Digital Ethiopia

Vision 2030

Locally Rooted, Digitally Powered

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Foreword

Executive Summary

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Introduction

Brief Overview

Digital Ethiopia 2030 (DE2030) is Ethiopia's national strategy to harness the power of digital technologies for inclusive prosperity, sustainable development, and global competitiveness.

Anchored in the **Ten-Year Development Plan (2020-2030**) and the **Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda 2.0 (HGER 2.0**), DE2030 serves as a critical engine for accelerating economic transformation and modernization.

It is built around four strategic objectives:

1. **Empowering people and institutions** through skills, data and technology
2. **Accelerating inclusive digital economic growth**
3. **Achieving universal digital access**
4. **Positioning Ethiopia as a leading destination for digital investment**

Collectively, these strategic objectives support **national goals** such as **job creation, equitable service delivery, increased foreign exchange earnings, and inclusive national prosperity**. They guide the design, prioritization, and implementation of all DE2030 initiatives to ensure full alignment with Ethiopia's broader development agenda.

The strategy emphasizes expanding **foundational digital infrastructure**, deploying secure and scalable **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)**, fostering responsible **data** use, and cultivating a **digitally skilled workforce**. Special attention is given to **bridging the rural–urban digital divide** and promoting access and innovation in underserved areas.

Grounded in the principles of **Digital First**, **Inclusivity**, and **Sovereignty**, and drawing on **Industry 5.0** technologies, DE2030 reflects Ethiopia's values and aims to deliver meaningful, human-centered progress for all.

Introduction

Global Digital Context

The world is undergoing rapid digital transformation, reshaping how societies operate, governments deliver services and economies compete. The Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy is grounded in an understanding of these global shifts that range from the rise of frontier technologies to changing paradigms in data governance, sustainability, and citizen expectations. These shifts create both opportunities and imperatives for action.

Global Shift	Description
AI Everywhere	Generative AI and autonomous agents (e.g., ChatGPT, Gemini) are transforming content creation, service delivery, and decision-making across sectors. Countries are investing in AI governance and responsible deployment.
Cybersecurity & Trust	With cyber threats on the rise, trust in digital systems is a global priority. Governments are scaling up data protection, digital identity security, and cyber resilience.
Digital Sovereignty	Nations are asserting control over their digital infrastructure, data, and platforms through localization laws and sovereign cloud strategies.
Digital Inclusion	The global digital divide persists; especially in access, affordability, and digital skills.
Climate-Tech & Sustainability	Tech is being used for climate resilience, smart agriculture, and green infrastructure worldwide.
Ubiquitous Connectivity	5G, satellite internet, and edge computing are enabling real-time services across remote regions.

Africa Digital Context

As the global digital landscape rapidly evolves, Africa is increasingly aligning itself with this transformation, balancing immense potential with persistent structural challenges. Infrastructure gaps, fragmented regulatory environments, and uneven access continue to hinder digital progress across the continent. However, momentum is building through strategies like the African Union (AU) Digital Transformation Strategy, AU Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy, African Digital Compact, Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) Digital Trade Protocol. These efforts signal a unified drive toward a connected, competitive, and digitally sovereign Africa. Digital Ethiopia 2030 is strongly positioned within this continental context and seeks to contribute meaningfully to Africa's shared digital future.

The table below highlights key developments shaping the African digital landscape, also offering opportunities that inform Ethiopia's strategic direction.

Context	Description
Increased Connectivity	Africa remains predominantly mobile-first, with investments in subsea cables (e.g., 2Africa, Equiano) expanding bandwidth and access.
Digital Public Infrastructure & eGovernment	Countries like Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Rwanda are rolling out digital ID systems, payment platforms, and online services to boost service delivery and inclusion.
Policy & Regulation	39+ countries now have data protection laws; focus is growing on cross-border digital trade and emerging tech regulation (AI, Fintech).
Innovation Ecosystem	African tech hubs are booming driven by fintech, youth entrepreneurship, and rising investment in digital startups.
Coding Skills	As of late 2024, two African countries have officially adopted coding as a mandatory subject in public schools, and a couple of countries,, including Ethiopia, have launched coding initiatives.
Cybersecurity & Trust	Continental initiatives (like the AU Cybersecurity Expert Group) are pushing for shared standards and regional cooperation on cybeersecurity.

Emerging Trends Shaping the Future of Digital Transformation

As Ethiopia advances its digital agenda, it must remain responsive to the rapidly evolving global and regional trends that are redefining the role of technology in development. Innovations and advancements in AI, digital manufacturing, climate resilience, and digital trust are creating new opportunities and challenges for countries seeking inclusive and sustainable growth. These trends have influenced how Ethiopia prioritizes investments, designs policies, and positions itself in the global digital economy.

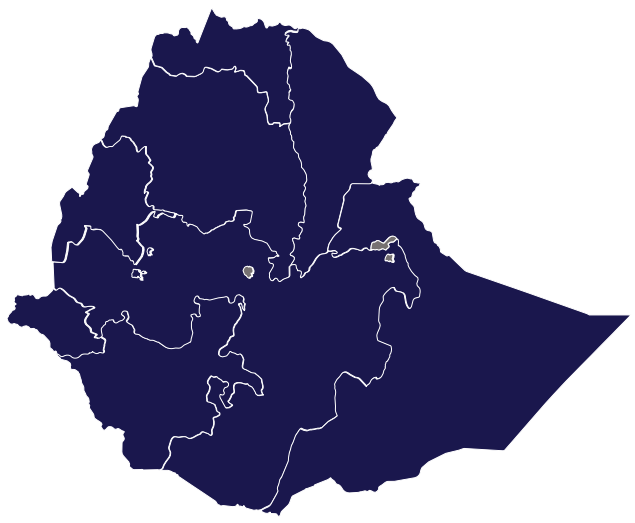
The table below outlines the most significant emerging trends shaping the future of digital transformation.

Trend	What's Emerging
Autonomous Agents	Large Language Models (LLMs) are evolving into AI agents capable of executing tasks and decision-making across various domains.
Intelligent Robotics	AI-powered robots are transforming manufacturing, logistics, and agriculture.
Advanced Manufacturing	3D printing enables localized, on-demand production—from housing to medical devices.
Immersive Environments	Digital twins, Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), and Extended Reality (XR) are creating new experiences in planning, learning, and service delivery.
Green Tech	Climate-aware tech (IoT, AI, circular electronics) is enabling sustainable infrastructure.
DPI for Global Development	DPI is now seen as foundational infrastructure for inclusion and digital public service reform.

The evolving global and continental digital landscapes present Ethiopia with a timely opportunity to redefine its development trajectory through technology. As emerging trends in AI, cloud, data governance, green technology, and digital inclusion reshape the future, Ethiopia will localize these shifts to meet its unique needs and aspirations. The momentum across Africa including growing alignment on digital integration, innovation, and digital sovereignty further reinforces the urgency for Ethiopia to build infrastructure and systems that are inclusive, interoperable, and future-ready.

Against this backdrop, the next section will reflect on the progress made through the Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy and present key lessons to inform Digital Ethiopia 2030.

Ethiopia Profile



- Population - 122.13 millíon (2021-WB)
- Urban: 22% Rural: 78% (2021)
- Major GDP Contributors: Service(40.2 %), Agriculture(31.8 %), Industry(29.1%)- 2023/24
- Digital Economy Contribution: ≈ 3.9%

Economic & ICT Indicators

- GDP per capita - $1,937 (2023/24)
- GDP Growth Rate - 8.1% (2023/24)
- Overall Inflation – 13.6 % (March 2025)
- Unemployment Rate – 8 % (2021 NLFS)
- Adult Literacy – 52% (2023):
- Youth Literacy – 70% (2023)
- Access to Electricity – (63 %) (Rural -57%) (2022)
- Internet penetration – 41.1% (April 2025)- 50.2 mln users
- Mobile Broadband Coverage – 98% (2024)
- Mobile Penetration – 71 % : 86.6 mln users (March 2025)
- Smartphone Adoption – 46% (2023)
- DID Enrollment – 16mln residents
- UN E-Gov Development Index – 169/193 (2024)
- Global Cybersecurity Index – Tier 3: Establishing (2024)
- Global Innovation Index – 130/133 (2024)
- Network Readiness Index - 126/134 (2023)
- Global Cloud Ecosystem Index – 76/76 (2022)

Macro-Economic Context and Case for Digital Transformation

Ethiopia stands at a pivotal economic crossroads. With an average **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of over 8%** for more than two decades, the country has shown remarkable resilience and long-term potential. Bold reforms under **Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda (HGER) 1.0 and recently 2.0** have opened up key sectors such as telecom, logistics and finance boosting exports and attracting strong Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) flows.

However, deep-rooted challenges remain. **Inflation and debt pressures persist**, exports make up just **5.6% of GDP**, compared to the average **25% in Sub Saharan Africa** and the **Digital Economy contributes 3.9%**, slightly below regional average. Low digital skills, weak connectivity, and infrastructure gaps continue to hold back productivity and innovation.

To break through these constraints and unlock inclusive, sustainable growth, **Ethiopia must embed digital transformation at the heart of its economic strategy** accelerating sector-wide integration, boosting competitiveness, and ensuring no region is left behind.

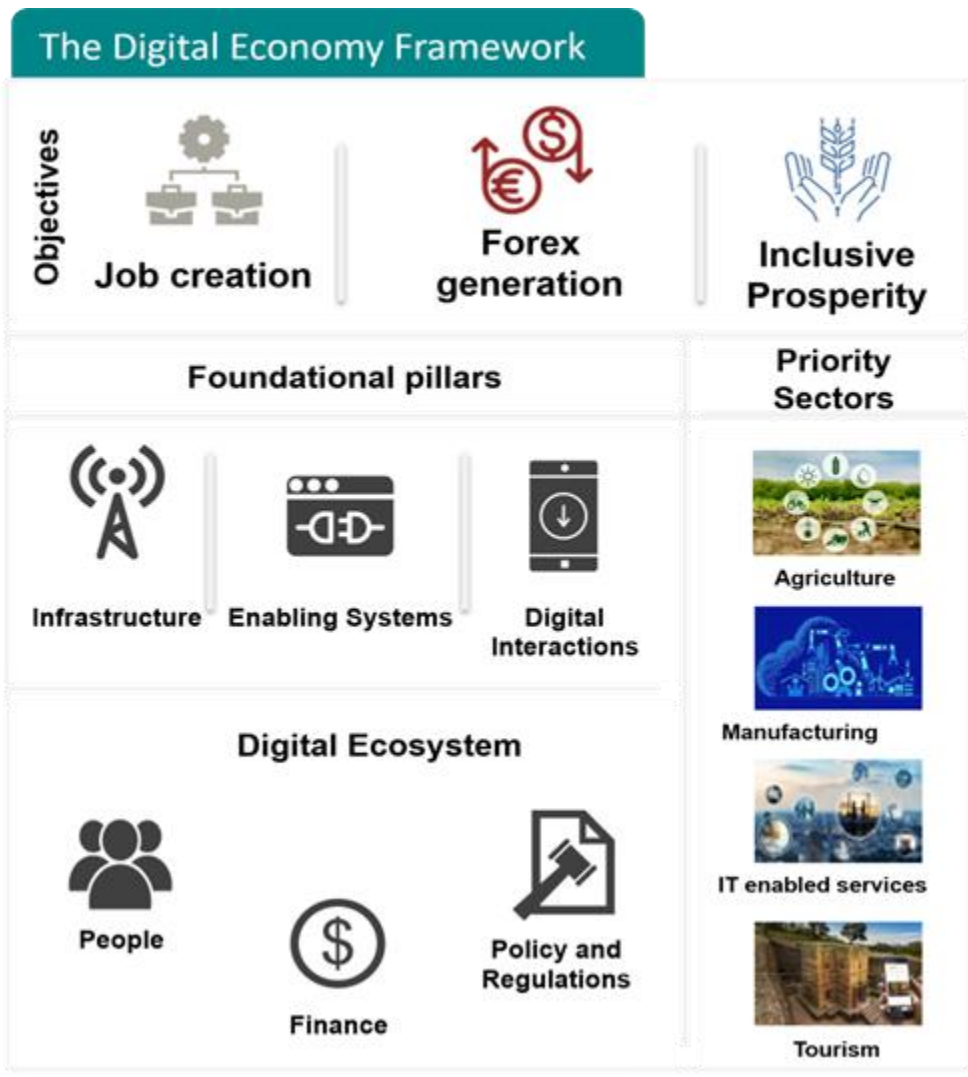
Unlocking Digital Potential for Economic Growth

Digital transformation is a game-changer for tackling Ethiopia's structural constraints and driving inclusive and sustainable growth:

- **Public Finance & Inflation**: Digitalization boosts tax collection, curbs inefficiencies, and supports smarter, real-time policy decisions.
- **Exports**: Digital trade slash costs and open global markets for services like Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), software, and creative industries.
- **ICT Sector Growth**: Investment in broadband, cloud, open Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), and startups will expand digital value chains and transform key sectors.
- **Productivity & Skills**: AI and digital tools improve efficiency, while scalable e-learning fast-tracks workforce upskilling.
- **Diversified FDI**: A robust digital ecosystem and business-friendly digital services will draw investors in fintech, health tech, edtech, cloud, and BPO.

Ethiopia's Digital Context: Digital Ethiopia 2025 Achievements & Prevailing Challenges

In 2020, the Government of Ethiopia launched the **Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy** as a visionary roadmap to drive the country's transition toward an inclusive digital economy.



Anchored in national development priorities, the strategy aimed to catalyse job creation, boost foreign exchange earnings, and foster inclusive prosperity through the transformative power of digital technologies. It focuses on infrastructure and identifies critical priority sectors - including agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, and IT-enabled services - while outlining the foundational pillars needed to unlock digital opportunities. By doing so, it positions Ethiopia to leapfrog traditional development paths and thrive in the digital era.

Five years on, tangible progress is evident across the key focus areas outlined in the strategy. The following section describes these achievements under the **strategy pillars and priority sectors** depicted above.

Infrastructure

Since 2020, Ethiopia has strengthened the infrastructure essential for a digital economy. Electricity access now reached 63% of the population, with power generation exceeding 6,000 MW, reflecting ongoing investments in the energy sector. The EEU mobile application boosts transparency and service, allowing users to monitor usage and get support.

Electricity Access – 63 %(2022)

Ethiopia's telecom sector has seen major reforms since 2020. Market liberalization opened the door to competition through and wide coverage through the licensing of Safaricom. An independent regulator, the Ethiopian Communications Authority (ECA), now oversees the sector, while the Universal Service Fund has been established to support efforts to expand telecommunications services to underserved areas. These interventions have significantly lowered mobile and broadband costs, enhancing affordability and access for citizens across the country.

Internet penetration – 41.1% (April 2025)

Local digital infrastructure is gaining strength through ICT Park initiatives. Manufacturing and assembly operations now support domestic device production, cutting import reliance and boosting tech self-reliance. Additionally, cutting edge Tier III data centres such Wingu and Raxio are operation in the park.

Smartphone Adoption – 46% (2023)

Digital Interactions

Digital platforms are transforming public service delivery. Over 800 services have been digitised, boosting e-Government efficiency and expanding access through various government portals such as the **National eService Portal**. Transformational, the **Mesob One Stop Service Centre** pilot brings 12 federal agencies together to offer 41 services under one roof- enhancing transparency, building trust, and making it easier for citizens to engage with government.

UN E-Gov Development Index – 169/193 (2024)

Public administration is going digital. Most taxpayers now use e-filing systems, and the Electronic Single Window Program is streamlining trade-related processes.

UN E-Participation Index – 166/193 (2024)

Ethiopia is laying the groundwork for a digital marketplace. National legal instruments have been adopted encouraging digital trade; Ethiopian Airlines established a Logistics Hub and there is an ongoing rollout of a National Addressing System to boost last-mile delivery and logistics efficiency.

Global Innovation Index – 130/133 (2024)

Local digital trade platforms are emerging, the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector is growing, highlighting strong private sector engagement and the growing role of digital solutions in service delivery, innovation, and the economy.

Enabling Systems

Core systems for a secure, inclusive digital economy are taking shape. Over 16 million people are enrolled in the national digital ID program, which is increasingly used across 55 public and private services to simplify verification and access.

16M registered | 18M authentications

Digital payments have surpassed cash transactions, reflecting strong momentum toward a cash-lite economy and driven by proactive policies aimed at expanding financial inclusion and an interoperable payment system powered by ET Switch.

Global Cybersecurity Index – Tier 3: Establishing (2024)

Cybersecurity is strengthening with investments in Computer Emergency Response Team/Security Operations Centre (CERT/SOC) operations and the launch of a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), boosting trust and resilience. The ecosystem also includes Ethio Telecom Tier III data centres and three private Tier III data centres, alongside new local cloud infrastructure to meet growing digital service demand.

Global Cybersecurity Index – Tier 3: Establishing (2024)

Digital Ecosystem

Ethiopia's digital ecosystem is becoming more dynamic. Reforms like the updated Investment Proclamation, banking liberalization, the launch of a capital market, the approval of the Startup Proclamation by the Council of Ministers are opening space for innovation and finance. New funding programs support early-stage ventures, while the **5 Million Coders Initiative** is building a digitally skilled workforce.

Agriculture

The Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy identified agriculture as a key sector for digital transformation. It outlined two core recommendations: (1) build a digital agriculture platform, and (2) support ag-tech entrepreneurship. These were in response to persistent challenges such as fragmented systems, poor data access, weak interoperability, and the need for skilled talent and enabling policies. Since then, Ethiopia has made meaningful progress. A number of digital platforms have been introduced by both the government and the private sector. Notable examples include Lersha, a mobile app connecting farmers with inputs and mechanisation services, and the Digital Agricultural Advisory Services (DAAS) project, which aims to digitally support 3.5 million farmers through extension tools, a shared data platform (FarmStack), and a multi-stakeholder ecosystem. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and ATI have launched key systems such as the Farm Registry, National Agri-Data Hub, and a sector-wide e-learning platform. The development of the Digital Agriculture Extension and Advisory Services (DAEAS) Roadmap 2030 has further provided a structured vision for digital advisory services and platform development. Support for ag-tech startups has also grown through programs like the MINT–JICA Startup Ecosystem Project, which has nurtured promising ventures such as Filenber, Anabi Agritech, and Omishtu-Joy, each offering innovative digital tools for smallholder farmers.

However, challenges remain. Stakeholders have pointed to ongoing issues such as infrastructure gaps, limited data integration, and a need for faster policy processes. Recommendations now include investing in rural digital hubs, streamlining regulatory approvals, and promoting import substitution for key inputs.

Manufacturing

The Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy positioned the manufacturing sector as a key pillar in the country's digital transformation journey. It outlined two strategic priorities: (1) improving internet connectivity to enable the adoption of digital communication technologies, and (2) enhancing digitally enabled logistics systems to support export growth. These recommendations aimed to address challenges such as low digital integration, poor coordination across logistics systems, and limited access to digital tools among manufacturers. Since then, Ethiopia has made steady progress. The Ministry of Industry launched several digital platforms, including the Manufacturing Industry Information System to centralise industrial data, and the Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks (IAIP) portal to support investor engagement. A knowledge management system was also introduced to improve internal collaboration and document sharing. These initiatives are intended to modernise data management and improve service delivery across the sector. On the logistics front, the government rolled out the National Logistics Strategy (2020–2030) and a complementary 30-year master plan. These frameworks have guided the implementation of key systems such as the National Transport Management Information System (NTMIS) and ERNIS, both designed to improve the efficiency of freight and road infrastructure. Additional plans for new dry ports in Hawassa and Jimma aim to ease transport constraints and improve regional trade connectivity.

However, the sector still faces persistent barriers. The impact of improved connectivity on manufacturing remains unclear due to limited monitoring data. Stakeholders also note ongoing challenges such as resistance to digital tools, low awareness among firm leadership, and weak cross-institutional coordination. Stakeholder recommendations included fostering better collaboration between institutions, building digital leadership capacity, and accelerating investment in infrastructure and logistics systems to sustain progress.

IT Enabled Services

The Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy identified IT-enabled services (ITES), including application development, programming, and infrastructure services, as a key area for digital-led growth. It recommended two main interventions: (1) invest in infrastructure for high-potential talent centres, and (2) reframe and operationalise the ICT Park to attract leading BPOs, particularly Impact Sourcing Service Providers (ISSPs). Ethiopia has seen growing recognition as a potential hub for business process outsourcing (BPO) in sub-Saharan Africa, supported by its competitive wages, English-speaking workforce, and high university graduate output. The number of BPO companies has increased, and the sector has benefited from cross-cutting reforms such as improved connectivity and the revised Investment Regulation 517/2022, which offers incentives for eligible BPO firms. Progress on the strategy's first recommendation, strengthening infrastructure for talent hubs, has been mixed. While universities have benefited from digital infrastructure initiatives like eSHE, data on similar investments in other talent clusters, such as industrial zones or ICT hubs, was not available during the review. The second recommendation, focused on repurposing the ICT Park to attract ISSPs, has seen limited movement. Although the Park was returned to the oversight of the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MINT) and is being positioned to support ITES providers, targeted efforts to attract ISSPs have yet to be launched. There is a clear opportunity to integrate this objective into the Park's emerging strategic direction. In parallel, the Ethiopian Outsourcing Association was formally established in 2023 to advocate for BPO firms and professionals. While most firms were in place before 2020, stakeholders note that the sector has benefited from a more enabling regulatory and connectivity environment in recent years.

Tourism

Ethiopia's tourism sector holds vast potential as a driver of economic growth, cultural promotion, and job creation. Recognising this, the Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy prioritised tourism as a sector in need of digital transformation. Through an assessment grounded in the digital economy framework, the strategy identified critical gaps, especially in infrastructure and enabling systems that hinder the modernisation of the sector. It proposed three key actions: establishing a tourism digitalisation taskforce, leveraging digital marketing to increase tourist inflow, and supporting tourism SMEs to adopt digital tools and payment technologies. While the COVID-19 pandemic and domestic instability significantly disrupted the sector, signs of recovery have emerged. In 2021/22, tourism contributed 7% to Ethiopia's GDP, and by mid-2023, over 770,000 tourists had visited the country following the Pretoria peace agreement. This resurgence has been accompanied by initiatives to improve digital engagement and promotional outreach.

Several notable digital tools have been introduced. The Ministry of Tourism followed with the 'Visit Ethiopia' app in 2022, offering multi-language support and information services, and unveiled the Tourist Smart Card to enable digital payments. Events like Tourism and Technology Week and the Oromia Tourism Hackathon have also promoted innovation and public-private collaboration in the sector. Looking ahead, tourism's digital transformation will depend on stronger coordination and investment. Finalising and implementing the digital marketing strategy, forming the recommended taskforce, and supporting SME digitization could accelerate progress. Overcoming persistent challenges such as limited connectivity, low digital literacy among service providers, and weak infrastructure will be essential to fully unlocking Ethiopia's tourism potential in line with the goals of Digital Ethiopia 2025.

Lessons Learned from Digital Ethiopia 2025

The implementation of Digital Ethiopia 2025 delivered critical momentum for Ethiopia's digital transformation journey. It established institutional anchors, advanced foundational infrastructure, and elevated digital transformation as a national priority. Alongside these achievements, several structural and delivery challenges emerged.

The table below summarizes the key lessons highlighting what worked well and what must be strengthened to successfully deliver Digital Ethiopia 2030.

Lesson Area	Key Insight
Digital Ethiopia as a National Brand	The strategy became a recognizable and unifying national brand. This identity must be preserved and strengthened under Digital Ethiopia 2030.
Digital Transformation is a Journey	Digital change is a long-term process—not a one-off project. Sustained leadership and investment are essential in Digital Ethiopia 2030.
Momentum on Digital ID	The rollout of Fayda demonstrated strong coordination and global recognition. It offers a replicable model for other DPI components and building Ethiopia DPI Stack.
Acceleration of Digital Payments	Significant progress in mobile and digital payments enabled innovation and supported the shift to cashless services. Strong emphasis on digital payments required in Digital Ethiopia 2030.
Iterative Development Delivered Results	Building both supply and demand side systems in parallel rather than waiting for full infrastructure allowed Ethiopia to move quickly and adaptively. Digital Ethiopia 2030 prioritises foundations and enablers.
Strategic Vision vs. Execution	Strong vision without coordinated implementation led to fragmented efforts. Digital Ethiopia 2030 leverages a central delivery function and accountability.
Digital Skills & Capacity Building	Weak capacity among civil servants and citizens limited adoption of digital platforms. Digital skills is central to achieving Digital Ethiopia 2030, not peripheral.
Inclusion by Design	Digital access was uneven, favouring urban areas. Digital Ethiopia 2030 intentionally includes rural, peri-urban, and marginalized communities.
Data Governance	Lack of clear data policies led to fragmentation and low trust. Digital Ethiopia 2030 considers data as a national asset, governed by robust frameworks.
Localization	Services lacked cultural and language relevance. Local languages and contexts and showing Ethiopia's cultural heritage are key to driving engagement and national scale.
Private Sector Engagement	Startups faced barriers in procurement and finance. De-risking and incentivizing private sector participation is essential for innovation in delivering Digital Ethiopia 2030.
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	Unclear KPIs and adaptive feedback mechanisms hindered progress tracking. A robust up to date dashboard will be integral to Digital Ethiopia 2030.
Institutional Readiness	Some institutions lacked digital leadership and clarity. Digital Ethiopia 2030 will ensure operational readiness and mandate clarity.

Framework & Methodology

The development of the **Digital Ethiopia 2030** strategy was led by a nationally driven process grounded in Ethiopia's development priorities, sectoral strategies, and reform agenda. The methodology emphasized national ownership while drawing selectively on global best practices to ensure the strategy is both relevant and future-proof.

The approach was informed by internationally **recognized frameworks**—such as the **ITU Frameworks**, the **World Bank's Digital Economy** initiatives, and the **OECD Frameworks**—which served as useful references in shaping strategic direction, policy coherence, and implementation planning. These examples helped enrich the strategy with insights into phased planning, sectoral diagnostics, and multi-dimensional policy considerations.

Building on this foundation, the strategy defined **strategic pillars** and **strategic focus areas**, rooted in Ethiopia's unique context and aligned with national development goals, including job creation, inclusive prosperity, institutional modernization, and global competitiveness.

The process was further strengthened through **multi-stakeholder consultations**, **SWOT analysis**, and reflection on lessons learned from **Digital Ethiopia 2025**. Regional, continental, and global strategies—such as the **African Union Digital Transformation Strategy** and the **AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol**—also informed the strategy to ensure coherence with Ethiopia's international commitments.

This approach has resulted in a **nationally owned, inclusive, and action-oriented strategy** that reflects Ethiopia's values and aspirations while positioning the country to thrive in an increasingly digital world.

