

QUESTIONNAIRE

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Development Survey Strategies, integration, programme delivery and institutional arrangements

This Survey aims at compiling information on how bilateral and multilateral donors have mainstreamed ICT in their development assistance programmes in order to achieve development goals, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It seeks information on:

- 1) Overall strategies and approaches;
- 2) Modalities;
- 3) Institutional arrangements in donor countries; and
- 4) Country/regional focus.

Please respect the proposed structure for ease of comparability.

Questions

1) Describe your country's/agency's overall strategy or approach in using ICT for Development

- a) Overall strategy

Denmark is not planning on formulating an overall ICT strategy, but is working on guidelines for the Ministry's work with ICT and development.

- b) Guiding principles for use of ICT for development

The guiding principle of Denmark is that ICTs should be mainstreamed in all relevant development programmes and projects.

- c) Objectives

The focus of the Danish development assistance programme is on poverty reduction. ICT should be used as a tool to alleviate poverty.

- d) Areas of application

ICTs will be applied in all relevant development programmes and for competence development.

- e) References and web-links to any relevant strategy documents or guidelines

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2) Identify the main modalities for ICT integration in your overall development strategy

- a) Modalities for ICT integration and programme delivery

ICTs are relevant where the new technologies can have an impact on poverty reduction of developing countries

- b) Partnership, including the private sector

Denmark collaborates with the private sector (including support for ICTs) through the PS (Private Sector) Development Programme.

- c) Participation, if any, in joint or multi-donor ICT for development programmes

d) Estimate of a global amount of funding with indications on the timeframe it covers

As support to ICTs is mainstreamed in the general Danish development activities it is not possible to designate an exact sum of funds for ICTs. In 2002 the Danish Development assistance was 12,9 billion DDK, (2,017 billion USD), which counts for 0,96 percent of GNP.

e) Lessons learned from your country's/agency's experience

ICT projects need to be locally owned and supplemented with human capacity development to be sustainable. Gender and human rights are important to consider when implementing ICTs.

f) Cases that are particularly illustrative/examples of best practices

Please refer to the attached report by DfID: ICT for Development in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3) Describe the institutional arrangements made by your country/agency for mainstreaming ICT within its development strategy

a) Main agencies involved in ICT for development (e.g. development co-operation agency, ministries, research institutes)

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

b) The agencies' roles in the various stages (e.g. strategy, operations)

Financial support

c) Contact details of your country's/agency's ICT for development focal point

Department for Development Policy, ICT Section

4) Country/regional focus of the ICT-enhanced development strategy

a) General description of regional and country focus

The Danish bilateral development aid is focused on 15 Programme Countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Cross cutting themes are gender, democracy, and environment.

b) More detailed information on main recipients of your ICT-enhanced development strategy