresight tools, such as scenario planning, in visioning the future of digital government? *

Yes

No

95. Please provide link and detail.

Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)
<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>
<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>
This strategy was designed using the latest research – in particular from Oxford University's Pathways for Prosperity (P4P) Commission, which provided the Digital Economy Tool Kit utilized here. As per the recommendations of the toolkit, a three-step approach was used:
Diagnostic, dialogue, strategy
(Pages 2 to 3)

96. Does the Government have any measure in policy experimentation and/or regulatory sandboxes in using digital technologies? *

Yes

No

97. Please provide link and detail.

1. Regulatory Sandbox

<https://mint.gov.et/regulatory-sandbox/?lang=en>

The Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MInT) has designed and implemented the sandbox regulatory framework for e-Commerce business registration and monitoring specifically and innovation generally. Now in Ethiopia new e-Commerce businesses are registered in the Ministry of Trade and Industry to perform business activities. However, after the registration of these new businesses Ministry of Trade and Industry, they have to registered and get certificate from the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MInT). The latter has no legal mandate or background to execute.

2. Digital Ethiopia 2025 (Digital Transformation Strategy 2020 - 2025)

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/digital-ethiopia-2025/?wpdmdl=1083>

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

MInT has already kick-started engaging with the private sector (e.g. ICT ET conference in August 2019). Going forward, MInT should build on this progress to understand needs and undertake reforms suggested by the private sector. As the private ICT sector matures and evolves to undertake cutting-edge innovation, Ethiopia could consider adopting a regulatory sandbox approach towards policy making (Page 75)

MInT has already kick-started engaging with the private sector (e.g. ICT ET conference in August 2019). Going forward, MInT should build on this progress to understand needs and undertake reforms suggested by the private sector. As the private ICT sector matures and evolves to undertake cutting-edge innovation, Ethiopia could consider adopting a regulatory sandbox approach towards policy making (Page 84,85)

Potential Impact: As the private ICT sector matures and evolves to undertake cutting-edge innovation, businesses will grow and create jobs faster if government regulatory services are applicable and agile, potentially through adopting a regulatory sandbox approach towards policy making. Formal and continued engagement with the private sector can ensure government systems are moving at the pace of technological change. (Page 110)

98. **Does the Government have any official tool/mechanism to monitor the progress of the implementation of its e-government strategies? [NEW]**

Yes

No

99. **Please provide link and/or details.**

The digital transformation program office developed a M & E tool to measure the performance of strategy and can be accessed at

<http://project.digitalEhiopia.gov.et>

Digital monitoring and Reporting system(DMRs)- is a web based system used to track the ten year development plan performance, monitoring them and ranking institutions.(<https://pdc-mrs.gov.et>)

Ethiopian development statistics(EDS)- is a mobile application used to follow a national standing such as GDP, Mega projects, Initiatives and sector based performance.

E. Digital Inclusion and E-Participation

Note: Vulnerable groups include women, older people, youth, people with disabilities, migrants, minorities and others

100. Is there a national policy/strategy or similar in ensuring digital inclusion and leaving no one behind? *

Yes

No

101. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Digital Ethiopia 2025 (<https://www.pmo.gov.et/media/other/b2329861-f9d7-4c4b-9f05-d5bc2c8b33b6.pdf>)

The main objective of the strategy is building an inclusive digital economy. Thus, inclusivity is designed to be an integral part of building a digital economy. Every activity and project have an inclusiveness element.

But more specifically the strategy identifies People as a key element of the digital ecosystem. Building Digital skills and literacy on various levels such as basic, intermediate, and advanced levels is one of the main activities identified to build a digital ecosystem as well as a digital economy. More specifically: Page 76 – 77: States more about digital skills development; and the current status, the challenges and opportunities of realizing inclusive digital literacy among rural and urban population, literacy rates among men and women, regional disparities of literacy levels exist between the capital, Addis Ababa, and other remote cities and tries to reduce the challenges and reach out to a larger population.

Page 112: states the need to design an inclusive holistic digital literacy initiatives and different digital skills programs and the need to establish a digital job matching platform.

Page 123 says: "This National strategy has provided evidence-based guidelines on how to drive Ethiopia towards a digital economy. It has put people at the centre of the digital future; it has outlined the foundations required for a digital economy, provided insight on how to reach everyone and be inclusive, it has clearly outlined the role of government in building an enabling ecosystem whereby all the different actors of the economy can harness change."