National Foundations and Strategic Alignment

The strategy builds on the foundation established by Digital Ethiopia 2025 and incorporates findings from its 2024 review. It is anchored in Ethiopia's broader national development priorities, including the Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030) and the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda (HGER 2.0)

It also integrates priorities from key national digital and sectoral strategies, such as the National Artificial Intelligence Policy (2024) and the Digital Agriculture Roadmap (2025)

Alignment with Continental and Global Frameworks

The strategy aligns with Ethiopia's contributions to the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** Ethiopia's regional and international commitments, including:

- African Union Digital Transformation Strategy (2020–2030)
- African Union Continental Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (2024)
- African Digital Compact (2024)
- African Union Data Policy Framework and Guidelines on Data Governance (2022)
- African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection (Malabo Convention, 2014)

Pillar Focused Research and Strategic Deep-Dives

Detailed technical analysis and sectoral deep dives informed the strategy across five core domains:

- Foundational: power, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity
- Enablers: Digital public infrastructure, Data, Digital Skills & Capacity Building, Policy & Regulation, Industry 5.0 technologies
- Public sector modernisation: cloud-first systems, user-centric design, interoperability
- Sectoral transformation

Methodology & Framework

Stakeholder Consultations and Institutional Engagement

The strategy was developed through an iterative engagement process involving the Digital Transformation Council, Federal ministries and institutions, Regional governments and bureaus, Private sector actors, Academia, and Development partners.

These consultations helped validate focus areas, assess institutional capacity, and align strategic initiatives.

Strategy Synthesis and Validation

Inputs from research, consultations, and alignment exercises were synthesised into a layered strategy architecture linking Ethiopia's digital vision with foundational systems, core enablers, services, and sectoral transformation. The strategy underwent multiple rounds of review with key implementing institutions and was validated through coordination by the Prime Minister's Office and the Digital Transformation Council to ensure political commitment, institutional alignment, and readiness for implementation.

Global Alignment

Ethiopia’s digital transformation is unfolding within a dynamic global landscape shaped by rapid technological change, shifting geopolitics, and evolving development models. International institutions and agendas—from BRICS, the AU and the UN—present both challenges and opportunities. This section analyzes key global and continental trends to align Ethiopia’s Digital 2030 Strategy with emerging frameworks, infrastructure models, and cooperation platforms.

Continental Alignment: African Union

Africa’s digital transformation is guided by the **African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063** and the **AU Digital Transformation Strategy (2020–2030)**, which outline a path toward inclusive growth, economic integration, and regional and digital sovereignty.

The **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA**), through its Digital Trade Protocol, reinforces this by creating a unified space for digital commerce, innovation, and data flows. For Ethiopia, aligning with these frameworks presents a strategic opportunity to integrate into regional markets, harmonize standards, and build an inclusive, interoperable digital economy.

The AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol represents one of the most comprehensive continental digital policy instruments ever agreed upon. Embedding it into Digital Ethiopia 2030—alongside interoperable digital ID, payments, and data systems—will boost connectivity and innovation.
Ethiopia must also align its cybersecurity laws with the Malabo Convention and its digital trade policies with AfCFTA’s legal instruments to fully leverage continental digital opportunities.

Multilateral Partnerships and Digital Sovereignty: BRICS

Ethiopia’s entry into BRICS opens new pathways for digital sovereignty, local innovation, and inclusive digital governance. BRICS promotes national ownership of digital infrastructure and the development of indigenous technologies. For Ethiopia, this enables the advancement of homegrown digital solutions in key sectors such as agriculture, health, and e-governance. Engagement with BRICS innovation hubs, AI collaborations, and cybersecurity initiatives will help diversify partnerships and strengthen digital resilience.

International Financial and Trade Institutions and the Global Digital Landscape

International financial and trade institutions play a key role in shaping Ethiopia’s digital transformation through funding, expertise, and policy frameworks. The World Bank supports GovTech, digital ID (Fayda), and public sector reforms. The AfDB backs infrastructure and regional integration through initiatives like the One Africa Network. The EU promotes data protection and e-governance, while the ITU provides guidance on telecom standards and spectrum. The WTO shapes global digital trade rules. Strategic engagement with these actors enables Ethiopia to align with global standards and modernize its digital policies.

Global Digital Governance and UN-Led Frameworks

The United Nations and its bodies, such as ITU, UNCTAD, and WSIS, shape global digital norms. The Global Digital Compact (2024) calls for ethical AI, digital inclusion, and rights-based governance. Ethiopia aligns by advancing digital rights, gender inclusion, and participating in forums like the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

UN frameworks also offer guidance on connectivity, digital literacy, and e-commerce growth that can support Ethiopia’s digital development goals.

Rationale for Digital Ethiopia 2030

Ethiopia stands at a pivotal moment. Building on the foundations laid by Digital Ethiopia 2025, the country faces a range of opportunities and challenges that demand a more ambitious and future-ready digital transformation strategy. Rapid global technological shifts, continental integration efforts, and the urgency to unlock opportunities for a youthful population all reinforce the need for bold action. Digital Ethiopia 2030 is designed not only to sustain past momentum but to position Ethiopia as a digital leader in Africa through inclusive innovation, institutional readiness, and smart investment in people, infrastructure, platforms and policy driven by three (3) key factors:

BUILDING ON STRONG FOUNDATIONS

- **Ten Year Development Plan (2020 – 2030):** Identifies technology as the driver of productivity, job creation and innovation.
- **Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda 2.0**: recognizes digital transformation to modernize the economy, expand access to services and stimulate private sector growth.
- **Digital Ethiopia 2025:** laid the groundwork with a focus on infrastructure, enhancing digital interactions, building enabling systems and digital ecosystem, prioritizing key sectors.
- **Sectoral strategies:** aligned to the Digital Ethiopia 2030 umbrella strategy guiding the focus and implementation.

DT 2030 continues & deepens impact

RESPONDING TO CHANGING DIGITAL & GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

- **Emerging Tech:** AI, robotics, immersive tech, and 3D printing are reshaping global value chains, labour markets, and service delivery.
- **AI Race:** The global AI race is accelerating; nations are investing in governance, innovation ecosystems, and infrastructure to harness next-generation technologies.
- **Continental Direction**: The African Union's Digital Transformation Strategy (2020–2030), Continental AI Strategy, African Digital Compact and the AfCFTA Protocol on Digital Trade place digital public infrastructure, AI, inclusion, and sovereignty at the center of continental development.

DT 2030 positions the country to lead

URGENT, AMBITIOUS ACTION

- **Demographic dividend:** Over 70% of Ethiopians are under 30. Unlocking their potential requires digital access, digital skills and jobs.
- **Service transformation:** Digital platforms offer scalable ways to improve public service delivery.
- **Economic competitiveness:** Productivity, automation, and innovation drive faster growth.
- **Resilience and sustainability:** Data, climate-smart tech, and digital tools support risk adaptation.
- **Financial Inclusion & Entrepreneurship:** Digital tools expand access to finance and enable youth-led innovation.
- **Global Integration:** Digital access opens pathways to global trade and digital services.

Cost of inaction is high

"Digital Ethiopia 2030 provides the vision, direction, and coordination needed to build a digitally empowered nation driven by its people, rooted in its values, and ready for the future"

Prime Minister, H.E. Abiy Ahmed (PhD)

Vision, Mission and Principles

The vision, mission, and principles outlined below serve as the strategic anchor for Digital Ethiopia 2030. They reflect a long-term commitment to using technology as a force for national transformation: one that is **inclusive**, **resilient**, and **rooted in Ethiopia's identity** and **values**. The vision defines where the country is headed; the mission outlines how technology will be used to serve people and institutions; and the principles ensure that every step of implementation is grounded in equity, adaptability, and global relevance. Together, they form the foundation for coordinated action for implementing the strategy.



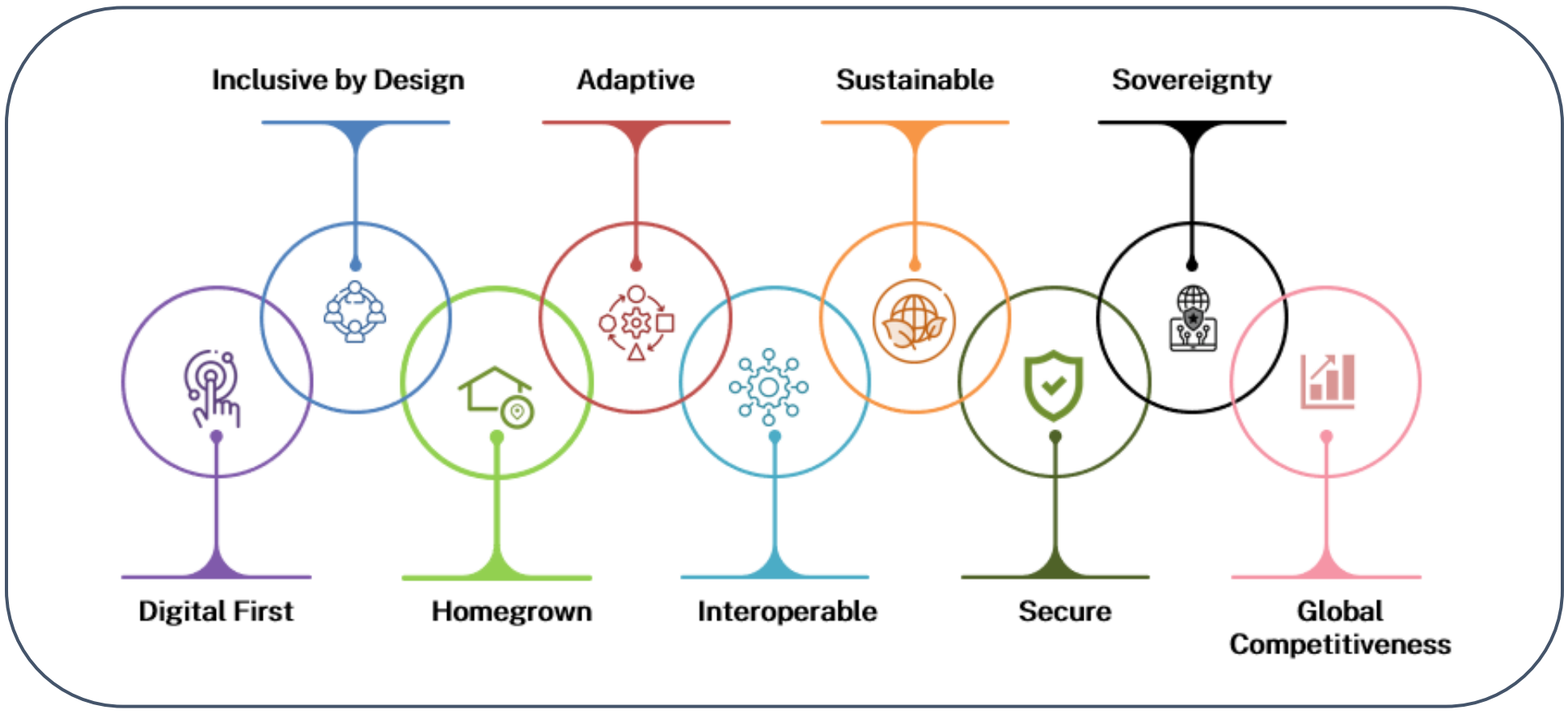
Vision

A **digitally empowered Ethiopia** that harnesses **innovation** to drive **inclusive, secure, and sustainable growth**, shaping a future defined by our own priorities.

Mission

To **accelerate** Ethiopia's digital transformation by expanding **inclusive** access, **strengthening** digital infrastructure, **fostering** local innovation, and building **skills**, the **institutions**, and **partnerships** needed for a **secure**, **sovereign**, and **thriving** digital economy.

Principles



Digital First	**Digital-first by design:** Assessing every policy, project, and investment for its online potential to drive service delivery and economic growth.
Inclusive by Design	**Inclusive from the start:** Designing for equity with rural access, gender parity, accessibility, and local-language support built in from day one.
Homegrown	**Nurture local talent:** Building local solutions, talent, and innovation ecosystems that reflect Ethiopia's needs and identity, while strengthening digital sovereignty and competitiveness.
Adaptive	**Agile by default:** Adapting policies and technologies in real time to keep pace with change and drive continuous improvement.
Interoperable	**Connected by design:** Embracing open standards and shared data to ensure systems work together and avoid silos.
Sustainable	**Green and grounded:** Advancing digital growth while ensuring long-term viability of digital systems through resilient infrastructure, sustainable financing, and eco-responsible technologies.
Secure	**Trust by default:** Building resilient systems, protecting data, and ensuring safety as the foundation for widespread digital adoption and public confidence.
Sovereignty	**Nationally anchored:** Safeguarding control over Ethiopia's data, infrastructure, and digital systems to protect autonomy and national interests.
Global Competitiveness	**Globally aligned:** Adhering to international norms to attract investment, export digital services, and engage in global digital governance.

These principles will also guide how institutions design, implement, and govern digital services; shaping future efforts like the national enterprise architecture, standards, and coordination frameworks to ensure all systems are inclusive, adaptive, and aligned with Ethiopia's values.

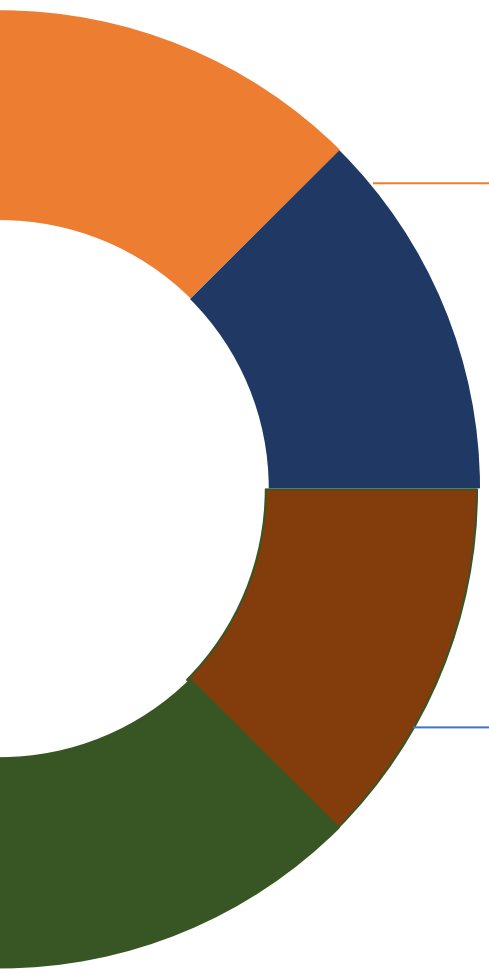
Strategic Objectives

Digital Ethiopia 2030 is guided by four interdependent strategic objectives that reflect the country's priorities, build on the achievements of Digital Ethiopia 2025, and respond to current challenges and future opportunities. Together, they define Ethiopia's pathway toward a digitally empowered society, an inclusive digital economy, and regional and global relevance in the digital era. Each objective is both a goal and a guide for the design, prioritization, and execution of all interventions in the strategy.

Objective 1: Empower People & Institutions through Skills, Data & Technology

People-powered transformation: Ethiopia's digital journey centers on individuals and institutions. Progress depends on skilled citizens and capable public systems. Focus areas include:

- Expanding digital literacy—from basics to advanced tech skills
- Equipping institutions to deliver responsive, people-centered services
- Using data to inform decisions, build trust, and boost performance
- Ensuring technology improves lives, not just systems



Objective 2: Accelerate Inclusive Digital Economic Growth

Digital innovation for growth: Unlocking Ethiopia's economic potential through technology and entrepreneurship. The goal is a thriving, inclusive digital economy. Focus areas include:

- Creating quality digital jobs across sectors
- Helping startups and SMEs scale with digital tools
- Supporting entrepreneurs with finance, training, and market access
- Ensuring equitable access to digital opportunities for all

Objective 3: Achieve Universal Digital Access

Access for all: Digital inclusion starts with access. Everyone, regardless of location or income, should be able to connect, learn, work, and participate fully. Focus areas include:

- Expanding affordable, reliable, and secure infrastructure
- Reaching rural and peri-urban communities with digital services
- Embedding DPI tools like Fayda, digital payments, and data exchange as public utilities
- Using community centres and mobile platforms for wider service outreach

Objective 4: Position Ethiopia as a leading destination for Digital FDI

Global digital gateway: Ethiopia aims to become a competitive hub for digital investment and innovation. The focus is on attracting FDI, boosting digital exports, and building global recognition. Key areas include:

- Positioning Ethiopia for global tech and digital industries
- Scaling export-ready services: BPO/ KPO, software, and creative sectors
- Strengthening the regulatory environment to draw and retain FDI
- Showcasing Ethiopia's digital talent, culture, and innovation to the world

Digital Ethiopia 2030 Architecture

To guide Ethiopia's digital transformation in a structured, scalable, and future-ready manner, the **Digital Ethiopia 2030**strategy is organized around two core components: **strategic pillars** and **strategic focus areas**.

The **strategic pillars** define the foundational systems, infrastructure, and institutional capabilities required to drive and sustain digital transformation across all sectors.

These pillars include:

- Reliable and inclusive access to electricity,
- Digital infrastructure,
- Cybersecurity
- Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI),
- Data as a national asset,
- Digital skills and capacity development,
- Policy and regulatory frameworks,
- Modernized and digital-ready government services.

Together, these pillars constitute Ethiopia's **national digital backbone**, enabling secure, inclusive, and interoperable systems that foster innovation, support private sector growth, and enhance public service delivery.

The **strategic focus areas** identify priority sectors and domains where digital technologies will be applied to generate measurable economic and social outcomes. These areas are closely aligned with national development goals and represent high potential for digital transformation, inclusion, and scale. They encompass both Ethiopia economic priority sectors and emerging domains such as creative industries, and digital trade.

The architecture is further strengthened by the integration of **cross-cutting Industry 5.0 technologies**, including artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, quantum computing, and robotics. These technologies are embedded throughout the strategy as enabling capabilities that enhance innovation, automation, and resilience across all pillars and focus areas.

This structured architecture ensures that digital investments are **coherent, inclusive, and aligned with Ethiopia's long-term vision** of building an innovative, sovereign, and people-centered digital economy.

A visual representation of the architecture illustrates how the vision, principles, objectives, strategic pillars, and focus areas are interconnected to guide implementation and deliver results.

Digital Ethiopia 2030 Architecture

DIGITAL ETHIOPIA VISION 2030

An Inclusive digital Ethiopia, anchored in identity & empowered by innovation

Guiding Principles

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Secure

Strategic Objectives

- Empower people & institutions
- Achieve universal digital access
- Accelerate inclusive digital economic growth
- Position Ethiopia as a leading digital investment destination

Strategic Focus Areas

Sectorial Application

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- ICT
- Mining
- Health
- Education
- Biotechnology
- Climate
- Supply Chain & Logistics
- Financial Services
- Digital Trade
- Creatives & Cultural Industries
- Law & Justice
- Urban Development

Cross-Cutting Enabler

Industry 5.0 - AI, ML, Blockchain, IoT, Quantum, XR, Robotics etc

Strategic Pillars

Foundations

- Electricity
- Digital Infrastructure
- Cybersecurity

Enablers

- Digital Public Infrastructure
- Data as an Asset
- Digital Skills & Capacity Building
- Policy & Regulation
- Modernised Govt Services

Execution Enablers

- Governance
- Institutional Strengthening
- Change Management
- Funding
- Collaboration & Partnerships
- Risks & Mitigations
- Monitoring & Evaluation

The Foundations








Access to Electricity

Current Context

While 63% of Ethiopia's population has access to electricity, **reliability, affordability**, and **rural coverage** remain major constraints. Frequent outages limited last-mile connectivity, and a heavy reliance on hydropower make the energy sector vulnerable to climate shocks. This limits not only economic productivity but also the reach of digital services, especially in rural and underserved areas.

Strategic Importance

Reliable, inclusive, and digitally enabled access to electricity is foundational to Ethiopia's digital transformation. Without affordable and uninterrupted energy, digital infrastructure cannot scale, innovation ecosystems cannot thrive, and rural populations remain excluded from digital services and economic opportunities. To unlock the potential of Industry 5.0 across all sectors, Ethiopia must prioritize energy access as a cross-cutting enabler.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Expand Electrification

The government will expand rural energy access via **solar mini-grids** and **pay-as-you-go models**, prioritizing **schools, clinics, and economic zones**. **Bulk procurement** and **subsidies** will reduce costs and speed up deployment.

MOWE | EEP | EEU

Implement Smart Grids & Energy Storage

To modernize the grid, Ethiopia will deploy **smart meters**, **IoT sensors**, and **AI-driven energy tools** for real-time load balancing, predictive outage response, and stronger disaster resilience—especially in urban and industrial areas.

MOWE | EEP | EEU | EAII

Improve Utility Infrastructure Management

A **national geo-referenced utility map** covering **electricity, telecom, and water networks** will be developed to enhance planning, enable cross-sector coordination, and minimize service disruptions.

MOWE | EEP | EEU | ECA | Telcos | ISPs

Optimize Energy Management

Digital platforms, powered by **AI and machine learning**, will forecast demand, manage peak loads, enable predictive maintenance, and optimize grid planning and efficiency nationwide.

MOWE | EEP | EEU | EAII

Advance Renewable Energy

The government will boost investments in **hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal energy** to diversify the power mix, reduce reliance on imported fuels, and enhance climate resilience. **Mini-grid expansion** will serve off-grid communities and close rural energy gaps.

MOWE | EEP | EEU

Lead Green Energy

Ethiopia will solidify its role as a **regional clean energy leader** by exporting surplus green electricity and actively engaging in cross-border energy trade. The government will accelerate **renewable energy innovation** and leverage strategic **energy diplomacy** to attract investment and strengthen regional partnerships.

MOWE | EEP | EEU

Investments in access to electricity will be instrumental in powering Ethiopia's digital infrastructure, enabling consistent service delivery in sectors like health, education, and agriculture. They will expand opportunities for rural inclusion, strengthen national grid resilience, and support climate goals through green energy deployment. Together, these efforts will lay the energy foundation for a digitally connected and economically competitive Ethiopia. Additionally, they will also help Ethiopia achieve its climate goals and energy access targets under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Pay-As-You-Go Solar Electrification in India

India's DREAM (Decentralised Renewable Energy Applications for Million) program, launched as part of its broader rural electrification strategy, successfully expanded energy access to underserved communities through pay-as-you-go (PAYG) solar solutions. The program combined mini-grid installations with mobile-enabled payments, allowing households to access clean energy without large upfront costs.

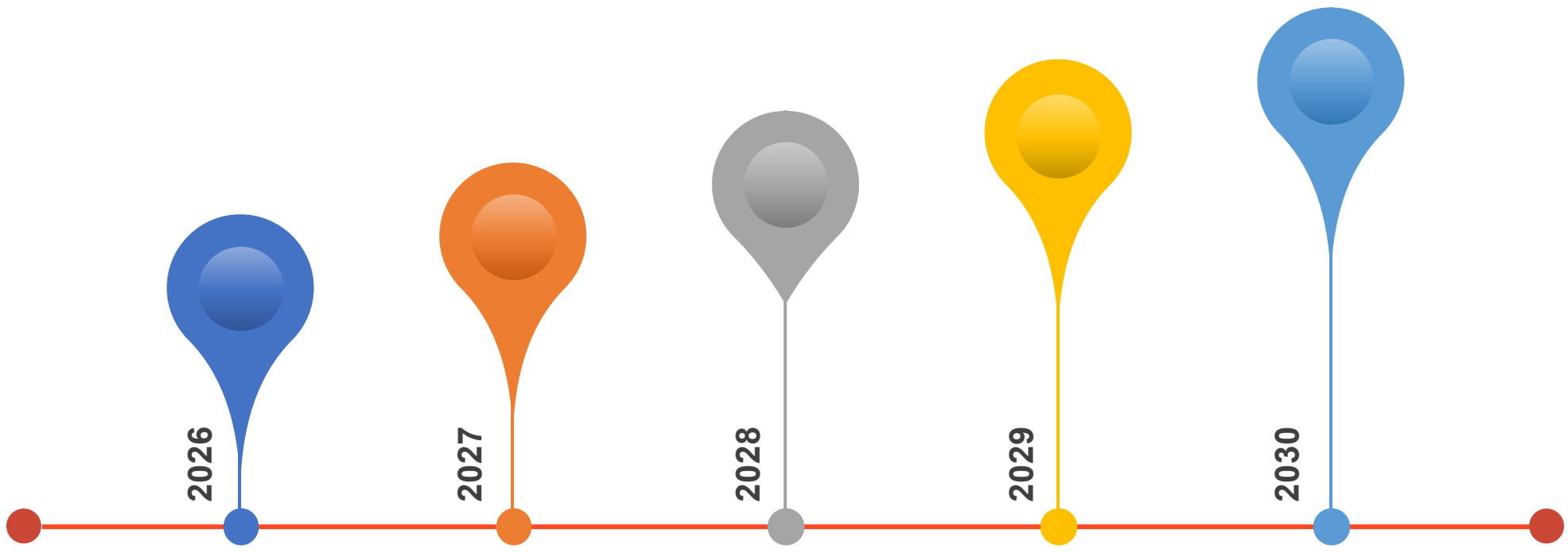
Impact

- Reached over 2.5 million households across several states
- Enabled productive use of electricity for education, health, and small businesses
- Reduced reliance on diesel and kerosene, supporting India's sustainability goals
- Created local green jobs through installation, servicing, and distribution

Relevance to Ethiopia

- This approach holds strong applicability for Ethiopia, where electrification remains uneven, particularly in rural and remote areas.
- By leveraging PAYG solar models integrated with platforms like Telebirr and Mpesa, Ethiopia can accelerate access to reliable, affordable electricity, thus, supporting digital inclusion.

Access to Electricity Target Timeline



- Mini grids launched in rural areas
- 60% population with access to electricity
- Utility infrastructure map established

- Smart meters & IoT based deployed in all major cities & towns
- Mobile energy mgt platform launched

- 2 major renewable energy projects launched
- 70% population with access to electricity

- Smart grid project expanded to additional areas

- 80% population with access to electricity
- % Renewable Share in Energy Mix

Access to reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy is the foundation of Ethiopia's digital transformation. It powers connectivity, enables innovation, and ensures that no community is left behind as we build a digitally inclusive and future-ready nation.

