

DIGITALIZATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION



PRESENTED BY

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Africa's **\$180B** Internet economy future

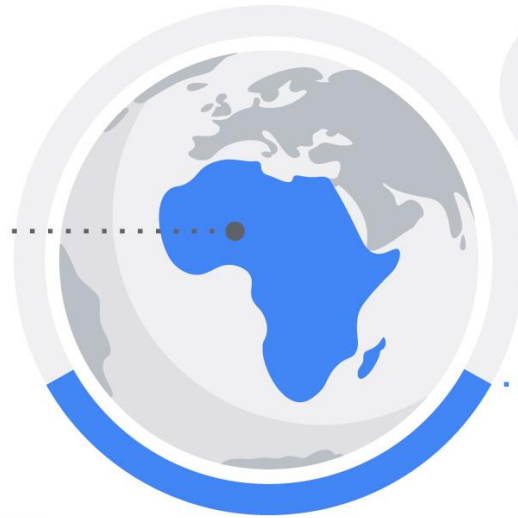
Growing urban, mobile population

1.3B

people in 2019

2.5B

people in 2050



Digital connectivity

40%

of population in 2019

10% increase leads to 2.5% increase in GDP per capita



Urbanization

45%

of population will be in cities by 2025

Expanding tech ecosystem



Tech talent

700K

developers in 2019



E-commerce and fintech are key sections driving the digital economy

Infrastructure investments

Drives increased access to more affordable higher-speed Internet

Source: e-Economy Africa 2020.

Pro-innovator regulation

Including startup acts and regional harmonization, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

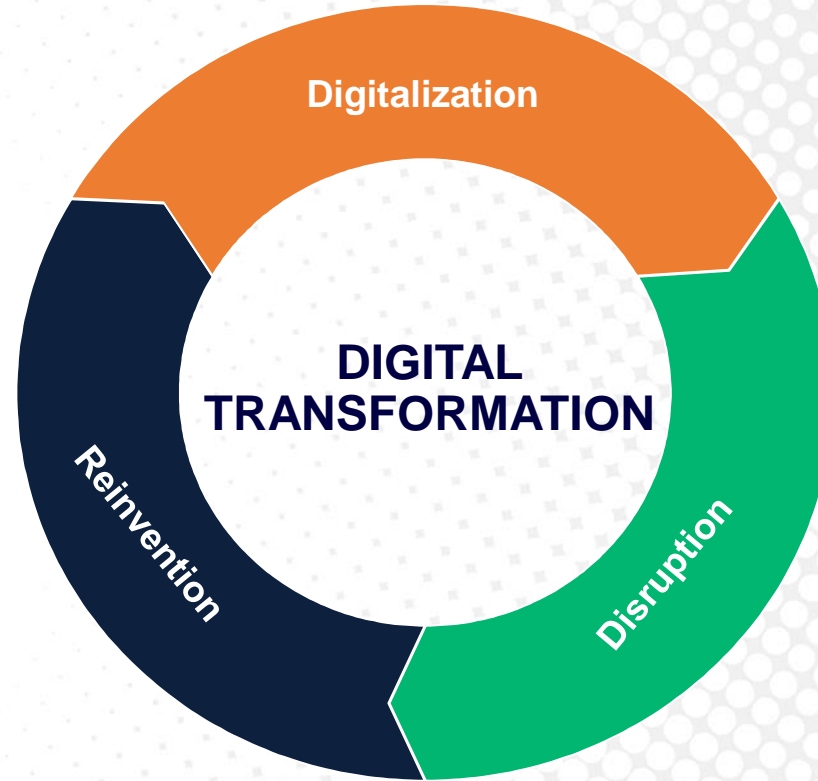


DEFINITIONS AND UNDERSTANDING (PROCESSES)





ALIGNING ON DEFINITIONS AND UNDERSTANDING TO SUPPORT DIALOGUE AROUND RELATED DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION CONCEPTS



Digital: Refers to any form of technology and data use in any sector, be it public or private. (UNU-eGOV)

