



Ethiopian Telecommunication Corporation

International Symposium

on

ICT Education and Application in Developing Countries

Local Content Development



In Ethiopia: Status and Trends

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I. Local Content Development: The Issues

Advances in information and communications technologies (ICT) combined with the rapid growth of global networks such as the Internet, have transformed businesses and markets, revolutionized learning and knowledge-sharing, generated global information flows, empowered citizens and communities in new ways that redefine governance. ICTs have helped create significant wealth and economic growth in many countries. This "*digital revolution*" has been made possible thanks to the potent combination and increase in the power and versatility of new technologies and their significantly lower costs.

Precisely because the digital revolution has the power to transform production processes, commerce, government, education, citizen participation and all other aspects of our individual and collective lives, it can create substantial new forms of economic growth and social development. Therefore, access to and effective use of the tools and networks of the new global economy, and the innovations they make possible, are critical to poverty reduction, increased social inclusion and the creation of a better life for all.

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are not really about the computer, the Internet, and telephone lines. It's about information and communication. This makes the issue of content a very important priority as we try to use the new technologies for community development and alleviation of poverty. In fact, Information and Communication technologies are offering third world countries a development opportunity comparable to the benefits attained by the developed world from the Industrial revolution. ICTs today allow developing countries unlock distant expertise, knowledge, and markets. However, this access to usually "foreign" content with foreign perspectives- has inherent limitations.

On the other hand, easy and fast access to globally networked knowledge is turning us into consumers of irrelevant information for our development needs. Someone¹ wrote recently that Even if the woman in the village has access to the Internet, she will not necessarily be able to use the information to improve her child's health because "*trying to get information from the Internet is like drinking from a fire hose - you don't even know what the source of the water is*".

The above facts have brought a global debate and concern about not only filtering the Internet for locally relevant information but also to foster the development of local content. In this regard, the world is witnessing a profusion of activities and debates to localize contents in both the Internet and traditional medias such as the Radio, press and TV.

The Government of Ethiopia is also engaged in efforts to bring home the best of ICTs to reinforce its development strategies. ICTs are not an end by themselves but a means to support core development targets through the uninterrupted flow of sufficient and locally relevant information. Hence, if the development needs of the country are to be catalysed by the application of ICTs the need for extensive and quality local content goes unquestionable.

¹ F. McLellan, "*Like Hunger, Like Thirst: patients, journals and the internet*" in *Lancet*, 1998:352.

II. The Survey on Local Content Development in Ethiopia

2.1 Introduction

In 2003, the Ministry of Capacity Building commissioned the presenter of this paper to conduct a Survey on "local content" development. The final survey report² was submitted in November, 2003. The objective of the survey was to establish baseline information on the status and trend of local content development in Ethiopia.

The scope of the study includes "Identify the existing local content development centers and the language they use; Identify the existing contents developed both in local and foreign languages; identify the medium used to develop the local content such as audio, video, text, etc; identify the dissemination mechanism to exchange the local content; identify NGOs activities to develop the local content; identify the cooperative efforts among different local content developers; identify the investment amounts per year to develop the local content by different organizations such as government, private and NGOs; identify the problem to develop local content in local language (technical such as font, administrative, financial, cultural such as unwillingness to disclose the knowledge, etc); and Create a Baseline Database on existing local content development (e.g. local content developers, local content developed, etc).

2.2 Methodology used for the study

The methodologies used to conduct the study were:

- Desk research
- Collection of Primary data in Addis Abeba and all the regions which was accomplished through a questionnaire and interviews with key informants. Hence, in Addis Ababa, 280 organizations were administered with the questionnaire including Government institutions, Intl. NGOs, Local NGOs, Civic Organizations and the Private Sector. In the regions, Regional Bureaus of Information and Multipurpose Community Telecentres were contacted by the consultant as key Informants.
- Analysis of primary data using the SPSS software.

2.3 Key Findings of the Survey

- The survey has shown that Government institutions, though few in number, are employing 79.03% of the labor force of institutions engaged in Local content Development. International and Local NGO's follow by employing 10.81% and 7.83 %, respectively. On the other hand, the

² Final Report on "Local content Development In Ethiopia: Status and Trends", Ministry of Capacity Building, By: Amaha Diana, November, 2003

Private press is using 2.1% of the total employees and that from the private press, mass media communication (reporter), Addis Admas, Menilik and Addis tribune are the largest employers each with 25, 26, 22 and 60 employees, respectively.