Digital Infrastructure

Current Context

As of 2024, internet penetration in Ethiopia remains at approximately 41%, with rural and remote areas facing the greatest barriers to access. The government has initiated telecom liberalisation and begun rolling out 5G in major cities, yet fixed broadband remains limited, especially for institutions and productive sectors. Data infrastructure, such as data centres, government cloud, and edge computing, is developing with cutting-edge Tier III certified private sector data centres operational and local cloud, such as TeleCloud. However, this area is still nascent, with legacy infrastructure and minimal AI compute capacity. To realise Ethiopia's digital ambitions, comprehensive investment in future-ready, secure, and inclusive digital infrastructure is critical.

Strategic Importance

A modern, robust digital infrastructure is foundational to scaling digital public services, enabling private sector innovation, and achieving Ethiopia's goal of becoming a regional digital hub. It also supports the deployment of Industry 5.0 technologies across key sectors and ensures the reliability, speed, and security required to deliver next-generation digital services.

"Digital infrastructure is a strategic enabler, spanning connectivity, data and AI infrastructure, government cloud, and edge computing. We aim to build resilient, scalable, future-ready digital infrastructure that enable services to reach every citizen, business, and institution across Ethiopia."

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Achieve Universal Internet Access

Ethiopia will invest in **satellite, fixed broadband (FTTx), and mobile networks** to deliver affordable, high-speed internet to rural and remote areas. **Fibre rollout** will target key sectors, government, education, health, and industry, while **ECA reviews licensing** to fast-track **infrastructure expansion**. A **broadband strategy** will be developed to guide the deployment of universal access to broadband internet for the next 5 years.

ECA | USAF | Telcos | ISPs

Establish Internet Access Centres in Rural Areas

Community digital access centers will be established in rural and underserved areas, co-managed by regional authorities and trusted local partners such as schools, cooperatives, and youth groups to provide **affordable internet**, **digital training**, and **technical support**.

ECA | USAF | Regional Administrations | Private Sector

Expand Next-Generation Connectivity

In addition to **4G, telecom operators** will expand **5G deployment** in major cities through a use case-driven rollout strategy targeting high-impact sectors like healthcare, logistics, and manufacturing. At the same time, Ethiopia will begin **early 6G research** to prepare for next-generation, ultra-fast, low-latency services.

ECA | Telcos | SSGI

Modernize Government Backbone Network (WoredaNet)

WoredaNet will be reengineered into a secure, interoperable infrastructure enhanced with **AI and IoT** to connect public institutions and enable the provision of high-quality digital services.

MInT | Telcos | INSA

Develop Edge Computing Infrastructure

Ethiopia will invest in **distributed edge computing networks** to boost **data interoperability and reduce latency, supporting real-time AI applications** especially in urban centers and smart cities.

MINT | INSA | Telcos

Establish a Sovereign Government Cloud

Using **cutting-edge hyperscale cloud infrastructure**, the government will establish a **secure sovereign cloud** to host public systems and enable startups and innovators to build scalable digital services within a regulated framework. This will be supported by a **robust cloud policy.**

MINT | EAII | INSA | ECA

Build AI Infrastructure

The government will leverage national data centers and sovereign cloud platforms to develop **cutting-edge AI infrastructure**, including **GPU clusters and scalable compute environments, enabling advanced model training, deployment, and innovation.** This will empower public institutions, startups, and researchers to create **localized AI solutions, embed AI across services**, and firmly establish Ethiopia as a **regional AI powerhouse**.

EAII | MDAs

Attract World-Class Data Centres

Ethiopia will attract **global data center investments** by capitalizing on **low electricity costs, an expanding clean energy mix,** and **targeted government incentives** while championing **green data center standards** to appeal to hyperscale providers.

ECA | EIC | MINT | MOWE

Diversify and secure international internet access

Connect to multiple undersea cables through multiple land routes (via Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan), reducing dependency and ensuring competitive pricing.

ECA | MInT | Telcos | INSA

Expand cross-border terrestrial fiber connectivity

Enable regional data flow, support cross-border e-services, and position Ethiopia as a key transit country for East African internet traffic.

ECA | MInT | Telcos | INSA

Develop Ethiopia as a regional digital interconnection hub

Invest in domestic Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), attracting CDN providers, and building regional data center capacity.

ECA | MInT | Telcos | INSA

Strategic investments in digital infrastructure will play a pivotal role in Ethiopia's digital transformation. They will expand equitable access to fast and reliable internet across the country, enabling scalable and secure digital service delivery. A modern infrastructure will also provide the computational foundation required for AI innovation and next-generation connectivity. Collectively, these efforts will position Ethiopia as a competitive digital economy and a future-ready regional leader in the digital era.

UAE's Strategic Investment in AI Infrastructure

The United Arab Emirates has rapidly advanced its position in artificial intelligence (AI) by investing heavily in AI infrastructure. A notable initiative is the development of the Stargate UAE project a next-generation AI compute cluster located within the newly established UAE–US AI Campus in Abu Dhabi. This facility, a collaboration between G42, OpenAI, Oracle, NVIDIA, SoftBank, and Cisco, aims to provide nation-scale compute and low-latency inferencing capabilities.

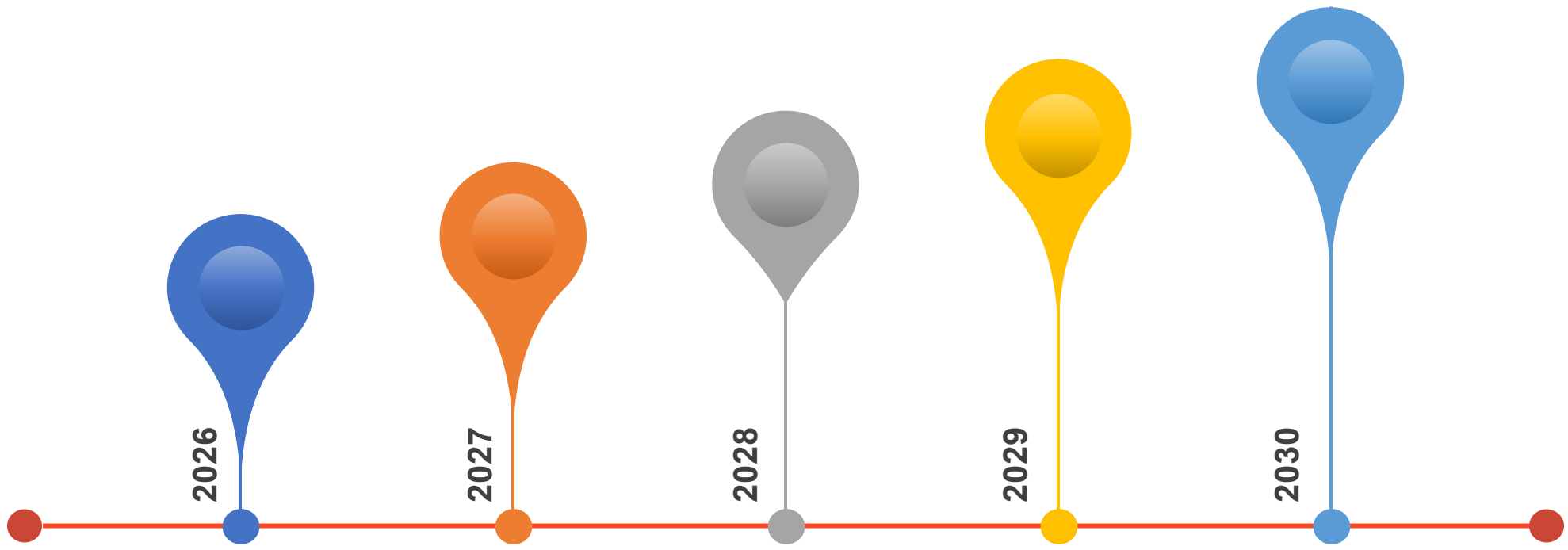
Impact

- Support large-scale AI model training and deployment across various sectors
- Attracted major global technology partners
- Powered by clean energy sources for sustainability

Relevance to Ethiopia

- Shows the value of building national AI compute infrastructure
- Highlights the role of public-private partnerships
- Offers a model for scaling AI capabilities sustainably and strategically

Digital Infrastructure Target Timeline



- WoredaNet upgraded
- Establishment of Sovereign Cloud for govt commences
- 50% internet penetration
- Build cutting-edge AI infrastructure used by GoE and open to the private sector and students

- Cloud operational and govt workloads migrated
- 60% internet penetration
- Universal 4G coverage
- 5G use case-based rollout targeting key manufacturing hubs, tourist areas, education etc

- 2 data centres attracted to Ethiopia
- xx% internet penetration
- Expanded 5G rollout driven by use cases
- Establish edge computing infrastructure

- 70% internet penetration

- 80% internet penetration

Cybersecurity & Digital Trust

Current Context

As Ethiopia's digital footprint expands, so do its cybersecurity risks. In 2023/24, the country recorded over 8,800 cyber-attack attempts, a rise from nearly 7,000 the previous year, targeting various key sectors. While Ethiopia has established a national Computer Emergency Response Team (Ethio-CERT) and improved its cyber coordination, it remains in Tier 3 of the Global Cybersecurity Index with a score of 76.34, reflecting moderate readiness. In 2024, the government endorsed the National Cybersecurity Policy and advanced international collaboration efforts, demonstrating a commitment to improving cyber-resilience. Strengthening cyber resilience and digital trust is now critical to supporting the secure rollout of national digital platforms and services.

Strategic Importance

Cybersecurity and digital trust are foundational to digital transformation. They underpin user confidence, protect critical systems, and enable secure transactions across both the public and private sectors. Embedding strong cyber governance, threat detection, digital signatures, and data protection practices will ensure Ethiopia's digital services are resilient, credible, and inclusive. Strengthening national cybersecurity capabilities safeguards Ethiopia's digital sovereignty, ensuring the protection of critical infrastructure, citizen data, and national interests.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Establish Resilient National Critical Infrastructure

Ethiopia will conduct a comprehensive **resilience assessment of critical infrastructure** such as finance, health, telecom, energy, and government data centers and integrate these systems into **Ethio-CERT** for coordinated cyber detection and response

INSA| MINT | NBE | MOH | MOWE

Modernize Public Key Infrastructure and Digital Signatures

The national **PKI system** will be upgraded with **future-ready cryptographic standards** to ensure secure authentication, e-signatures, and legal verification for online transactions across all sectors.

INSA | ECA

Strengthen National Cyber Resilience and Sectoral Readiness

A nationwide **cybersecurity maturity assessment** will be conducted to identify readiness gaps and inform prioritized investments. **Ethio-CERT** will be expanded into a **fully operational National Security Operations Center (SOC)** with 24/7 real-time threat monitoring, incorporating AI and machine learning for advanced detection. Sector-specific SOCs will be established in critical domains such as finance, health, and telecom, all interconnected with the national SOC for coordinated response. A **National Cyber Maturity Index** will be introduced to benchmark and publicly track institutional cybersecurity readiness and progress.

To ensure resilience, **annual national cyber drills** will be conducted across public and regulated sectors, simulating real-world attacks and strengthening preparedness through practical testing.

INSA

Strengthen Fraud Detection and Transaction Security Systems

Ethiopia will establish an **integrated fraud detection framework** across d**igital finance, digital trade, and government platforms**. A **centralized monitoring system** under the National SOC will use **AI for real-time detection** of suspicious activity. Regulated entities will adopt fraud controls, participate in a national threat intelligence network led by Ethio-CERT and train **dedicated anti-fraud response teams** to ensure rapid action and user trust.

INSA | NBE | MOTRI | MINT | EAII| Banks | FinTechs

Improve Disaster Recovery and Infrastructure Resilience

Disaster recovery sites will be established across diverse regions, with secure government data backup, replication, and contingency telecom connectivity to minimize downtime and ensure **business continuity.**

INSA | MINT | Telcos

Create Cybersecurity Businesses and Talent

The government will invest in a national cybersecurity excellence center to train a new generation of skilled professionals and support cutting-edge research, simulation, and innovation. This will address the critical shortage of cybersecurity manpower while serving as a hub for national certification, ethical hacking programs, and secure systems design. The center will also support the growth of local cybersecurity firms and position Ethiopia as a regional source of cybersecurity services and talent.

INSA | Cybersecurity Associations

Cybersecurity and digital trust initiatives will safeguard Ethiopia's critical digital systems, foster public confidence in digital platforms, and ensure the secure rollout of foundational services such as digital ID, digital payments, and cloud computing. They will also position Ethiopia to develop cyber talent and institutions that can respond to complex threats, while enabling trusted regional and global digital service delivery.

Implementing Quantum-Resistant PKI in the Public Sector

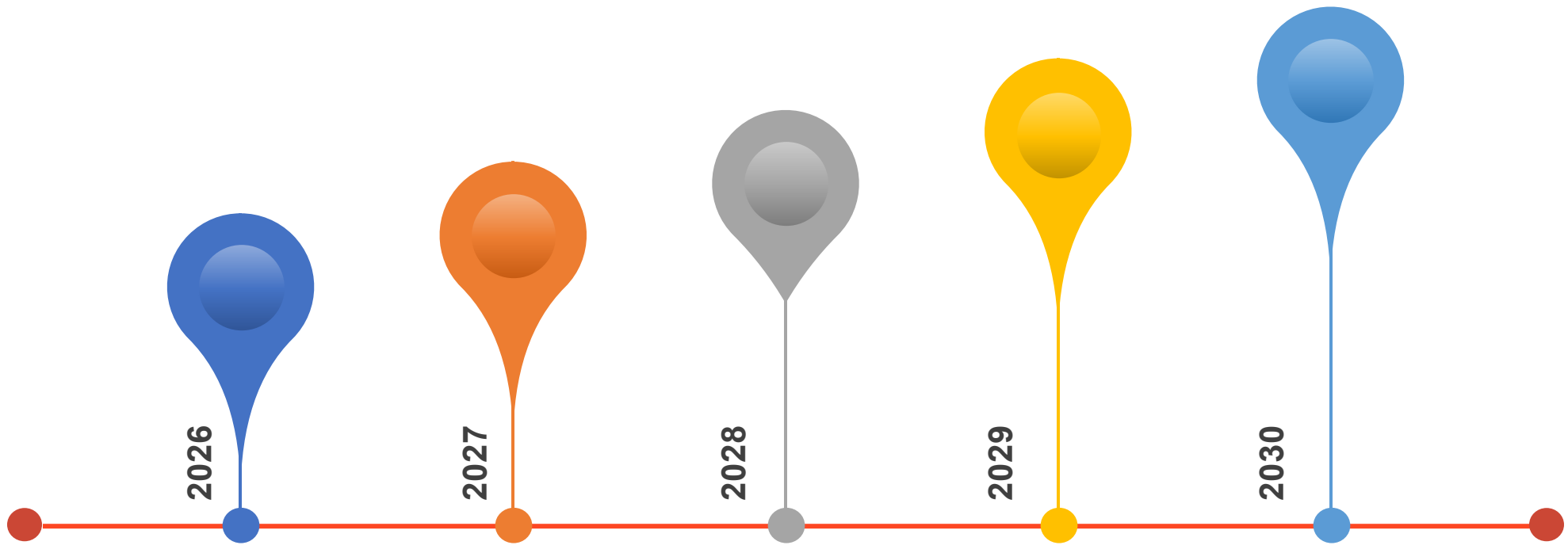
In March 2024, an EU country became the first to implement QANplatform's quantum-resistant technology within its public sector infrastructure. This deployment aims to safeguard government-owned cybersecurity systems against potential quantum computing attacks by integrating quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms into existing PKI frameworks.

Impact

- Enhanced protection of sensitive government data against future quantum threats.
- Demonstrated feasibility of integrating quantum-resistant solutions into existing infrastructure.
- Set a precedent for other nations to adopt similar proactive cybersecurity measures.

Relevance to Ethiopia

- As Ethiopia advances its digital infrastructure, adopting quantum-resistant cryptographic solutions can future-proof national cybersecurity.
- Implementing such technologies can protect critical government data and communications from emerging threats.
- Early adoption positions Ethiopia as a leader in cybersecurity resilience within the region.



- Cybersecurity maturity assessment completed
- Upgrade to Ethio-CERT & sectoral CIRTs
- 5 Year Cybersecurity Talent Program for 5000 professionals launched

- Annual Cyber hygiene campaigns
- Establish DR for all critical systems
- Assess telecom infrastructure resilience locally and regionally
- Annual Cybersecurity Talent Program

- Launch PKI modernization project
- Annual Cyber hygiene campaigns
- Annual Cybersecurity Talent Program

- Annual Cyber hygiene campaign
- Upgrade telecom infrastructure and redundant routes and solutions
- Annual Cybersecurity Talent Program

- Annual Cyber hygiene campaign
- Modernized PKI completed
- Annual Cybersecurity Talent Program

Fortified cybersecurity is the backbone of our digital transformation. It protects the integrity of our systems, builds trust in digital services, and ensures that Ethiopia's digital future is secure and resilient.

The Enablers





Data

Current Context

As Ethiopia digitizes public services and platforms, its data landscape remains fragmented and loosely governed. There is no unified national data policy, and institutions operate with varying standards, creating duplication, inconsistencies, and underutilization of valuable datasets. Much of the country's critical data across sectors like health, agriculture, and finance remains siloed, raising questions around sovereignty and security. Without strong data governance and localized control, Ethiopia risks falling behind in AI readiness, evidence-based policymaking, and responsible innovation.

Strategic Importance

Data is a strategic resource for economic development, public service delivery, and innovation. Effective governance of data covering infrastructure, policies, standards, and institutions will enable Ethiopia to securely manage and utilize its data assets. Additionally, strong data sovereignty frameworks ensure that critical data is protected, ethically used, and leveraged for national development while enabling AI innovation and cross-sector insights.

Strategic Initiatives



Prioritize Data Privacy and Protection

The **Personal Data Protection Proclamation** will be **enforced** through clear regulations, directives and strong institutions, ensuring compliance, transparency, and global best-practice alignment.

ECA | MINT

Establish a National Data Governance Framework

A comprehensive **data governance framework** will establish national standards, oversight, and secure protocols for data collection, sharing, and use.

PMO | EAII | MInT| INSA

Champion a Data Stewardship Programme

A **data stewardship program** will be launched in key government institutions to enhance data quality, accessibility, and ethical use in priority sectors. **Designated data stewards** will be trained to oversee standards, supported by capacity building, shared tools, and performance metrics. This program will drive ethical data sharing, boost AI readiness, and embed evidence-based policymaking.

MINT| EAII | INSA | MDAs

Harness Big Data

A **national big data platform** will be established using the **government cloud** to consolidate and process **large-scale datasets for real-time decision-making and predictive analytics** across sectors.

MINT | EAII

Strengthen National Data Infrastructure

Ethiopia will establish a unified, interoperable **National Data Infrastructure** by integrating **sovereign cloud, government data centres, national registries, Ethio-Connect Data Exchange, and big data platforms**. This infrastructure will support **secure, sovereign data storage** and enable **real-time analytics** and **AI applications**.

A **National Data Analytics Infrastructure** will be developed to aggregate and analyse data across services such as **Mesob, Single Window, and Digital Trade,** using common **data models** and **standardisation** techniques. The **Government Enterprise Architecture (GEA)** will define **data ownership, custodianship, interoperability**, and **quality standards,** ensuring reliable and standards-based data exchange across public and private institutions.

MINT | INSA | EAII | MDAs

Harness Open Data and High-Value Datasets

A **national open data** initiative will be implemented to provide secure, structured, and standardized access to high-value, non-sensitive government datasets for innovation and economic development.

MINT | EAII | MDAs

Establish a National Data Authority or Data Governance Commission

A **dedicated authority** will be established to **coordinate national data governance efforts, manage cross-institutional collaboration**, and oversee the secure, ethical use of **data as a national asset.**

PMO

Develop and Expand Data Registries

Establish or strengthen **structured data registries (e.g. land, business, education, health)** to ensure sectoral systems are underpinned by **reliable and interoperable core data**.

EAII | MOL | MOE | MOH

A strong data governance and sovereignty framework will empower Ethiopia to responsibly manage its data assets, promote trust in digital systems, and unlock value for economic and social development. It will enable AI and data-driven innovation, improve public sector efficiency, and ensure critical national data is governed in alignment with Ethiopia's development priorities and values.

> *Our data is a national asset. Our ability to protect, govern, and ethically harness it will define our sovereignty in the digital age and shape how inclusive, intelligent, competitive in the age of AI and resilient our development becomes.*

United Kingdom’s Data Ownership and Governance Model

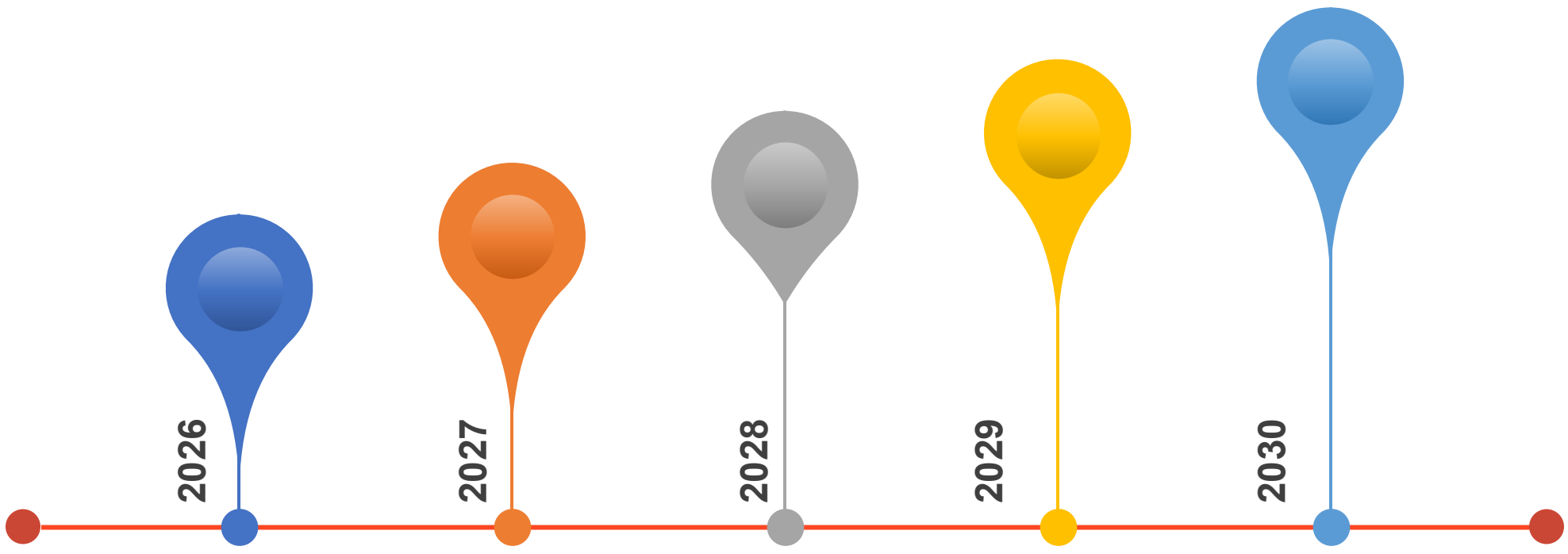
The United Kingdom (UK) has implemented a comprehensive Data Ownership Model across its government departments to enhance data governance. This model clearly defines roles such as Data Owners, Data Stewards, and Data Custodians, establishing accountability for data management throughout its lifecycle. By formalizing these roles, the UK ensured that data is treated as a strategic asset, promoting better data quality, compliance, and informed decision-making across the public sector.

Impact

- Established clear roles and responsibilities for managing public data
- Improved data quality and interoperability across departments
- Strengthened data-driven policymaking and service design

Relevance to Ethiopia

- Shows the value of assigning formal data stewardship roles within institutions
- Demonstrates how treating data as an asset improves service delivery and policy outcomes
- Offers a practical model for Ethiopia’s data governance entity and sectoral coordination



- Fully operationalize the PDP
- Finalize National Data Governance Framework
- Data Stewardship Program launched with top 10 prioritized govt institutions
- Identify and cleanse High Value Data Sets

- Establish Open Data Portal leveraging high value datasets
- Data Authority Established
- Big Data Platform established
- National Data Infrastructure integrated into a unified ecosystem
- Expand Data Stewardship Program to additional institutions

- Big Data platform operational
- Develop/ expand Data Registries
- Expand Data Stewardship Program to additional institutions

- Expand Data Stewardship Program to additional institutions

- Established data ecosystem

Digital Public Infrastructure

Current Context

Ethiopia has made significant progress in developing foundational digital systems. As of mid 2025, over 16 million people are enrolled in Fayda, the national digital ID system, which is now integrated with more than 55 service providers. Digital payments are surging through platforms like Telebirr serving over surpassing cash-based transactions. The National Bank of Ethiopia launched a unified QR code to standardize and simplify digital payments across service providers. Additionally, MPESA's expansion into Ethiopia is accelerating competition and driving financial inclusion. Despite these advancements, challenges remain digital systems still operate in silos with limited interoperability, incomplete data exchange mechanisms, and underdeveloped governance frameworks.

Strategic Importance

Digital Public Infrastructure serves as the backbone of a digitally inclusive, innovation-driven, and AI-ready economy. A unified DPI stack enables efficient, secure, and scalable digital services across sectors, empowering citizens, accelerating financial inclusion, and supporting public and private sector innovation. It also lays the groundwork for data availability and interoperability required to unlock the full potential of AI systems across government and industry. DPI reduces redundancy, improves trust in digital transactions, and enables cost-effective service delivery at scale.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Establish Institutional Governance for DPI

The Digital Transformation Council will create a **dedicated multi-institutional technical and policy coordination team** to **oversee DPI architecture, integration, and implementation**, anchored at PMO with participation from NIDP, INSA, EAII, NBE, MInT, ECA, and relevant ministries.

PMO | NIDP | INSA | NBE | MINT | EAII

Develop Ethiopia DPI Stack

A secure, scalable, and **interoperable DPI Stack (Ethiopia DPI Stack)** will be developed, **integrating Fayda (digital ID), digital payments, national data exchange (s)** and **national addressing system**. The system will follow open standards and enable seamless access to services across public and private sectors.

The Stack will use open standards and APIs, coordinated by the technical and coordination team, and deployed iteratively based on real-world service needs.

NIDP | INSA | MINT | NBE | EAII | ET SWITCH | SSGI | ECA

Enforce Open Standards and API Frameworks

Develop and adopt **national interoperability guidelines** for all government digital systems, including **open APIs, data schemas, and authentication protocols** to ensure compatibility and future integration into Ethiopia DPI Stack.

MINT | INSA | NIDP | EAII

Expand Fayda Integration and eKYC Use

The adoption of **Fayda** will be scaled by prioritizing its use in **eKYC, digital onboarding, and public service authentication**. NIDP will enforce integration mandates across sectors and develop SDKs and APIs to support private sector implementation.