Transformation: Relates to a complete change in the appearance or character of something, especially so that the thing is improved. (UNU-eGOV)

Digitization: the **conversion** of analogue data and processes into a machine-readable format (OECD)

Digital Transformation:

- *(process)* The process in which digital is **disrupting** and **re-inventing** traditional services, sectors, business models, economies and societies (DIAL)
- *(outcome)* refers to the economic and societal effects of digitisation and digitalization (OECD)

Digitalization: The process of **transitioning** business and services to use digital technologies, products, and services. Using digital technologies to support the traditional ways of doing things. (UNCTAD)

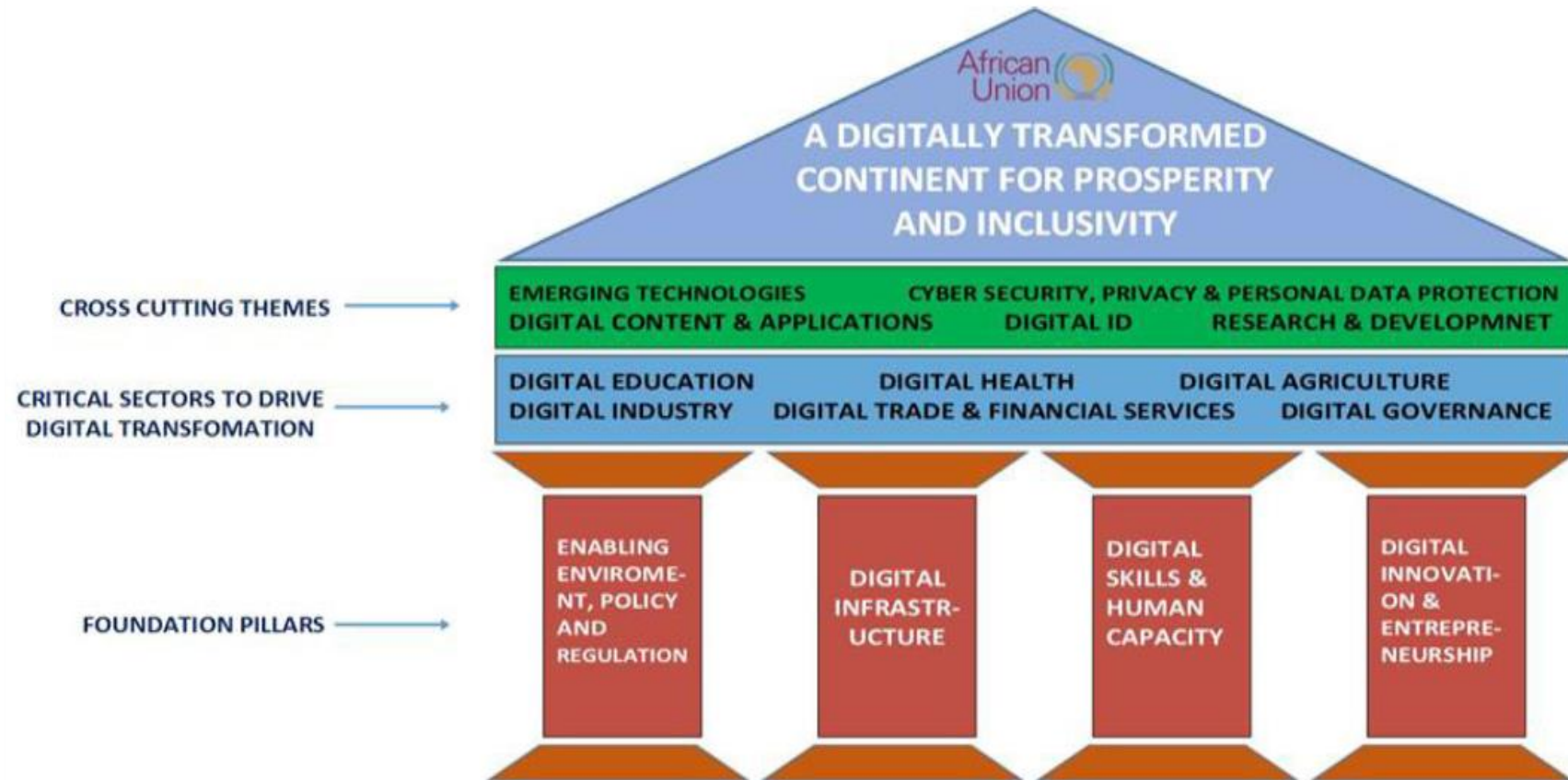


AFRICAN UNION: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY FOR AFRICA (2020-2030)