- The content focus of the surveyed institutions shows that all of them have more content in agriculture followed by health and water. The area found to be less targeted by all is culture/entertainment.

Table 1- Sector Focus of Developed Content

<i>Sector Focus of Content</i>	<i>No. of Institutions by Type</i>				
	Gov.	Intl. NGO	Local NGO	Private	Civic
Agriculture	9	27	34	16	1
Education	5	19	28	15	1
Health/Water	7	21	31	15	0
Industry/Finance	4	5	4	10	0
Culture/Entertainment	2	1	4	11	0
All Rounded	5	0	3	7	1
Total	32	73	104	74	3

- The language used to develop most of the local content is Amharic (50.34%) followed by English (37.24%), Tigrigna (7.82%) and Oromiffa (3.68%).
- The survey revealed that most of the developed local content is targeted to urban dwellers (41%). Content disseminated across the country (36%) stands second and rural areas are the less targeted part with (23%). On the other hand, Content targeting by age group shows that the adult population is relatively the most addressed group by the respondents. However, most content (52%) is disseminated without being tailored to needs and peculiarities of age groups.
- With regard to the sources used to generate local content, the survey indicated that the community is a major source for local content (26.1%) followed by own research/sources (23%), the Internet (19%) and Government offices (17%). The following graph shows the source composition of Local content:
- The survey has also helped to find out if special groups of the society such as women, the disabled, etc are being taken into account while designing content. Respondents were asked whether they have some content for these groups and most respondents have said that their content addresses one way or the other these special groups. With multiple answers allowed, the results are shown in the table below.

Table 2 - Content tailored to the needs of special groups

Content dealing with	% of Responses
Women	69.6%
Children	60.0%
Youth	70.7%
Elders	49.6%

Disabled persons	37.1%
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- The motivations of Local Content Developers: It may be assumed that there is a specific need and motivation that compels the relevant organizations to develop content and disseminate it using the various available mediums. One might ask is profit more important and compelling than humanitarian concerns? To judge the push-factors behind the development of local content, respondents were asked about their motivation with allowance to provide multiple answers. The results were as follows.

Table 3 - Compelling Reasons to Develop local content

Rank	Reasons for Developing Content	% of Respondents
1.	Development Concerns	64%
2.	Humanitarian	54%
3.	Good Governance	25%
4.	Gender	24%
5.	Profit	18%
6.	Politics	15%
7.	Religion	8%
8.	Others	3%

A within-Group cross-tabulation for each of the respondents' group (Gov, Intl. NGO, Local NGO, Private, etc) revealed a shift in motivation. Hence, The International NGOs Group challenges the normal assumption that NGOs have more humanitarian concern (63.9%) when we see a 66.7% concern for Development and 63.9% for. The private sector group has placed profit as motivator second to development concerns. Profit also appeared in groups apparently not interested (ex. 9.1% of Gov.) for financial returns. Politics as motivator for developing content is almost consistently placed in the fourth place. Religion seems consistently not to be a good motivator. In general, the motivation of all groups was found to be very healthy.

- The survey has also helped to assess the technical, financial and people's skill aspect of local content development. The self-assessment of all surveyed institutions was as shown below:

Table 4 - Capability Self-Assessment in content Development

Technical, Financial & human Capacity	% of total
Excellent	2.0%
Very Good	38.6%
Good	38.2%
Not So Good	12.1%

No Response	9.1%
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2.4 Status of Institutions Involved in Local Content Development

Audio and Video Content Providers

Content consisting of audio and video is developed and disseminated using transmitters owned by the following major content providers:

- (a) Radio Ethiopia
- (b) Ethiopian Television
- (c) Educational Media Agency
- (d) Radio Fana
- (e) Dimitse Woyane (Voice of Woyane)
- (f) Amhara Region Mass Media Agency
- (g) Sidama Radio.

Major players in audio content transmission are Radio Ethiopia and Educational Media Agency. Radio Ethiopia owns 10 Radio transmitters for MW and SW transmission which are erected in several key areas throughout the country. It has also one FM transmitter/station called FM 97.1 with a coverage of about 125 Km air distance. Educational Media Agency owns 12 transmitters for MW and SW transmissions and erected across the country. Radio Ethiopia is erecting an additional transmitter in Dessie town while the educational Media Agency will add one more transmitter in Asosa town.