NIDP | INSA | MINT

Deploy Fayda Wallet as a User-Controlled Digital ID and Credential Platform

Fayda Wallet will be deployed as a user-facing application enabling residents to store and use their Fayda **ID** and **verifiable credentials** securely. The wallet will support **biometric eKYC, offline access**, and integration with services such as **banking, education, and social protection**. Custodian wallets will extend access to **underserved groups and** the wallet integration with Ethiopia DPI components will enable secure authentication, credential exchange, and financial transactions across sectors.

NIDP | NBE | Banks etc

Operationalize a National Digital Payments Layer

A **unified payment layer (UPI-style)** will be developed to link banks, mobile money operators, FinTechs, and merchants through interoperable, API-driven systems, creating a seamless and inclusive digital payments ecosystem with user-friendly access for citizens and businesses.

NBE | ET SWITCH | BANKS

Establish Secure Data Exchange(s)

A secure and **interoperable national data exchange platforms (Ethio-Connect Data Exchange)** will be developed to enable secure, consent-based, and real-time data sharing across government systems and with authorized private sector actors. It will improve service delivery and reduce administrative burdens. This will start with high-priority use cases (e.g. digital ID validation, health, education).

INSA | EAII | MInT | NIDP

Scale and Integrate the National Addressing System

The implementation of Ethiopia's **digital addressing system** will be scaled and integrated it into **Ethiopia DPI Stack; linking with Fayda (digital ID), digital payments, and public service platforms**. The system should be interoperable with geospatial systems and enable use across sectors such as logistics, trade, e-commerce, and health.

SSGI | MINT | NIDP | NBE | MoTRI | MoH

Align Ethiopia's DPI with Regional and Continental Integration Agendas

Harmonize digital ID, e-signatures, and payment systems with regional frameworks under AfCFTA and the African Union Digital Transformation Strategy.

MINT | INSA | NIDP | EAII

Ethiopia DPI Stack will prioritize national sovereignty by ensuring data residency within Ethiopian borders, promoting local technological solutions, and maintaining government control over strategic digital assets. A well-integrated DPI will lay the foundation for efficient, inclusive, and secure digital service delivery across Ethiopia. It will enable streamlined access to essential services, promote innovation through interoperable platforms, and improve trust in public systems. By scaling its DPI, Ethiopia will support the digital economy, enhance financial inclusion, and unlock the full potential of digital transformation for all citizens.

Digital Public Infrastructure is not just a set of platforms—Ethiopia DPI Stack is the foundation for equitable service delivery, trusted interactions, and scalable innovation across the economy. Our future depends on getting this right.

India Stack – A Scalable DPI Model for Inclusion and Innovation

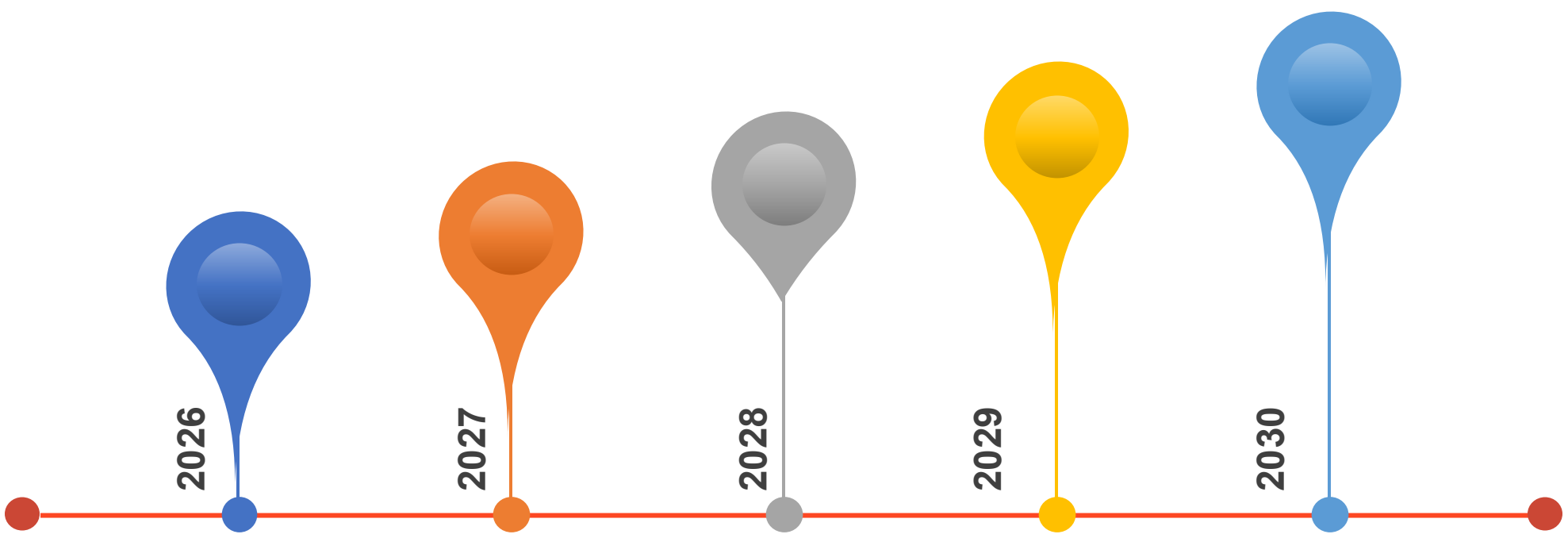
India Stack is one of the world's most advanced DPI models, integrating digital ID (Aadhaar), digital payments (UPI), and a consent-based data-sharing framework (DEPA). Developed by the Indian government in partnership with the private sector, it enabled rapid digitization of public services and catalysed a vibrant digital economy.

Impact

- Enabled over 1.3 billion people to access digital identity and banking services
- Reduced leakage in government transfers, saving an estimated $34 billion
- Supported the emergence of over 100,000 digital startups and service providers
- Became a reference model for scalable, open, and interoperable DPI globally

Relevance to Ethiopia

- Highlights the power of integrating digital ID, payments, and data exchange into a unified Stack
- Shows how open APIs and public-private collaboration can accelerate innovation and inclusion
- Emphasizes the importance of use-case driven deployment (e.g. subsidy delivery, KYC, digital trade onboarding) in scaling adoption
- Demonstrates that even in a large and diverse country, a modular and open DPI approach can enable national digital transformation



Digital Skills & Capacity Building

Current Context

Ethiopia has a young and growing population of over 120 million, with more than 26 million enrolled in formal education. However, digital literacy remains low, especially in rural areas, despite national targets to reach 70% digital literacy by 2025. Initiatives like the 5 Million Coders program launched in 2024 are helping close this gap, with over 900,000 learners enrolled and 300,000 certified by early 2025. Still, Ethiopia ranks 122nd out of 133 countries in the 2024 Network Readiness Index, underscoring the urgent need to scale digital skills and capacity development efforts across sectors.

Strategic Importance

Developing a digitally skilled workforce is foundational to Ethiopia's digital transformation. Digital skills empower citizens, fuel innovation, create employment, and modernize public service delivery. Investing in digital skills at all levels from basic digital literacy to advanced AI and cybersecurity capabilities will strengthen national competitiveness, promote inclusive digital participation, and unlock global digital job opportunities.

"A digitally empowered population is the engine of Ethiopia's transformation. Equipping our children, youth, civil servants, and entrepreneurs with digital skills and emerging skills is not optional - it is the pathway to Ethiopia inclusive growth and national competitiveness."

Prime Minister, H.E. Abiy Ahmed (PhD)

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Nationwide Digital Literacy and Awareness

Ethiopia will launch a **nationwide digital literacy program** targeting schools, vocational centers, and underserved communities via localized content and public-private partnerships.

Cyber-hygiene campaigns will promote safe, responsible tech use for all ages.

A **national AI fundamentals program** will build capacity across citizens, with **tailored training for women, rural youth, SMEs, and informal workers** tracked by beneficiary group indicators.

These will be available through a **National Digital Academy** accessible to all citizens.

MINT | MOLS | MOE | EAII

Integrate Digital Education from an Early Age

Ethiopia will expand digital literacy and embed **STEM and foundational tech subjects** in **elementary and secondary curricula**. Building on programs like the AI Summer Camp, students will gain hands-on experience in **coding, AI, data science, cloud, cybersecurity, robotics, and blockchain** especially in schools and TVET centers supported by **device provision and high-speed internet access**.

MOE | MOLS

Build Civil Service Digital Capacity

The government will boost **civil service skills** through a **digital skills learning pathway** with targeted training in **AI, cybersecurity, e-services, and data-driven governance** to deliver a more efficient, responsive public sector aligned with Ethiopia's e-government vision. These will be available through a **Government Digital Academy**.

FCSC | EAII | INSA | MINT

Develop Future-Ready Workforce Skills

A demand-driven workforce strategy will provide **future-ready skills in AI, data science, cloud, cybersecurity, and digital business –** scaling initiatives such as the 5 Million Coders initiative. The government will partner with global tech firms, universities, and TVETs to scale competency-based training in AI, data science, cloud, cybersecurity, and platform design.

MOLS | MINT | EAII

Nurture Exportable Skills

Specialized training will focus on **exportable skills** such as **AI model training, multilingual content moderation, GPU technology, and high-performance computing (HPC**). A digital talent platform will connect trained Ethiopians to global remote work, freelancing, and outsourcing markets.

MINT | MOLS | MOE

Scale Lifelong Learning Systems

Micro-credentialing and continuous reskilling will be integrated into vocational institutes. The government in partnership with the private sector will work with employers to **design on-demand upskilling programs** that lead to employment or advancement.

MOLS | FCSC

Establish Industry-Focused Digital Training Hubs

In partnership with the private sector, government will set up **dedicated training centres** to build **digital skills and use of AI** relevant to sectors like **agriculture, health, manufacturing, and finance**. These will offer blended technical and soft skills training tailored to market needs.

MOLS | MINT | MOA | MOA | MOI | MOF | NBE | EAII | Private Sector

Build Innovation Ecosystem & Collaborations

Government in partnership with the private sector will expand **innovation hubs and startup incubators, support advanced research and entrepreneurship, and implement Triple Helix collaboration models** between government, academia, and industry. Through bootcamps, joint R&D, and commercialization, the country will position itself as a regional innovation hub.

MINT | MOLS | Private Sector | EAII

Enable Internationalisation of the Digital Ecosystem

Support startups and SMEs to reach global markets through export promotion, e-commerce facilitation, and participation in international innovation networks.

MINT | MOLS | EAII | Private Sector

Investing in digital skills and capacity building will create a future-ready workforce equipped to support Ethiopia's digital transformation. It will empower civil servants, youth, and entrepreneurs to engage with digital technologies, improve service delivery, and participate meaningfully in the digital economy. By aligning skills development with industry needs and global trends, Ethiopia will unlock new economic opportunities and become a source of exportable digital talent in the region and beyond.

"A digitally empowered population is the engine of Ethiopia's transformation. Equipping our children, youth, civil servants, and entrepreneurs with digital skills and emerging skills is not optional - it is the pathway to Ethiopia inclusive growth and national competitiveness."

Prime Minister, H.E. Abiy Ahmed (PhD)

Estonia’s AI Leap – Integrating AI Education from School to Workforce

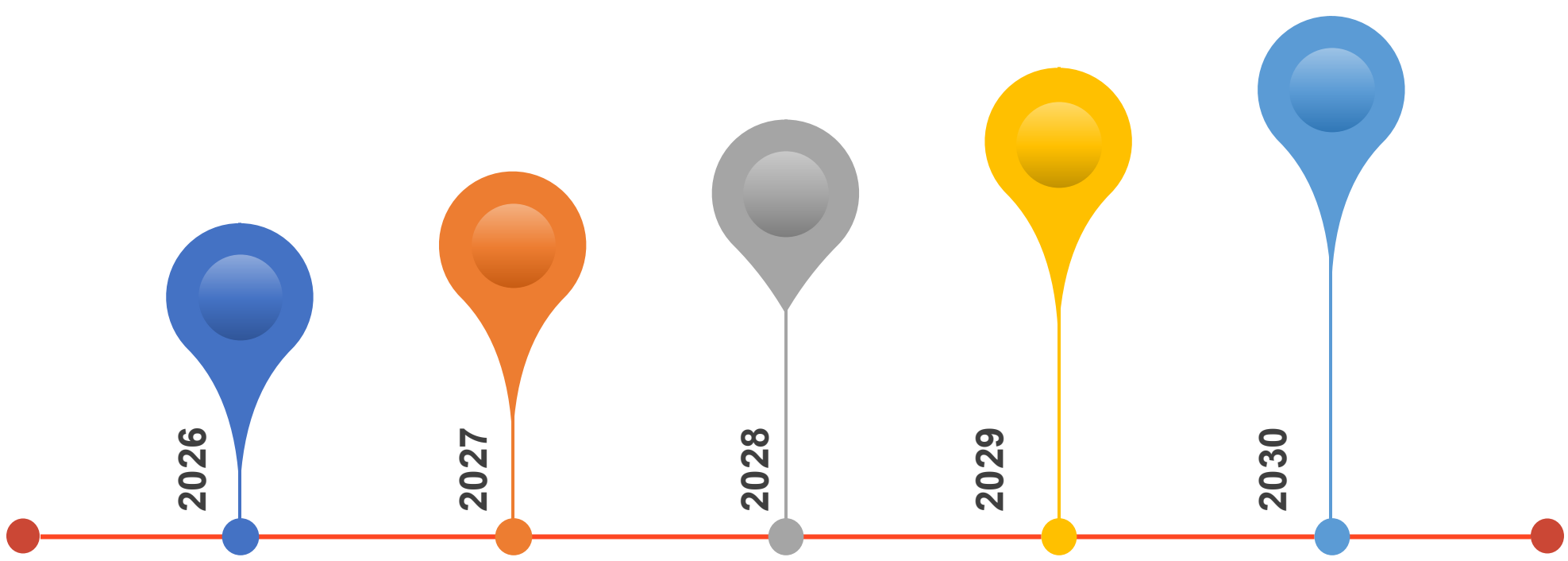
In 2025, Estonia launched the AI Leap initiative, aiming to embed AI education across its public education system. The program plans to equip 58,000 students and 5,000 teachers with AI competencies by 2027. Teacher training focuses on digital ethics, self-directed learning, and educational equity. This initiative builds on Estonia's history of integrating technology into education, such as the 1990s Tiger Leap program that brought internet access and computers to all schools.

Expected Impact

- Empowered students with practical AI skills and tools.
- Enhanced teacher capabilities in delivering AI-focused education.
- Positioned Estonia as a leader in AI-enabled education.

Relevance to Ethiopia

- Demonstrates the feasibility of integrating AI education into existing curricula.
- Highlights the importance of teacher training in digital competencies.
- Offers a scalable model for Ethiopia to develop a digitally skilled workforce aligned with its Digital Ethiopia 2030 vision.



2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
• Devices for students and teachers & high-speed internet provided to 20% of elementary schools • All civil servants trained on AI Fundamentals • Lauch 5-Year Digital Literacy Campaign & Lifelong Learning Program – with annual targets • 1000 civil servants enrolled on AI Practitioner courses	• Devices for students and teachers & high-speed internet provided to 30% of elementary schools • 20% of the population reached through Digital Literacy Program • AI in Education launched in 20% of elementary and high schools	• Devices for students and teachers & high-speed internet provided to 40% of elementary schools • 30% of the population reached through Digital Literacy Program • AI Education launched in 40% of schools	• Devices for students and teachers & high-speed internet provided to 50% of elementary schools • 40% of the population reached through Digital Literacy Program • AI Education launched in 50% schools	• Devices for students and teachers & high-speed internet provided to 60% of elementary schools • 50% of the populated reached through the Digital Literacy Program

Policy & Regulation

Current Context

Ethiopia's policy and regulatory environment is undergoing significant transformation to accommodate rapid digitalization across sectors. Key regulatory gaps remain in areas such as device affordability, responsible data use, emerging technologies, and inclusive infrastructure access. While progress has been made with the adoption of the Personal Data Protection Proclamation and liberalization of the telecom sector, many policies remain, fragmented, or under-enforced hindering innovation, competition, and inclusive access to digital services.

Strategic Importance

A modern, responsive, and inclusive policy and regulatory framework is essential to enable Ethiopia's digital transformation. Well-designed regulations foster trust, promote innovation, encourage competition, and ensure safe, ethical use of digital technologies. They also create an enabling environment for startups, investors, and citizens to fully participate in and benefit from the digital economy.

Strategic Initiatives



Reform Telecom and Device Markets to Enable Access and Affordability

- Telecom regulations will be updated to promote infrastructure competition and lower costs.
- The affordability of smart devices will be improved through fiscal reforms.
- National digital accessibility standards will be adopted, ensuring services are usable across languages, literacy levels, and ability groups.

ECA | MINT

Regulate Satellite Connectivity to Protect Sovereignty and Enable Access

Ethiopia will adopt a strategic framework for satellite broadband to serve remote and hard-to-reach areas. This includes the licensing of satellite operators under clear national security, data governance, and interoperability requirements, and developing domestic capacity in ground stations, spectrum coordination, and device-level control.

ECA | INSA

Prioritise Data Governance & Privacy

- Ethiopia will operationalise the Personal Data Protection Proclamation by establishing enforcement rules and clear institutional mandates.
- Sector-specific data governance protocols (e.g., for health, finance, education) will be developed in line with international standards.
- A National Data Governance Authority will be established to guide coordination, oversight, and accountability.
- Public institutions will be required to assign data stewards, owners, and custodians to manage data quality, access, and compliance to ensure data is treated as a strategic asset across its lifecycle.
- An open data policy and licensing framework will promote transparency and innovation through responsible reuse of non-sensitive public datasets.

ECA | MInT | EAII | NBE | MOH | MOA

Strengthen Cybersecurity and National Digital Resilience

- Ethiopia will operationalise its National Cybersecurity Policy (2024) through a regulatory framework that includes Critical Information Infrastructure protection, mandatory breach reporting, and incident response protocols. The framework will align with the AU Malabo Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection.
- INSA's mandate will expand to lead sectoral audits and cyber drills, and the national PKI framework will be updated to address emerging threats such as post-quantum risk.

INSA | EAII

Legislate Digital Public Infrastructure and Interoperability

- Laws and implementation directives will require public institutions and regulated service providers to integrate with core DPI components digital ID (Fayda), digital payments, and the national data exchange layer as the default infrastructure for delivering digital services.
- National API and interoperability standards will be enforced to ensure systems can securely exchange data and function cohesively.

NIDP | MINT

Regulate AI and other Emerging Technologies responsibly

- Ethiopia will establish a National AI Ethics and Risk Framework to govern the responsible development and use of artificial intelligence and generative AI in critical sectors such as health, education, and finance.
- Algorithmic accountability, transparency, explainability, and fairness will be mandated for high-risk automated decision-making systems used in the public sector and regulated domains.
- Regulatory sandboxes will be expanded to support innovation in AI, blockchain, and other emerging technologies, enabling startups and institutions to test solutions in real-world settings under structured oversight.
- To mitigate digital harms, new laws will address issues such as deepfakes, synthetic media, misinformation, algorithmic discrimination, and online abuse.
- Legal clarity will also be developed for cryptocurrencies, digital assets, and decentralised finance (DeFi), ensuring responsible experimentation and consumer protection.
- Long-term regulatory preparedness will include quantum computing governance and horizon-scanning for frontier risks..

ECA | MInT | EAII | INSA

Introduce a Digital Platform Regulation Framework and Update Consumer Law

- Ethiopia will introduce a Digital Platform Regulation Framework to define the responsibilities of digital platforms around content governance, algorithmic transparency, and user protection. The existing Trade Competition and Consumers Protection Proclamation No. 813/2013 will be updated to reflect the dynamic nature of digital service delivery ensuring users have the right to clear information, redress, data portability, and explanation of automated decisions. The framework will apply to platforms such as social media, digital trade, app stores, digital financial services and streaming services operating in Ethiopia.

INSA

Protect Children Online

- Ethiopia will introduce dedicated child online protection legislation. These will mandate content filtering, age-appropriate design, parental controls, and platform accountability for minors' data. Awareness programs and confidential reporting mechanisms will be implemented to ensure broad social protection and safeguard children from digital harms.
- To further support children's digital safety and mental well-being, Ethiopia will also promote design standards that discourage addictive features.
- Platforms will be required to provide transparency when children interact with AI systems and offer screen time awareness tools to encourage responsible use, in coordination with families and schools.

MOE | MINT | INSA | EAII

Modernise Public Sector Digital Transformation and Procurement

- Ethiopia will implement a Digital-by-Default policy, mandating that all new public services are designed for digital-first delivery.
- The Federal Public Procurement and Property Administration Proclamation No. 1333/2024 enables flexible procurement models, including framework agreements, special modalities, and e-procurement that support innovation. This strategy will leverage those provisions to promote agile contracting, pilot procurement, and startup-friendly engagement models.
- Hackathons will be institutionalised to align procurement with the country's digital transformation agenda.

MINT | FPPA | MOF

Align Digital Trade and Services Regulation with the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol

- Ethiopia will review and amend its trade, consumer protection, and data governance laws to align with the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol. This will include legal recognition of digital contracts, provision for cross-border data flows, and integration of dispute resolution mechanisms for digital transactions.
- A digital services export recognition framework will also be introduced to promote BPO, AI, and fintech as priority export sectors.

MOTRI | MINT | ECA | EAII | BPO Association | ICT-ET

Advance Financial Innovation and Inclusion in Line with NDPS 2.0

- Ethiopia will support the implementation of the National Digital Payments Strategy (2025–2029) by enhancing regulatory frameworks for fintech, digital lending, and secure data-sharing mechanisms.
- NBE will explore the adoption of the open banking principle to enable licensed third-party providers to offer innovative services through secure access to bank infrastructure, with customer consent.
- Integration of Fayda for eKYC will be prioritised, and AI-driven financial products such as robo-advisory and algorithmic credit scoring will be guided by principles of fairness, transparency, and inclusion.

NBE | MOF | Banks | FinTechs | Telcos

Reform Intellectual Property for the Creative Economy

- The government will modernise its copyright and neighbouring rights laws to reflect the realities of the digital age, including streaming, remix culture, and global content distribution.
- Existing laws such as Proclamation No. 410/2004 and its amendment Proclamation No. 872/2014, will be updated to include digital use cases, online licensing, and platform accountability.
- The mandate and operational capacity of the Collective Management Society of Ethiopia (CNCM) will be strengthened to enable effective royalty collection and rights enforcement.
- A legal framework will also be established to govern digital royalties, content licensing, and metadata tracking, ensuring Ethiopian creators are fairly compensated across local and global platforms.

EIPA| CNCM | MOCS | CHE | Private Sector

Enable Climate Resilience through Environmental Data Regulation

- The government will introduce regulations to mandate open access to climate and natural resource data across institutions, building on existing systems such as the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) and the National Soil Information System.
- The use of AI in environmental modelling, disaster forecasting, and land use planning will be guided by provisions in the National AI Policy and the upcoming AI Strategy.
- Legislation will also support the implementation of Ethiopia's National Carbon Market Strategy, enabling digital tools for emissions tracking and participation in domestic and international carbon markets, in line with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

MEFCC | MOPD | MOA| EPA

Promote Indigenous Language Innovation through NLP and Legal Support

- Government will introduce legal and policy measures to protect and promote indigenous language datasets, enabling their ethical use and open licensing in AI systems.
- Building on the FDRE Constitution, public-facing digital services will be required to support Amharic and other major Ethiopian languages, advancing inclusion and cultural equity.
- Incentives will be provided to accelerate Natural Language Processing (NLP) innovation in local contexts including speech recognition, translation, and text analytics through partnerships with academia, research institutions, AI developers, and regional administrations. These efforts will also align with priorities in the National AI Policy.

EAII | MINT | MOE | MOCS | INSA | EBA | Academia & Research | Regions | Private Sector

Introduce Smart City Data Governance

Government will develop policies to regulate how data generated through urban infrastructure such as IoT sensors, public surveillance systems, mobility data, and environmental monitors is collected, accessed, and shared. Ethical standards, data protection, and citizen transparency will be prioritized in smart city planning and implementation, ensuring that digital urban systems are inclusive, trusted, and accountable.

MINT | MUI | Regions | EFP | ECA | EAII

Enact a Startup Law and Strengthen Innovation-Enabling Regulation

- The government will finalise and enact a Startup Proclamation to provide a coherent legal framework for supporting early-stage digital enterprises. The government will define eligibility for startup incentives, reduce regulatory burdens, and establish fast-track pathways for licensing, IP protection, and market entry.
- It will also enable the creation of innovation zones, accelerators, and venture-friendly taxation frameworks. Complementary regulations will support equity investment, startup–government partnerships, and local digital content development.

MINT | EAII | IT PARK | EIH | EIC

Operationalise Applied R&D Consortia for Frontier Technology Localisation

- Applied R&D consortia will be established across EAII, MINT, BETin, and universities to localise priority technologies, e.g. AI, DPI, cloud, blockchain, quantum computing and IoT for national use.
- Each consortium will deliver standardised toolkits such as localised datasets, APIs, and deployment playbooks to support real-world adoption. The program will be coordinated under the Digital Transformation Council and directly support sectoral implementation and digital capacity-building.

MINT | EAII | BETin | NIDP | Academia

Regulate E-Waste and Promote the Circular Economy

- The government will introduce dedicated e-waste regulations to govern the safe collection, reuse, and recycling of electronic devices. The legal framework will adopt Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), requiring importers and distributors to take responsibility for the end-of-life management of electronics.
- Building on local models such as PETCO Ethiopia, the strategy will support the formation of licensed Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) to manage collection systems, public awareness, and compliance.

MINT | ECA | Regions

A responsive policy and regulatory ecosystem will enable Ethiopia to accelerate digital adoption, foster innovation, and build trust in digital services. It will address inclusion and competition, ensure safe use of emerging technologies, and support a sustainable digital economy. By removing systemic barriers and promoting responsible governance, this enabler will underpin the success of all other pillars of the digital strategy.

Industry 5.0 Technologies

Industry 5.0 is the next frontier of digital transformation, placing human-machine collaboration at the centre of technological innovation. It advances beyond automation by blending artificial intelligence, robotics, and frontier technologies with human creativity, ethics, and social inclusion. In Digital Ethiopia 2030, Industry 5.0 acts as a cross-cutting enabler that enhances all layers of the strategy; from foundational infrastructure and digital enablers to public service modernization and sectoral innovation. Deployment of frontier technologies will be governed by sovereignty considerations, emphasizing domestic innovation, secure data practices, and controlled partnerships with global technology providers.

