

ICT, private sector and women potential : perspectives in Tunisia

Héger Ben Meriem, Squaretek

SQUARETEK



Summary

- Benefits of the ICTs :
 - The social aspect
 - The economical aspect
- Women : a great human potential in Tunisia
 - Global indicators
 - Insight in the ICT sector
- Actions to capitalize on the human resources in the ICT sector
- Conclusion



The social aspect

- The new information and communication technologies pave the way to the development of individuals and communities
- Today, many services are available through ICTs in Tunisia
 - Health care : tele-medicine platforms, health information online
 - Access to official information and services : e-goverment sites, online directories, professional portals
 - E-commerce : the e-dinar initiative (2000)

Benefits of ICTs The social aspect (cont'd)

- E-banking, m-banking : consultation of transactions by SMS and web
- Communication and culture : leisure sites, forums
- These services are increasingly brought to accessibility thanks to national initiatives : publinets (cyber-cafés), PC for the family, the Internet bus

but their use remain limited, particularly for online services : under 15% of Internet usage (UNDP)

learning ICTs starts from childhood, within the family where mothers play a key role



The economical aspect

 Our country mainly relies on services to bring revenues : tourism, telecommunications, IT, commerce

– These sectors are great ICT-consumers

- During the last 15 years, denationalization has concerned in a great extent the service activities thus augmenting the needs in ICTs
 - 52,2% of companies that were subject to denationalization are working in services (government)



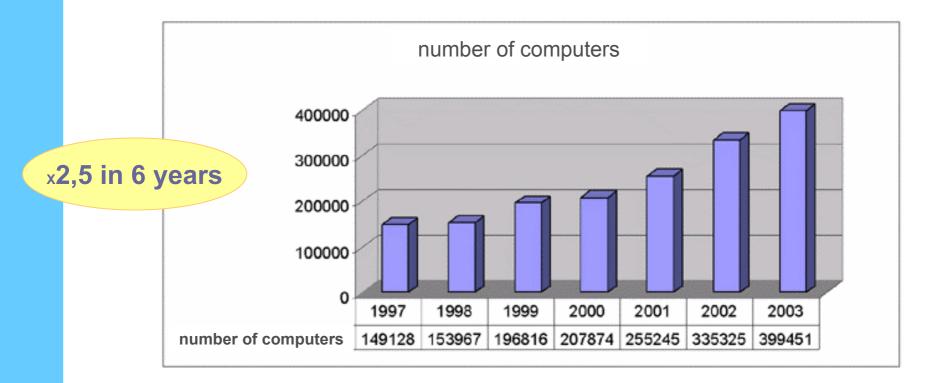
The economical aspect (cont'd)

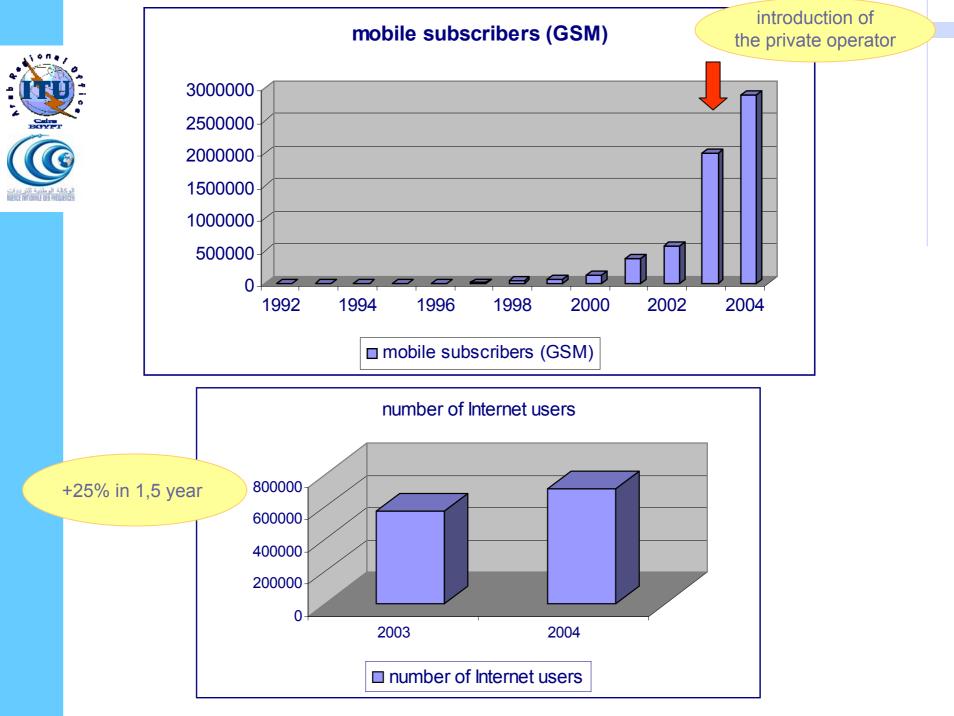
- The new information and communication technologies have become key elements :
 - To increase the productivity : almost all sectors can benefit from ICTs to produce more at lower costs and to manage quality
 - To boost marketing :
 - ICTs offer new ways to enhance sales by prospecting customers, doing CRM, profiling customer's needs, better managing stocks and exchanges
 - To alleviate purchase and sale procedures :
 - The use of ICTs allows efficient and competitive exchanges and speeds up the transactions between actors, especially for the international market



The economical activities are demanding ICTs infrastructures with an ever-increasing capacity for electronic exchanges