Ethiopia Television Enterprise (ETV) is the only Video content transmitter in the country with 26 transmitters erected throughout the country. Very soon two transmitters erected at Enjibara and Afar-Berta will join the transmission grid of ETV.

Radio Fana has 1MW transmitter intended for Addis Ababa area with 100KM Air distance coverage and 1 short wave transmitter covering the whole country with some penetration in neighbouring countries such as Kenya, Djibouti, Yemen and Somalia.

Dimitse Woyane has one short wave transmitter covering Tigray and Afar regions. The Amhara Mass Media Agency owns an FM transmitter erected in Bahir Dar Town with a coverage of 60 Km. The Sidama Zone Education Bureau owns a MW transmitter in Yirgalem town with a 100 Km radius from this town.

The area coverage of these content disseminators is as follows:

- Radio Ethiopian.....MW 70% and SW 100% of the country
- Ethiopian Television (ETV)..... TV 47.7% of the country

- Educational Mass Media..... MW 90% of the country
- Radio Fana 100KM² MW and with SW 80% of the country
- Dimitse Woyane100 KM² with SW around Mekelle
- Amhara Region Mass Media Agency 60KM² FM Around Bahir Dar
- Sidama Zone Education Bureau..... 100KM² MW around Awassa

Textual Information Providers

Printing presses are one of the infrastructures for textual content development, i.e, Newspapers, magazines, brochures, posters, etc. Our Assessment of Printing presses show that there are about 100 printing presses in Addis Ababa. Of these the large ones (Berhanena Selam, Commercial, Artistic, Bole) are government Printing press. The largest private printing House is Mega Printing Press. The rest are medium to small printing Houses with some of these printing press being specialized in the printing of exercise books, receipts, etc. Most of the time press products such as newspapers are printed in the big printing presses.

With regard to the regions, there are small printing presses in Harar, Mekelle, Gondar, Awassa, Jima and Bahir Dar towns. The small size and poor quality of these regional printing Houses have contributed to the demand of the big printing presses in Addis Ababa.

On the other hand , the Wonji paper mill which was established in 1970 is satisfying about 20% of the demand of printing presses in the country. The rest of the demand is covered from Imports.

In October 1992, a Press Law was promulgated which continues to be in force.³ The Press Law focuses primarily on the print media, leaving the allocation and utilization of radio waves to be determined by a law that was promulgated in June 1999.

Since the promulgation of the Press Law, the print media sector of the country comprises of publications that are owned by private organizations, religious organizations, political organizations and the government. According to the most recent data, obtained from the Ministry of Information at the time of the survey, from July 2001 to July 2002 (one Ethiopian fiscal year), a total of 235 print media outlets were legally registered by the Ministry, of which 205 were private newspapers, 14 were owned by religious organizations, 7 were owned by political organizations and 9 were owned by the government.

The focus of these print media outlets varies from political, economic and social issues to sports, culture and art, trade and advertisement, children's recreation and religion. However, more than half of them focus on political, economic and social issues. Newspapers with nationwide circulation are available in three local languages and two foreign languages (English and Arabic). The majority are published in *Amharic*, the official language.

The newspapers with wider circulation are Addis Zemen in Amharic and Ethiopian Herald in English both published by the Ethiopian Press Agency. From the Amharic private press Reporter, Addis Admas,

³ Proclamation No. 34/1992, published on 21 October 1992 (Negarit Gazeta 52nd Year No. 8).

Menilik and Tobia are the most popular. English weeklies such as Fortune, Capital, Reporter, The Monitor and Addis Tribune have a good circulation.

Internet Websites with Ethiopian Content

The number of institutions with Internet websites is very negligible. Even most of the institutions having a websites were not able to put any content in their URL addresses or the content was much of self-introduction. ETC has currently hosted as child web pages the site of some 50 organizations such as [Http://www.telecom.net.et/~estc](http://www.telecom.net.et/~estc) for the Ethiopian Science and Technology commission. On the other hand, there were 64 websites under the .et domain hosted by Tele at the end of 1995 E.F.Y. This gives a total of 114 websites under Tele. The devinet.org website hosts web pages for most of the NGOs in the country. According to the survey, web site hosting companies are charging from Birr 900 to 8,000. NGOs using the devinet.org site are being charged Birr 900/year, those using Tele's .et domain are charged Birr 204 per page/year for textual pages and Birr 504 per page/year for pages containing graphics, audio, database and video clips. The most expensive sites are invariably those hosted abroad and paid for in dollars.