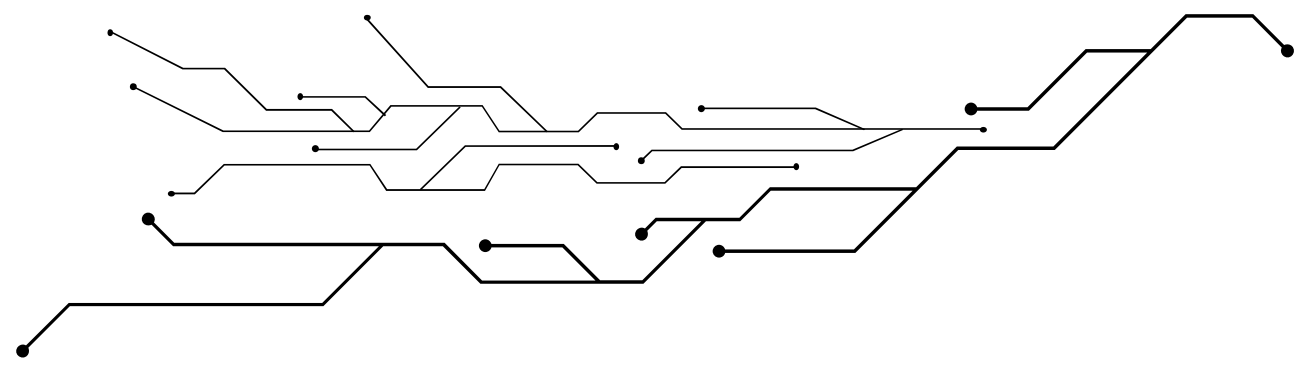
Key Technologies Prioritized in the Strategy

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**: Algorithms that enable machines to perceive, reason, and act. Supports personalized services in health, agriculture, and education.
- **Machine Learning (ML)**: A subset of AI where systems learn from data patterns. Drives automation in public services and smart cities.
- **Internet of Things (IoT)**: Network of connected devices collecting and exchanging real-time data. Applied in utility management, smart agriculture, and logistics.
- **Blockchain / Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT)**: Enables secure, tamper-proof transactions and data integrity. Used in land registration, digital finance, and supply chains.
- **Quantum Computing**: Next-generation computing paradigm solving complex optimization and data problems. Long-term enabler for climate modelling, genomics, and cryptography.
- **Extended Reality (XR)**: Includes VR/AR for immersive environments. Relevant to education, tourism, and workforce training.
- **Robotics**: Automation of physical tasks in industry and services. Applicable in manufacturing, healthcare, and disaster response.

Foundations

- **Electricity & Connectivity:** Industry 5.0 relies on reliable electricity and broadband infrastructure to power intelligent systems such as smart grids, automated logistics, and AI platforms.
- **Cybersecurity:** Advanced technologies increase exposure to cyber threats, making robust cyber-resilience essential to safeguard AI models, connected devices, and critical national systems.

> *Industry 5.0 will enable Ethiopia to apply advanced technologies in a way that is inclusive, human-centered, and aligned with national development priorities*



Enablers

- **Data:** ML and AI require well-governed, secure, and interoperable data systems. Industry 5.0 reinforces the need for data stewardship and real-time analytics.
- **Digital Public Infrastructure:** Fayda digital ID, unified payments, and national data exchange form the backbone for deploying Industry 5.0 tools in e-services, finance, and trade.
- **Digital Skills & Capacity:** A future-ready workforce is essential. Ethiopia's investment in AI education, coding programs, and frontier tech training builds the human capital to harness Industry 5.0.

Public Services

- **Modernized Government:** AI enables smart service delivery, automate back-end operations, and enable real-time citizen engagement via chatbots and data dashboards. Additionally, Industry 5.0 tools drive adaptive interfaces and intelligent systems that support equity, personalization, and efficiency in public interactions.

Sectoral Applications

- **Agriculture:** IoT for soil and crop monitoring, AI for yield forecasting and drones
- **Health:** AI for diagnostics, robotics for patient care, and ML for disease outbreak prediction.
- **Manufacturing:** Smart factories with robotics and AI-led quality control.
- **Education:** XR for immersive learning, AI for personalized tutoring.
- **Financial Services:** AI-powered credit scoring, blockchain-based remittances, and fraud detection.
- **Tourism & Heritage:** XR-enhanced heritage sites, AI-driven visitor insights, and digital storytelling platforms.
- **Climate & Cities:** Smart energy grids, AI-driven early warning systems, and IoT-enabled waste and traffic management.
- **Logistics & Trade:** Blockchain for supply chain traceability, AI for inventory management, and automated cross-border processing.
- **Creative Industries:** Generative AI, digital art tools, and immersive content creation for music, gaming, and fashion.

As a cornerstone of Digital Ethiopia 2030, **Industry 5.0** shifts the focus from digital efficiency to human-centric innovation. It enables Ethiopia to leapfrog legacy systems, integrate global tech frontiers, and build a future-ready economy that is inclusive, ethical, and sustainable. The strategic use of Industry 5.0 across the digital architecture ensures Ethiopia can **amplify national productivity, modernize services, and be agile in responding to development needs in a rapidly evolving world**.

Modernized Government Services











Modernized Government Services

Current Context

Ethiopia is making significant progress in digitizing public services. The national eServices portal now provides access to over 800 digital services from more than 43 government institutions. In April 2025, the government inaugurated the **Mesob One-Stop Service Center**, which offers 41 services from 12 agencies in a single location, including digital ID registration, immigration, tax, and investment services. Such efforts represent a growing commitment to user-friendly, integrated, and inclusive service delivery. Despite these strides, Ethiopia ranked 169 out of 193 countries in the 2024 UN E-Government Development Index (EGDI), highlighting the continued need to modernize back-end systems, increase inter-agency coordination, and expand access, particularly for rural populations. With rising investments in foundational platforms like Fayda, eProcurement, and government cloud infrastructure, Ethiopia is well-positioned to transition to fully digital and citizen-centered government operations.

Strategic Importance

Digitizing government services is critical for achieving Ethiopia's vision of efficient, inclusive, and citizen-centered governance. Modernized, integrated digital systems will streamline interactions, improve transparency, enhance service accessibility especially for rural and underserved populations and strengthen Ethiopia's position in global e-government rankings.

> *Public service delivery will be transformed through shared systems, data integration, and user-centred design; ensuring fast, inclusive, and accountable government.*

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Implement the National Digital Government Strategy

Operationalise the recently designed strategy to modernise public service delivery, improve digital governance, and ensure inclusive, citizen-centric digital transformation across all levels of government.

MINT | PMO | MDAs

Standardise Service Design and Interoperability

The government will launch a national **e-Government service design and interoperability framework** setting **common UI/UX standards, DPI integration, reusable components, and consistent data practices** across all ministries. Digital service platforms will include **offline and low-connectivity modes** with **multilingual support** to ensure inclusive access.

MINT

Institutionalise the Government Enterprise Architecture

Ethiopia will strengthen and expand the Government Enterprise Architecture (GEA) as the **national blueprint** for **designing and integrating public sector digital systems**. The GEA will provide a unified reference architecture across strategy, business processes, applications, data, infrastructure, and security, guiding how institutions deliver interoperable, secure, and future-ready digital services. It will be enforced through shared standards and mandatory compliance for all major public digital initiatives.

MINT | INSA

Reengineer Bureaucratic Processes with Data, APIs and Automation

A **standardised transformation toolkit** and **embedded Digital Leads** will support ministries to audit and redesign manual, paper-based, and siloed processes. Using Fayda and the national data exchange, the once-only principle will eliminate redundant data submission. A real-time orchestration layer will enable backend systems to interact via secure APIs.

A **National Service Integration Index** will be introduced to track which services are digitised, interoperable, and connected to core systems like ID, payments, and registries. This index will be published periodically to benchmark progress and accountability.

MINT | FCSC | NIDP | INSA | EAII | MDAs

Mandate Cloud-Native Development for All New Public Services

All new public digital services must be **cloud-native** and align with **sovereign cloud guidelines**. Legacy systems will be evaluated and prioritised for **modular, scalable re-platforming** with full **DPI integration**.

MINT | INSA

Digitize Priority Public Services for Maximum Impact

The government will lead the development of a **National Digital Service Roadmap** to prioritize services based on citizen demand and strategic relevance. Lead agencies will be assigned for each service, with clear accountability, KPI tracking, and end-to-end digital workflow targets.

High-impact G2C, G2B and G2G services (trade, customs, health, education etc) will be digitalised and leverage Ethiopia DPI stack, ensuring there is a focus on services that drive the greatest value for citizens, businesses, and public sector operations. **Critical backend systems (e.g., IFMIS, HR, E-Tax, eProcurement)** will be upgraded leveraging AI, cloud.

MINT | FCSC| NIDP | EAII| INSA

Unify Digital Services Access through the National eServices Portal

The government will designate the existing eServices portal as the official national digital gateway for accessing all public services. To strengthen integration, a unified front-end will be developed that connects key platforms such as eTrade, Single Window, and other institutional portals through a common interface. This AI-powered gateway will provide citizens and businesses with seamless access to services via web and mobile, offering features such as multilingual virtual assistance, and smart service navigation. Integration will be enabled through standard APIs, data exchange protocols, and Fayda-based authentication, governed under the Government Enterprise Architecture. All federal and regional institutions will be required to make their digital services accessible through this central gateway, ensuring a consistent user experience and establishing a single digital face of government.

MINT | NIDP | EAII | MOTRI | MOF | MOR | ECC| INSA

Scale Mesob and Community Service Access for Inclusive Service Delivery

The Mesob platform will be expanded across regions and woredas to serve as a localized one-stop interface for accessing priority digital services. This will be complemented by Community Service Centers that provide assisted access for citizens with limited connectivity, digital skills, or devices. These centers will be connected to the national eServices portal, enabling citizens to complete transactions through assisted navigation, using Fayda-based authentication, digital payments, and multilingual support. Designed with inclusive principles, they will ensure that women, persons with disabilities, rural populations, and low-literacy users are not left behind in Ethiopia's digital transformation.

MINT | NIDP | EAII | INSA | MOTRI | MOF | MOR | ECC

Prioritise Digital Inclusion of Marginalised Groups

Special attention will be given to ensuring **digital inclusion of women, persons with disabilities, rural populations, and marginalized communities** in accessing digital services with regular tracking mechanisms.

MINT | NIDP

Embed User Feedback Loops and Performance Dashboards

All digital platforms will be required to **incorporate feedback capture mechanisms** (ratings, comments, analytics) linked to a central performance dashboard. **Dashboards** will be published quarterly to improve service quality and accountability.

MINT | NIDP | EAII| MoP

Make Government a Champion of Digital Service Innovation

The government will **support pilots and champion apps within ministries** and linked with **recognition and ministerial performance**. **Regulatory sandboxes** will be embedded within public sector structures to allow co-design with private innovators.

MINT | INSA

Transition Toward Paperless, Resource-Efficient Government

Green digital governance will be adopted by government institutions – scaling on the MINT internal digitisation efforts. Institutions will be benchmarked annually on e-documents usage, energy savings, and eco-friendly procurement metrics.

MINT

Establish a National Platform Governance and Safety Framework

Develop policy tools and regulatory mechanisms to oversee global digital platforms operating in Ethiopia, focusing on user rights, algorithmic transparency, and online harm prevention.

MINT | ECA | INSA

Foundations and Enablers

Modern government services depend on reliable power and internet, secure cloud and cybersecurity, full deployment of Ethiopia's DPI Stack, digital literacy, and strong data governance for interoperability and accountability. This pillar will enhance citizen experience, drive efficient, inclusive governance, and build trust and transparency across the public sector

India's UX4G – Advancing User-Centric eGovernment Services

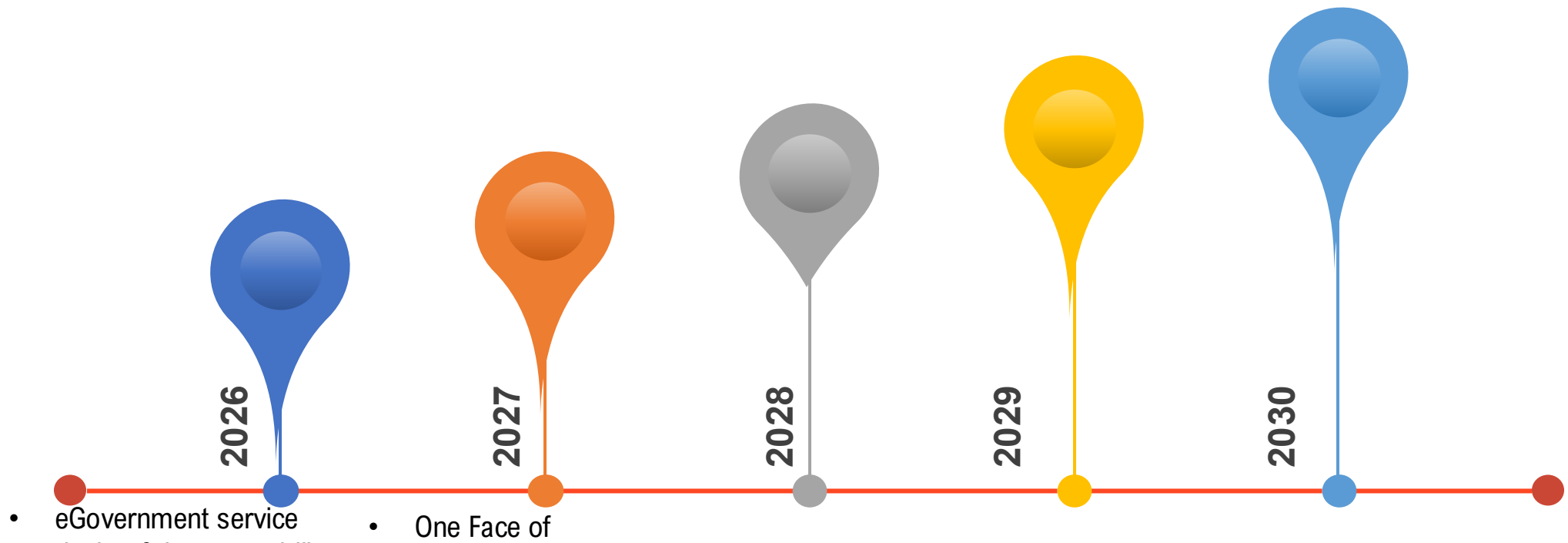
India launched the UX4G (User Experience for Government) initiative, a comprehensive program aimed at enhancing the user experience of government digital services. Spearheaded by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), UX4G focuses on standardizing design practices, building capacity, and fostering collaboration among government agencies to deliver accessible and user-friendly digital platforms.

Impact

- Standardized the design and usability of government platforms through a shared design system
- Trained hundreds of developers and designers across ministries in user-centered and accessible service delivery
- Improved inclusivity and citizen satisfaction with digital government services

Relevance to Ethiopia

- Shows the value of developing a unified design framework to modernize government portals
- Highlights how UX and accessibility can improve uptake and trust in digital services
- Underscores the importance of capacity building within ministries to sustainably manage and improve digital platforms



The Sectors



Sectoral Digital Transformation: Vision and Approach

Sectoral transformation is central to Ethiopia's digital strategy.

Every sector has a responsibility to modernise its systems, **improve service delivery, and adopt digital tools that advance institutional efficiency, citizen access, and national development objectives.**

The Digital Ethiopia 2030 Strategy views digital transformation as a cross-sectoral mandate to be implemented in a consistent, coordinated, and results-driven manner across public, private, and civic institutions.

While a subset of high-priority sectors has been selected for focused intervention based on their strategic importance, readiness, and impact potential, the strategy also defines a **common digital transformation baseline** that all sectors are expected to meet during the 2025–2030 period.

These include:

- **Electricity and connectivity** readiness, in facilities where digital services are delivered
- **Cybersecurity** integration, including secure access, digital infrastructure protection, and compliance with the National Cybersecurity Policy
- Adoption of **Ethiopia DPI Stack** components such as Fayda, digital payments, and national data exchange systems
- Alignment with the **Government Enterprise Architecture** to ensure interoperable, standards-based digital system design
- Establishment of **digital transformation teams** or focal units within institutions to coordinate and champion implementation
- **Digitisation of at least five high-impact services per sector**, with plans to scale based on demand and feasibility
- Participation in **national monitoring frameworks**, including regular performance reporting to the Digital Transformation Council
- Implementation of **inclusion measures**, ensuring digital tools are accessible to women, rural communities, low-literacy users, and persons with disabilities

Information Communication Technologies

Current Context

Ethiopia's Information Communication Technology (ICT) sector is expanding rapidly and holds immense potential to become a key pillar of the national economy. While historically centered on telecom services, the landscape is diversifying into software development, IT-enabled services, digital infrastructure, and research in advanced technologies. The government's commitment to digital transformation under the Digital Ethiopia 2025 strategy has led to improved broadband access, regulatory reforms, and the liberalization of the telecom sector. Around 50 million internet users and growing interest from international tech players reflect the scale and future of Ethiopia's digital market.

Despite these gains, domestic IT manufacturing is minimal, software exports are limited, and innovation ecosystems remain nascent. To transform Ethiopia into a regional digital hub, strategic investment is required in cloud infrastructure, software development hubs, high-performance computing, and frontier tech R&D. Nurturing local talent, ensuring strong cybersecurity, and attracting foreign tech firms will be vital to scaling up the ICT industry and enhancing global competitiveness.

Strategic Importance

A vibrant and dynamic ICT sector is critical to Ethiopia's vision of inclusive, innovative, and sustainable economic growth. By strengthening local capabilities in digital innovation, cloud services, and advanced technology research, Ethiopia will significantly enhance competitiveness across all economic sectors, reduce reliance on imported technologies, and expand high-value export revenues. A robust ICT sector will underpin the broader digital economy, drive innovation in emerging technologies, create sustainable jobs, and firmly position Ethiopia as a regional leader in digital capabilities, innovation, and tech services.

Strategic Initiatives



Expand Software Export Capacity

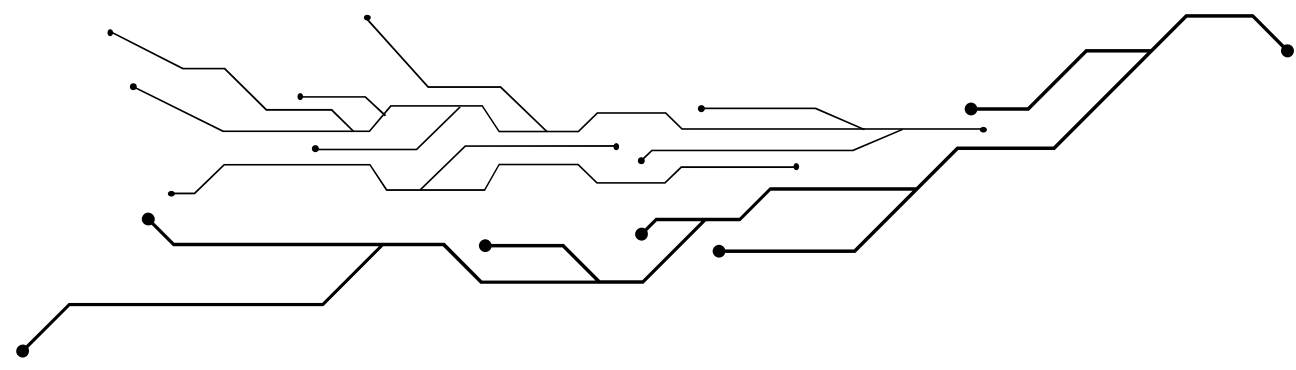
The Government in collaboration with tech hubs and private investors, will develop **national and regional software development clusters**. These will serve as incubation and acceleration hubs for startups targeting export markets, supported by IP protection and export facilitation services.

MINT | INSA | EAII | IT PARK | Private Sector

Enable Local Hardware Production and Assembly

Government, in partnership with private investors and industrial parks, will promote the **assembly and localized production of ICT hardware** such as routers, devices, and computer components. Investment incentives will be introduced to support import substitution and electronics sector development.

EIC | MINT | IPDC PARK



Scale National Cloud and Edge Infrastructure

Ethiopia will **expand sovereign and commercial cloud services** while attracting international providers. Edge computing infrastructure will be piloted in smart cities, health zones, and logistics corridors to enable real-time applications.

MINT | INSA | EAII | Private Sector

Advance R&D in Emerging Technologies

Government in in collaboration with universities and innovation labs, will **spearhead national research in AI, blockchain, GPU systems, and 6G communication**. Dedicated **R&D funding, partnerships with foreign institutes, and local innovation zones** will be prioritized.

EAII | SSGI | ECA | Telcos | Private Sector

Strengthen Cybersecurity Frameworks for the IT Ecosystem

Government will enforce **national cybersecurity regulations for data centers, cloud providers, and software platforms**. Standards will include secure-by-design development, ethical AI use, and secure digital infrastructure compliance.

INSA | MINT | EAII | Private Sector

Establish a National ICT Export and Investment Promotion Program

Leveraging platforms such as the Ethiopia Tech Expo (ETEX), government will develop and **market Ethiopia's ICT sector globally**, targeting software clients, and venture investors. Export incentives and a dedicated digital investor portal will be launched.

EIC | INSA | EAII | MINT | Private Sector

Create an ICT Sector Regulatory Sandbox

The government and the private sector will establish **testbeds for AI, IoT, cross-border data flows, and fintech products**. This will enable rapid deployment under flexible regulations while ensuring safeguards.

EAII | MINT | NBE | INSA | Private Sector

Foundations and Enablers

The growth of Ethiopia's ICT sector will be dependent on:

- High-speed internet, cloud infrastructure
- Investment in ICT-specific skills such as software engineering, hardware design, AI modelling
- Stronger policy frameworks, IP protection, and international partnerships to grow Ethiopia's innovation ecosystem.

Financial Services

Current Context

Ethiopia's digital finance ecosystem is expanding rapidly, with over **128 million registered mobile money accounts** and **digital transactions surpassing 9.6 trillion Birr** as of late 2024. Daily transactions exceed **7.5 million**, reflecting growing adoption, particularly through platforms like **Telebirr**, which has over **51 million subscribers**. The sector is projected to contribute up to **39% of GDP by 2025**. To build on this momentum, the government launched **Phase II of the National Digital Payments Strategy (NDPS)** in 2025, prioritising **interoperability, digital ID integration, and broader merchant adoption**. The regulatory environment also supports innovation, with the **National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE)** licensing multiple **Payment System Service Providers (PSSPs)** to operate switching services under its oversight. Despite this progress, **gaps persist**—particularly in **rural access**, **credit infrastructure**, and **digital ID penetration**. Meanwhile, **emerging areas** such as **blockchain** and **digital currencies** remain at exploratory stages.

Strategic Importance

Digital financial inclusion directly advances Ethiopia's goal of economic empowerment, ensuring that all citizens and businesses actively participate in and benefit from the digital economy. Digital enabled financial tools will significantly enhance financial access, promote secure and transparent digital transactions, and create new opportunities for affordable credit, efficient payments, and remittances. This transformation will be especially impactful for SMEs and informal workers, driving greater economic participation, resilience, and inclusive growth across Ethiopia.

Strategic Initiatives



Deepen Digital Payments to Rural Areas

In partnership with mobile operators, PSSs, and FinTechs, the government will promote **digitalization of cash in the economy** such as **G2P, P2G B2P, P2P, B2B** and smartphone affordability in underserved areas and marginalized groups. Integration with e-tax and utility payment systems will drive usage at community level.

NBE | FinTechs | Banks | Mobile Money Companies

Easing Credit Scoring

AI and machine learning will be used to develop **alternative credit scoring models** using utility bills, mobile phone usage, and transaction histories. This will allow financial institutions to assess creditworthiness for low-income individuals and informal SMEs previously excluded from traditional lending.

NBE | Banks | FinTechs | Private Sector

Develop a DeFi Ecosystem

The National Bank and regulators will support the creation of **decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms using Distributed Ledger Technology/ blockchain technology**. These platforms will enable peer-to-peer lending, digital asset management, and smart contract–driven financial services under a sandboxed regulatory framework.

NBE | ECMA | ESX | Private Sector

Establish a Central Bank Digital Currency

The National Bank of Ethiopia will conduct a **feasibility study for launching a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) using Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).** The focus will be on lowering remittance costs, improving cross-border transaction transparency and expanding financial inclusion..

NBE | MOF

Integrate Fayda for eKYC and Identity Verification

Digital finance platforms will **integrate Fayda for secure identity verification and customer onboarding (eKYC).** This will reduce fraud, improve trust, and enable instant authentication for government-to-person and person-to-person payments.

NBE | NIDP | Banks

Foundations and Enablers

A robust digital finance ecosystem will require:

- **Reliable electricity and broadband connectivity** to support platforms and mobile services across rural and urban areas.
- **Cybersecurity infrastructure** to protect digital transactions and user data from fraud and breaches.
- **Digital Public Infrastructure**, particularly Fayda and interoperable payment systems, to streamline onboarding, payment execution, and service delivery.
- Effective **data governance frameworks** to ensure responsible use of user and financial data.
- **Skills development** programs to build local expertise in fintech, cybersecurity, and compliance.

By scaling secure, inclusive, and innovative financial services, Ethiopia can empower citizens, grow the formal economy, and reduce reliance on cash. Digital finance will support financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, and more efficient public service delivery contributing directly to Ethiopia’s digital economy growth.

> *A secure and inclusive digital finance ecosystem will expand economic participation, reduce informality, and unlock access to credit and capital for all.*

Digital Trade

Current Context

Ethiopia's digital trade ecosystem - e-commerce and digitally delivered services such as Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)- is growing, with domestic e-commerce gaining traction and a projected market value of over USD 465 million in 2024. At the same time, the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector is emerging as a key driver, expected to reach USD 845.7 million by 2030 (CAGR 2025-2030), supported by a young, English-speaking workforce and competitive operating costs. While progress has been made through the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol, challenges such as fragmented logistics, limited digital payments, and regulatory gaps persist. To unlock full potential, Ethiopia must have a Digital Trade Strategy defining strengthen cross-border interoperability, enabling seamless digital transactions, and upgrading capabilities toward high-value services like AI training, data annotation, and cybersecurity.

Strategic Importance

Advancing digital trade directly supports Ethiopia's goals of economic diversification, global competitiveness, and high-quality job creation. By opening domestic and international markets to producers and service providers, digital trade enhances SME competitiveness, creates new income streams for rural communities, and promotes inclusive growth.

Strategic engagement in the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol, alongside targeted ecosystem development, will enable Ethiopia to export high-value goods and digital services. Accelerating BPO/KPO growth—especially in high-value areas like AI training, data analytics, and cybersecurity—will boost ICT sector development, attract foreign exchange, and position Ethiopia as a regional hub for digital service exports.