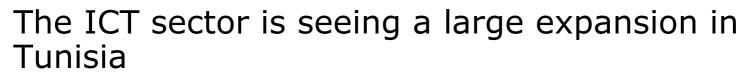
telecommunication networks are booming







The ICT sector in Tunisia



- Employment evolution in the private IT sector : 4377 positions in 1997 against 7412 in 2001 → 69,4% increase
- Tunisia aims at exporting high value-added services and seeks to be competitive on the international market
 - Higher value services such as professional services, system integration, software design
- The ICT sector needs more than ever qualified human resources to meet the new challenges

Women : a great potential in Tunisia



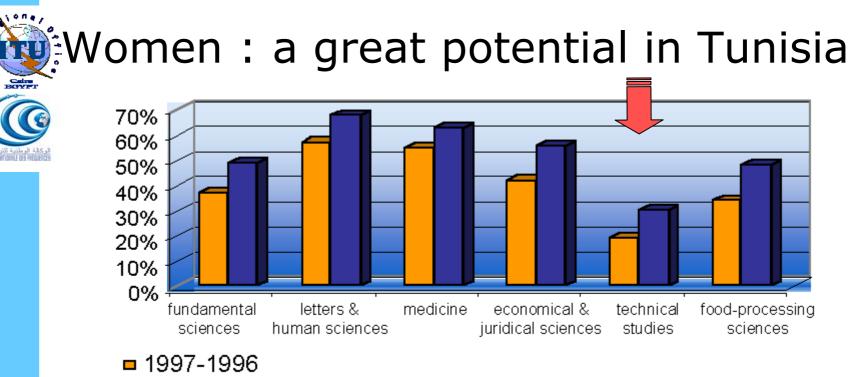
- Women represent 49% of the Tunisian population (World Bank, 2000)
- In 25 years, illiteracy has dramatically stepped back on the man side, as well as for woman

| Youth illiteracy rate (% of 15-24 years old people) | Tunisia (year 1980) | Tunisia (year 2000) | MENA (year 2000) | Lower middle income countries (year 2000) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Male | 14,4 | 2,6 | 13,8 | 3,8 |
| Female | 41,9 | 10,9 | 26,4 | 6,5 |

- Women represent 32% of the labor force (world bank, 2000)
 - 39,6% of the public sector positions are occupied by women (National Institute of Statistics, 2002)

Women : a great potential in Tunisia

- Tunisian women are well educated :
 - 31,7% of 19-24 year-old people were studying at university in 2003
 - 55,11% of them are girls (Education Ministry), vs. 44,6% in 1996
- Disciplines followed by girls at university :
 - Most of them choose traditional studies (human sciences, medicine) offering less career opportunities than technical branches (engineering, ICT), although we notice an increase of girl participation in the latter



- **a** 2003-2002
- Feminine participation to ICT cursus at university :

| Year | 1999-2000 | 2002-2003 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| % of girl students registered in ICT cursus | 29,4 | 33,4 |
| Number of girl students registered in ICT cursus | 4400 | 7955 |



Women in ICT sector

- Women that have studied ICTs before 1999 have for a large part of them joined the public sector that was expanding and structuring at that time :
 - Regulation authorities created
 - Technical units for control and IT security created
 - University labs were growing
- Today, they hold 25% of qualified positions (technicians, engineers, graduated) in the public ICT institutions (government, 2003)



Women in ICT sector

This generation of women has assimilated the corporate culture, by driving projects and making decisions

- Among women occupying a qualified ICT position, 1 woman over 5 is a manager
 → the "executive woman" has become commonplace
- An important number of qualified women is expected in the near future on the labor market

→they will certainly contribute to the development of the ICT private sector

 The number of girl students in ICT branches has doubled in 3 years

- National initiatives :
- The government has a global vision of the country development and has been drawing guidelines
 - Liberalization of the ICT sector to ensure full competition
 - Allocation of funds for reconverting and levelling human resources (21-21, TFP), for fostering entrepreneurship (BTS, fiscal and social privileges), and encouraging the exportations (CEPEX)
 - Creation of technology incubators
 - Information of investors so they can evaluate
 ICT projects and finance them

- Promotion of consulting and expertise
 - Trust in local competences
 - Hire consultants to specify the needs (specifications in bids)
 - Externalize more projects with private companies (studies, execution, supervision)
- Actions from private sector
 - University education
 - The private companies must bring their contribution to a dynamical education that takes into consideration industry requirements
 - →Learning using the industry standards : professional certifications, operation of vendor platforms
 - ➔ Professional workshops, senior year projects performed in a corporate environment

- Private companies have to open their environment more efficiently to high schools and university by animating productive visits for students in their premises
- Professional training
 - The private sector has in a large extent participated to the governmental initiative "21-21" for levelling human resources in ICTs and that has concerned a great number of people :
 - Young graduated people that wanted to reconvert in ICTs
 - Working staff from the public sector

- A well knowing use of the public funds and resources :
 - Private companies must keep a wide view on the economical tissue and be aware that money invested at the right place will generate in return more business opportunities
- Pioneer companies in the sector can play a leading role :
 - Contribution to the public funds for developing the sector
 - Fostering spin off
 - Information of the general public :
 - Companies in the ICT sector must contribute to inform the population about ICT, with a special emphasis on the groups of people (women, rural inhabitants) that feel not concerned with the ICT
 - ➔ attractive ads, commercials



Conclusion

- The ICT sector is expanding and is in need for qualified human resources
- Women have progressively integrated the sector, today they represent a great potential that is to work more and more in ICT private companies in the future
- The private sector, hand in hand with the government will be able to facilitate the development of ICTs by taking actions to strongly capitalize on existing human resources



Thank you !