



# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA AND DIGITAL GOVERNANCE 2024

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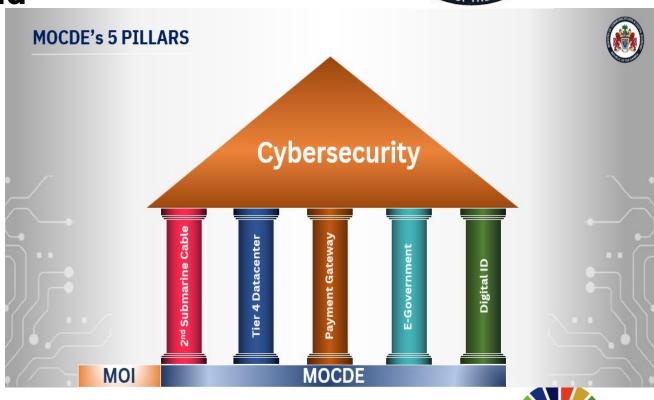
**Background** 

•Population: ~2.4 million

•Internet Penetration: ~51.0 %

•Mobile Penetration: ~164%

- •Government initiatives on digital economy (e.g., National Development Plan, Digital Economy Master Plan, ICT4D Policy etc.)
- •1 fixed, and 4 GMS companies, 5<sup>th</sup> one licensed
- •Gambia's Digital Economy is evolving that requires a mix of supply side policies and investment to boost access and affordability and Digital skills development.





# 1. What are two critical lessons learned in implementing data/digital transformation strategy in your country: what works and what doesn't?

- What Works
- Investment in Infrastructure is Key to Success
- E-Government Platforms: The implementation of key services, including online tax payments, integrated Financial Managements has enhanced efficiency and transparency.
- Broadband and Submarine Cables: Investments in the ACE submarine cable and national broadband expansion have significantly improved internet connectivity, supporting economic growth and digital service penetration.

### What Doesn't Work

- Interoperability Issues: The lack of seamless integration between government digital platforms has hindered cross-platform data sharing, leading to inefficiencies.
- Cybersecurity Gaps: Although frameworks are in place, inadequate cybersecurity infrastructure leaves government and business data vulnerable to threats, undermining trust in digital systems.





# 2. What are two challenges that you face, and would like to learn from other countries?

- 1. Infrastructure Deficit
- Limited access to reliable broadband in rural areas continues to hamper widespread adoption of egovernment services.
- Underdeveloped data centers and limited cloud infrastructure create bottlenecks for digital transformation.
- 2. Underdeveloped digital payments platform
- 3. Inadequate Digital Skills

**Challenges We Want to Learn from Other Countries** 

- 1. Overcoming Digital Divide
- How have countries successfully bridged the urban-rural digital divide, ensuring equitable access to digital services for all citizens?
- 2. Interoperability and Integration Challenges
- **3. What cybersecurity strategies** have proven successful in countries with similar challenges, especially in developing **national-level** security protocols?



# 3. Suggest one recommendation for further discussion in UN forums; how can the UN and the global community better support countries in advancing effective data/digital governance strategies?

# 1. Priority for Infrastructure Development

- Broadband Access: The UN should prioritize regional infrastructure initiatives to expand broadband coverage and data center capacity in West Africa.
- **Cloud Computing**: Support the creation of **cloud infrastructure** to enhance government data storage and processing capabilities.

# 2. Capacity Building for Digital Governance

- Focus on training and knowledge transfer to help countries develop robust digital governance frameworks.
- Facilitate collaboration on emerging technologies, such as **AI**, machine learning and **big data**, and their governance implications for sustainable development.

## Conclusion

- **Digital transformation** offers immense potential to drive sustainable and inclusive growth.
  - However, challenges like **infrastructure gaps** and **capacity deficits** must be addressed through **global cooperation**, particularly within the **West African** region.
- The UN can play a pivotal role in supporting countries by providing infrastructure development and capacitybuilding initiatives, helping to ensure sustainable digital futures. Continue to encourage south-sout collaboration initiative such as the a2i (myGov)





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