



# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA AND DIGITAL GOVERNANCE 2024

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Organization: President Office, e-Government

Country: Tanzania











#### The Concept of e-Government





#### e-GOVERNMENT

Is the use of ICT to enhance delivery of Government services in terms of quality, availability, accessibility and innovation of new services.



"The use of ICT" is an efficient way of conducting transactions between the Government and its citizens, business communities as well as within the public administration



#### e-GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Depends on the four major building blocks: (i) e-Government related Policy, Laws & Regulations, (ii) proper Governance, (iii) effective Infrastructures and(iv) Systems and Applications that deliver digital services.





#### MAJOR BUILDING BLOCKS FOR e-GOVERNMENT Department of IMPLEMENTATION



Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Social Affairs Collaboration System (e-office, GMS) e- Government Policy Human Capital Management System SECTORIAL Governance & Management e- Government oversight & National Payment Gateway Public Key Infrastructure Planning & Investment Government Network e- Government Leadership National Data Center & Government data center National ICT Infrastructure Backbone Cyber Security Management People Skills Sets Local Area Network e- Government Standards & Server Rooms

- Ministry (The entire Sector)
  Region (All sectors)
  - District (All sectors)
  - Ward (All sectors)
  - Villages

#### RESULTS

Government

- Improved Public Services (Accessible Affordable, Reliable, Convenient, Quality)
- Improved Business Environment (Tax, Banking, Licensing, Land Management etc)
- Improved Government operations (Transparency, Efficiency & Accountability)
- Optimal resources utilization (Human, Financial & ICT Infrastructure)
- Improved Government Revenue Collection (Visibility, Control & Participation).







## Why Digitalization of Government Business processes?

- ☐ Cashless & Less Cash (e-Payment system(billing and Revenue collection), Registrations and application)
- ☐ Paperless & Less Paper (Registrations, Feedback and Communication systems,)
  - ☐ Silos to Shared Systems
  - Data Sharing and exchange: System integration
    - ☐ Convenience
    - ☐ Efficient Service Delivery to the public











**BUSINESSMEN** 

Accessibility of various services through different channels (mobile, web etc.)

Internet /Bill/ Payment /SMS/USSD (\*152\*00#)/Status (15200)



**VODA** 

TIGO

**AIRTEL** 

**HALOTEL** 

**ZANTEL** 











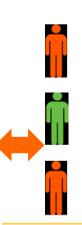




**INTERNE** Т

SWIFT/ TISS





**CITIZENS** 















OSHA,

(etc.)







SECTORS/MINISTRIE S AND PUBLIC **INSTITUTIONS** 

LAND (MINISTRY,NL UPC,NHC,NHB RAC,)

WATER (MINISTRY, DUWASA, **AUWASA,DAW** ASA, etc)

**ENERGY** (TANESCO, **EWURA)** 

FINANCE (MINISTRY,TR A,TREASURY, BOT, TIB, TPB)

PO-RALG (DISTRICTS, TOWNS, MUNICIPALS, CITIES)

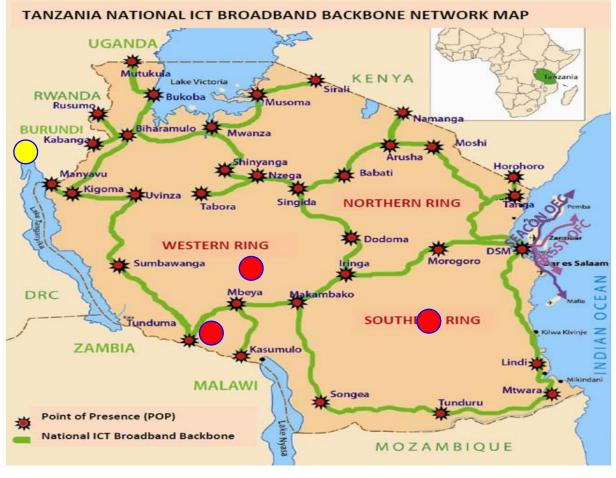
**SECURITY AND HEALTH** DEFENSE MSD,TFDA, (POLICE, JKT, **IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL** etc