Strategic Initiatives



Implement a National Digital Trade Strategy

Empower SMEs, artisans, innovators, startups, women and youth entrepreneurs, microenterprises, farmers, creatives, and digital service providers to access digital marketplaces and global trade—through the operationalization of policy, logistics, payment, and trust infrastructure.

MOTRI | MINT | MOTL | Private Sector

Leverage AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol and WTO Accession

Align national platform and trade regulations with continental and international digital trade rules to expand Ethiopia's reach and compliance.

MOTRI | MINT | INSA

Grow Digital Trade

A national initiative to boost the export of **digitally deliverable products and services** such as software development, cloud computing, cybersecurity, animation, remote services**,** and AI. It aims to create jobs, attract foreign exchange, and connect Ethiopian producers and talent to global markets.

A key focus is promoting high-value Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) services through targeted incentives and a national digital services marketplace that increases visibility for international customers. Freelancers and startups will be connected to global marketplaces, and support will be provided for digital service contracts and tax compliance.

MOTRI | MINT | MOLS| ICT-ET | DTC | BPO Association

Ensure Institutional Readiness for Digital Trade

Customs, tax, and trade institutions will be digitized and connected to shared platforms that allow real-time clearance, online documentation, and seamless cross-border payments. This includes **integration of customs systems with Ethiopia DPI Stack** to streamline digital trade flows and reduce administrative bottlenecks.

MOTRI | MINT | MOR | ECC | NIDP | NBE

Adopt AI and ML for Workflow Automation

Encourage AI and ML technologies to be integrated into Digital Trade operations to optimize task allocation, quality assurance, customer service analytics, and operational efficiency. These tools will be used to enhance service reliability and scalability.

EAII | DTC | ICT-ET | BPO Association

Support Homegrown AI-Enabled Digital Trade Platforms

Local digital trade platforms will be supported to **incorporate AI tools** for product recommendations, pricing optimization, and fraud detection. These platforms will be encouraged to serve both domestic and cross-border customers. Additionally, **platforms that offer tailored services for smallholder farmers (Rural digital trade Initiative), SMEs, and artisans** will be supported. Furthermore, **Global Ethiopia cross-border digital trade platform** will be developed to sell Ethiopia's major and emerging export products to the global market.

MOTRI | MINT | MOLS | EthioPost | Ethiopian Airlines

Leverage Cloud Infrastructure for Scalability

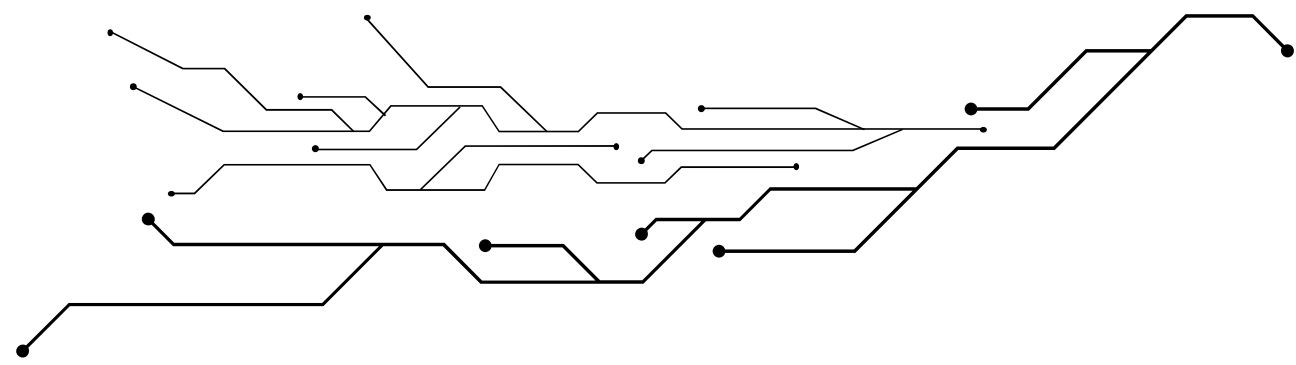
Cloud platforms will be used to deliver scalable, location-agnostic outsourcing services. Government will provide secure sovereign cloud access for Digital Trade operators and ensure affordable hosting options.

EAII | MINT | INSA | Private Sector

Ensure Robust Cybersecurity and Compliance

The government will introduce national compliance standards and cybersecurity frameworks for Digital Trade handling sensitive international data and promote certifications (e.g., ISO 27001) and implement digital trust infrastructure to enhance global competitiveness.

INSA



Foundations and Enablers

The growth of digital trade requires:

1. Digital Infrastructure: Reliable internet, cloud infrastructure, cross-border data governance frameworks, and data security protocols to enable secure, high-quality digital transactions and outsourcing services.

2. Integration with Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI): Connecting to systems like Ethiopia's DPI stack enables digital identity verification, service delivery tracking, and seamless digital payments—core enablers of trust and efficiency in digital trade.

3. Workforce Readiness: Investing in vocational training, English and IT skills development, and creating partnerships with BPO firms ensures a skilled workforce ready to meet global digital trade demands.

4. Enabling Ecosystems for Innovation: Support that fosters inclusive, curiosity-driven learning environments and innovation helps build a pipeline of talent and entrepreneurship aligned with the evolving digital economy.

A strong digital trade ecosystem will diversify Ethiopia's exports, expand access to regional and global markets for SMEs and farmers, and boost high-value service exports.

It will drive job creation, attract foreign exchange, and foster innovation—accelerating Ethiopia's transition to a knowledge-based digital economy and reinforcing its leadership in Africa's digital integration.

Supply Chain & Logistics

Current Context

Ethiopia's logistics sector is undergoing significant transformation. In 2023, the country's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) was assessed at 2.94 out of 5, highlighting challenges in infrastructure and customs efficiency. To address these issues, the government unveiled a $2.6 billion strategic plan in 2024 to modernize logistics infrastructure and diversify trade corridors, including connections with Djibouti, Kenya, and Sudan. However, logistics costs remain high comprising up to 27% of the final cost of goods—while intra-African trade accounts for only 9.1% of Ethiopia's total trade. These challenges point to the urgent need for digitally enabled solutions to improve efficiency, traceability, and cross-border integration.

Strategic Importance

Digitally transforming Ethiopia's supply chain and logistics directly aligns with the aspiration of becoming a competitive, integrated trade and logistics hub in the Horn of Africa. Strategic use of digital technologies will significantly enhance delivery efficiency, minimize wastage, increase transparency in trade processes, and strengthen market access particularly for rural SMEs. These interventions will enable Ethiopia to optimize national distribution networks, boost export performance, and solidify its position as a pivotal logistics and trade gateway in the region.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Implement Predictive Logistics and AI-Based Demand Forecasting

Logistics providers will use **AI and ML tools to forecast demand patterns, optimize routing, and balance delivery schedules** across urban and rural corridors. **Predictive analytics** will enable proactive decision-making for inventory and fleet management, improving overall system reliability.

MOTL | ESL | EAII | Private Sector

Deploy IoT Sensors and Fleet Tracking Systems

IoT devices and GPS tracking systems will be installed in delivery fleets, cold chains, and warehouse infrastructure. These tools will provide real-time location, condition, and temperature monitoring for goods; especially perishable agricultural and pharmaceutical products.

MOTL | EAII | Private Sector

Introduce Blockchain for Transparent Supply Chains

A blockchain-based platform will be developed to record, timestamp, and secure logistics transactions. This will enhance traceability of goods, reduce disputes, and ensure compliance in both domestic and cross-border logistics.

MOTL | Private Sector

Enhance Intra-City and Last-Mile Distribution Systems

Support will be provided to e-commerce logistics providers, cooperatives, and courier services to develop digital dispatching tools and electric delivery fleets. These systems will improve last-mile coverage in high-density urban zones and help reduce carbon emissions.

MOTL | MOTRI | Ethiopost | Couriers | Private Sector

Foundations and Enablers

Supply Chain & Logistics digitisation will depend on:

- **Reliable electricity and broadband infrastructure**, which are essential for powering connected logistics systems, cold storage units, and digital platforms.
- **Cybersecurity** measures to protect transactional data and ensure safe integration of supply chain networks.
- **Cloud-based systems** to provide end-to-end visibility, resilience, and scalability for national and cross-border logistics operations.
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** to facilitate secure digital contracting, payments, and verification across value chains.
- **Logistics-focused skills development**, regulatory frameworks for e-logistics, and smart infrastructure investments to sustain momentum in the sector.

Digital transformation in supply chains and logistics will improve delivery efficiency, reduce wastage, and enhance export readiness. It will create jobs, integrate rural producers into broader markets, and position Ethiopia as a digitally enabled logistics and trade hub for the region.

Education

Current Context

Despite notable progress in improving access to education, Ethiopia continues to face significant gaps in educational quality, equity, and digital integration, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Digital tools remain underutilized in the formal education system, and institutions lack the connectivity or infrastructure to deliver blended or technology-enabled instruction. Initiatives like SchoolNet and EtherNet have expanded school connectivity, and programs such as the 5 Million Coders and AI Summer Camps are laying the groundwork for a tech-savvy workforce.

Strategic Importance

Investing in digital education directly supports Ethiopia's strategic objective of inclusive growth by creating a digitally skilled workforce prepared to drive sustainable and equitable development. Tech-enabled education will significantly expand access to quality learning, foster widespread digital literacy, and equip learners with critical future-ready skills. Integrating Industry 5.0 technologies into Ethiopia's education system will modernize teaching methods, enhance educational inclusion, and position the next generation to actively participate and thrive in the digital economy.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Introduce Adaptive Learning and Immersive Experiences

The Ministry of Education will roll out **AI-powered adaptive learning systems** to personalize instruction in core subjects based on student performance and learning style**. VR and AR platforms** will be deployed in elementary, secondary schools and TVETs to offer immersive, skill-based training in science, technology, health, and vocational fields.

MOE | MOLS

Expand Connectivity through SchoolNet and EtherNet

The **SchoolNet and EtherNet programs will be upgraded with modern technologies** and scaled to ensure reliable, high-speed internet access for all schools and learning institutions across Ethiopia. This will include upgrading connectivity infrastructure, especially in remote and underserved areas, to enable access to online content, virtual labs, and real-time instruction.

MOE | Private Sector

Scale the AI Summer Camp & 5 Million Coders Program

The **AI Summer Camp and 5 Million Coders** initiatives will be expanded to cover primary, secondary, and post-secondary institutions, with a focus on building **talent in AI, data science, cloud computing, and cybersecurity**. New modules will include project-based learning and early exposure to emerging technologies, supported by partnerships with tech companies and universities.

MOE | MINT | EAII | Private Sector

Enable Secure Digital Credentialing with Fayda

Fayda will be integrated into the **national education management information system** from elementary school to provide secure digital IDs for learners and enable the issuance and verification of academic credentials and certificates. This will reduce forgery, ease transitions between institutions, and support digital job matching platforms.

Foundations and Enablers

The digital transformation of Ethiopia's education system will be supported by:

- **Access to reliable electricity** and broadband internet to enable digital learning environments and support online content delivery.
- **Cybersecurity** measures to protect student data and ensure safe access to digital platforms.
- Ethiopia DPI Stack, particularly Fayda, to facilitate secure student identification and credentialing.
- **Data governance** to support the development of analytics-driven decision-making for curriculum development and education management.
- **Capacity building** for teachers and education administrators to ensure effective use of digital tools in classrooms.

Digitally transforming education will improve access to quality learning, close geographic and gender gaps, and develop a future-ready workforce. It will foster digital inclusion, support lifelong learning, and contribute to national goals of human capital development and innovation-driven economic growth.

> *Integrating technology to education is critical to bridge learning gaps, build digital capabilities, and equip Ethiopia's youth for a knowledge-based economy.*

Agriculture

Current Context

Agriculture remains the backbone of Ethiopia's economy, employing over 65% of the population and contributing approximately one-third of GDP. Despite its scale, the sector suffers from low productivity, limited technological integration, and vulnerability to climate variability. Key value chains such as coffee, horticulture, and livestock remain constrained by outdated farming practices, weak market linkages, and minimal use of digital tools.

Strategic Importance

Digitally transforming agriculture directly supports Ethiopia's objective of inclusive prosperity by improving rural livelihoods, enhancing climate resilience, and integrating farmers into national and global markets. Leveraging Industry 5.0 technologies to modernize agriculture will improve yields, optimize resource use, enhance value chain transparency, and strengthen export competitiveness. A digitally enabled agriculture sector will unlock new rural employment opportunities, sustainably increase farmer incomes, and build resilience to climate and economic shocks.

Strategic Initiatives



Deploy Smart Irrigation and Climate-Aware Farming Tools

The government, in partnership with agri-tech innovators, will deploy **IoT-based soil and weather sensors** to optimize irrigation schedules and input use, particularly for high value crops like horticulture.

Satellite data will be integrated to monitor climate risks and improve seasonal planning for smallholders. AI-enabled platforms will use real-time data to inform farmers of planting windows, climate risks, and water needs, increasing productivity and reducing loss.

MOA | SSGI | Private Sector

Introduce AI-Based Livestock & Plant Health Monitoring

Public and private sector actors will roll out **wearable sensors and AI-powered diagnostics** to monitor **livestock health, fertility, and nutrition and plant health and growth**. This initiative will focus on dairy cooperatives and pastoralist communities to reduce disease outbreaks and boost meat and milk productivity and reduce veterinary costs.

MOA | EAII | Private Sector

Digitize Coffee Traceability with Blockchain

In collaboration with exporters and unions, the Ministry of Agriculture will introduce **blockchain-based traceability systems for Ethiopia's coffee value chain**. The system will ensure transparency from farm to buyer, enhance certification compliance, and help farmers secure better prices through verified sourcing. This will enhance market access, improve price transparency, and position Ethiopian coffee as a premium certified origin product.

MOA | ATA | EAII | Private Sector

Expand E-Agriculture Platforms and Market Linkages

Mobile-based advisory and digital marketplace platforms will be expanded nationwide through partnerships with telecom providers, cooperatives, and agri-startups. These platforms will deliver localized crop advice, market prices, and digital extension services to connect farmers directly to buyers and reduce reliance on middlemen.

MOA | ATA | Telcos | Private Sector

Smart Storage & Digital Logistics for Agricultural Resilience Initiative

Ethiopia will launch a **nationwide Smart Storage & Digital Logistics initiative** to reduce post-harvest losses, increase farmer incomes, and improve food security. The program will deploy **IoT-enabled storage units, digital warehouse receipts for credit access**, and a national dashboard for real-time inventory and logistics coordination. AI-driven forecasting and mobile tools will support farmers, cooperatives, and traders in optimizing storage, minimizing waste, and enhancing traceability across key value chains

MOA | Private Sector

Enable DPI-Based Identity and Digital Payments for Farmers

Fayda will be integrated with **agricultural subsidy programs and e-voucher systems** to authenticate farmers and streamline the distribution of inputs. Additionally, digital payments will be used to facilitate transactions, track supply chain flows, and improve financial inclusion in rural areas.

MOA | Banks | Private Sector

Foundations and Enablers

Successful digital transformation of the agriculture sector will require:

- **Accessible and stable electricity to power irrigation systems**, cold chains, and farm-based processing equipment.
- **Broadband connectivity and rural telecom coverage** are essential to enable e-agriculture platforms and data collection.
- **Cybersecurity** measures that safeguard farmer data and trade records.
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** that supports farmer identity verification for subsidy targeting and digital payment systems for secure transactions.
- **Enabling policies and skills development** especially for extension workers and rural youth to operationalize digital agriculture at scale.

Digital transformation in agriculture will boost food production, expand export markets, reduce rural poverty, and drive inclusive, climate-resilient growth

> *Ethiopia's agricultural transformation will be driven by real-time data, digital tools, and smart systems; enhancing productivity, rural inclusion, and climate resilience.*

Manufacturing

Current Context

Manufacturing is a key pillar of Ethiopia's industrialization strategy, contributing around 4% to GDP and providing employment across textiles, leather, agro-processing, construction materials, and light manufacturing. The country has invested in industrial parks, attracted export-oriented manufacturers, and is prioritizing import substitution and value addition. However, the sector faces challenges including low productivity, limited technology adoption, and weak supply chain visibility; limiting global competitiveness.

Strategic Importance

Digital manufacturing initiatives directly support Ethiopia's vision to become a globally competitive, sustainable, and innovative manufacturing hub. By strategically deploying Industry 5.0 and digital technologies, Ethiopia will significantly increase manufacturing productivity, enhance product quality, reduce resource waste, and strengthen export competitiveness. Additionally, these initiatives will create new high-quality digital jobs in production management, operations, and maintenance positioning Ethiopia as a regional leader in both light and agro-based manufacturing sectors

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Digitize Quality Control in Leather and Textiles

Ethiopia will **deploy AI-powered visual inspection systems and sensor-enabled quality checks** to improve consistency in leather finishing and textile production—enhancing product acceptance in export markets.

MOI | IPDC | Private Sector

Enable Predictive Maintenance for Heavy Industry

AI-powered computer vision systems will be adopted on production lines to detect product defects and inconsistencies in real time. Machine learning models will also be used to predict equipment failures, minimize downtime, and schedule preventive maintenance.

MOI | Private Sector

Enable Smart Logistics and Supply Chain Optimization

Introduce **digital dashboards and RFID tracking** to manage inputs and finished goods within industrial parks, supporting just-in-time inventory and better coordination with logistics providers.

MOI | IPDC | Private Sector

Improve Production Uptime in Agro-Processing

Use **IoT sensors to monitor temperature, moisture, and machine performance in food and beverage processing plants** to reduce downtime and improve compliance with safety standards.

MOI | IPDC | Private Sector

Foster Digital Skills and Lean Automation

Factory workers and supervisors will be **trained in digital production tools**, while gradually introducing **low-cost automation** in repetitive processes to boost efficiency without displacing jobs.

MOI | MINT | IPDC | Private Sector

Expand Electronics Manufacturing Capabilities

The government will **promote electronics assembly and component manufacturing** by incentivizing investors, developing specialized training programs, and providing access to industrial land and digital infrastructure. Focus areas include consumer electronics, solar devices, mobile accessories, and IoT devices for sectors such as agriculture, health and smart infrastructure.

MINT | IPDC | Private Sector

Adopt 5G and Secure Connectivity for Industrial Automation

5G connectivity will be piloted in industrial parks to support low-latency automation, real-time analytics, and machine-to-machine communication. **Cybersecurity protocols** will be enforced to protect production systems and intellectual property from digital threats.

ECA | Telcos |

Foundations and Enablers

The success of Ethiopia's industrial transformation hinges on:

- **Reliable electricity to power factory operations and broadband connectivity** to support digital systems.
- **Cybersecurity** will be critical to protect connected machinery and production data
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** will support digital procurement, vendor verification, and factory registration.
- **Data governance frameworks** will ensure accurate operational analytics and protect commercial data.
- **Specialized workforce development** programs in mechatronics, automation, robotics, and industrial AI will be essential to build the talent pipeline needed for future-ready manufacturing.

Digitalizing manufacturing will increase Ethiopia's industrial output, improve product quality, and enable greater integration into global value chains. It will support the national goals of economic diversification, export growth, and skilled job creation while positioning Ethiopia as a competitive industrial player in Africa and beyond.

> *Smart manufacturing is a key priority to increase industrial output, raise competitiveness, and drive value addition through technology and data.*

Health

Current Context

Ethiopia's health system faces persistent challenges including uneven service delivery, a shortage of skilled personnel, and limited integration of digital health tools. As of 2024, approximately 16.4 million people are in need of healthcare services, with only 30% of the required funding available—resulting in a 69.8% funding gap. The country is concurrently grappling with multiple public health emergencies, including over 58,000 cholera cases, more than 774,000 malaria infections, and a growing number of measles outbreaks. While Ethiopia has developed a Digital Health Strategy aimed at expanding digital health platforms and electronic medical records, implementation has been uneven across regions. The Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute (EAII) has developed AI-driven diagnostic tools for diseases such as diabetes and cancer, with four patents secured in 2024. However, challenges around data availability, human capacity, and infrastructure continue to limit scalability and uptake of these innovations—underscoring the need for a more integrated and well-resourced digital health transformation.

Strategic Importance

Leveraging digital health solutions directly advances Ethiopia's vision of equitable and accessible healthcare, ensuring that no Ethiopian is left behind in the country's digital transformation journey. Digital technologies will significantly expand healthcare access, enhance the quality of care, and modernize service delivery. Technology-enabled systems will strengthen disease surveillance, streamline patient management, support accurate diagnostics, and facilitate data-driven decision-making. Scaling up AI-driven health innovations will not only improve national health outcomes and system resilience but also position Ethiopia as a regional leader in health tech solutions and innovation.

Strategic Initiatives



Build a National Integrated Health Data System

The Ministry of Health will operationalize a **nationwide health data platform** that consolidates patient records, diagnostics, and service delivery data across regions. AI-powered decision support tools will help clinicians and policymakers identify trends, allocate resources, and respond to emerging health threats more effectively.

MOH | EAII

Enable Real-Time Disease Surveillance and Response

Big data and AI algorithms will be used to build a n**ear or real-time disease surveillance system** capable of detecting outbreaks like cholera, malaria, Mpox, and measles. Integration with mobile and public health reporting systems will allow proactive, data-driven responses at both federal and regional levels.

MOH | EAII

Scale AI Tools for Faster, More Accurate Diagnoses

AI models in healthcare developed by EAII will be deployed at primary and referral health facilities to assist in diagnosing chronic diseases and cancers. These tools will reduce diagnostic delays and bridge gaps in specialist availability, especially in rural and underserved areas.

MOH | EAII

Expand Telemedicine and Remote Consultation Services

Telemedicine platforms such as telehealth will be scaled to connect remote populations with urban healthcare providers. **5G networks** will be used in selected hospitals to enable real-time video consultations, remote diagnostics, and follow-up monitoring for chronic conditions.

MOH | EAII | Telcos |

Integrate Fayda for Secure Patient Identification

Fayda will be linked with electronic health records and insurance systems to streamline patient verification, reduce fraud, and improve referral efficiency across institutions.

MOH | NIDP

Foundations and Enablers

Digital transformation of the health sector will require:

- **Reliable electricity and high-speed internet** to support electronic health records, telemedicine services, and real-time diagnostics.
- **Cybersecurity frameworks** to ensure patient data privacy and compliance with national protection laws.
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** especially Fayda and interoperable data exchange to streamline service access and verification.
- **Robust data governance** to support health analytics, cross-agency data sharing, and evidence-based decision-making.
- **Investment in health workforce training**, infrastructure modernization, and public-private partnerships to bridge regional capacity gaps.

Digital health transformation will improve the accessibility, affordability, and responsiveness of healthcare services in Ethiopia. By leveraging AI, big data, and DPI integration, the health sector will become more proactive, inclusive, and resilient.

> *A connected health system, powered by data and digital tools, is essential to expand coverage, improve outcomes, and respond effectively to Ethiopia's public health challenges.*

Mining

Current Context

Ethiopia's mining sector is experiencing significant growth, driven by increased gold production and strategic investments. In the first eight months of the 2024/2025 fiscal year, the country exported 22.5 tons of gold, generating approximately USD 1.88 billion in revenue. This performance positions Ethiopia to potentially become one of Africa's top gold exporters. The sector's expansion is further evidenced by the inauguration of new mining projects, such as the Segele gold mine in the Gambella region, which commenced operations in November 2024. Despite these advancements, challenges persist, including limited geological data, outdated mining methods, and security concerns in certain regions. Many mining operations remain manually intensive and lack the technological integration necessary for enhanced efficiency and environmental stewardship.

Strategic Importance

Digitally transforming Ethiopia’s mining sector directly supports the national vision of sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Leveraging Industry 5.0 technologies, digital interventions will significantly enhance exploration accuracy, improve regulatory compliance, elevate worker safety, and optimize yield efficiency. Real-time monitoring, automation, and data-driven optimization will enable Ethiopia to maximize value from its mineral resources, while proactively minimizing environmental impacts and safeguarding human welfare, positioning the country as a responsible leader in the sustainable management of mineral resources.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Integrate Remote Exploration and Monitoring Tools

The Ministry of Mines will promote the use of drones, satellite imagery, and IoT sensors for **remote exploration and real-time monitoring of active and prospective mining zones**. These technologies will enhance access to previously unexplored regions while improving site safety and environmental monitoring.

MOM | Private Sector

Apply AI and Big Data for Geological Surveying and Resource Discovery

Geological institutes and private firms will use **AI and big data analytics** to process **large-scale geological, seismic, and geochemical datasets**. These tools will improve the accuracy of mineral resource modelling and yield forecasts, accelerate investment decisions and reduce exploration costs.

MOM | Private Sector

Introduce Predictive Maintenance Systems for Mining Equipment

Mining operators will implement **ML-based predictive maintenance platforms to** track equipment performance, reduce downtime, and extend the lifecycle of critical machinery; especially in high-volume gold and industrial mineral operations.

MOM | Private Sector

Use Blockchain for Compliance Tracking and Mineral Provenance

A **blockchain-based mineral traceability system** will be developed to track the movement and origin of minerals from extraction to export. This will ensure compliance with fair trade and environmental standards, reduce illicit trade, and improve investor and buyer confidence.

MOM | Private Sector

Deploy Worker Safety and Environment Monitoring Platforms

Smart wearable devices and IoT-enabled environmental monitoring systems will be introduced in mining sites to enhance worker health and safety and monitor air quality, vibration, and toxic gas exposure in real time.

MOM | Private Sector

Create a National Mining Data Exchange and Analytics Hub

Support evidence-based policy and investment promotion through a central platform that collects, analyses and publishes mining sector data.

MOM

Enable Public–Private Partnerships for Mining Innovation Pilots

Foster collaboration between government, academia, and tech startups to co-develop and pilot digital mining solutions across high-potential regions.

MOM | MINT | MOLS

Foundations and Enablers

The transformation of Ethiopia's mining sector using technology requires:

- **Reliable electricity and internet connectivity** for deploying automated systems, real-time monitoring, and secure cloud-based platforms.
- **Cybersecurity** for protecting critical operational systems and commercial data.
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** to support contracting, e-procurement, and verification of stakeholders across mining sites.
- **Data governance frameworks** to manage sensitive geological data and ensure ethical use.
- **Capacity-building initiatives** in geo-data science, drone operation, and environmental monitoring to implement the mining tech stack effectively.

Digital transformation in mining will modernise Ethiopia's extractive sector, support sustainable resource management, and attract responsible investment. It will contribute to economic diversification, regional development, and improved environmental and labour standards.