Page 28: It recognizes that the development of ICT enabled light manufacturing such as apparel will help women empowerment and rural to urban migrants.

"Light manufacturing creates foreign exchange and inclusive jobs. It is geared toward global value chains, serving global markets. Historically, the core benefit of breaking into this sector was the generation of foreign exchange, job creation and the absorption of women and unskilled workers into this sector. Like no other sector, manufacturing can absorb rural-urban migrants and serve female empowerment by providing independent incomes to women. Labour intensive light manufacturing, such as apparel, also tends to employ disproportionately many women. And women employment in light manufacturing, particularly in apparel, has led to a host of positive development effects."

The strategy also emphasizes that bringing global ISSPs will help ensure inclusive economic development, especially for women. On page 30, it states that ISSPs lower entry barriers, facilitate upward mobility, have access to global demand, and help women enter and prevail in this sector.

Digital Ethiopia also recognizes the digital literacy divide between men and women and the large regional disparities. It states that "Significantly lower female literacy rates and large regional disparities are a critical challenge for inclusive development" (Page 77).

E-government Strategic Implementation Plan 2020 (<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/ethiopian-e-government-strategic-implementation-plan-2020/?wpdmdl=10388>) The Strategy recommended multiple initiatives and projects that are directly contributing e-literacy vision and related with e-literacy. The following are some examples,

E-Literacy Campaign (Page 76)

Society Engagement campaign (Page 80)

E-gov Change management Program (page 89) and,

Customer service quality certification program (Page 123)

Digital Skills Country Action Plan 2030 (<https://www.moshe.gov.et/files/1610810983579.pdf>)

102. Is there a national e-participation policy/strategy or similar? *

Yes

No

103. If yes, please provide link and detail.

E-government Strategic Implementation Plan 2020 (<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/ethiopian-e-government-strategic-implementation-plan-2020/?wpdmdl=1038>) --- use the government portal guideline as well

The e-government strategic implementation plan 2020 recognized e-participation among a key element for the overall e-government development.

Page 35: States the power of eGovernment to enable citizens participation through digital platforms such as blogs, wikis, podcasts, RSS feeds, Social Networks, mashups and so on.

"eGov enables citizens active participation in policy setting and review through various mechanisms including: – Complaint and feedback tools (e.g. anonymous feedback over the portal) – Online polls to gauge the public opinion over key issues – Public communication of problems or law infringements (e.g., geo-tagged photos of potholes)"

Page 42: Recommends building cloud computing infrastructure and Open Data Platforms to enable e-participation.

Page 81: Introduces an e-participation with a detailed information about the initiative such as Project owner, Stakeholders, Objectives, Deliverables, Dependencies, Cost and Detailed Description.

104. Does the Government provide any specific measure(s) to ensure meaningful connectivity/access to e-government services by women and/or other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

105. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Universal Access Fund Regulation No. 11/2020 (<https://eca.et/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Universal-Access-Fund-UAF-Regulation-Draft-for-Consultation-2.pdf>)

Page # 2: The draft document states clearly in its objective that:

"Promote and support activities assuring availability of services to all socio- economic segments of society, in particular person with disabilities, women and other vulnerable or marginalised groups;"

The government developed the e-services platform to access all government services provided by different government organizations. Among them, the Ministry Of Women and Children Affairs also provides its services via www.eservices.gov.et (<https://www.eservices.gov.et/provider/1027>).

Universal Access and service framework (<https://eca.et/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Universal-Access-and-Service-Framework-UASF-Draft-for-Consultation.pdf>)

The framework states that universal Access is the provision and availability to all users, regardless of their geographic location or economic level, of communications services of a defined type and quality specified by the Authority and at prices that are cost-based, non- discriminatory, and affordable. (Page - 2)

The type of services made available in the next five (5) years shall include, at a minimum, voice, text and data, including broadband access to the Internet at a speed and facility that in universal for users located in urban and rural areas, and accessible to persons with disabilities who shall be progressively facilitated for better access in the universal access strategy. (Page – 2)

106. Does the Government provide any specific e-service(s) for women and/or other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

107. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The ministry of women and social affairs

The government developed the e-services platform to access all government services provided by different organizations. Among them Ministry of Women and Children Affairs also provide its services via <https://www.eservices.gov.et/provider/1027>

Addis Ababa Women and Children Affairs Bureau

The Addis Ababa Women and Children Affairs Bureau have a portal that includes the following critical information for women and children to get service.