A VISION AND ROADMAP FOR AN INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE DIGITAL SOCIETY AND ECONOMY IN AFRICA



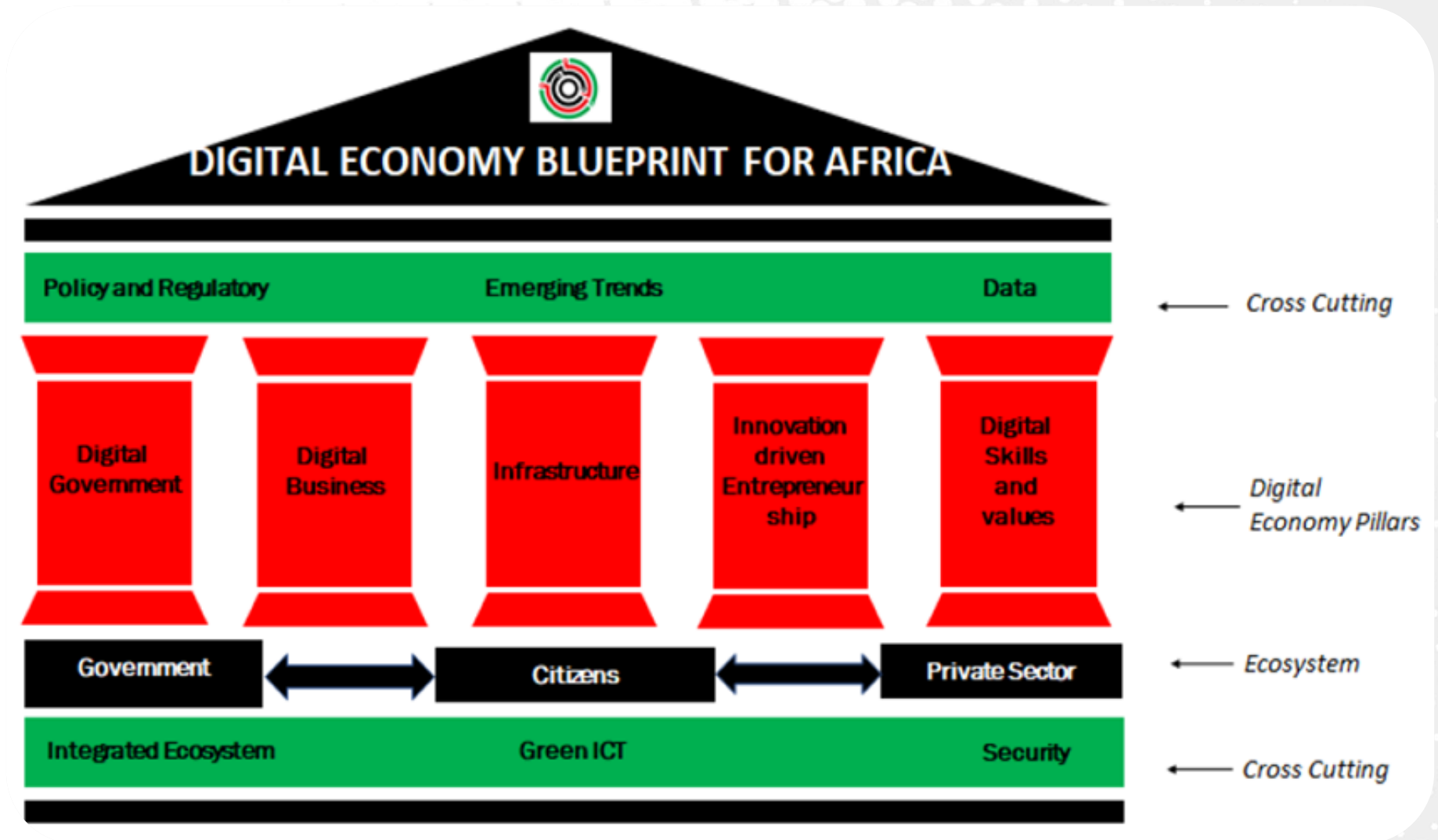


SMART AFRICA: DIGITAL ECONOMY BLUEPRINT





GOVERNMENT OF KENYA
STRATEGY FOR DESIGNING STRATEGIES FOR DIGITAL
ECONOMY AMONG SMART AFRICA MEMBER STATES



Source: <https://ca.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Kenyas-Digital-Economy-Blueprint.pdf>

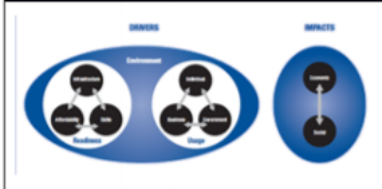


GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

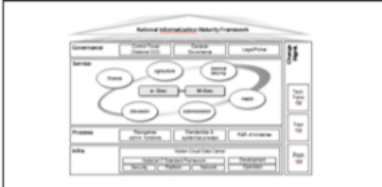
UNECA: FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL ICT MATURITY LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Reference

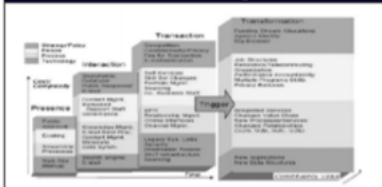
The Networked Readiness Index framework (WEF)



Korea National ICT Maturity



Gartner e-Gov. Maturity Model



Framework for National ICT Maturity Level Assessment

Governance

Org.
Structure/
Operation Model

Standard/
Architecture

Policy &
Regulation

Service

Individual

Social Security

Health

Education

Business

Agriculture

Finance

Service Ind.

Manufacturing

Logistics

Energy

Social Infra.

Government

Administration*

※ 19 departments
+ 30 Local
Governments

ICT Capability

ICT
Ecosystem

ICT Skill
Development

ICT
Affordability

Infrastructure

Fixed & Mobile Network

Cloud Data Center

Cloud Share Platform

Cyber Security

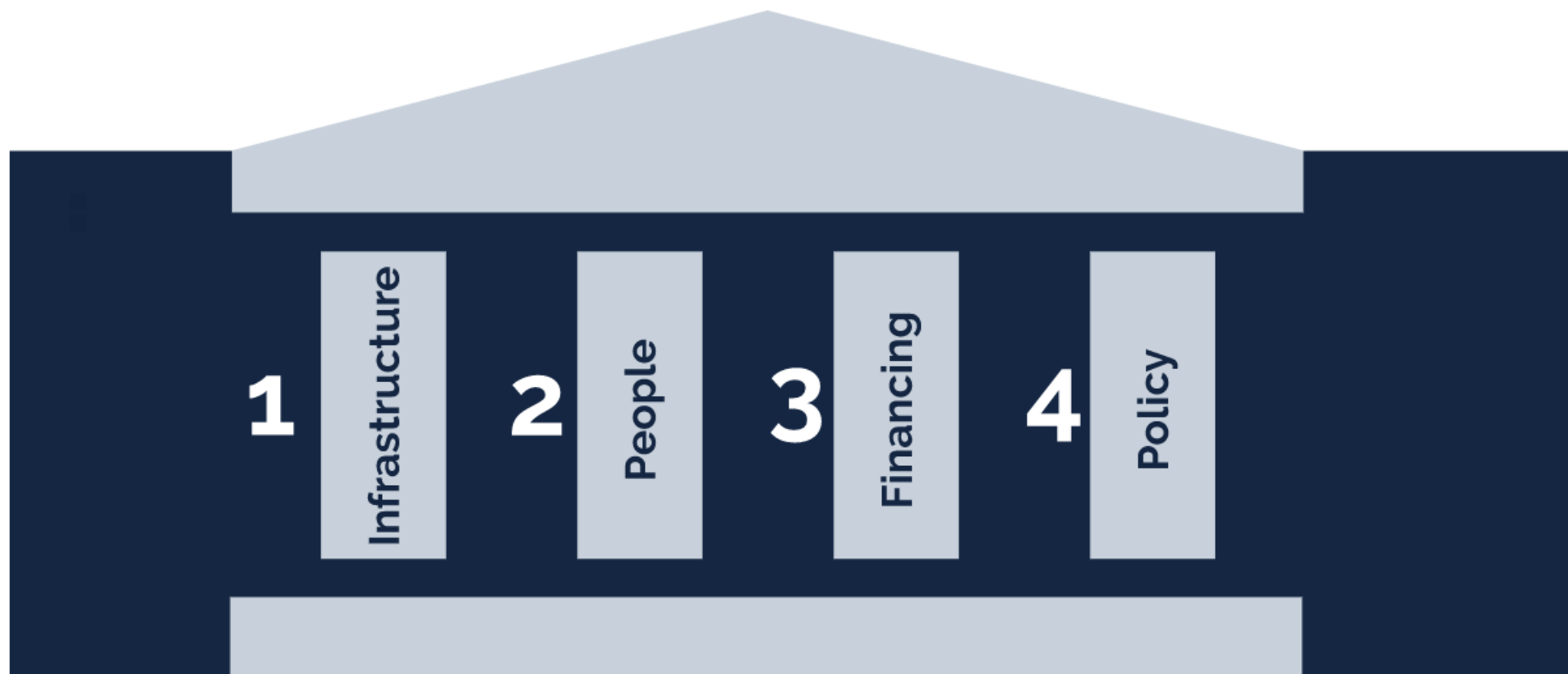
Access Device

Access Environment



GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA, ETHIOPIA, MONGOLIA

PATHWAYS FOR PROSPERITY: DIGITAL ECONOMY KIT



- Source: <https://pathwayscommission.bsg.ox.ac.uk/digital-economy-kit>



MALAWI DIGITAL ECONOMY STRATEGY

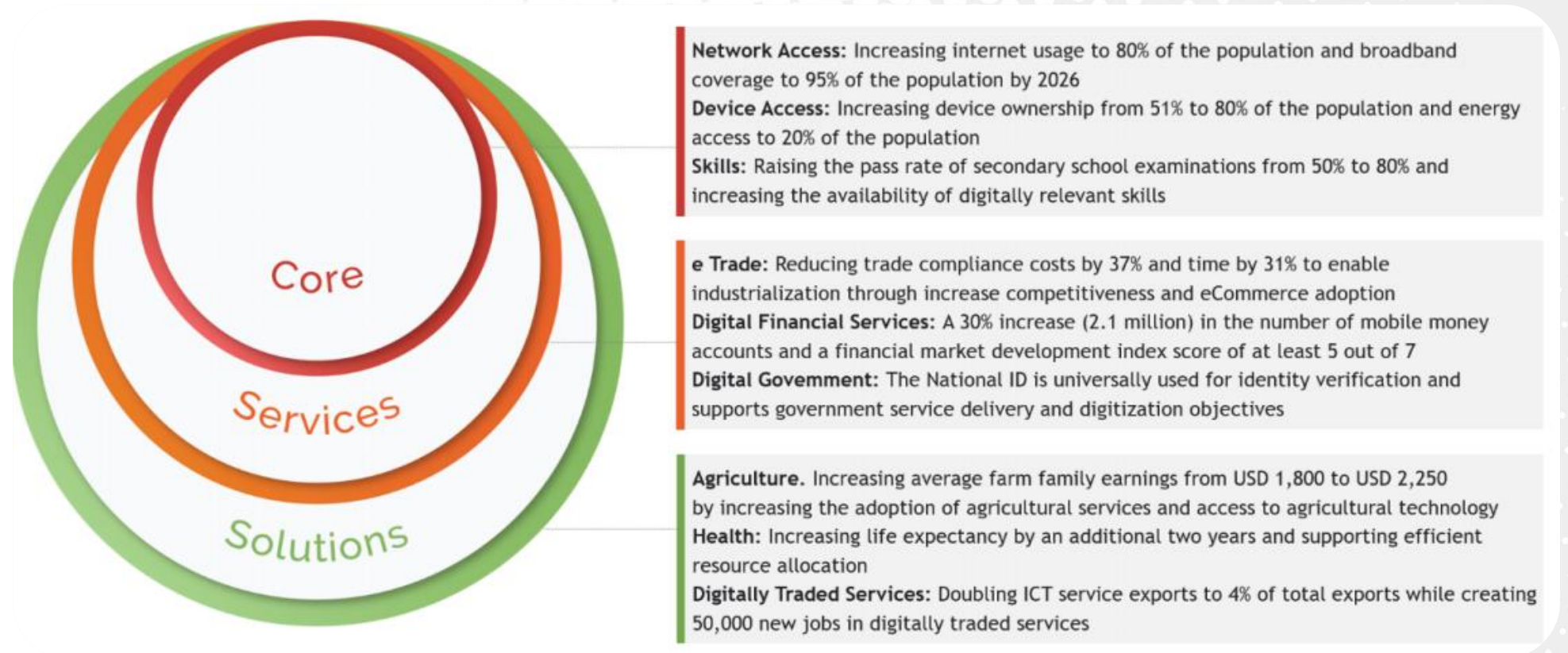
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STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Each of the 3 components contains 3 priority areas and specified objectives, reflecting the expected outcomes of the strategy by 2026:





UNCTAD: RAPID E-TRADE READINESS ASSESSMENT

Assessment of the current digital economy
combined with concrete next steps



Strategy: e-commerce readiness assessment & Strategy Formulation	Uses the ITU IDI Ranking and UNCTAD B2C e-commerce Index for ranking. Encompasses: 1.1 National policies related to ICT, e-government and e-commerce. 1.2 National policies related to trade 1.3 National coordination 1.4 Access to relevant statistics
ICT Infrastructure and Services	2.1 Broadband, mobile, and smartphone penetration (use ITU, MISR for ranking info) 2.2 Reliability, affordability, latency, speed and coverage (WB, DAI & ITU MISR) 2.3 Major infrastructure projects 2.4 ICT Services (digital government)
Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation	3.1 Mode of delivery, last mile delivery, traffic and regulations 3.2 Cross-boarder trade facilitation (OECD trade facilitation indicators)
Payment Solutions	4.1 Banking penetration and financial inclusion (central bank, World Bank Global Findex) 4.2 Financial regulations (eye towards interoperability and protection) 4.3 Main mobile, cashless payment solutions available
Legal and regulatory frameworks	Existing regulatory frameworks and implementation of them (privacy, consumer protection, licensing, etc.). UNCTAD's cyberlaw tracker, ITU's Global cybersecurity Index
Skills development	6.1 Skills gap identification 6.2 Availability of tertiary education and professional training 6.3 Start-up and business development support landscape
Access to financing	7.1 Financing by banks and MFIs 7.2 Business incubators, business accelerators and venture capitalists 7.3 Financing by development partners

• Source: https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/der2019_en.pdf



MOST COMMON VARIABLES ACROSS THE DIGITAL FRAMEWORKS DRIVING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Preliminary analysis of variables across 30 frameworks

1. Infrastructure
2. Policy
3. Legal and Regulatory/Regulation
4. Skills / Capacity
5. Security / Secure
6. Strategy and Vision
7. Management
8. Innovation

How is Malawi doing as regards attaining growth in each of these common variables driving Digital Transformation?

What can be done to accelerate Malawi's Digital Transformation Agenda towards sustainable economic growth?

How far are we from achieving the status of the digital exemplar countries?



T H A N K
Y O U