2.5 Content Development in the Regional States

Addis Ababa Administration

The Addis Ababa Administration Mass Media Agency was established in June 2003. Most of the activities of the Bureau of Information are thus taken over by the new agency with a total labour force of some 30 employees. There are two press products published by the Addis Ababa Bureau of Information, namely, "Addis Lisan" newspaper and "Addis Ababa" magazine. The Newspaper is printed twice a week on Wednesday and Saturday in copies of 4,000. The magazine is printed every quarter in 3,000 copies. The agency is in charge of preparing the Radio and TV content of the Administration. Radio program are prepared and transmitted using FM Addis which is owned by Radio Ethiopia. However, the erection of an FM transmitter (FM 96.3) will be completed very soon and the agency is preparing itself for a transmission of programs that cover 16 hours/day. TV programs are broadcasted every Saturday from 9:45 pm to 10:15. The 30-minute TV program is prepared by the agency staff and deals mostly with urban life and problems. The Agency has also taken over the TV transmission channel of TV Africa, as of November 1, 2003 to broadcast programs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday (7:30 pm-8:30 pm).

Tigray region

In Tigray region the institutions developing and disseminating context in the local language are the Regional Culture and Information Bureau, Radio Dimtse Woyane and the educational mass media agency. The Bureau of culture and information publishes "Mekhaleh" Newspaper and a magazine by the same name. The Newspaper, in Tigray Language, is printed every two week having an average of 3500 copies. It is distributed to every Woreda through the Woreda culture and information office. Its content focuses among other things in government policy news in general and from rural there off the region social and economic issues agriculture and health. The magazine's focus is more or less the same but with more long-term treatment of the issues. The magazine is printed every three months with 2,000 copies per print. Both the newspaper and the magazine are made available to students through the school libraries. This is also the strategy used to reach rural areas.

Amhara region

In the Amhara Region content development and dissemination is carried out by three organizations, namely, the regional Bureau of Information, the regional mass media agency and the regional AIDS Secretariat. The Regional Bureau of Information publishes "Press digest" and "Lisan" magazine with 500 copies every quarter. On the other hand, the recently formed regional mass media agency is a major role player in content development and dissemination in the Amhara region. As mentioned elsewhere, the agency owns an FM transmitter covering a radius of 60 km from Bahir Dar. Programs are transmitted for four hours on daily basis. The agency is erecting a MW transmitter which was expected to be completed by December 2004. The Agency also publishes a Newspaper titled "Bekur". The Television Division of the agency prepares TV content for the weekly airtime of the region in ETV. The agency pays ETV Birr 200,000 per year to transmit the 30-minute TV programs every week. The AIDS secretariat publishes a magazine titled "Akel". The major topic dealt with by the magazine is the Issue of AIDS. The magazine is prepared by seven Employees of the secretariat and is printed every four month with 300 copies per print.

Last but not least, the Regional Bureau of Information has contracted Nilex PLC to develop a website for the region. The site was expected to become ready for access in march 2004.

Oromia Region

The region owns a studio in Addis Ababa where Radio and TV programs are prepared. News is sent to Radio Ethiopia and Radio Fana for transmission. The region has rented airtime from Radio Ethiopia costing Birr 358,000 per annum. TV programs are also prepared and transmitted once a week on Saturdays (7:45-8:15 PM). The TV program is not well thought-out and is filled with whatever content appears relevant. The region pays ETV about Birr 200,000 per year for the airtime. The Bureau of Information also publishes a newspaper by the name "Kellech". "Kellech" is printed every other week in 7,000 copies. The Bureau has plans to increase the number of copies from 7 to 20 thousands in three years time. The Bureau has plans to erect a radio transmitter in Nazareth town. For the purpose, Nazareth municipality has provided the required land and the erection of the transmitter is planned to be completed by 2005.

SNNP REGION

The Regional Bureau of Information is publishing the newspaper "Debub Nigat" the circulation of this Newspaper started in 1995 and it is printed in 3000 copies per print every two week. The persons assigned to develop the content of this newspaper are two. The newspaper is sold 50 cents and the collected money is deposited to the ministry of finance (almost 100,000 Birr per year). Computers and internet are not available to the persons working in content development. The content of the newspaper is focused on regional laws, agriculture, health, tourism and entertainment. The Regional Bureau of Information sends news to Radio Ethiopia and ETV. However, there is no specific airtime for the SNNP region neither in radio nor in TV broadcasting. Erection of a Radio transmitter and the construction of a studio are in the final stages. Nothing is known when radio broadcasting will start. Another important radio content developer in the SNNP region is Radio Sidama.

Afar, Somali And Harrari Regions

The AFAR region Bureau of Information involvement in content development is limited to sending regional news to Radio Ethiopia and Radio Fana. They do not have newspapers, magazines, radio or TV

programs. However, they pay Dimitse Woyane (Birr 1.05 million per year) and Radio Fana (Birr 1.3 Million per year) to prepare and broadcast programs in the Afar language. Both radio stations have Afar speaking staff to prepare and broadcast the content of their respective programs. ETV is not accepting video clips from the region due to the poor quality of the camera they use to record events.

The Regional Bureau of Information publishes "Dembal" newspaper every Quarter. The newspaper is printed in 3000 copies per print. Regional News are sent to Radio Ethiopia and Harrar Fana, a transmitting station in Harrar town owned by Radio Ethiopia. TV news cannot be sent to ETV due to the poor quality of images captured by their old camera.

The Harrari Region Information Bureau Publishes "Harar" Newspaper and Magazine. Both publications are tri-language using Harrari, Oromiffa and Amharic languages. "Harar" Newspaper is printed every two weeks in 500 copies. The magazine is printed every quarter in 500 copies. The Bureau sends radio and TV news about the region to Radio Ethiopia and ETV. On the other hand, it has secured a community radio equipment worth Birr 6 million and is in the process of getting a license from the Ethiopian Broadcasting Agency. The envisaged community radio station will transmit programs in three languages using FM 91.1 frequency. Another surprising finding was that the region had purchased TV transmission and studio equipment some five year back at a cost of Birr 2 million. The equipment had not been used and remains to this date in their store.

Benshangul - Gumuz and Gambela Regions

In Benshangul region, the official language is Amharic. Most of the population living in the three larger towns (Assosa, Kamashi and Gilgel Beles) are amharas, Oromos and other non-natives. Berta is the largest native tribe of Benshangul with 26.7% of the population. However, Amharas and oromos account for 35.3% of the total population of the region. It seems that this situation is one of the factors inhibiting the drive to develop local content. Benshangul region has no newspaper. In fact there is nothing that can be said local content that is developed by the region. The regional Bureau of Information has 24 employees. Its only role is the sending regional news to Radio Ethiopia. Even this role is minimized because the Ethiopian New Agency has experts covering the region.

The Gambela Region Information Bureau has not been able so far to publish a newspaper. However, the head of the Bureau has disclosed that they are preparing themselves to start the publication of a newspaper to be called "Maded". The Region benefits from Radio programs broadcasted in two local languages (Agnwak & Noer) by Radio Ethiopia. There are six Agnwak and seven noer speakers working for Radio Ethiopia's station in Gore town.

2.6 The Tele Center Experience in Ethiopia

To bridge the gap between rural and urban areas in terms of accessing Information Communication Technology (ICT) facilities, there have been a number of worldwide initiatives to establish central access points to the communities. Such facilities are known by different names in different places: "Virtual Village Halls", "Multi-purpose Community Information Centers", "Telekottage" etc. The community information access points are now most commonly known as Multi-purpose Community Telecenters (MCTs).

MCTs aim to provide computers and telecommunication facilities for the local community in remote, rural regions and low-income urban settlements, in a way that makes them accessible to all. The term ‘Telecenter’ describes a broad range of services including commercial call centers, satellite offices and facilities having fax, telephone, computing, Internet and Email access facilities. *A Telecenter can be defined as a fusion of telecommunications, information, multimedia and computing functions to help address a variety of community problems and needs.*

The Telecenter project initiative, therefore, compliments the AISI's call for voluntary organizations (NGOs) to play a catalytic and co-coordinating role with government and private sectors to ensure universal access. To this end, the British Embassy in Ethiopia had provided £38,000 for the establishment of four pilot Telecentres in selected towns, i.e., Wolisso, Debre Birhan, Gondar and Axum. These Telecenters are usually equipped with 3-5 Computers with printers, scanners, Internet connection, Photocopier and Fascimile machines.

The first of its kind in Ethiopia, the Wolisso Multi Purpose Community Telecenter was opened as a pilot center on 26th February 2000. Thereafter, the Debre Birhan Multi Purpose Community Telecenter was opened in January 2002. This was followed by the Axum Multi Purpose Community which started operations in October 2002. The Gondar Multi Purpose Community Telecenter has received equipments but it was not operational during the time of the survey due to organizational, technical and financial reasons. Recently, UNDP and UNESCO have helped the establishment of telecenters in Bahir Dar, Lalibela and Modjo towns.

III- Major Conclusions of the Survey

The study on Local content development has revealed important data on the status, trend, strength, limitation and opportunities of Ethiopia. ICTs influence in the generation, development and dissemination of local content is only in its incipient stage. In this regard, a great deal of effort will be needed to bring the positive influence of ICTs. In brief, the major conclusion and recommendation that can be drawn from this study are the following.

- The status quo in content development shows no alarming danger of foreign content invasion. This is because most of the population has no access to new ICTs. The effort of the national media has also achieved a great deal of coverage in terms of radio transmission (90+%) which is the de facto major communication medium in Ethiopia. The fact remains that Ethiopians are not yet facing the influence of the globalized media and the Internet. The institutions involved in radio programming having a nation wide coverage are Radio Ethiopia, Radio Fana and the Educational Media Agency (EMA). Their coverage of the population is acceptable. The effort of EMA is commendable.
- Community Radios play an important role in providing local content. Their cost is in the range of Birr 6-10 million. The experience of other countries shows that NGOs are catalysts in the spread of community radios. However, in Ethiopia this is a neglected area by both international and local NGOS. In fact, currently there are no community radios in the country. The Government should work towards engaging NGOS in community Radio Development efforts.
- The current Internet access by the population is limited to 10,000 users. This is a very low penetration rate by any standard. ETC is delaying the upgrading of its servers so that they

accommodate about 50,000 connections. ETC should be pushed to complete its plans on time. Besides, other new services such as domain name registration, digital data networks, leased lines are being provided by ETC. However, the number of beneficiaries is very low. To remedy this problem, ETC should deploy the necessary salesmen and make TV and Radio advertisements.

- The current access of the population to electricity is only 13%. EEPCo is trying hard to increase the access rate to 17% by 2005. However, this can only be achieved if EEPCo is well disciplined in implementing the power sector development program as per the plan. A regular monitoring and Evolution of EEPCo's achievement by the concerned party is a must if the country is to achieve its power supply goals.
- The newly established broadcasting agency has released a draft proclamation whereby it requires local content to be 20% of the radio and TV transmissions. This figure is low. Some countries such as south Africa require 40% of local content the question is Why not make it 50%?
- Media people are short of skills in media management and new technologies in Radio and TV transmission. This is national Issue. The Ministry of Capacity Building should try to organize short and medium term on job training with expatriate experts. On the other hand, the capacity (material & technical) of the recently established Mass Media Education Institute should be strengthened to achieve better and quality results in local content development.
- Radio Ethiopia and ETV are transmitting programs in several local languages. Their content, though the language changes, is almost the same. Regions are not getting enough content about local issues. The Federal Government should help the regional states to establish their own radio stations and upgrade to the desired level the skill of their staff. The cost for each region to erect transmitters and build the studios is in the range of Birr 10-12 million. Besides, the regional Bureaus of Information should be measured against their effort in developing local content. In some regions such as Benshangul there is nothing that can be said Local Content.
- Sales of regional government newspaper are channeled to the Ministry of Finance. Newspapers are published by using a predefined budget. It is common knowledge that established newspapers are profitable. We recommend that the regional Bureaus of Information should get aside the resulting profit and use it to strengthen the publishing of regional content. This means increasing number of copies, shortening publication frequency or starting other publications.
- TV news content form some regions such as Afar and Somali regions cannot be transmitted because of the poor quality of their recording camera. The Ministry of Capacity Building can convince their respective regional councils to approve budget for the purchase of appropriate cameras
- The experience with community Telecenters is not encouraging. Almost all have failed to meet their intended purpose. The Ministry of Capacity Building and the British Council should work together to revive these important information sources for the community at the grass root level. Last but not least, the Ministry of Capacity Building should formulate a strategy to benefit from in InfoDev and the World Bank Gateway foundation. A feasibility study to implement the Country Gateway for Ethiopia shall be conducted before proceeding with these institutions.

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are demoralized and mar
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