The services include the following: -

Information about the bureau (<http://www.addisababa.gov.et/ar/web/guest/-/about-the-bure-1>)

List of services provided by the bureau (<http://www.addisababa.gov.et/ar/web/guest/-/servic-3>)

List of requirements needed to receive a service (<http://www.addisababa.gov.et/ar/web/guest/-/services-pre-requisite>)

Information about the bureau's compliant hearing and feedback process (<http://www.addisababa.gov.et/ar/web/guest/-/complain-3>)

108. Does the Government provide any specific e-participation measure(s) for women and/or other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

109. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Ethiopian eGovernment Strategic Implementation Plan 2020

<http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/download/ethiopian-e-government-strategic-implementation-plan-2020/?wpdmdl=1038>

Page # 38: The document mentioned e-participation in Society Engagement.

"eGov enables citizens active participation in policy setting and review through various mechanisms including: – Complaint and feedback tools (e.g. anonymous feedback over the portal) – Online polls to gauge the public opinion over key issues – Public communication of problems or law infringements (e.g. geo-tagged photos of potholes). Feedback and eParticipation platforms such as blogs, wikis, podcasts, RSS feeds, Social Networks, and mashups."

Page # 113: On the description section,

"This Initiative focuses on developing a more customer-centric eGov Portal and entity websites with a personalization according to demographic groups (e.g., woman, children, elderly, blue collar, etc.)

Enhanced functionalities on the eGov Portal should be developed, including: – Personalization through layout customization, personal document repositories, bundles of functionalities and individual reminders – Other local languages and layouts for people with special needs"

Furthermore, the Addis Ababa women and children bureau's Information provision about the bureau's compliant hearing and feedback process on <http://www.addisababa.gov.et/ar/web/guest/-/complain-3> can mentioned as e-participant measure.

The E-Participation platform provided in several ministries portals via various channels such as: Blogs, Forum, Feedback, Complaints and Chat rooms for citizens and different stakeholders including e-participation policy: The following portals consists of E-Participation section within their home pages.

<https://www.moh.gov.et/ejcc/am/forum>

<http://ictet.org/ethiopia/community/>

<http://www.moct.gov.et/epolicy>

<https://www.mofed.gov.et/en/blog/category/Blogs/>

<https://www.moshe.gov.et/>

<http://mor.gov.et:8005/complaintsportal/>

<http://www.ethombudsman.gov.et/web/guest/-14>

The e-Participation platform also facilitated in different medium, for instance,

Call center at 888

Short Text Message: 8181

Community Services Center in all regional states

110. Does the Government provide any specific measure(s) to build digital literacy/skills for women and/or other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

111. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The Digital Ethiopia 2025 Digital Strategy Document

The document describes how the digital inclusion will benefit the vulnerable community/groups in various sections:

<https://mint.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Digital-Ethiopia-2025-Strategy-english-.pdf>

<https://www.pmo.gov.et/media/other/b2329861-f9d7-4c4b-9f05-d5bc2c8b33b6.pdf>

Page # 9: "Increasing digitalisation is also perceived to be a risk as it may exacerbate current opportunity gaps and disenfranchisement of vulnerable communities, which would need to be proactively managed. However, even if everyone cannot begin to be directly active digitally, well-designed digital programs can benefit these communities through more efficiently delivered public services and more data driven decision making to enhance their experiences."

Page # 51: "Ensure affordability of Internet access to the most dispersed and vulnerable areas through the creation of a Universal Service Fund"

Page # 55: "The current tariff structure is not sustainable; however, increasing tariffs would negatively affect the most vulnerable communities. Therefore, targeted subsidies should be considered."

Tech as a Driver of Women's Economic Opportunity (<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Digital-Inclusion/Pages/EIF-Regional-Project-.aspx>)

Furthermore, there are specific training and capacity building programs that targeting women. One of the instances is the Tech as a Driver of Women's Economic Opportunity. International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) In collaboration with the Ethiopian Government has commenced the Tech as a Driver of Women's Economic Opportunity program.

The target of the program is to reduce the digital gender gap in three least developed countries (LDCs), Haiti, Burundi and Ethiopia, by using technology to drive women's economic opportunities in the textile and apparel industries as well as the coffee and cocoa value chains. In each selected country, this project will enable local women to benefit from the new possibilities that come with the access to digital technologies.

Main goals of the project are,

Improve the policy and regulatory environment

Increase the economic and professional opportunities of working-age women

The program in our country program has already commenced in May, and it is expected to run till October 2021, by focusing on developing the digital skills of women in the apparel and textile industry.

112. Does the Government use any social media platform(s)? *

Yes

No

113. If yes, please provide link and detail if social media is used for (i) e-information; (ii) e-consultation; and/or (iii) e-decision-making

List of official social media links

(i) e-information

<https://www.facebook.com/PMOEthiopia>

<https://www.facebook.com/MFAEthiopia>

<https://www.facebook.com/MInT.Ethiopia>

<https://www.facebook.com/EthiopiaFMoH/>

<https://www.facebook.com/fdremoe/>

<https://www.facebook.com/SHE.Ethio/>

<https://www.facebook.com/EthiopiaMoWCY>

<https://www.facebook.com/Ethiopian-Human-Rights-Commission-202584253551816>

<https://www.facebook.com/EthiopianTransport>

<https://www.facebook.com/ArtificialIntelligenceCenterOfficial>

<https://www.facebook.com/INSA.ETHIOPIA>

<https://www.facebook.com/ethiotelecom>

https://twitter.com/MoPD_Ethiopia

<https://twitter.com/MinistryofInno2>

(ii) e-consultation (toll free number):

Call center at 888

Short Text Message: 8181

Farmer Hotline: 8028

(iii) e-participation

The E-Participation platform is provided in several ministries portals via various channels such as: Blogs, Forum, Feedback, Complaints and Chat rooms for citizens and different stakeholders including e-participation policy: The following portals consist of E-Participation section within their home pages.

<https://www.moh.gov.et/ejcc/am/forum>

<http://ictet.org/ethiopia/community/>

<http://www.moct.gov.et/epolicy>

<https://www.mofed.gov.et/en/blog/category/Blogs/>

<http://mor.gov.et:8005/complaintsportal/>

<http://www.ethombudsman.gov.et/web/guest/-14>

114. If yes, please include any guidelines for government officials/institutions on the use of social media.

Hate Speech and Disinformation Prevention and Suppression Proclamation:

<https://www.accessnow.org/cms/assets/uploads/2020/05/Hate-Speech-and-Disinformation-Prevention-and-Suppression-Proclamation.pdf>

<https://www.lawethiopia.com/images/HATE-SPEECH-AND-DISINFORMATION-PREVENTION-AND-SUPPRESSION-PROCLAMATION.pdf>

This document explicitly stated the following articles:

“Duties of Institutions and Service Providers

1/ Any enterprise that provides social media service should endeavour to suppress and prevent the dissemination of disinformation and hate speech through its platform.

2/ Social media service providers should act within twenty-four hours to remove or take out of circulation disinformation or hate speech upon receiving notifications about such communication or post.

3/ Social media enterprises should have policies and procedures to discharge their duty under sub article (1) and (2) of this Article.

4/ The Ethiopian Broadcast Authority shall prepare a report which is notify to the public on social media enterprises whether they discharge their duty properly under sub this article.

5/ The Ethiopian Broadcast Authority shall conduct public awareness and media literacy campaigns to combat disinformation.

6/ The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission shall conduct public awareness campaigns to combat hate speech.

7/ The Council of Ministers may issue a Regulation to provide for the detail responsibilities of service providers and relevant Governmental Institutions.”

115. Does the Government publish information on how people's voices, including those among women and/or the vulnerable groups, are included in policy decision-making? *

Yes

No

116. If yes, please provide link (URL) and detail.

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 1/1995:(
<http://www.hofethiopia.gov.et/web/guest/constitution/-/document/preview/31054/30810>)
Article 35, page 11: articulates rights of Women

Article 36, page 12: articulate rights of Children

House of people's representatives (<http://www.hopr.gov.et/web/guest/laws1>)

The Ethiopian government House of peoples representatives publishes proclamations, regulations, directives, Minuets, and resolutions on its portal <http://www.hopr.gov.et/web/guest/laws1>. This information will help people to be informed the government decision making process as well as be informed about their rights, duties and responsibilities

F. Usage, User Satisfaction and Evaluation

117. Does the Government monitor/collect usage statistics of e-government services? *

Yes

No

118. If yes, please provide link and detail.

www.eservices.gov.et
provide electronic public services to citizens, non-citizens, businesses and governmental & non-governmental organizations. (It shows No. of visitors, No. of services providers, No. of Government Services, No. of Customer Applications and No. of Registered Customers)

<https://greenlegacy.et/>
Green Legacy
It shows Number of seedlings planted in Green Legacy

<https://ephi.gov.et/>
<https://www.covid19.et/>
Ethiopian Public Health Institution
It provides information related with Covid-19 reported cases, donations and related information in Ethiopia

119. Does the Government collect usage data with dis-aggregation by gender? *

yes, eservice.gov.et

120. Does the Government measure user satisfaction of e-government services? *

Yes

No

121. If yes, please provide link and detail.

<https://www.business.gov.et/>
improves ease of doing business in Ethiopia
<https://www.eservices.gov.et/>
Provides transactional electronic government service to the public.