Biotechnology

Current Context

Ethiopia's biotechnology sector is still in its early stages, with promising applications across health, agriculture, and industrial bioprocessing. The establishment of the Bio and Emerging Technology Institute (BETin) in 2016 signalled a strong policy commitment, but several structural challenges remain. Research and development investment is low, and the country has only 79 researchers per million people. Laboratory infrastructure is limited, and there are no comprehensive biosafety laws. Public misperceptions and regulatory gaps further hinder innovation, though there have been notable advances such as the introduction of Bt cotton to improve agricultural productivity.

Strategic Importance

Investment in biotechnology directly advances Ethiopia's vision of sustainable development, inclusive growth, and regional innovation leadership. Biotechnology holds transformative potential to address critical development challenges in agriculture, healthcare, and industry. With strategic investment and innovation, Ethiopia will significantly enhance agricultural productivity, develop resilient healthcare solutions, promote eco-friendly industrial processes, and create new high-value export opportunities. Positioning Ethiopia as a regional biotechnology hub will strengthen national food security, support health sovereignty and enhance climate resilience.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Advance R&D in Genetic Engineering, Bioinformatics, and Synthetic Biology

The Bio and Emerging Technology Institute (BETin), in partnership with universities and global research networks, will lead **advanced biotechnology R&D.** Focus areas include **genome editing, molecular diagnostics, vaccine research, and synthetic biology for industrial and agricultural use cases.**

BETin | Private Sector

Apply Biotechnology to Agriculture and Seed Development

National agricultural research institutes will leverage **biotech tools to enhance seed quality, increase drought and pest resistance, and improve soil productivity**. **Genomic-assisted breeding will be prioritized for staple and export crops including teff, maize, and coffee**.

BETin | MOA | Private Sector

Promote Health and Pharma Biotechnology Innovation

BETin will support the **development of biologics, diagnostic kits, and therapeutic innovations**, including partnerships with public hospitals and pharma manufacturers. **Bioinformatics and AI** will be applied to local disease data to accelerate innovation in diagnostics and treatment protocols.

BETin | MOH | Private Sector

Develop Sustainable Industrial Bio-Processing Capacity

The government will support **industrial biotech initiatives** for enzyme production, biodegradable materials, and waste-to-energy solutions, especially in agro-processing, textiles, and leather. Public-private pilot programs will demonstrate the viability of clean, bio-based manufacturing in Ethiopia.

BETin | Private Sector

Position Ethiopia as a Regional Biotech Hub

A **national biotechnology roadmap** will be launched to attract investment, enhance regional collaboration, and facilitate trade in bio-based products and services. Global partnerships, IP frameworks, and incentive schemes will help create an enabling environment for biotech startups and researchers.

BETin | Private Sector

Foundations and Enablers

The following will be key for the success of biotechnology initiatives:

- **Electricity and high-speed connectivity** to power laboratories, run cloud-based simulations, and link research institutions.
- **Cybersecurity frameworks** protect genetic data and sensitive health and industrial information.
- **Robust data governance** to enable secure sharing of genomic and agricultural data across institutions.
- Significant investment in technical training and research funding to build a competitive biotechnology workforce and ensure long-term sector growth.

Biotechnology will support Ethiopia's digital strategy by advancing innovation, promoting sustainable development, and enabling new economic sectors. Strategic investment in biotech will contribute to food security, health innovation, climate resilience, and industrial transformation.

Urban Development

Current Context

Ethiopia's urban landscape is experiencing rapid transformation. As of 2024, the urban population reached approximately 31.2 million, accounting for 23.7% of the total population, with an annual growth rate of 4.77% . This swift urbanization has intensified challenges related to traffic congestion, pollution, and strained public services. In response City Corridor Projects were launched in December 2022. This ambitious initiative aims to modernize key urban corridors by enhancing transportation infrastructure, expanding green spaces, and improving public amenities. In Addis Abeba, the first phase, completed recently, and it added 40 kilometres of improved streetscapes, while the second phase, initiated in October 2024, encompasses 132 kilometres of development across eight corridors. The project's anticipated outcomes include a 2% annual increase in GDP, the creation of 50,000 jobs, and a 30% reduction in traffic congestion . These developments underscore the critical need for integrating digital technologies into urban planning to enhance efficiency, sustainability, and liveability in Ethiopia's rapidly growing cities. Challenges in traffic management, solid waste collection, public safety, and energy efficiency demand a shift toward smarter and more sustainable city models.

Strategic Importance

Smart city initiatives directly support Ethiopia’s vision of sustainable urban development, enhanced liveability, and efficient resource management. Digital technologies will provide the foundation for building smarter, more liveable Ethiopian cities improving urban mobility, public safety, energy efficiency, and environmental sustainability. Integrating digital infrastructure into urban systems will empower regional administrations with better decision-making capabilities, optimize resource usage, and significantly enhance the quality of life for Ethiopia's rapidly expanding urban populations.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Deploy AI for Predictive Traffic Management and Public Safety

Urban municipalities, in partnership with transport authorities, will implement **AI-powered systems for real-time traffic flow optimization, congestion prediction, and adaptive signal control**. Facial recognition and AI video analytics will also be scaled to support public safety monitoring and emergency response.

Ministry of Urban Development| Cities | EAII

Introduce IoT-Enabled Environmental Monitoring

Smart sensors will be deployed across urban centres to **monitor pollution levels, air quality, noise, and waste bin fill levels**. Data from these sensors will feed into **city dashboards** for responsive planning and environmental health interventions.

Ministry of Urban Development | Cities | Regional Administrations

Modernize Utility Infrastructure with Smart Grids

Smart electricity grids will be deployed in major cities, **integrating renewable energy sources with demand-side management tools and real-time usage tracking**. This will enhance grid efficiency, support decentralized solar and reduce energy losses.

Ministry of Urban Development| Cities | EEU | EEP

Leverage Digital Twins for Urban Planning and Simulation

Digital replicas of key city infrastructure will be developed to simulate traffic patterns, energy use, and population flows. This will enable city planners to test new policies and infrastructure investments before real-world implementation.

Ministry of Urban Development | Cities

Use 5G for Real-Time Urban Service Delivery

5G connectivity will be introduced in smart city zones to enable low-latency applications such as live traffic monitoring, automated alerts, and integrated urban command centers.

Ministry of Urban Development | Cities | Telcos |

Foundations and Enablers

Smart City initiatives will depend on:

- **Reliable electricity and broadband infrastructure** are prerequisites for powering smart city systems and real-time data platforms.
- **Cybersecurity protocols** to protect urban infrastructure and resident data.
- Ethiopia DPI Stack to enable secure authentication for urban services and smart utility billing.
- **Data governance** will guide ethical data use, sensor integration, and urban analytics.
- **Urban innovation hubs and training programs** for regional staff and city planners will support the human capacity needed for digital transformation in cities.

Smart city initiatives will support economic competitiveness, sustainable development, and improved citizen wellbeing. By embedding Industry 5.0 technologies into urban systems, Ethiopia can address infrastructure gaps, improve environmental management, and create safer, more efficient, and inclusive cities.

Climate Resilience

Current Context

Ethiopia is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in Africa, facing recurring droughts, floods, and shifting weather patterns. Recent estimates show that climate shocks cost the country between 1% and 1.5% of GDP annually, with projections suggesting this could rise to 5% by 2040. Ethiopia recently experienced its most severe drought in 40 years, while floods have disrupted livelihoods and damaged infrastructure across multiple regions. In response, the country has begun implementing multi-hazard early warning systems and secured a $500 million investment for climate resilience programs targeting forest conservation, degraded land restoration, and food security. Though Ethiopia's per capita emissions remain low, initiatives such as large-scale reforestation projects are underway to sequester carbon and position the country in emerging climate finance markets.

Strategic Importance

Digitally enabled climate resilience initiatives align directly with Ethiopia's vision of sustainable and inclusive growth. Leveraging digital technologies will significantly enhance Ethiopia's preparedness and capacity for timely climate responses and promote sustainable land and resource management. By deploying smart monitoring systems, geospatial mapping, and AI-driven forecasting tools, Ethiopia will protect ecosystems, safeguard vulnerable communities, and actively participate in global climate finance and carbon markets improving the nation's sustainable development and environmental leadership.

Strategic Initiatives

Digital First | Inclusive | Homegrown | Adaptive | Interoperable | Sustainable | Global Competitiveness | Sovereignty

Conduct National Climate Risk Mapping and Vulnerability Assessment

Geospatial technologies, satellite imagery, and GIS tools will be used to **map flood-prone zones, drought-vulnerable areas, and erosion hotspots.** This information will be integrated into national planning systems to inform climate-resilient infrastructure development and land use policies.

SSGI | MINT | EPA | MEFC

Enable AI-Powered Climate Forecasting and Disaster Early Warning

Machine learning models will be developed to analyse weather and environmental data for predictive insights. These tools will power **multi-hazard early warning systems** and guide data-driven emergency preparedness and resource allocation.

EAII | | EPA | MEFC

Deploy IoT and Sensor Networks for Real-Time Monitoring

IoT-enabled sensors will be installed in **critical regions** to measure **soil moisture, rainfall, water levels, and temperature**. Data from these sensors will support timely responses to climate stressors in agriculture, infrastructure, and disaster management.

EAII | | EPA | MEFC

Use Blockchain to Track Carbon Credits and Climate Finance

A **blockchain-based platform** will be introduced to **register reforestation, soil regeneration, and clean energy projects**. This system will ensure transparency, traceability, and verification for carbon credit trading and international climate finance.

MOF | EPA | MEFC

Promote Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Agriculture

Climate-smart agricultural practices and infrastructure design standards will be mainstreamed through digital platforms. These systems will deliver localized guidance to farmers and planners, supported by analytics from satellite and IoT data.

MOA | EPA | MEFC

Foundations and Enablers

The successful implementation of the climate related digital interventions will require:

- **Digital infrastructure and access to electricity** for the operation of climate monitoring systems and early warning networks.
- **Cybersecurity** to protect sensitive environmental and national response data.
- **Data governance** frameworks to ensure responsible collection and use of climate and geospatial data.
- **Digital skills and partnerships** with climate research institutions to operationalize advanced climate analytics and local innovation.

Digital transformation in the climate sector will enhance Ethiopia's resilience, protect ecosystems, and improve disaster preparedness. It will contribute to sustainability, inclusive development, and international recognition through proactive climate leadership and participation in green finance markets.

> *Digital systems will be central to Ethiopia's climate resilience; supporting early warning, adaptive planning, and sustainable management of natural resources.*
>
> .

Tourism & Heritage

Current Context

Ethiopia boasts a rich tapestry of cultural, historical, and natural attractions, positioning it as a unique destination in Africa. The country is home to 11 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela, the ancient city of Aksum, the Simien Mountains National Park, and the Gedeo Cultural Landscape. These sites reflect Ethiopia's profound historical significance and diverse cultural heritage. In 2024, Ethiopia experienced a significant rebound in international tourism, with arrivals increasing by 40% compared to pre-pandemic levels in 2019. This growth underscores the country's potential as a premier tourist destination in Africa. Despite this positive trend, the tourism sector faces challenges, including limited digital infrastructure, fragmented booking systems, and underutilization of digital platforms for promotion and engagement. Additionally, the lack of immersive digital experiences and real-time information hampers the ability to attract and retain tourists in a competitive global market. To address these challenges and fully leverage its tourism potential, Ethiopia aims to integrate advanced digital technologies into the sector, enhancing visitor experiences, promoting sustainable tourism, and preserving its invaluable heritage.

Strategic Importance

Digitally enhancing tourism and heritage aligns directly with Ethiopia's vision of inclusive economic growth and cultural preservation. Digital transformation in this sector will significantly increase the global visibility of Ethiopia's cultural and natural assets, enrich visitor experiences, and foster inclusive economic opportunities. By leveraging immersive technologies and intelligent digital platforms, Ethiopia will attract diverse new traveller demographics, improve heritage conservation and management, and empower local communities through sustainable jobs and innovative digital solutions.

Strategic Initiatives



Implement Immersive VR/AR Heritage Experiences

Immersive digital experiences will be developed for **key heritage sites using Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality.** Visitors will be able to engage with h**istorical landmarks through mobile apps and VR headsets**, enhancing learning while reducing physical congestion and preservation risks at fragile sites.

MOT | EAII | Tourism Boards | Heritage Site Authorities | Private Sector

Introduce Digital Ticketing and Smart Booking Systems

E-ticketing platforms will be introduced for **all national parks and cultural attractions, with QR-based entry and payment integration.** This system will simplify access for tourists, support revenue tracking, and generate real-time data for tourism planning and demand forecasting.

MOT | EAII | Telcos | FinTechs| Tourism boards | Heritage Site Authorities | Private Sector

Develop AI-Driven Tourism Platforms

The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with private travel platforms, will support the **creation of AI-enabled web and mobile platforms** that provide **tailored trip recommendations and real-time analytics on visitor flows.** These platforms will be integrated with national attractions, hotels, and tour operators to simplify planning and improve traveller satisfaction.

MOT | EAII | Private Sector

Expand Access to Digital Payments in Tourism

Mobile and digital payments will be scaled across **hotels, guides, handicraft vendors, and ticketing systems** to create a seamless and cashless visitor experience. Platforms will be localized to support small businesses and integrated with unified payment systems under the national DPI framework.

MOT | NBE | Private Sector

Enable Real-Time Experiences via 5G Streaming

5G infrastructure will be deployed in **major tourist corridors** to enable **high-resolution video streaming, virtual tours, and live cultural broadcasts**. This will enhance global visibility and allow remote participation in major events and heritage showcases.

MOT | Telcos | | Private Sector

Foundations and Enablers

Tourism digitization will depend on:

- **Reliable power and broadband connectivity**, especially around historical and eco-tourism hotspots.
- **Cybersecurity** frameworks to protect visitor data and platform transactions.
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** to support secure digital payments and identity verification for ticketing and booking.
- **Open data frameworks and geospatial integration** to enhance planning and visitor flow management.
- **Skills development** in digital storytelling, cultural mapping, and tourism platform management will be essential to implement and sustain innovations at the community level.

By leveraging Industry 5.0 technologies, Ethiopia can transform its tourism sector into an inclusive, sustainable, and globally competitive industry. This will promote digital inclusion through local job creation, foster innovation via immersive technologies, and contribute to economic growth through increased tourism revenues and regional cultural leadership.

> *Digitizing tourism and heritage is key to preserving our national identity, expanding economic opportunities, and projecting Ethiopia's story to the world.*

Creative and Cultural Industries

Current Context

Ethiopia's law enforcement and judiciary systems play Ethiopia's Creative and Cultural Industries (CCIs) are a powerful expression of its national identity and a rising economic force. The sector spans diverse domains such as music, fashion, gaming, digital arts, handicrafts, and cultural festivals, all deeply rooted in Ethiopia's rich history and contemporary creativity. In 2018, CCIs directly employed an estimated 617,000 Ethiopians, with the potential to create over 260,000 new jobs by 2025, particularly for youth and women. Ethiopian music, led by genres like Ethio-jazz, is reaching global audiences through platforms like Spotify and Sewasew, while the fashion sector known for its handwoven textiles and designers; has gained international recognition. The handicrafts industry, valued at over $11 million in exports, and emerging digital arts are further expanding Ethiopia's cultural footprint.

Ethiopia is also home to Africa's fastest-growing gaming market, with projected revenues of $280M by 2025 and a user base exceeding 24 million mobile gamers. Despite these gains, the sector remains constrained by infrastructure gaps, limited investment, and weak IP enforcement. .

Strategic Importance

Investing in digital tools for Ethiopia's creative and cultural industries aligns directly with the nation's vision of inclusive economic growth and job creation. The creative economy, powered by immersive digital platforms and innovative export channels, will significantly empower local creators, stimulate inclusive economic opportunities, and project Ethiopia's rich cultural heritage onto the global stage. With targeted support, CCIs can effectively bridge tradition and innovation, becoming a key catalyst for Ethiopia's sustainable economic transformation and global cultural influence.

Strategic Initiatives



Grow the Gaming Industry with Local Content

Public and private sector partners will invest in Ethiopia's gaming ecosystem by supporting **studios with funding, development tools, and global platform access**. **Content will be localized through the integration of Ethiopian history, languages, and folklore** to enhance cultural relevance.

MoCS | EAII | Private Sector

Scale Distribution of Ethiopian Music and Digital Art

A **national digital content distribution platform** will be developed to **host and promote Ethiopian music, digital artworks, and performances. AI-based recommendation systems** will personalize user experiences and expand global reach, enabling monetization for creators.

MoCS | MINT

Promote Ethiopian Fashion and Handicrafts through E-Commerce

Local designers and artisans will be supported to **digitize product catalogues and access international markets via curated e-commerce platforms such as Global Ethiopia**. This includes **training on digital marketing, product cataloguing, and logistics t**o ensure reliable global delivery.

MoCS | MOTRI | MINT | Private Sector

Create Immersive Cultural Experiences and Virtual Festivals

Virtual and augmented reality platforms will be used to bring **Ethiopia's major festivals (e.g., Timket, Meskel) to global audiences**. These immersive experiences will offer new revenue streams for creatives and promote digital tourism and diaspora engagement.

MOT | MoCS | EAII | Private Sector

Institutionalize Cultural Diplomacy and Festival Export

Government will support the internationalization of **major Ethiopian festivals such as Timket and Meskel through cultural exchange programs, embassies, and diaspora networks.** Ethiopia will leverage **immersive digital platforms such as virtual reality recreations, 360º live streams, and cultural metaverse spaces** to create globally accessible festival experiences. Support content creators, cultural institutions, and startups to develop exportable digital cultural assets, while ensuring strong policy frameworks around digital rights, IP, and cultural preservation.

MoCS | Private Sector

Build a National Creative Export and Promotion Program

Establish a **coordinated initiative to position Ethiopian music, fashion, and digital arts on the global stage**. This would include funding for international showcases, partnerships with foreign platforms, diaspora-led campaigns, and curated content to promote Ethiopia's cultural identity globally.

MoCS | Private Sector

Launch a Creative Accelerator for Youth and Startups

Government will launch a **national accelerator program that provides seed funding, mentorship, IP support, and international exposure for emerging creators in gaming, digital arts, music, and fashion**. Include global collaboration labs to foster co-productions targeting African and diaspora markets.

MoCS | MINT | Private Sector

Establish a Creative Rights and Revenue Management Platform

Introduce a **tech-enabled national platform for creators to register their work, track royalties, and manage licensing for local and international use.** This will be integrated with DPI for digital identity and secure payment authentication.

MoCS

Digitally Archive and License Ethiopia's Cultural Assets

Create a **national digital archive of historical music, fashion designs, visual art, and cultural artifacts**. Enable licensing of these assets for documentaries, games, virtual exhibitions, or educational content to generate revenue and promote heritage preservation.

MoCS | Private Sector

Foundations and Enablers

The success of CCI strategic initiatives require:

- **Reliable power and internet connectivity** to run digital studios, content platforms, and virtual experiences.
- **Cybersecurity** frameworks to protect platforms and digital content.
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** to enable secure identity verification and payments for creators.
- Strengthening copyright and IP protection laws to encourage investment.
- Skills development in animation, game design, digital fashion, and creative entrepreneurship to build capacity and scale the industry.

CCIs will drive inclusive economic growth, promote Ethiopia's cultural leadership globally, and stimulate innovation across digital platforms. Digitally enhanced creative sectors will create jobs, expand export revenues, and elevate Ethiopia's visibility on the global cultural map.

> *Digital investment in the creative economy will unlock new industries, empower cultural expression, and position Ethiopian talent in global markets.*

South Korea's 'Hallyu Wave'

South Korea has successfully leveraged digital platforms and technology to strategically promote its cultural and creative industries globally, a phenomenon widely known as the "Hallyu Wave" or Korean Wave. Through intentional government policies, targeted investments in digital media infrastructure, strategic marketing, and strong public-private collaborations, South Korea effectively positioned its creative products—music (K-Pop), film, TV dramas, games, and digital arts on global stages. Digital streaming services, social media platforms, and online fan communities were systematically leveraged to reach global audiences, fostering international demand and significantly boosting the country's cultural exports and tourism.

Impact

- Generated billions of dollars in economic value annually from cultural exports and tourism.
- Established South Korea as a leading global cultural and creative brand.
- Created substantial employment opportunities, especially for youth and digital entrepreneurs.
- Enhanced global perception, soft power influence, and international partnerships.

Relevance to Ethiopia

- Demonstrates the transformative economic potential of strategically promoting creative industries digitally.
- Illustrates how focused government policy, combined with digital platforms, can elevate local culture to global prominence.
- Highlights the importance of public-private collaboration and targeted investment in digital infrastructure for creative sector growth.
- Provides a replicable model for Ethiopia to digitally scale its creative industries, boost cultural exports, and create sustainable jobs.

Law Enforcement & Justice

Current Context

Ethiopia's law enforcement and judiciary systems play a foundational role in public trust, safety, and access to justice. The sector spans multiple institutions including the Federal Police, the Federal Supreme Court, regional courts, correctional facilities, and the Ministry of Justice. While digital transformation in the sector is still emerging, momentum is building. In 2024, the Ethiopian Federal Police launched the award-winning EFP Citizen App, enabling real-time crime reporting, and inaugurated a Forensic Center of Excellence to strengthen investigative capabilities. Courts have begun piloting digital case filing and virtual hearings, supported by national judicial reforms. However, most institutions still rely on manual, paper-based processes, with limited interoperability across police, prosecutors, and courts. Infrastructure gaps, low digital capacity, and fragmented systems continue to hinder efficiency and inclusivity underscoring the need for coordinated, technology-driven reform.

Strategic Importance

Investing in digital tools for Ethiopia's law enforcement and judiciary directly supports the goal of equitable access to justice, public safety, and institutional transparency. Modern policing and court systems, powered by secure digital infrastructure and AI-enabled solutions, will significantly improve crime prevention, case management, and public trust. Digital platforms will expand access to legal services, support real-time collaboration across institutions, and bring justice systems closer to citizens. By embedding emerging technologies responsibly, Ethiopia can build a justice system that is faster, more inclusive, and better equipped to serve the rule of law in a digital age.

Strategic Initiatives



Digitise Policing and Crime Prevention Systems

The government will adopt AI-powered tools for crime mapping, predictive policing, and digital forensics. Additionally, integrated platforms for real-time incident reporting, case tracking, and cybercrime response will be deployed.

MOJ | EFP | EAII | INSA

Expand e-Court and Justice Automation Systems

Digital case management, remote hearings, and e-filing will be scaled across federal and regional courts. Government will improve coordination between courts, prosecutors, and law enforcement through interoperable systems.

MOJ | EAII

Launch a Citizen-Facing Justice Portal

Provide citizens with mobile-friendly access to justice services, including case status updates, legal aid resources, and court notifications. The platform should integrate with Mesob, support multilingual virtual assistance, and complement existing legal access sites.

MOJ | EAII | MINT

Integrate AI and Language Technologies in Judicial Workflows

Expand use of AI tools for legal research, document translation, and transcription of courtroom proceedings in major Ethiopian languages. Focus on streamlining low-risk processes to free up judicial resources for complex cases.

MOJ | EAII

Scale the AI-Powered Smart Court System Nationally

Build on the Smart Court System pilot to digitise case filing, automate scheduling, and reduce backlogs. Ensure expansion to regional courts and integration with DPI, including Fayda-based authentication and e-signature verification.

MOJ | EAII

Foundations and Enablers

Delivering digital transformation in law enforcement and the judiciary will require:

- **Robust and secure digital infrastructure**, particularly in regional courts, police stations, and correctional centres, to enable virtual hearings, mobile reporting
- Institutions must have access to **secure national data exchange infrastructure**, modernised back-end systems, and protected digital evidence chains.
- **Ethiopia DPI Stack** to enable integration with Fayda, digital payments (for fines, fees), and data exchange with other justice institutions
- **Cybersecurity** and legal safeguards for ole-based access controls, digital forensics protection, and ethical use of AI in legal contexts
- **Institutional capacity,** including dedicated digital transformation teams, training for legal and law enforcement professionals, and change management
- **Governance and coordination** among key institutions

Digitally transforming Ethiopia's justice and law enforcement systems is essential for building a fair, secure, and trusted digital society. Modern tools from smart court systems to AI-powered case triage and crime mapping can significantly improve transparency, access to justice, and public safety. With strong institutional coordination and investment in secure digital platforms, Ethiopia can build a justice sector that is inclusive, efficient, and prepared for the demands of a digital future.

Governance & Coordination



Governance & Institutional Strengthening

Successful implementation of the Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy hinges on an effective governance framework that ensures strategic alignment, institutional accountability, and agile coordination across sectors and levels of government. Ethiopia has already laid the foundation for such a framework through the establishment of high-level coordination bodies and reform-oriented institutions. Going forward, these will be enhanced to support inclusive, coherent, and results-driven execution of the strategy as follows:

1. Digital Transformation Council

The **Digital Transformation Council (DTC)**, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, serves as the overarching strategic body guiding the implementation of Ethiopia's digital transformation. To drive the implementation of Digital Ethiopia 2030, the DTC will ensure that digital transformation remains a national priority by aligning sectoral plans, addressing delivery bottlenecks, and overseeing major digital investments and reforms. To strengthen its operational effectiveness, the DTC will be enhanced to include:

- **Dedicated coordination team:** to oversee inter-ministerial collaboration, partnerships, and funding mobilization
- **Technical advisory committee:** to provide strategic guidance on the adoption of frontier technologies (e.g., AI, IoT, blockchain, quantum computing)
- **Sectoral Integration:** Structured mechanisms to ensure sectoral integration and regional inclusion in planning and implementation
- **Formal engagement frameworks:** for the private sector, development partners, and academia

2. Establishment of a National Data Governance Entity

Recognizing the foundational role of data in the digital economy, a **National Data Governance Entity** will be established as an independent institution. It will serve as the central authority on:

- Data standards, interoperability, and classification
- Data privacy, protection, and ethical use
- Cross-sector and cross-border data exchange protocols
- Coordination with ministries, regulators, and private actors to steward data as a strategic asset

This entity will work closely with MINT, EAII, NIDP, ECA, and INSA to ensure responsible, efficient, and trusted use of public and private data across the digital ecosystem.

3. Institutional Strengthening

To deliver the Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy, Ethiopia's core digital institutions will be restructured and empowered with clear mandates, expanded capacity, and coordinated roles:

Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MINT)

MinT role on eGov will be reinforced through a **collaborative eGovernment function,** jointly operated with EAII, NIDP, and INSA to drive end-to-end service digitization, DPI adoption, and institutional modernization.