**TRANSPORT** (MINISTRY, TPA,MSC,SUMATR A,TANROADS etc.)

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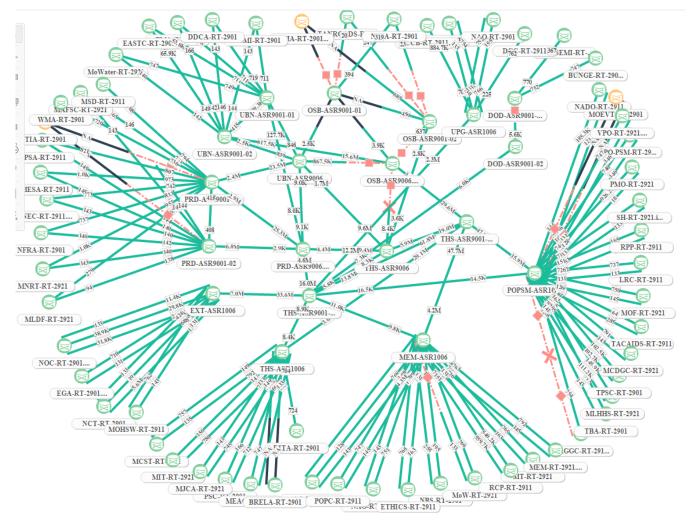








# Example of very small part Cyber Space!

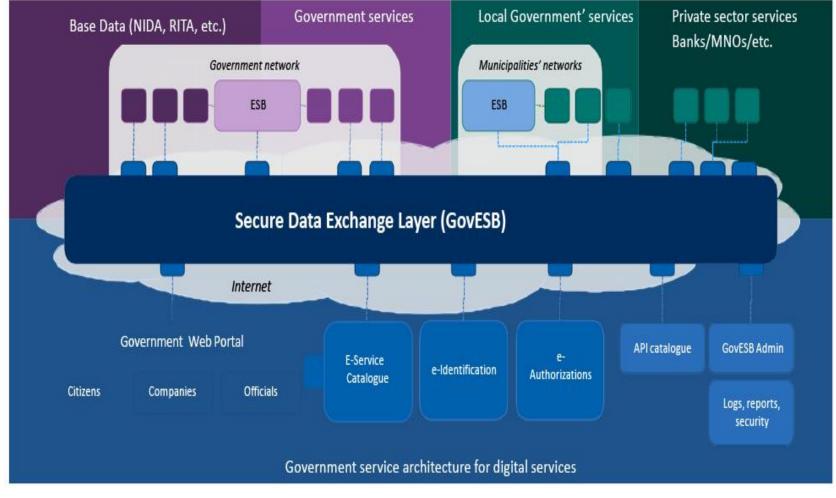






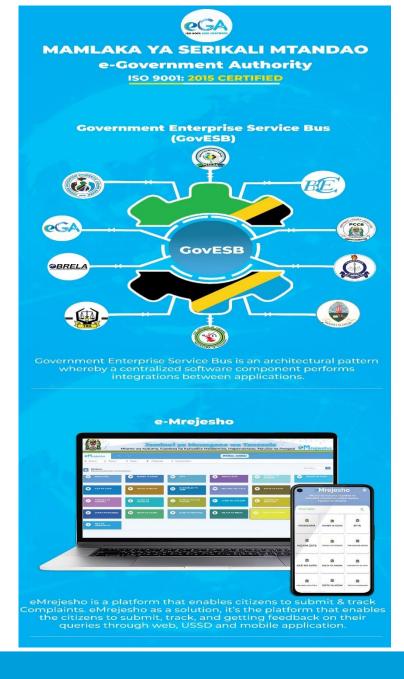
Department of Economic and

#### **GovESB**











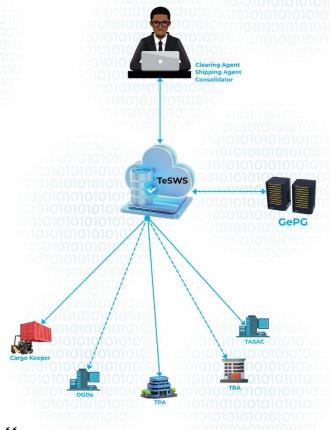


Department of Economic and Social Affairs





#### Tanzania electronic Single Window System (TeSWS)



Tesws allows trade stakeholders to interface electronically, submitting and distributing documents including customs declarations, import/export permit applications, trading invoices and certificates of origin to accelerate and secure the supply chain.



### MOBILE GOVERNMENT For Inclusiveness







USSD \*152\*00#



Open Standards and Innovation Space -Sectorial Systems and Infrastructures

Central Systems and Infrastructure NIDA, GePG







#### **Governance Instruments**

- e-Government Act and Regulation 2019
  - ❖ Cyber Crime Act 2016
  - Electronic transaction Act
  - ❖ Personal Data Protection Act 2023
  - Single Digital ID & Life events Record
  - Digital Economy Strategy 2024-2034
    - E-Government Strategy 2022
      - ❖ National ICT Policy 2016
      - Standards & Guidelines







#### **Establishment**

- ➤ Ministry of Communication and ICT
  - e-Government Authority (e-GA)
- > Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA)
  - Personal Data Protection Commission(PDPC)
    - ➤ The ICT Commission(ICTC)
  - Universal Communication Access Fund (UCSAF)
    - National Identification Authority (NIDA)
    - > National e-Government Steering Committee
    - > National e-Government Technical Committee

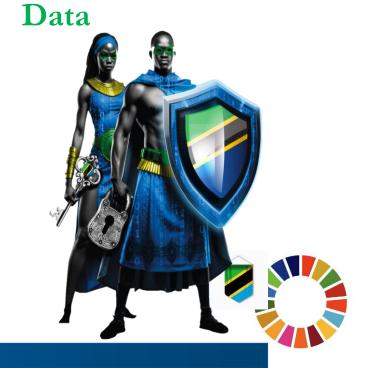






#### Challenges in Implementing the Personal Data Protection Act

- Limited Resource;
- Lack of Awareness;
- Regulatory Landscape and Cross-Border Transfers (Data Localization);
- Data Security Risk;
- Third-Party Risks;
- Harmonization of Laws;
- Judicial Interpretation;
- Resistance to Change.





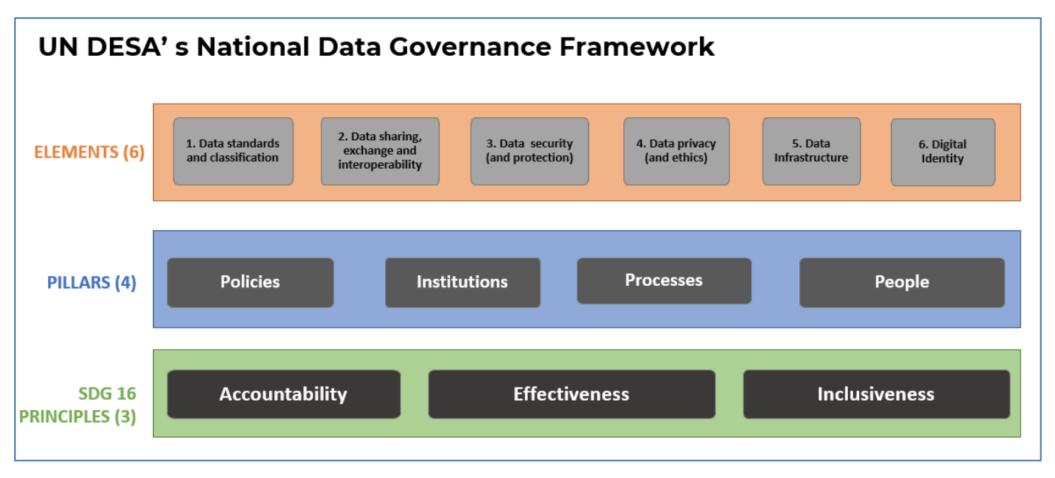
#### Way forward

- Training and Building Awareness;
- Enhancing Data sharing Infrastructure (Jamii X-Road);
- Enhancing Compliance of laws (Regular Audits);
- Developing Personal Data Protection Policies and Procedures;
- Collaboration with Regulatory Bodies (Local and international);
- Promoting Research and Innovation









