ICT Strategy 2018-2024

The Government of Rwanda has set up a 7YGP (7 years Government Program) known as National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1) which covers the period from 2017 to 2024. Since 2000, in order to support the Vision 2020 and the 7YGP of Rwanda, the ICT sector has been developing and implementing its own strategies and plans. Then in 2017, the ICT sector drew its Strategy which was based on the timeframe and initiatives of NST-1 that will go from 2018 to 2024.

The plan aims to achieve set of targets which will culminate Rwanda to fast track its path of continued socio-economic transformation.

With the general objective of fast-tracking Rwanda’s transformation to a knowledge-based society as stated in the SRMP Strategy, the ICT Strategy targets three specific objectives:

1. Broadband for all by 2024
2. Government Digital Transformation by 2024
3. Digital Literacy for all

In this sense, the Strategy identified eight challenges that must be addressed in order to achieve the vision of becoming a leading continental ICT Hub.



Figure : ICT sector challenges identified in the 2018-2024 Strategy.

The Strategy highlighted **3 strategic objectives** described below:

#1. Build a critical mass of educated and IT skilled workforce	Foster a significant community of well-educated and proficient IT professionals through cooperative initiatives that engage industry, academia, and government stakeholders. The goal is to establish Rwanda as a hub for ICT expertise and employment, promoting a culture of risk-taking to drive innovation.
#2. Foster a national innovation culture	Cultivate a culture of innovation at a national level by instigating relevant legal, institutional, and policy modifications aimed at fostering a research and development mindset. Enhance partnerships and collaboration among the government, academic institutions, and private sectors while promoting the commercialization of knowledge resulting from research endeavors.
#3. Develop advanced technological capabilities and expertise in niche areas	Build advanced technological capabilities and expertise in specific niche areas by identifying and cultivating proficiency through the creation of dedicated innovation hubs. These hubs aim to enhance capacity and capability, offering solutions tailored to specific economic sectors. The targeted niche areas include data-driven farming, health informatics, digital financial services, and e-government within the economic sectors.

The ICT Strategy highlighted strategic programs and projects are categorized into 4 categories:

- Flagship projects
- Quick wins
- Priority 1 programs
- Priority 2 programs

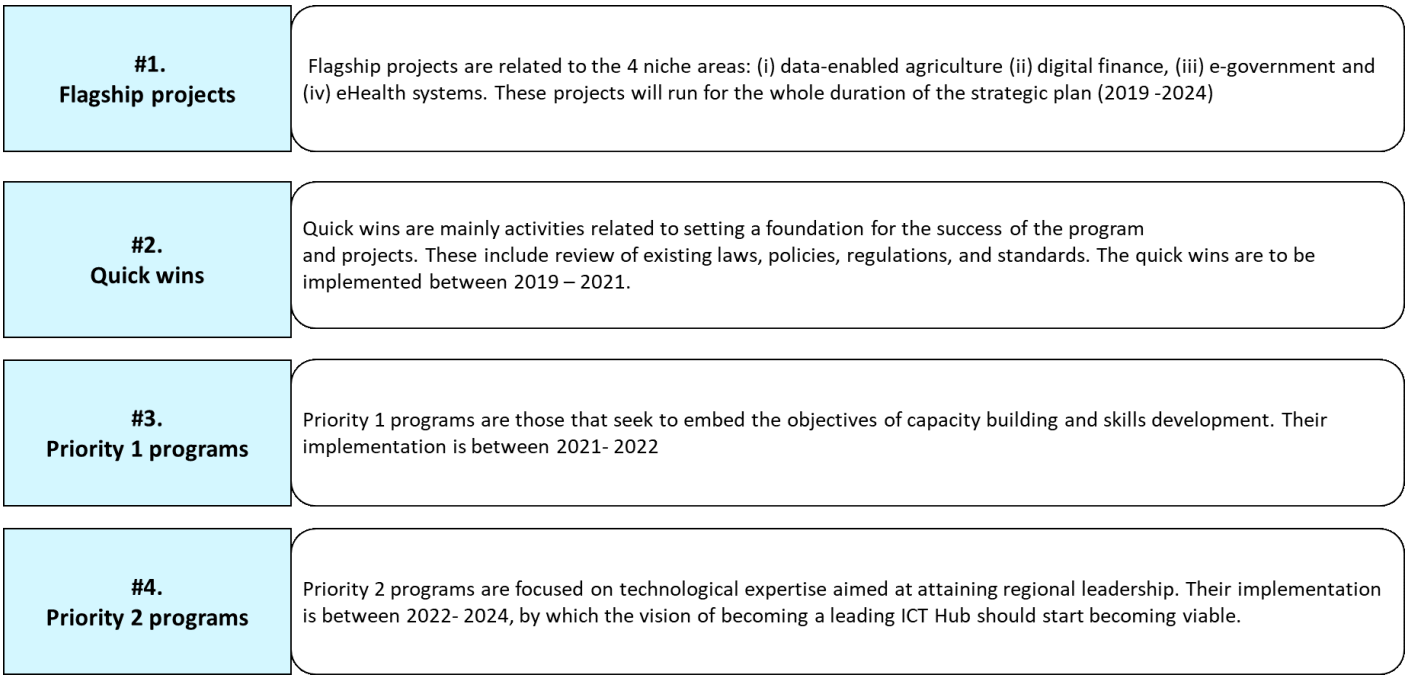


Figure: Categories of projects of the ICT Strategy 2018-2024

> A more detailed action plan of the Strategy is contained in the ICT Strategy that can be found on the MINICT website.

Under the overall management of MINICT, the plan implementation responsibilities are shared among several institutions. RISA will be mainly responsible for monitoring evaluation, and Information Security. More detailed roles of RISA are: progress review of the plan, Strategy alignment and resource mobilization.

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