122. Does the Government collect user satisfaction data with dis-aggregation by gender? *

G. Partnership and International Cooperation [NEW]

123. **Please provide information about any ongoing global/regional partnership and/or digital cooperation, with United Nations (such as UNDESA, Regional commissions, UNDP, UNICEF ...) focusing on e-government and digital technologies (e.g. enhance North-South, South-South, triangular, regional, and international cooperation) * [NEW]**

There is a collaboration initiative called Horn of Africa Initiative (HoA) Which is \$15billion investment comprising of 5 Horn of Africa regional countries (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia). ITU/GIZ/Estonia/DIAL on digital government. This Horn of Africa initiative has 4 pillars which are -

PILLAR 1: IMPROVING REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY

PILLAR 2: ECONOMIC AND TRADE INTEGRATION

PILLAR 3: BUILDING RESILIENCE

PILLAR 4: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Our ministry is participating on PILLAR 1: IMPROVING REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY The presentation discussed during the meeting is attached via email.

In addition, it is possible to browse HoA initiative's website to access the digital workshop presentation. <https://hoainitiative.org/hoai-digital-workshop/>

In response to the Covid 19 pandemic they clearly state the following statement under their website <https://hoainitiative.org/tapping-regional-integration-to-bolster-resilience-in-the-horn-of-africa/>

"The Horn of Africa Initiative is also exploring innovative ways to help member states address the health and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, deal with drought and other climate-related crises, and to support displaced populations."

The Ministry of Innovation and Technology has been partnering with the UNDESA in capacity development support specifically in the project entitled "Developing institutional capacities for digital data management and cooperation to advance progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals" ref to DESA/2023/00980

The Ministry is working with the UNDESA in capacity development and realising data governance in Ethiopia. Currently, we are working on developing institutional layout for data governance and developing a legal document to realise the sharing of public data.

<https://www.uneca.org/stories/capacity-development-and-consultation-workshop-held-on-national-data-governance-framework>

Regarding the data sharing/interoperability across government agencies in accordance with Article 20 of Proclamation No. 1097/2018 and Articles 5(2(e)) and 45 of the Electronic Transaction Proclamation No 1205/2020, the Ministry of Innovation and Technology is mandated to prepare -E-government Directive. The draft Directive art 22 stipulates the following articles on the interoperability and data sharing .

Below are additional links related to the initiative <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/horn-africa-countries-launch-regional-initiative-peace-dividend-beckons-15-billion-investment-cards-32371>

<https://au.int/en/ea/ric/hoai>

Regional

Ethiopia signed African continental free trade agreement (AfCFTA) which 43 countries are part.

The objective of this agreement is to improve regional integration and boost economic growth. The agreement commits countries to removing tariffs on 90 percent of goods ref. <https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20190410/ethiopia-deposits-instruments-ratification-afcfta>

The Ministry of innovation and technology also working with ITU on Connect2recover project(<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Pages/connect2recover/research-competition/winners/default.aspx>)

124. **Please provide information about any other ongoing global/regional partnership and/or digital cooperation, with other non UN-bodies. [NEW] ***

Easy of Doing Business Program cooperation with European Union: The European Union and the Ministry of Innovation and Technology has signed a 1.2Euro grant to support MInT in its role of guiding/enabling digital reforms under the ease of doing business(EoDB) program and also EU is supporting in studying and preparing

TBI -The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change (TBI) provide technical assistance to the ministry if innovation and technology in different areas .Recently the institute has conducted an assessment on the provision of E-services covering the technical infrastructure, governance, monitoring and evaluation, and review of supply-side functional operations of the key selected institutions. In addition, the TBI is supporting the digital ID program.

THANK YOU

125. **Please provide any other information that will help us in understanding e-government development in your country. [NEW] ***

126. **Consent to publish this Questionnaire**

I/We authorize UN DESA to publish my/our responses as deemed necessary. *

Yes

No

Thank you for taking time to complete this important questionnaire. We very much appreciate your participation.