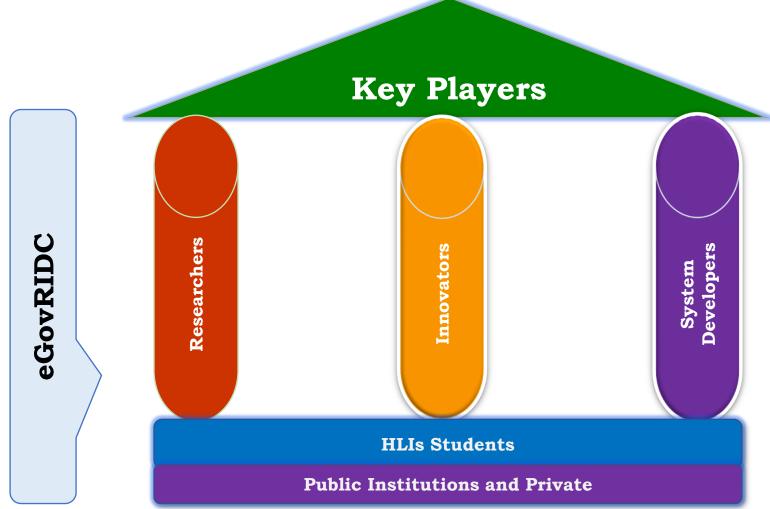
















Homegrown Talents



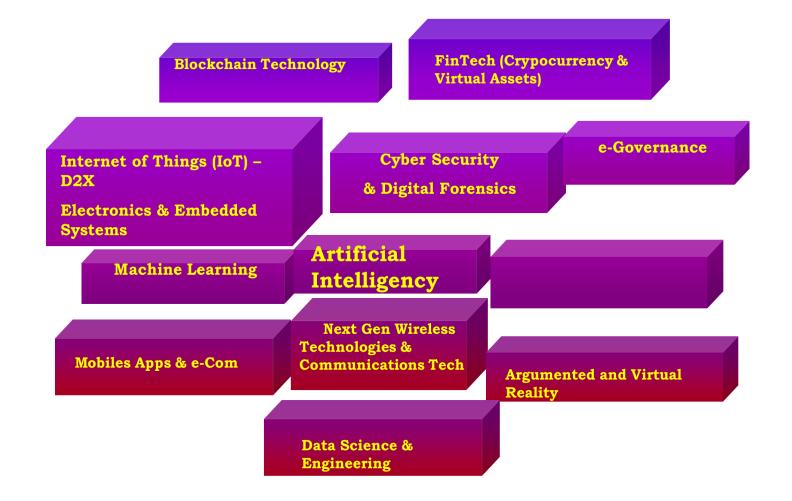
**Opensource** 







#### **Research and Innovation Areas**



















Serikali ya Kidigitali-Mahali Popote Muda Wote









Table 1: Overview of GTMI Groups, AFE, 2022

Group	GTMI	Economies in group	Economies	% E
Α	Very High	GovTech leaders	3	12%
Mauritius, Tan	zania, Uganda			
В	High	Significant focus on GovTech	5	19%
Ethiopia⇔, Ke	nya, Rwanda, <mark>South Africa</mark> *	, Zambia		
С	Medium	Some focus on GovTech	14	54%
Angola, Botswana*, Burundi♦, Comoros♦, Democratic Republic of Congo♦, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique♦*, Namibia, Seychelles, Somalia♦, Zimbabwe♦				
D	Low	Minimal focus on GovTech	4	15%
Eritrea⇔*, São Tomé and Principe*, South Sudan⇔*, Sudan⇔*				
		Total	26	

Source: World Bank data (26 economies).

Note: Blue represents a movement to a higher GTMI group and red indicates a drop from a higher GTMI group compared with the 2020 GTMI data. Black implies no change in the GTMI group. % E means percentage of the economies included in the relevant group. Economies highlighted with (\*) did not participate in the 2022 Central Government GTMI online survey. Fragile and conflict-affected economies are shown with (\$\displays\$).

https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/govtech/gtmi







谢谢

Asante

Thank You

Merci

Спасибо

Gracias



Kazi lendelee...