National ID Program (NIDP)

As an independent institution, NIDP will scale up the Fayda digital identity platform and coordinate its integration across public and private service delivery, anchoring identity as a core layer of the DPI stack.

Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute (EAII)

EAII will lead the development and implementation of a National AI Strategy, build out AI infrastructure and tools, and oversee an AI Innovation and Ethics Framework that guides responsible deployment of AI across sectors.

Information Network Security Agency (INSA)

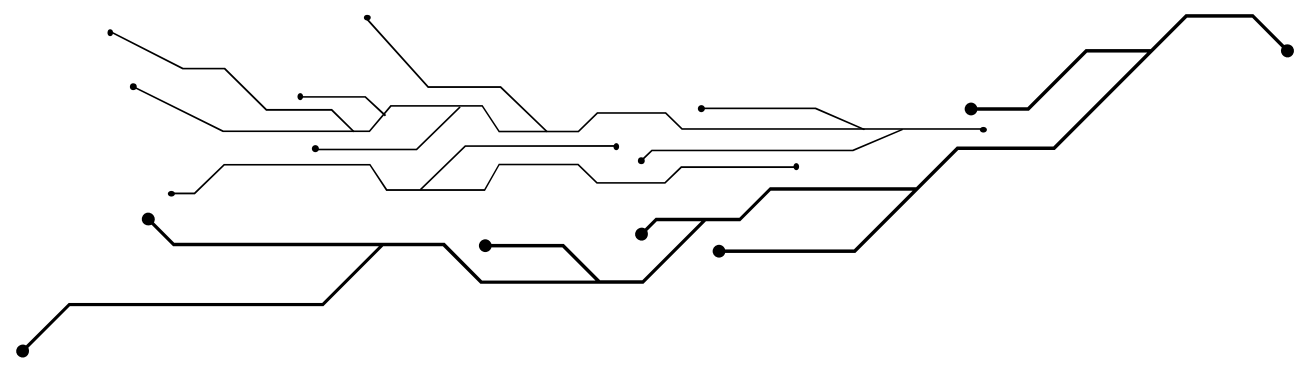
INSA will deploy advanced cybersecurity platforms, support ministries with digital infrastructure protection, and lead national cyber resilience efforts in alignment with Ethiopia's expanding digital footprint.

Ethiopian Communications Authority (ECA)

ECA will expand its mandate beyond telecom regulation to include proactive oversight of digital platforms and data markets. It will implement the personal data protection mandate in collaboration with the Data entity, enforce universal service obligations, and oversee equitable access via the Universal Access and Service Fund (USAF).

Federal Civil Service Commission (FCSC)

The FCSC will lead public sector digital transformation by designing and delivering civil service-wide digital capacity building. This includes foundational digital literacy, data use for policy making, and leadership development in digital governance.



4. Whole-of-Government and Regional Engagement

Every federal government institution and regional administration will contribute to strategy execution by:

- Appointing Digital Change Leads
- Establishing cross-functional Digital Delivery Teams
- Developing institutional and regional digital roadmaps aligned with the national strategy
- Participating in standards development and DPI integration pilots
- Reporting progress through a unified monitoring framework

Regional governments will be supported to innovate within national frameworks and contextualize digital solutions to local priorities.

5. Private Sector Engagement

The private sector is a core co-implementer of Digital Ethiopia 2030. To institutionalize collaboration:

- A Public-Private Digital Forum, anchored under the DTC, will be formalized
- Regulatory sandboxes will be expanded to allow testing of new solutions in real settings
- Fast-track procurement pathways will enable co-delivery of services with local innovators and startups
- Investment incentives will be provided for private firms supporting digital infrastructure, platforms, and talent development

6. Delivery Coordination and Monitoring

The implementation of Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy will be overseen by a dedicated Delivery Unit within the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) reporting directly to the Digital Transformation Council on a regular basis. Key responsibilities include:

- Tracking results through a central digital transformation dashboard
- Conducting quarterly reviews on behalf of the DTC
- Linking institutional progress to annual budgeting, leadership KPIs, and public reporting

This structure will ensure transparency, drive accountability and accelerate implementation of the strategic initiatives.

Integrated Change Management

Digital Ethiopia 2030 has the political backing, basic institutional alignment, and national vision to succeed. The critical challenge lies in ensuring that this momentum translates into real behaviour change, adoption, and results across government ministries and institutions, regions, private sector, and everyday citizens. This is not a matter of training alone - it is a transformation of how government operates, how services are delivered, and how institutions interact with citizens and each other.

Some of the previous reform efforts in Ethiopia have fallen short at the point of execution not because of weak design, but due to fragmented uptake, limited accountability, and insufficient adaptation to local contexts. This strategy acknowledges that reality and introduces a change management approach that is practical, systemic, and sustained.

The Digital Ethiopia 2030 change management program is embedded in implementation of the strategy from the start and treated as an essential pillar of success. It moves beyond conventional awareness efforts by focusing on the institutions, behaviours, and incentives that shape how transformation happens. It is designed to be:

- **Embedded, not external**: change is built into planning, budgeting, and performance cycles
- **Localized, not one-size-fits-all**: enabling institutions to adapt reforms to their realities
- **Tracked and measured**: with adoption tied to resources, public recognition, and accountability
- **Inclusive by design**: reaching vulnerable groups through trusted local institutions
- **Resilient to uncertainty**: with the flexibility to adapt to shocks, disruptions, or shifting needs
- **Driven by collective ownership**: involving government, academia and private sector

Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Initiative	Implementation Timeline
1. National Digital Change Leadership Program: Equip public sector leaders with the mindset and capabilities to drive change from within	**Q1–Q2, Year 1:** Launch foundational program for executive leaders, mid-level managers, **digital change leads** including modules on change leadership, adaptive implementation, and digital inclusion. **Annually:** Refresher sessions aligned to new delivery phases. **Rationale:** Early leadership alignment sets direction and expectations across institutions.
2. Prioritizing Quick Wins That Build Confidence and Trust: Deliver early results in high-visibility initiatives to demonstrate value and build momentum	**Q2–Q4, Year 1:** Identify and launch 3–5 high-impact initiatives. **Year 2:** Expand to additional regions and initiatives based on uptake. **Dependency:** Requires leadership program and cross-ministerial coordination.
3. Appointing Digital Change Leads within Institutions: Designate embedded staff to facilitate adoption, unblock barriers, and adapt workflows internally	**Q1, Year 1:** Deploy Digital Change Leads in ministries tied to early service rollouts. **Year 2:** Expand to priority institutions and regions. **Year 3 onward:** Formalize role based on delivery performance. **Supports:** Service adoption, process change, and localized implementation.
4. Partnering with Trusted Intermediaries for Citizen Uptake: Use existing community channels such as schools, community centres, health facilities to reach citizens and build trust in digital systems	**Q4, Year 1:** Pilot citizen onboarding through 2–3 trusted networks. **Year 2 onward:** Integrate outreach into all major service rollouts. **Supports:** Broader service uptake, trust, and equitable access.
5. Mandating Regional Localization of Digital Interventions: Empower regions to adapt national tools to their own languages, connectivity realities, and administrative systems	**Q1–Q4, Year 1:** Develop and deploy localization toolkit, protocols, and training support. **Q3, Year 2 onward:** Implement in pilot regions, with expansion based on readiness. **Ensures:** Federal compatibility.

Strategic Initiative	Implementation Timeline
6. Linking Digital Progress to Institutional Planning, Budgeting, and Recognition: Tie digital delivery and adoption to how institutions are resourced and evaluated	**Q2, Year 2:** Embed digital performance indicators into planning and budget submission templates. **Year 2 onward:** Link performance to visibility in DTC reviews, public reporting, and introduce annual Digital Excellence Awards to highlight high-performing institutions, local governments, and civil servants. **Reinforces:** Accountability, visibility, and delivery pressure.
7. Embedding Change into Public Sector Routines: Incorporate digital norms into HR and reporting	**Q2, Year 2:** Begin updating civil service job roles,, and planning templates. **Year 3 onward::** Fully institutionalized across government workflows.

The change interventions outlined in this section are structured to enable delivery through a sequenced, nationally anchored, and locally adapted approach. By embedding change into planning, budgeting, service delivery, and performance management, the strategy ensures that digital transformation becomes part of how government functions and how development is delivered.

Funding & Collaboration



Financing Digital Ethiopia 2030

To deliver on the ambitions of Digital Ethiopia 2030, a coordinated financing approach is required to mobilize public, private, philanthropic, and international capital. This includes establishing new investment vehicles, strengthening financial ecosystems, and aligning incentives to attract long-term digital investments. The strategy adopts a six-part framework to guide action across the financing lifecycle from fund creation to pipeline visibility.

Strategic Initiative	Description
1. Government Funding	The government will commit core public resources to digital transformation through **ring-fenced budget** allocations within key ministries and **programmatic funding lines.**
2. Establish Digital Transformation Fund & Fund of Funds (FoF): Mobilize public, donor, and diaspora financing for national priorities and startup growth	**Digital Transformation Fund:** Establish a dedicated, special-purpose vehicle seeded by government, donor, and diaspora capital to finance strategic initiatives such as digital infrastructure, DPI, AI and R&D. **FoF:** Accelerate the creation of a FoF to channel early-stage capital into Ethiopia's startup and innovation ecosystem.
3. Strengthen PPP Framework: Enable private capital to scale digital infrastructure through co-investment and risk-sharing	Reform PPP legislation and guidelines to attract long-term private capital. Offer fiscal and regulatory incentives to support co-investment in national infrastructure such as cloud, broadband, compute infrastructure, and Industry 5.0.. Prioritize shared assets that reduce reliance on limited public resources.
4. Enhance Local Capital Market: Unlock domestic financing through new instruments and risk mitigation tools	Introduce innovative financing tools such as digital bonds, sukuk, and regulated crowdfunding platforms. Deploy credit guarantee mechanisms to de-risk private investment in digital sectors. Strengthen local investor confidence in long-term digital public-private partnerships and infrastructure-backed returns.
5. Leverage Donor Partnerships & Philanthropic Capital: Align donor financing with national goals and co-finance inclusive digital initiatives	Work with donors and philanthropic funds to co-design and fund inclusive digital public goods. Align investments with Ethiopia's digital priorities through results-based financing and grant-matching models. Leverage development finance for high-impact use cases, especially those focused on digital equity, education, agriculture, and health.
6. Engage Venture Capital & Tech Investors: Create a favourable investment environment for digital innovators and scale-ups	Introduce innovation-friendly regulations (e.g., sandboxes), tax incentives, and streamlined procurement rules to attract VCs and tech investors. Prioritize sectors including AI, fintech, AgTech, and cloud infrastructure. Engage global investors in co-building Ethiopia's digital economy by showcasing investable markets.
7. Showcase Leading Projects & Pipeline: Promote investment-ready digital initiatives through structured visibility and engagement	Curate a pipeline of high-impact, investment-ready projects with strong ROI potential. Host targeted investor roadshows, innovation forums, and matchmaking sessions. Publish periodic investment portfolios and build a digital transformation dashboard to strengthen visibility, confidence, and funding flows into Ethiopia's digital transformation priorities.

Collaboration & Partnerships

Successful delivery of Ethiopia's digital transformation vision will depend on strong partnerships at bilateral, regional, and global levels. The strategy prioritizes collaboration that enhances technological capacity, regulatory alignment, regional integration, and innovation.\

1. Regional Digital Market Integration: Ethiopia will position itself as a strategic player in the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol, advancing cross-border digital trade, digital payments interoperability, and secure cross-border data flows. This will expand Ethiopia's access to regional markets and support regional leadership in digital governance.

2. Engaging the Ethiopian Diaspora: A national **knowledge exchange platform** will be established to facilitate collaboration between Ethiopia-based institutions and the global Ethiopian diaspora. Diaspora professionals will contribute to skills transfer, mentorship, and knowledge-sharing in cutting-edge fields such as AI, data science, cybersecurity, and climate tech.

3. Bilateral and Multilateral Digital Cooperation: Ethiopia will deepen cooperation with leading digital economies and international organizations to enable technology transfer, joint R&D, regulatory alignment, and co-investment in priority areas such as digital public infrastructure, emerging technologies, and inclusive connectivity. These partnerships will be formalized through digital MOUs, cooperation frameworks, and participation in global standard-setting bodies.

4**. Critical Regional Infrastructure Partnerships:** Ethiopia will explore collaboration with neighbouring countries and regional stakeholders to develop shared fibre optic networks, regional cloud infrastructure, and digital trade corridors. This will strengthen Ethiopia's position as a regional digital hub and reduce costs and latency for digital services.

5. R&D and Innovation Partnerships: The strategy will promote joint research and innovation collaborations with leading global universities, AI labs, and innovation ecosystems. Focus areas will include AI for development, AgTech, fintech, cybersecurity, and emerging technologies such as 6G. These partnerships will help ensure Ethiopia builds homegrown digital capabilities while remaining globally connected.

Risks & Mitigations

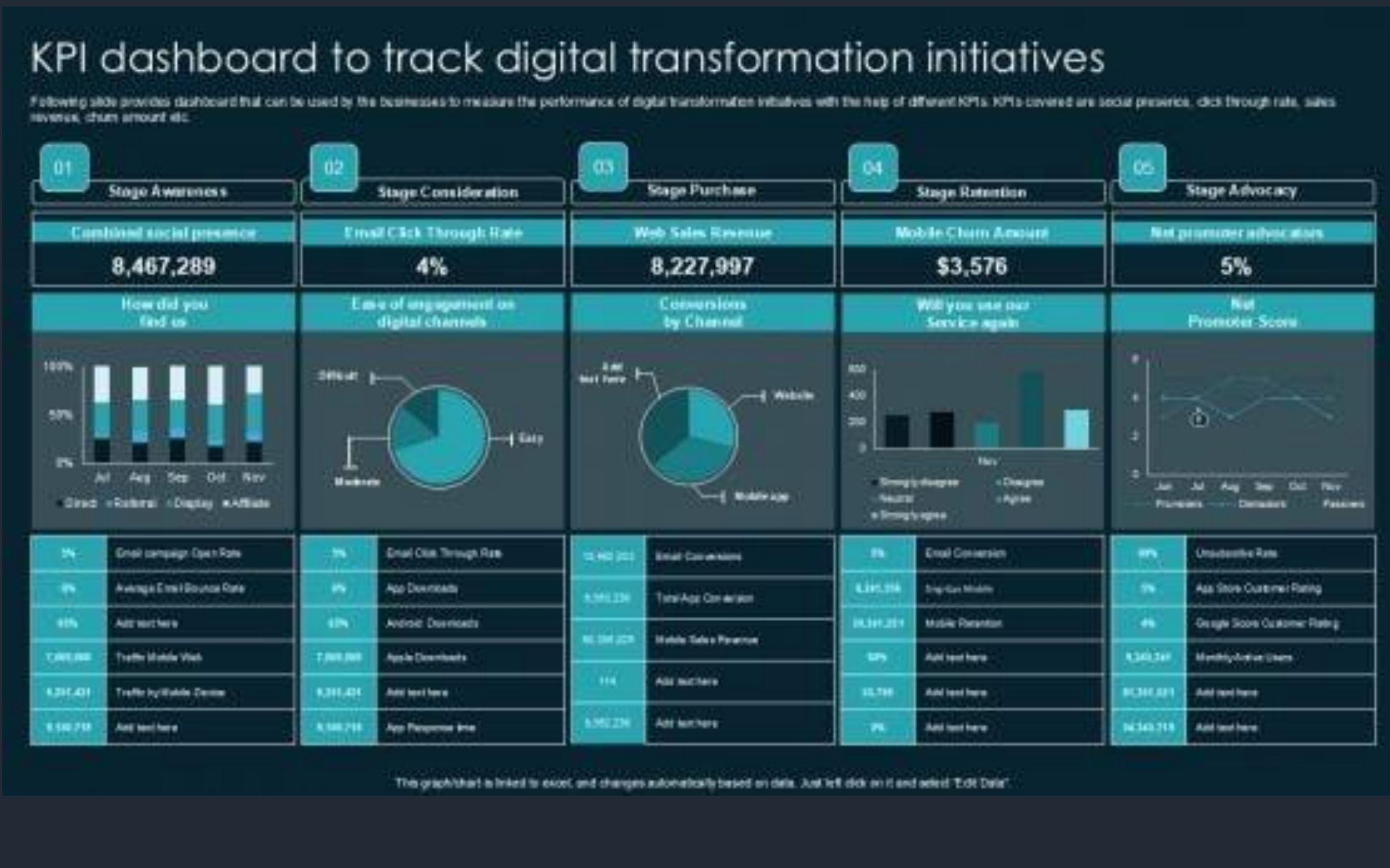


Risks & Mitigation Measures

Effective implementation of the Digital Ethiopia 2030 Strategy will require proactive management of cross-cutting risks that could delay delivery, limit scale, or undermine public trust. The table below outlines key strategic risks and proposed mitigation measures based on global best practice and Ethiopia's implementation realities.

Risk Area	Description	Mitigation Measures
1. Financing Constraints	Limited and fragmented funding may undermine long-term delivery, especially at scale or in under-resourced regions.	Diversify financing through **ring-fenced public budget lines**, targeted **donor support**, **blended finance**, and **PPP models** for digital infrastructure and service delivery.
2. Resistance to Change	Civil servants and institutions may resist new ways of working, especially if incentives, support, and clarity are lacking.	Institutionalize **change management programs**, on-the-job **digital capacity-building**, and **incentives tied to digital adoption** and innovation outcomes.
3. Decentralized Implementation Gaps	Regional disparities in digital readiness and weak coordination may fragment delivery and undermine consistency.	Strengthen the Digital Transformation Council with **regional representation** and promote **localised implementation structures** under a **unified national standards framework**.
4. Institutional Capacity Deficits	Skills gaps, high turnover, and weak delivery mechanisms may affect implementation in key institutions.	Establish **digital change leads** in lead institutions, deliver **focused technical training**, and **embed private sector experts** through advisory partnerships.
5. Cybersecurity and Data Risks	Increased digitization without proper safeguards may expose systems to cyber threats or misuse of personal data.	Operationalize the **Personal Data Protection Proclamation**, invest in **advanced cybersecurity infrastructure and drills**, and build **public-sector cyber capacity**.
6. Exclusion and Accessibility Gaps	Rural communities, women, persons with disabilities, and low-literacy users risk being left behind in digital transformation.	Design for inclusion: expand **offline channels (USSD, IVR)**, local language interfaces, and **community digital access points**; roll out **targeted digital literacy programs**.
7. Weak Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)	Lack of real-time performance data, weak feedback loops, or fragmented reporting may hinder course correction and transparency.	Define **prioritized KPIs** tied to strategic objectives; monitor via a **digital dashboard managed by the DTC**; conduct **quarterly reviews** and publish **open performance reports**.

Monitoring & Evaluation



Overview

A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach is central to ensuring that the Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy delivers results measured by the adoption, usage, and impact of digital transformation across the economy and society. M&E will be embedded as a core function of delivery, aligned with planning, budgeting, performance management, and institutional accountability.

Monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated by a **dedicated Delivery Unit** within PMO, working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Innovation and Technology and the Ministry of Planning and Development (MOPD). The Delivery Unit will be responsible for coordinating institutional responses to feedback, ensuring that citizen and user feedback directly influences strategic adjustments, service redesign, and resource allocation.

A national **Digital Transformation Dashboard** will track implementation progress, institutional performance, and user-level feedback. Oversight will be provided through quarterly reviews of the Digital Transformation Council and an annual performance assessment cycle. Progress will be reported publicly and used to guide adjustments and prioritization.

Strategic Objective 1: Empower People & Institutions through Skills, Data, and Technology

KPIs	Baseline	2030 Targets
% of government services digitized (G2C, G2B)		80%
e-Gov usage rate among eligible population		80%
Share of STEM graduates in AI, data science, cybersecurity, and related fields		30%
% of public institutions using data for service planning and policy design		*To be defined*

Strategic Objective 2: Accelerate Inclusive Digital Economic Growth

KPIs	Baseline	2030 Targets
Digital economy contribution to GDP		From 2% to **xx%**
Share of digitally delivered exports		**xx%** of total exports
Annual digital FDI inflow		$ **xx** million/year
Share of digital financial transactions (volume)		90%

KPIs	Baseline	2030 Targets
% of rural population using digital payments		50%
% of urban population using digital payments		100%
Number of new digital jobs created (AI, KPO, fintech, etc.)		**xx by 2028**
Number of citizens trained in advanced digital skills		**xx by 2030**
Share of startup funding from total bank credit		8%
% of urban internet users using food delivery apps		30%
% of population using digital health services		20%
% of internet users (ages 16–64) using social media for work		60%

Objective 3: Enhance Universal Digital Access

KPIs	Baseline	2030 Targets
National internet penetration		90%
Household internet penetration		80%
Smartphone adoption rate		90% (up from ~46%)
% of rural communities with broadband access		80%
Share of digital savings in total financial sector		10%
Share of digital loans in total financial sector		10%
Number of key public services using AI		30
% of rural schools and health centers connected to broadband		70%

> Monitoring will focus not only on what is delivered, but on what is adopted, used, and delivering public value. It will be real-time, actionable, and tied to outcomes. Most importantly, it will enable learning and adaptation.

Strategic Objective 4: Establish Ethiopia as the Ideal Destination for FDI

KPIs	Baseline	2030 Targets
Share of exports from digitally delivered services		5%
Number of global R&D centers or tech providers established		2 (by 2028)
Ethiopia's rank in global innovation indices		Top 50
National data governance maturity score		High maturity score

Cross-Cutting KPIs (Applicable Across All Objectives)

Key System-Wide KPIs	Baseline	2030 Targets
% of federal ministries with assigned Digital Change Leads		100% by Year 2
% of institutions reporting to the Digital Dashboard		100% of priority institutions
% of institutions using DPI stack (ID, payments, data exchange)		Target TBD
% of public institutions with updated cybersecurity protocols		Target TBD
User satisfaction score with digital public services		≥75%
% of women accessing digital ID or e-services		Disaggregated by sector
Regional equity index for service access		Measured annually
% of services redesigned based on user feedback		50% by 2030

Governance and Delivery of M&E

Entity	Role
Digital Transformation Council	Review progress, unblock delivery, and provide strategic direction
Delivery Unit (PMO)	Coordinate M&E system, manage dashboard, support institutional reporting
Line Ministries & Regions	Track KPIs, validate data, and report performance
Ministry of Finance & Ministry of Planning	Link M&E results to budgets, planning, and performance reviews

Conclusion


Digital Government Strategy
2024-2029
Draft
ETHIOPIA NATIONAL
E-COMMERCE STRATEGY
2024 - 2029


CONNECTED
USER-CENTRIC
DATA-DRIVEN
INTEROPERABILITY
PROSPERITY
CLOUD
PRIVATE SECTOR
INNOVATION
PRODUCTIVITIY
DIGITAL
COMPETITIVENIESS
PRIVATE CAPITAL
GOVERNMENT
QUALITY GROWTH
MARKETPLACES
PRODUCTIVITY
ACCESSIBILITY
PRIVATI SECTOR
CONNECTIVITY
GREEN ECONOMY
TRUST
MSMEs
JOBS
DIGITAL PAYMENTS
YOUTH
REGULATORY SANDBOX

Conclusion

Glossary

Acronym	Full Term
AACA	Addis Ababa City Administration
AI	Artificial Intelligence
API	Application Programming Interface
BETin	Bio and Emerging Technology Institute
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CBDC	Central Bank Digital Currencies
CCI	Creative and Cultural Industries
CHE	Creative Hub Ethiopia
CNCM	Collective Management Society of Ethiopia
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
DLT	Distributed Ledger Technologies
DPI	Digital Public Infrastructure
DTC	Digital Transformation Council
EAII	Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute
EBA	Ethiopian Broadcasting Authority
ECA	Ethiopian Communications Authority
ECC	Ethiopian Custom Commission
EIPA	Ethiopia Intellectual Property Authority
EGDI	E-Government Development Index
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
FCSC	Federal Civil Service Commission
FoF	Fund of Funds
FPPPA	Federal Public Procurement and Property Authority
INSA	Information Network Security Agency
IoT	Internet of Things
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
KPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing

Glossary

Acronym	Full Term
MOCS	Ministry of Culture and Sport
ML	Machine Learning
MEFCC	Ministry Of Environment , Forest And Climate Change
MINT	Ministry of Innovation and Technology
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLS	Ministry of Labour and Skills
MOPD	Ministry of Planning & Development
MOTRI	Ministry of Trade and Integration
MOTL	Ministry of Transport and Logistics
MOT	Ministry of Tourism
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NIDP	National ID Program
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
USAF	Universal Service and Access Fund

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DIGITAL ETHIOPIA VISION 2030 AT A GLANCE

DIGITAL ETHIOPIA VISION 2030

A Digitally Empowered ETHIOPIA

OBJECTIVES

- Build Skills at scale, Harness Data & Tech
- Inclusive Digital Economic
- Universal Digital Access
- Digital FDI Destination

BENEFICIARIES

- Citizens & Residents
- Businesses
- Government
- Diaspora
- Investors & Partners
- Global Customers

ACCESS & SUPPORT CHANNELS

- Digital Platforms
- Citizen Access Centres
- AI Chatbots
- Voice/IVR Services

OPEN STANDARDS, PROTOCOLS & APIs

SECTORS

- Public Services
- Digital -Government

FOCUS Vertical Sectors

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Tourism & Heritage
- ICT
- Financial Services
- Health
- Digital Trade
- Mining
- Supply Chain & Logistics
- Biotechnology
- Education
- Urban Dev
- Climate
- Creatives+
- Law Enforcement & Justice

ENABLERS

INDUSTRY 5.0: Human + Machine Synergy – Sustainability, Ethics, & AI, ML, Blockchain, IoT, Quantum, XR, Robotics etc

FOUNDATIONS

- DATA: Big Data; Open Data; Data Stewardship
- DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE (Ethiopia DPI Stack): Fayda eKYC & Authentication (API API) Unified Payments (API API) Data Exchange
- CYBERSECURITY: Critical Infrastructure Security & Resilience; Public Key Infrastructure; Disaster Recovery
- DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE: Broadband; WoredaNet; Data & AI Infra; Sovereign Govt Cloud; Edge Computing
- ELECTRICITY: Electrification; Renewable Energy; Smart Grids; Utility Infra Management

DIGITAL CAPACITY BUILDING

- Future Skills
- Digital Literacy
- Civil Service
- ICT in Early Education
- Innovation Ecosystem Dev.

POLICY & REGULATION

- Innovation
- Data Governance
- Emerging tech
- R&D
- E-Waste

GOVERNANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

INVESTMENT & FINANCING

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & PARTNERSHIPS

Digital Ethiopia Vision 2030

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia