

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	4
LIST OF FIGURES	
ACKNOWLEDGEMNTS	
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
I. INTRODUCTION	
I.I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	
I.2. E-SHE GOAL AND OBJECTIVES	
I.3. PURPOSE OF THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT	13
I.4. DESK REVIEW	14
I.4.I. E-SHE PROJECT RATIONALE	
I.4.2. E-SHE MEASURES OF SUCCESS	15
I.4.3. E-SHE THEORY OF CHANGE	15
II. BASELINE METHODOLOGY	17
2.1. STUDY SCOPE – TARGET POPULATION / GEOGRAPHY	17
2.2. STUDY DESIGN (SAMPLING AND STUDY COMPONENTS)	17
2.3. RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS	21
2.3.1. TOOLS DEVELOPMENT	21
2.3.2. PRETESTING OF TOOLS AND VALIDATION	21
2.4. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES/STEPS	
2.5. ASSESSMENT TOOLS	22
2.5.1. DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS	22
2.5.2. ESTABLISHED LIST OF INDICATORS	23
2.6. DATA MANAGEMENT AND PROCESSING	23
III. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS	24
3.I GENERAL BACKGROUND CHARACTHERSTICS	24
3.1.1 RESPONDENTS PROFILE	24
3.1.2 HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS PROFILE	26
Staffing and Connectivity	26
Media Lab	30
Faculty Access to resources	31

Student access to resources	32
3.2 E-LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION	
3.2.1 STAFF TECHNICAL CAPACITY	35
3.2.2 STUDENTS TECHNICAL CAPACITY	36
3.2.3 LMS AND SIS IMPLEMENTATION	42
Work flow	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Faculty LMS and SIS Utilization	46
Institutions Readiness	49
Staff Readiness	52
E-Learning Policies	Error! Bookmark not defined.
V. RECOMMENDATIONS	55
6.I Conclusion	55
6.2 Recommendation	57
VI. REFERENCES	59
VII. ANNEXES	
7.1. ASSESSMENT TOOLS	
7.2. ESTABLISHED INDICATORS	



LIST OF TABLES

- Table I Target respondents for the baseline assessment
- Background information of HEIs Staffing, Academic programs, Student enrollment and EtherNEt
- Table 3.1connectivity (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)
- Table 3.2 Access to technological resources (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Table 3.3 Access to technological resources (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Table 3.4 Skill assessment (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Table 3.5 Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Table 3.6Media lab : Establishment, Resources Available (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)
- Table 3.7e-Learning Implementation (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)
- Opinions of e-Learning Implementation success and challenges (Data Source: ICT director, Table 3.8 N=39)
- Table 3.9LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Table 3.10 LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)



LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1.1 e-SHE measures of success
- Figure 1.2 e-SHE Theory of Change
- Figure 2.1 HEIs location map
- Figure 3.1 Background information of HEIs by category EtherNEt connectivity (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)
- Figure 3.2 Background information of HEIs by lead versus others- EtherNEt connectivity (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)
- Figure 3.3 HEIs infrastructure Connectivity by type of HEIs, availability of computers (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)
- Figure 3.4 HEIs infrastructure Connectivity by type of HEIs, availability of computers (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)
- Figure 3.5 Percentage of faculties with access to technological resources (Data source: Baseline, N= 551)
- Figure 3.6 Access to technological resources (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.7 Access to technological resources (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.8 Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.9 Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.10 Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.11 Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.12 LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Figure 3.13 LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Figure 3.14 LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Figure 3.15 LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.16 LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.17 LMS and SIS exposure (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)
- Figure 3.18 Readiness of the institutions to implement e-Learning (Awareness) (Data source: Baseline top management, N= 74)
- Figure 3.19 Readiness to implement e-learning (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Figure 3.20 Readiness to implement e-learning (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)
- Figure 3.21 Readiness to implement e-learning (Data source: Baseline faculty, N= 551)



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

e-SHE	•••••	e-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education
DSCAP		Digital Skills Country Action Plan
ECA	•••••	Ethiopian Communication Authority
EMIS		Education Management Information System
ERP		Enterprise Resource Planning
EthERNet		Ethiopian Education and Research Educational Network
FDRE		Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GDP		Gross Domestic Product
HEIs		Higher Education Institutes
ICT		Information and Communication Technology
IR		Information Revolution
IT		Information Technology
KPIs		Key Performance Indicators
LMS		Learning Management <mark>Software</mark>
MInT		Ministry of Innovation and Technology
MoE		Ministry of Education
PCs		Personal Computers
SIS		Student Information System
ToC		Theory of Change
TVET		Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNESCO		United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

7



EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

This baseline assessment aims to provide benchmarks for key e-SHE indicators (aligned with the national DSCAP strategies, other similar polices, e-learning dialogues and project Theory of Change along with the projects measures of success) to help gauge changes over the project life. the baseline assessment is expected to set benchmarks for e-SHE project specific indicators as outlined in the project document. It is a descriptive study with the aim of describing specific characteristics in e-learning implementation within HEls key actors – ICT faculty, academic faculty members, leadership, and students. It is a cross-sectional study focusing on eligible respondents: Vice presidents, ICT directorates, Deans, Academic faculty, and students. A total of 39 HEls ICT directors, 74 top management, 551 faculty members and 912 students responded to the survey between April I and July 14, 2023. Key findings of the study are described below:

- Enrolments of students in total is relatively below the project target;
- Only 11 (28.2%) HEIs of the total 39 reported EthERNEt connectivity with significant variation by type of institutions;
- Coverage of building on WIFI and campuses on ERP and upgraded with fiber varies by HEIs type;
- 26 of the 39 (66.6%) HEIs have data centers with dedicated power line of which 12 have access to VPN;
- From the total 39 HEIs, only 10 (25.6%) of the HEIs reported the availability of a media lab. A total of 20 items were identified as a minimum requirement for the full implementation of LMS/SMS in the media lab. LCD projector and Zoom in applications are the most frequently reported item from two HEIs. Three HEIs reported all the 20 items of the medial lab;
- Majority of faculty members and students have access to most of the resources to materials useful for e-learning implementation;

- There is a potential capacity across all HEIs for e-learning among students and faculty members such as technical capacity, skills required, top management commitment, among others;
- About 48.7% (19/39) of the HEIs reported that SIS is used to report academics and students related information. However, very few HEIs (7/39, 17.9%) reported the integration of SIS and LMS;
- A total of 14 HEIs (36.0%, 14/39) reported that the HEI is engaged in e-learning content production. Likewise, 14 HEIs (36.0%, 14/39) produced at least one course on e-learning, of which 13 of them are deployed. However, only seven (50%, 7/14, of those with at least one production) HEIs reported deployment of the courses to other institutions;
- A total of 149 (27.0%) and 278 (50.5%) faculties currently have access to LMS and SIS, respectively. Of those, 135 (24.5%) faculty members have a single signing access for both;
- Of the total 912 assessed students, a total of 213 (23.3%) and 227 (24.9%) responded that they currently have access to LMS and SIS, respectively. Of those, 198 (21.7%) students have a single signing access for both;
- Result of readiness assessment for e-learning implementation among the different respondents indicated that there is a fertile ground to implement elearning. This is including online course work expansion, technology utilization and acceptance, automation of information systems, ICT supported learning space; but improvement is needed for special needs, support on research and innovations on digital technologies, among others;
- Only seven HEIs have reported the availability of a policy or guideline to elearning implementation. Among the seven HEIs with e-learning policy or guideline, only one reported that the policy is currently implemented to govern e-learning implementation. Some of the success mentioned to govern e-learning implantation are adequate training, availability of resources, among others. Some of the challenges in e-learning implementation are lack of clear policy guideline, incomplete infrastructure, lack of awareness, limited access to online resources,

technological challenges, top leadership enforcement, gaps in awareness creation, space limitations, among others. Supervision, monitoring plan, and implementation plans, through mentorship by e-learning coordinators and update for the top management are key activities mentioned on monitoring of e-learning policy implementation. Some additional comments to improve e-learning implementation are: Ministry of Education to reinforce HEIs to rollout e-learning implementation, regular update and meetings about e-learning implementation, infrastructures support to HEIs, access to open source software such as Moodels, etc.



I. INTRODUCTION

I.I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Ethiopia has developed "Digital Ethiopia 2025" as a roadmap for the country's digital transformation initiatives. In line with this strategy, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) has recently approved the Digital Skills Country Action Plan (DSCAP) for 2020-2030 (MoE 2030). The action plan shows five strategies to further the goals related to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the sector. These are (1) Establishing enabling policies, digital skills framework, and digital skills assessment, (2) Reform of digital skills programs, (3) Enhancing the use of technology in teaching and learning, (4) Connecting educational institutions to high-speed broadband and improving campus network digital services and (5) Capacity building and process reengineering. The national digital education strategy is framed according to this roadmap and needs to be in line with other national and institutional policies as well.

Over the years, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) have made a series of investments aimed at building connectivity and enhancing the ICT infrastructure. However, the state of digital education, notably elearning, remains limited mainly due to the lack of appropriate policies and guidelines that not only create conducive environment for the introduction of digital education, but set standards to be met by HEIs with respect to technology use. The low penetration of e-learning has not only resulted in compromised quality, affordability, and accessibility of education but also made the sector vulnerable to external shocks. The latter was particularly pronounced during the COVID-19 pandemic when all the HEIs were closed and unable to reach their students.

Higher education expansion in Ethiopia is a recent experience, although the first university, Addis Ababa University, was established in 1950, followed by Haramaya and Gondar Universities in 1954; Jima university in 1999 and Bahir Dar university in 2000. In 2007, there were only seven public universities. They are, however, currently 50. These universities have various experiences and challenges in relation to providing quality

education and preparation of students for work. Relatively speaking, the oldest universities (first generation universities) have better infrastructure, better qualified and experienced academic staff, and other facilities to promote teaching and learning. Most of the recently established universities are behind in many ways. Thus, the investment on e-learning program creates high potential to touch lives of millions of students across about 50 universities, to ensure provision of quality education that prepares young graduates for employment and entrepreneurship.

1.2. E-SHE GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of e-SHE is to strengthen the higher education system through utilization of digital technology for teaching and learning and to equip youth with the skills needed for employment and entrepreneurship. The key outcome of the program is preparing young people for work in an equitable manner through an effective e-learning platform. The e-learning platform will be used to enhance and promote collaboration among universities, sharing learning resources including using experienced professors to deliver lectures and sessions via digital platform without the need to travel across the country. By doing so, equitable access to quality education can be promoted. Although this program is not designed to have direct access to jobs, it creates broader equity for quality and relevant education and enables youth to acquire relevant skills that increase their chance to transition to work. The overall of e-SHE impact is to improve and ensure that everyone has access to a high-quality, relevant higher education system. Specifically, this intervention aims at reaching the following major outcomes:

- Outcome I. Enhanced access to digital teaching and learning platform;
- Outcome 2. Produce employable and entrepreneurial higher education graduates; and

These outcomes will be achieved through (1) providing HEI with access to a fully customized (upgraded) digital teaching and learning platform, (2) building the capacity of higher education teachers to design instructions, to develop digital content and use it in an e-learning platform. (3) Building the capacity of Information Technology (IT) support staff who can provide support to instructors and students on utilizing the e-learning

platform, (4) training students on how to use the digital learning platform, (5) building resource centers that will support the development and production of digital course contents.

e-SHE is a five-year project to complement these ongoing investments. The specific targets of the e-SHE project are:

- Establishing multimedia centers at five universities leading the cluster, which will eventually service all 50 universities.
- Using the OpenEdx Learning Management System (LMS) and Student Information System (SIS) to help Ethiopian universities offer online education.
- Training 800,000 students, 35,000 instructors, 50 instructional designers and 100 IT support staff.
- Supporting the institutionalization and scale-up of e-learning for higher education and beyond by developing and implementing suitable national policies and strategies, putting in place the necessary organizational framework, and embedding it for sustainability within the institutions.
- Fostering e-learning at universities by producing model digital course content that faculties and teachers may use as a benchmark.

I.3. PURPOSE OF THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT

This baseline assessment aims to provide benchmarks for key e-SHE indicators (aligned with the national DSCAP strategies, other similar polices, e-learning dialogues and project Theory of Change along with the projects measures of success) to help gauge changes over the project life. In addition to the standard e-SHE indicators, the baseline assessment is expected to set benchmarks for e-SHE project specific indicators as outlined in the project document.

I.4. DESK REVIEW

I.4.I. E-SHE PROJECT RATIONALE

This section describes the rationale of e-SHE as described in the objective above and also its relation to Ethiopia education policy. Ethiopia devotes more than 10% of its GDP to education, and during the past three decades, higher education has greatly grown in the country, giving rise to 50 public universities, 38 teacher-training institutions, 1640 TVET institutes, and 246 privately funded universities and colleges. A total of 1.47 million students were enrolled in higher education and training institutes during 2018 and 2019¹. However, since education is classroom-based (face-to-face) learning and digital technology has a limited role, access to high-quality education is a significant challenge. The Ethiopian Education and Research Network (EthERNet), which connects all higher education institutions to ensure the sharing of educational resources, the National Digital Academic Library, the use of video conferencing systems, smart classrooms, and the Open-sourced Learning Management System, are all examples of progressive work that has been done to build connectivity, infrastructure, and use of ICT services in training and education system. However, the use of digital technology is still very limited. The COVID-19 pandemic's outbreak and the nationwide internal conflict made it very evident how vulnerable the higher education system was. All HEIs were shut down during the pandemic and unable to communicate with their students. In order to guarantee that all students have access to high-quality education, the UNESCO (2020) survey on the impact of COVID-19 on HEIs has highlighted the urgent need for expanded ICT capability in the educational system. The Ethiopian government has adopted "Digital Ethiopia 2025-A Digital Strategy for Ethiopia Inclusive Prosperity" to direct digital-related initiatives in all sectors in response to these difficulties. This plan served as the foundation for MoE's recent approval of the Digital Skills Country Action Plan (DSCAP) (MoE 2030) for 2020–2030.

To this contribution, e-SHE in relation to ongoing initiatives funded by the Mastercard Foundation aims to be beneficial for establishing local capacity and using the LMS platform for employability and entrepreneurial skill development programmes given in

¹ https://wenr.wes.org/2018/11/education-in-ethiopia



the Career Centers of each university, as well as short-term skill development programmes. Additionally, e-SHE will open more chances to guarantee sustainability, increased accessibility, and scalable influence across universities. It is also consistent with the Foundation's digital technology strategy, which emphasizes developing young people's digital skills to prepare them for employment and entrepreneurship, promoting digitalization, and encouraging the use of digital platforms throughout important priority industries and the value chain.

1.4.2. E-SHE MEASURES OF SUCCESS

e-SHE project success is characterized below with a vision of "Opportunity for all to learn and prosper" and is inclusive of the impact e-SHE anticipates and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). e-SHE seeks for an impact of "Ethiopia success story will influence regional context" through country monitoring KPIs revolving around increases access to and quality education; reduced time between education and employment; and Increased number of employment opportunities and access to finance for entrepreneurs. By the end of the five-year implementation.

The vision of "Opportunity for all to lean and prosper" and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are used below to describe the performance of the e-SHE initiative. The e-SHE project's goal is to further explore how project stakeholders define project success criteria using common KPIs throughout time. Through country, monitoring KPIs focused on increased access to and quality of education; decreased time between education and employment; and increased number of employment opportunities with increased access to finance for entrepreneurs, e-SHE seeks to have an impact on how "Ethiopia success story will influence regional context".

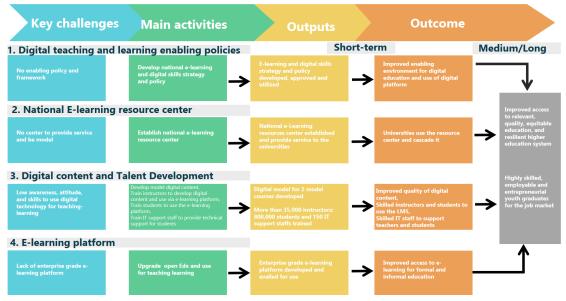
I.4.3. E-SHE THEORY OF CHANGE

The e-SHE project's Theory of Change (ToC) is shown below. It describes the change's trajectory and expected outcomes. Simply expressed, the TOC outlines the main reasons for implementing e-learning, the major hurdles that must be overcome, the identified problem that must be changed, and the relationship between the problems and the primary activities, short-term outputs, medium-term outputs, and long-term

outcomes of the project. The theory of change goes on to explain that e-SHE's inputs and actions will produce measurable effects that together will bring about the desired improvements: 1) Increased access to higher education that is relevant, of high quality, equitable, and resilient; and 2) Highly qualified, employable, and entrepreneurial young graduates for the labour market. The diagram clearly outlines the major issues in each of the four major domains and shows the best way to get the desired results for e-SHE. It will also be useful for guiding and modifying implementations as needed and gaining a better understanding of what works and doesn't (pause and reflect sessions for course corrections) as they proceed.

Figure 1.2: e-SHE Theory of Change

THEORY OF CHANGE





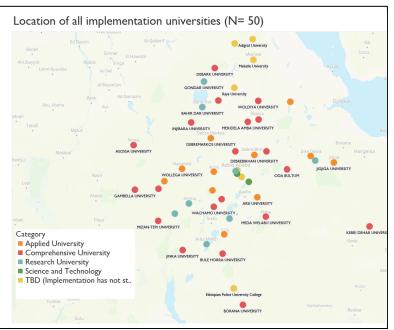
II. BASELINE METHODOLOGY

2.1. STUDY SCOPE - TARGET POPULATION / GEOGRAPHY

Over the course of the five-year initiative, e-SHE is anticipated to be operational in fifty

public HEIs in Ethiopia. The HEIs are divided into applied, comprehensive, research, and science and technology categories. Few universities (four universities in Tigray region, and four universities that do not directly report to the MoE) are omitted from the baseline assessment due to difficulties to access them, bringing the sample frame down to 42 HEIs. Universities from each category are included in the sample.

Figure 2.1: HEIs location map



2.2. STUDY DESIGN (SAMPLING AND STUDY COMPONENTS)

This baseline study is designed to be a descriptive study. Specific characteristics in elearning that have implementations on the implementation of the program across the HEIs, are described. The key actors within each institution – the leadership, ICT faculty, academic faculty members, and students participated in the study. It is a cross-sectional study.

Sample size was determined for two domains: students and faculty members. In addition, two leadership tools (i.e., one for academic vice presidents and another for deans), and one ICT directorate tool were administered across all participant universities.

In order to choose statistically significant sample sizes, we have reviewed key indicators from Education Management Information System (EMIS) and other secondary datasets. Due to completeness of the data both in content and timing, the study team opted for optimum sample size with in each HEI. Hence, the study used the below statistical formula to determine how big a sample should be for students and faculty members.

 $n_{o} = \frac{\left(z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)2 * p(1-p)}{\delta^{2}}$ [Where $\alpha = 0.05 = level of significant$ (Type 1 error); $\delta^{2} = 0.05$ is the margin of error; p=0.5 proportion of respondents (students/faculty) for optimum sample; and zscore of 1.96 confidence level of 95%].

This sample size is adjusted using a final population correction considering a total population of 800,000 students and 35,000 faculty members. Hence, a total of 385 students and 379 faculty members are sufficient to get representative sample size. For convenience, we estimated 400 students and faculty members to be included in the study. To get a representative sample size from each institution, a minimum of 25-30 respondents should be obtained. This is about 16 HEIs to be included in the study if the study opt to select HEIs with the first assumptions.

The five lead universities are purposively included hence additional 11 universities were proposed to be randomly selected but by category. However, after further consultation with ICT directorate of Ministry of Education, it was decided to reach to all HEIs maintaining the smallest sample size requirement by each HEIs. Moreover, due to the interest to include gender, department, mode of study (regular, extension, distance, etc), and expectation of high attrition the team increased the sample size to 40 by each HEI. Below is a table describing estimated sample size and coverage of the study (Table I).

Table 1: Target respondents for the baseline assessment

HEIs	ICT directorate	Dean	Vice President	Students	Faculty
42	42	42	42	1680	1680
Of the national	One ICT	At least one	One academic	At least 40	At least 40 faculty
50 HEIs, 42 are	directorate	Academic dean	vice president	students from each	from each HEI.
accessible.	response from	response from	response from	HEI.	
	each HEIs.	each HEI.	each HEI.		

Conceptualization

For the purpose of executing the baseline study, the theory of change is used as the main conceptualization tool. Within this framework, the datapoints that are needed to be tracked against the progresses to be made as a result of program implementation, to gauge side effects (or unintended results) of the program implementation, and to identify areas of concern to be flagged to partners were determined with the help of the data gathering tools. Details of these are described hereunder.

- I. National eLearning policy development: The anticipated result of this intervention is improved eLearning environment for digital education and use of digital platforms. Under this theme, the existence of an enabling policy framework to implement eLearning in HEIs, and the existence of institutional strategies, plans, procedures, directives, etc. to implement eLearning or to sustain existing practices were assessed. Leadership tool, ICT tool and faculty tool capture components of this theme.
- 2. **eLearning resource centres:** Establishing resource centers (or facilities) that support the production of digital course contents that will be utilized through the eLearning platform, and showcasing the best use of the centers to help HEls replicate in their own context is the other critical area of intervention. The anticipated outcomes are therefore, to (1) utilization of the established resource centers by universities (both host and catchment universities) and cascading the establishment of additional resource centers in other universities (i.e., catchment universities). These results require an assessment of the current state of target

universities with respect to owning and running such facilities and identifying gaps if there are any. The ICT tool richly addresses data requirements of this theme.

- 3. Talent development: The purpose of this theme is to prepare instructors, students and IT support staff for the utilization of the eLearning technology and enhancement of quality of education. This is the result of an improved quality of digital content, skilled instructors in developing digital course content and delivering digital courses, skilled students in using the platform, and skilled IT support staff to provide services to instructors and students. The level of skills required to develop content, to deliver online courses, to learn digitally, and to administer digital platforms and provide support services for users are key data attributes that are captured by the leadership, faculty, and student tools mainly.
- 4. eLearning platform: Under this theme, upgrading (customizing) an eLearning platform to fit the requirements of target universities and providing these universities a sustainable access to the customized platform so they will utilize the platform for formal and informal education. The utilization capability of each university is a function of whether the university has prior experience using an eLearning platform, whether the university has a plan to go digital as a strategy to enhance quality of education, the university's possession of required hardware and network infrastructure, and the motivation and competence level of staff. This dimension also indicates the readiness of each university to implement eLearning. The ICT tool, the leadership tool, the faculty tool and the student tool (i.e., all tools) have data points that address requirements in this regard.
- 5. **Readiness:** This is an overarching theme that captures issues that have effects on the effectiveness and efficiency of program implementation. Key attributes include possession of key resources (e.g., computers, computer labs, resource centres/media labs, data centres), the quality of network infrastructure, the skill of staff and students, and cultural and strategic readiness. These issues are addressed under the general background characteristics section of this report.

2.3. RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS 2.3.1. TOOLS DEVELOPMENT

Ensuring the research instrument informs the project's baseline has been considered when constructing the research instruments. The context and goals of the e-SHE influenced the choice of content. The development of the instruments was guided by the project work plan, implementation activities, theory of change, and log frame in addition to the many subject topics outlined in the various targets. Before creating the tools, the project team first suggested a list of indicators for each target. The indicators were found to indicate inputs, outputs, processes, and outcomes. Finally, alternative tools for adjusting to the five dimensions of e-SHE were discovered through a desk review. A last component considered to make sure the questions flowed, as well as ethical issues, whether the instrument adhered to certain protocols, and the tools that were available.

2.3.2. PRETESTING OF TOOLS AND VALIDATION

After creating the digital versions of the questionnaires, the research teams went through several iterations of the tools to check for completeness, validity, range of values, and skip patterns. The purpose of the validation was to make sure that the questionnaires could collect all of the necessary data, and additional adjustments were made in light of the results.

2.4. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES/STEPS

To help with data collection, baseline survey teams were identified and targeted at each HEI's ICT directors and e-learning coordinators mainly as facilitators. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Education's ICT Directorate, the e-SHE team mapped all of the 42 HEIs' ICT Directorates' contacts, then administered requests about their availability during the study period and obtained their consent to participate. An online training was conducted regarding the study's goal, various tools, the LIME database, methodology, and deliverables for each HEI, among other topics. To enhance the reporting and data quality of the baseline assessment, contacts were also shared for

regular communications. Teams from e-SHE worked out the logistics requirements based on workload for each of the HEIs.

Data was collected through an online platform between April I and July 14, 2023. The study team regularly reviewed reporting rate of the each HEIs and each tool and provided feedback to the facilitators about reporting rate on a daily base. The study team also reviewed and reported key performance indicators to inform progress of the assessment.

2.5. ASSESSMENT TOOLS

2.5.1. DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS

Four different tools were utilized, as previously mentioned, depending on the respondents. Below is a brief description of each of the tools administered. The assessment tools are annexed below (annex 6.1).

ICT Director tool

ICT directors from each HEIs answered the questions on this survey. The key topics covered by this tool are background data on each HEI, including its infrastructure, staffing, connectivity, e-learning implementation including policy, and student enrollment.

Leadership tool

The survey's questions were addressed by the Academic vice president and a dean in each HEI. The main subjects covered by this tool include institutional plans and policies connected to improvements and expansions for the use of e-learning. This tool's goal was to evaluate institutional technological and e-learning readiness and goals from the viewpoint of leaders.

Faculty tool

The survey's questions were addressed by sampled faculty (i.e., instructors/teachers) of each HEI. The main subjects covered by this tool include e-learning and digital skills assessment, access to resources for e-learning implementation, exposures to SIS and LMS, and readiness to implement e-learning, among others. This tool's goal is to assess technological and e-learning readiness from the viewpoint of faculty members.



Student tool

The survey's questions were addressed by sampled students of each HEI. The main subjects covered by this tool include e-learning and digital skills assessment, access to resources for e-learning implementation, exposures to SIS and LMS, and readiness to implement e-learning, among others. This tool's goal is to assess technological and elearning readiness and goals from the viewpoint of students.

2.5.2. ESTABLISHED LIST OF INDICATORS

As described above, e-SHE team firstly enlisted potential key performance indicators to develop tools. The indicators were derived from the project document, theory of change and log frame. At least 29 indicators disaggregated for each target were derived to inform the project success. The list of the indicators is annexed at the end of the report.

2.6. DATA MANAGEMENT AND PROCESSING

The data management activity started concurrently with the data collection with facilitators checking data quality based on their respective checklists before submission. The data was submitted through a central server (survey.ethernet.edu.et) and synchronized up on submission. Four separate databases for each of the tools were established online considering quality checks during completion such as range checks, skip checks, consistency checks, etc. A dedicated data manager and M&E consultant conducted spot checks of submitted data for completeness and legacy of flow. Intermediate analysis, as part of data cleaning, was conducted in STATA, to inform reporting rate and key performance indicators. An appropriate daily data backup system was worked out so that each submitted data is saved offline as well. The data manager and M&E consultant also made daily-automated backups in external hard drives. Final data analysis was conducted in STATA and Tableau.

III. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

This section of the report summarizes key findings of the baseline study beginning from general background characteristics which contains respondents' profile of each tool, and institutional profile; then focusing on the specific areas of program intervention as per the e-SHE Theory of Change, and finally assessing the overall readiness of target universities to implement eLearning. Related thematic areas are merged for simplicity of presentation. Qualitative data analysis results are augmented to the quantitative ones to triangulate the findings.

3.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND CHARACTHERSTICS

To help understand the context in which this program is implemented, and who the respondents are, respondents' profile and institutional profiles are presented under this section. The respondents are categorized as respondents for (1) ICT tool which is administered on ICT directors of each university, (2) the leadership tool which encompasses academic vice presidents and at least one dean, (3) faculty tool which targets instructors or teachers working for target universities, and (4) student tool which targets students at the implementing universities. The institutional profile addresses the general institutional environmental attributes that have implications for the staff and student population in universities, the status of basic infrastructure and resources that are required for the deployment and operation of these resources and infrastructure are presented.

3.1.1 RESPONDENTS PROFILE

A total of 39 HEIs' ICT directorates responded to the ICT tool. A total 29 institutions (69%, 29/42) responded to the leadership tool. A total of 51 deans and 19 vicepresidents reported to the leadership tool, providing a total sample size of 70. Only five (3 vice deans and 2 academic vice presidents) were females. The average age of the respondents is 36.6 years (ranging between 23 and 55, median of 35 years). Majority's

(93%; 69/74) educational qualification is above MA/MSc; with MA/MSc (33, 44%) and with a PhD (36, 48.6%). Total years of experience of respondents is on average 14 years (ranging from 2-34 years, median of 12 years), while years of experience in the current institution is about 9 years (ranging from three months to 31 years, median of 9 years). A total of 551 responses were extracted from the online database of faculty members by July 14, 2023; of these respondents, 14.5% (80) are women and the rest are men (85.5%, 471). The average age of faculty members is about 34 years (male 34 years and women 31.6 years) ranging between 22 and 68 years of age. Three-fourth of the faculty members (75.7%, 417/551) have at least second degree (MA/MSc), followed by PhD (15.4%, 85/551), and the rest have a first degree (8.9%, 49/551). Of the total PhD holders (85), seventy-six of them are men (89.4%). A similar pattern is observed in the two remaining education categories. Average total year of experience is 9.5 years, ranging between 0 and 37 years. Men have more experience as compared to women (9.9 years versus 7.5 years). The survey was administered evenly from social and natural science departments revolving around information systems, computer science, business and economics, accounting and finance, health science, educational planning and management, English language and literatures, history and heritage management, Biology, physics, chemistry, law, engineering, among others.

Finally, a total of 912 students' responses were extracted from the online database by July 14, 2023. About of 27% (245/912) are girls and the rest are boys (72.7%, 663/912); with 4 records missing sex. The average age of students is about 24 years (men 24.5 years and women 23.5 years) ranging between 18 and 77 years of age. Fourth years students account for 34.5% (315) of the respondents, followed by third year (23.1%, 211), second year (12.9%, 118), fifth year (7.6%, 67), freshman (5.7%, 52), sixth year students (3.0%, 27), and with 114 students did not report about the year of enrollment. About 74.8% (682) students are in-campus regular students and the remaining are from extension in-campus students (6.7%, 61), from extension off-campus (4.3%, 39) and undergraduate regulars off campus (1.5%, 14) with 116 (12.7%) students not reporting on the enrollments.

3.1.2 HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS PROFILE

Staff and Student Population and Access to Connectivity

Based on the responses from all the respondents, this section will present key indicators

useful for HEIs status including staffing, enrollenment, connectivity and infrustructures of The table summarizes key background characteristics of the HEIs that are useful for e-learning

implementation. From

lumber of Staffs	
Academic staffs	43,48
Administrative staffs	70,73
lumber of Programs	
Graduate programs (PhD)	25
Graduate programs (MA, MSc, LLM, etc)	1,07
Undergraduate academic programs	1,24
tudent Enrollement	
Regular	99,15
Extension	43,33
Summer	63,94
Distance	56
thERNET connectivity	
Number of HEIs connected	1
EthERNEt connected students	8,04
EthERNEt connected faculty	2,04
Number of research institutions affiliated with the HEI	40

these 39 HEIs, a total of 43,480 academic staffs were recorded. The number of administrative staff is higher than the number academic staffs (total of 70, 737). During this Fiscal year, a total of 99,159 regular; 43,333 extension; 63,949 summer and 532 distance educations students were enrolled. There are three categories of Academic programs reported: undergraduate (B.Sc. or B.A.), graduate program- second degree (M.Sc. or M.A.) and third-degree graduate program (Ph.D.). A total of 258 PhD graduate programs; 1070 MA/MSC graduate programs; and 1249 is reported from the 39 HEIs.

One of the strategies in the national Digital Skills Country Action Plan for Ethiopian HIE and TVET Institutions is to connect Higher Education and TVET institutions to affordable high-speed broadband and ensure existence of modern campus networks infrastructure and services. As shown in the table 3.1 of the 39 (11/39, 28.2%) of the HEIs reported that they are connected to EthERNet with 407 institutions are affiliated to those connected HEIs. The total number of EthERNet connected students and faculty staffs are reported to be 8,042 and 2041, respectively (at least they have a user access). Analysis of the result by the different type of institutions shows that there is variation of

connectivity by lead versus satellite HEIs (with satellite institutions with more coverage of students and faculty members due to the fact that we only have 5 lead institutions). Overall, HEIs are categorized applied (n=11); comprehensive (n=17); research (n=9); and science and technology (n=2). A total of 11 HEIs are categorized as applied universities, and among those 4 (36.3%) HEIs are connected to EthERNet. Only five HEIs from the 17 comprehensive HEIS is reported to be connected to EthERNet. Only one of the 9 research institutions are connected to EthERNet. Of the total 2 science and technology institutes, only one is reported to be connected to EthERNet, but with significant coverage for students (n=1500) and faculty (n=1000).

Only half of the campuses in the applied (14.5%; 7/48) and comprehensive (48.0%; 12/25) universities are reported to be on ERP. However, 65.9% (29/44) campuses in the research universities are reported to be on ERP. None of the campuses in the science and technology institutions is on ERP (0%; 0/14). The coverage of Gbps connectivity for buildings in the university shows that science and technology have a strong coverage; followed by research universities, applied universities and comprehensive universities. The coverage of WIFI in the academic areas follows the same pattern. A similar presentation of connectivity but by the university lead is presented in Figure 3.2. Overall, there are 5 leading universities, and the remaining are categorized as others/satellite. Surprisingly, one of the lead HEIs is connected to EthERNet during baseline data collection, while 29.0% (10/34) of the satellite institutions are connected to EthERNet connecting students. This is very critical gap for the implementation of elearning between lead and satellite universities. Thirty-four HEIs are reported to be affiliated to the five lead institutions; and 373 institutions are affiliated to the 34 satellite institutions. About 70% (84.6%; 28/40) of the campuses in the five lead universities are upgraded with fiber while the figure in the satellite institutions is relatively lower (45.0%; 41/91). The same pattern is observed for campuses on ERP (lead universities; 62.5%, 25/40; and satellite institutions 25.3%, 23/91). The proportion of buildings with Gpbs connectivity is 76.2% (895/1175) and 53.0% (1354/2550) among the lead and satellite institutions, respectively. However, the proportion is academic areas covered with WIFI is higher among the lead universities as compared to satellite lead institutions (46.5%, 356/764 versus 43.3%, 505/1167) (Figure 3.1 and 3.2). Twenty-six of the institutions

27

have data centers with a dedicated power line of which 12 of them have access to VPN. Overall, majority of the available PCs in the institutions are functional and connected either to WIFI or a VPN (Data not shown).

Figure 3.1: Background information of HEIs by category - EtherNEt connectivity (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)

	Applied University Comprehensive (n=11) University (n=17)			Research University (n=9)		Science and Technology (n=2)			
EthERNET connectivity									
Number of HEIs connected	4		5			1		1	
EthERNEt connected students		1,650			4,842	50		1	,500
EthERNEt connected faculty	1,	,002	26			13		1,0	00
Number of research institutions affiliated with the HEI	18		104			277		8	
Campuses information									
Total number of campuses	48		25			44		14	
Total number of campuses wih upgraded fiber	11		23			33		2	
Total number of campuses under the university on ERP	7		12			29		0	
Buildings									
Number of buildings under the university	65	6	1	1,477		1	,466	126	
Number of buildings under the university with Gbps connectivity	354		702	2		1,	099	94	
Academic areas									
Number of academic areas under the university	260		86	7		732	2	72	
Number of academic areas under the university with Wi-Fi cover	138		273			391		59	

Figure 3.2: Background information of HEIs by lead versus others- EtherNEt connectivity (Data Source: ICT director, N=39)

	Lead Universities	s (n=5)	5) Other Universities (n=34)		
EthERNET connectivity					
Number of HEIs connected	1	10			
EthERNEt connected students	50			7,992	
EthERNEt connected faculty	13		2,028		
Number of research institutions affiliated with the HEI	34	373			
Campuses information					
Total number of campuses	40	91			
Total number of campuses wih upgraded fiber	28	41			
Total number of campuses under the university on ERP	25	23			
Buildings					
Number of buildings under the university	1,175		2,550		
Number of buildings under the university with Gbps connectivity	895		1,354		
Academic areas					
Number of academic areas under the university	764	1	,167		
Number of academic areas under the university with Wi-Fi cover	356	505			

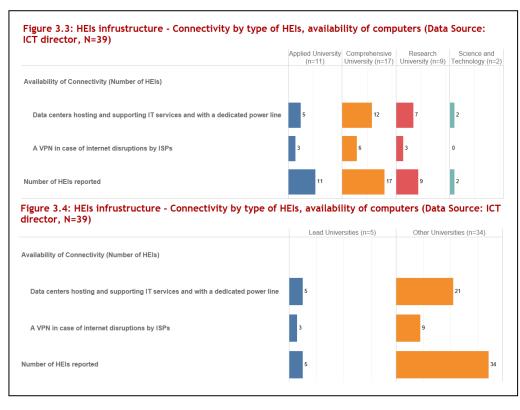




Resources and Infrastructure – HEIs

This section presents key infrastructure questions that are assessed and critical importance for e-learning implementation. Those items revolve around data centers,

access to alternative connections internet such VPN as and PCs available in different departments and connectivity. Twenty-six of the institutions have a data center with a dedicated power line of which 12 of them have access to VPN. Overall, majority of the available PCs in institutions the are functional and



connected either to WIFI or a VPN (Data not shown). Figures 3.3 and 3.4 shows presents the availability of data centers and VPN by the different type of HEIs. Overall, the proportion of HEIs reporting availability of data centers is 100% in the two science and technology institutes, 77.8% (7/9) in the research institutes, 45.5% (5/11) in the applied institutes and 70.5% (12/17) among the comprehensive institutes. Likewise, of the five lead institutes all (100%) and three (60%) have reported availability of a data center and access to VPN while the figure for the satellite institutions is 61.7% (21/34) and 26.4% (9/34), respectively.



Media Lab

Universities provide a variety of academic needs for teachers and students around the world by providing access to information resources. The construction of a digital media

lab in universities is essential given the influx of developing technologies into the educational system, which have increased need for multimedia resources for student learning enrichment, innovation, and development. In general, a digital media

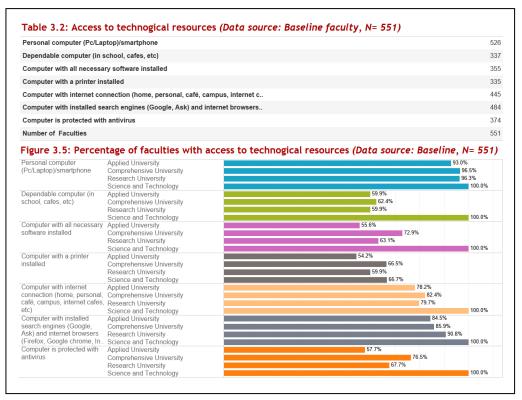
esources available in the HEIs with media lab	
Number of HEIs having a computer with a large hard drive	
Number of HEIs having usable servers	
Number of HEIs having a monitor	
Number of HEIs having scanner	
Number of HEIs having a printer	
Number of HEIs having a desktop transfer protocol	
Number of HEIs having a video Camera	
Number of HEIs having a Microphone	
Number of HEIs having strong internet connection	
Number of HEIs having a trained staff on e-learning course development/process	
Number of HEIs with feasible location for the media lab	
Number of HEIs having a computer with adequate space meeting minium standards	
Number of HEIs having power supply (generators, solar, etc)	
Number of HEIs having smart UPSs	
Number of HEIs having Zoom/Other applications	
Number of HEIs having dedicated server	
Number of HEIs having smart clasroom with control unit and studio together	
Number of HEIs having smart classroom with interior design	
Number of HEIs having LCD	
Number of HEIs having FM radio	

lab or studio is a space with a range of tools and resources for people to work together, learn from one another, and share information.

The 39 HEIs were evaluated for the presence of media labs or studios or any established resource center PLUS resource accessibility for LMS and SIS implementation. From the total 39 HEIs, only 10 (25.6%) of the HEIs reported the availability of a media lab. Three of the HEIs are from applied universities; three are comprehensive, three from research institutions, and the remaining one is a science and technology. One of the lead institutions reported the existence of a media lab, and the remaining nine are from the satellite institutions. Ownership about the media lab lacks clarity. There is no specific department accountable to own the media lab. A total of 20 items were identified as a minimum requirement for the full implementation of LMS/SMS in the media lab. LCD projector and Zoom in applications are the most frequently reported item from two HEIs (Table 3.6). Three HEIs reported all the 20 items of the medial lab. On average the media/labs or resource centers are accessible for about 10 hours per week.

Faculty Access to resources

Access to resources very relevant to e-learning implementation is presented in table 3.2. A majority of the faculty members reported access to any form of personal device (95.4%, 526/551) followed by available internet (80.1%, connection 445/551), and 87.8% (484/551)have responded that the computers are installed



with internet engines and browsers. About 67.8% (374/551) of faculty members' computer is protected with antivirus, and 64.4% (355/551) of the respondents computer have all the necessary software's installed. According to Figure 3.5, faculty members from the science and technology institutions scored better in accessing the resources listed as compared to the other institutions. Faculty members from the research institutions scored better in accessing necessary members from the comprehensive institutions stands third in accessing necessary materials, while applied institution scored the least. Analysis of staffs access to e-learning resources by lead and satellite universities shows that the lead institutions faculty scored relatively better (*Data not shown*).





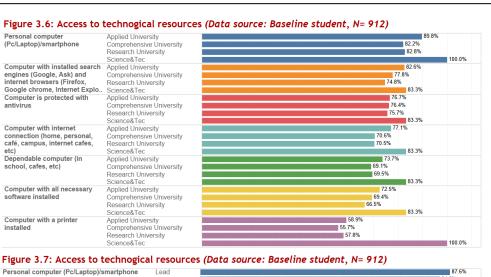
Student access to resources

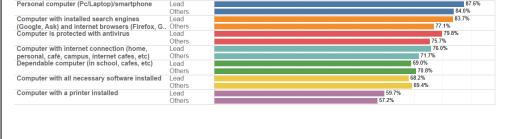
Students' access to resources for e-learning implementation is presented in table 3.3. A majority of the students reported access to any form of personal device including smartphones (84.4%, 770/912) followed by computers with installed engines (78.0%,

712/912), computer with protected antivirus (76.3%, 696/912), access computers with to internet connection (72.3%, 660/912), access to computer in the school or café (70.6%, 644/912), computer with all necessary software installed (69.2%, 631/912), and computer with printer installed (57.6%, 525/912).

Personal computer (Pc/Laptop)/smartphone	770
Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc)	64-
Computer with all necessary software installed	63
Computer with a printer installed	52:
Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc)	660
Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and nternet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc)	71:
Computer is protected with antivirus	694
Number of Students	91

According to Figure 3.6, students from the science and technology institutions scored better in all the access questions (except PCs installed with search engines, computers with internet connection) as compared to the other institutions. Unlike the other responses, students from the applied universities have better scored in





computers with search engine (82.6%). Analysis of students' access to e-learning resources by lead and satellite universities shows that the lead institutions faculty scored relatively better scored (except having access to dependable computer and access to software's) (*Figure 3.7*). Result of the same analysis shows that freshman and second year students have better access to resources; and extension students scored better as compared to regular students (*Data not shown*).

3.2 eLearning Implementation in Higher Education Institutions

Regardless of the curriculum, computer-assisted e-learning has evolved into an essential, fundamental component of teaching anatomy. The quick uptake of personal mobile computers by students has encouraged the creation of online teaching materials that support more pervasive, "learn anywhere" methodologies. This section of the report discusses key eLearning implementation issues that are aligned to the e-SHE theory of change.

Analysis of eLearning policy and relative legislative frameworks, institutional eLearning policies and strategies, assessment of staff capacity to use IT and experience to develop or utilize digital content and to teach online; students' capacity and experience to learn online, availability of resource centers or media facilities to develop digital courses, and institutional experience of using learning management and student information systems are covered under this section.

3.2.1. E-Learning Policies

Implementing eLearning in an educational institution, especially in publicly owned one, requires a favorable policy environment. Therefore, analysis of policy and legislative gaps at national and institutional levels and addressing them is a key move towards implementation of eLearning. This implies that there is a connection between organizational change, eLearning policy, and its implementation. Additionally, eLearning strategies are increasingly being incorporated into organizations' change management plans.

Among the 39 HEIs, seven HEIs have reported the availability of a policy or guideline to eLearning implementation. Among the seven HEIs with eLearning policy or guideline, only one reported that the policy is currently implemented to govern eLearning implementation. Some of the success mentioned to govern eLearning implantation are adequate training and availability of resources, among others. Some of the challenges in eLearning implementation are clear policy guideline is not available – some are in draft stage, lack accountability, and there are many gaps in the draft document, incomplete infrastructure, lack of awareness, limited access to online resources, technological challenges, top leadership enforcement, gaps in awareness creation, space limitations,



among others. Supervision, monitoring plan, and implementation plans, through mentorship by eLearning coordinators and update for the top management are key activities mentioned on monitoring of eLearning policy implementation. Some additional comments to improve e-learning implementation were Ministry of Education to reinforce HEIs to rollout e-learning implementation, regular update and meetings about e-learning implementation, infrastructures support to HEIs, access to open-source software such as Moodels, etc.

3.2.2 Staff Technical Capacity and Digital course content development experience

This section presents the preparedness of the academic staffs for the introduction of elearning at the selected higher institutions. The baseline skills assessment tool is structured into four sections dealing with basics of computer skills, internet/online skills, software application skills, and skills gained due to past training. The proportion of staff who are skillful in saving and opening of documents is 98.5% (543/551), followed by

basic functions of _ and computers (86.9%, hardware's 479/551). Technical skills in troubleshooting is one of the basic skills scoring low (72.2%, very 398/551). Almost all faculty members are skillful in sending emails with attachments (98.7%, 544/551) followed by browsing of web (94.0%,

BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS	
Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse	47
Save/Open documents to/from	54
Software installation, changing and configuration settings on a computer (date, time, layouts, regular backups, etc)	45
Know how troubleshoot or have access to technical support in case of problems	39
INTERNET/ONLINE SKILLS	
Send email with file attachments	54
Familiar with online etiquette	42
Know how to surf internet and web navigation	4:
Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer, google chrome, etc) confidently	51
Know resolving errors during web surfing (e.g. page cannot be found, connection timeout)	3
Comfortable in searches such as bookmarking and downloading files	4
Access to online library and other resource database	4
Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)	5
Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet, Microsoft meet, etc)	4
SOFTWARE APPLICATION SKILLS	
I know what PDF files are and I can download and view them	54
l am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortably	53
I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between them	49
I know how to use spreadsheet application (Ms-Excel)	4
Have support staffs on e-learning course production and implementation	30
TRAINING	
I have prior training on e-learning	2
I have attended online classes	3
l have prior training on master class trainees (foundation on excellence in teaching online)	1
I have prior training on fundamental digital skills (fundamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling program	2
I have used a Learning Management System (LMS) before	2
I have used a Student Information System (SIS) before	3
I have the skills to modify and add content and assessment using an online learning management system	20
I have attended seminars/workshops related to online learning activities	30
Engaged in e-learning course production process (Training and production)	2
Number of Faculties	55

518/551). Only 68.8% (379/551) knows how to solve errors during web surfing. More than 90% of faculty members are skillful in either word processing or accessing pdf files. About 89% (491/551) faculty members know how to use several applications at the



same time or between them. Likewise, 83.4% (460/551) of the faculty members are skillful in using spreadsheet applications. About half of the respondents (56.1%, 309/551) have a support staff on e-learning production and implementation. A total of 367 (66.6%) respondents used SIS before, and 309 (56.0%) attended online classes on e-learning followed by 217 (39.0%) respondents engaged in e-learning course production and process. There is no substantial difference on e-learning skills by the different categories of institution (*Data not shown*).

3.2.3 STUDENT TECHNICAL CAPACITY

This section presents the preparedness of students for the introduction of e-learning at the selected higher institutions. The students' baseline skills assessment tool is also

structured in to four sections (i.e., basics of computer skills, internet/online skills, software application skills and skills gained due to training). The past proportion of students who are skillful in saving and opening documents 91.3% (833/912),is followed by basic functions of computers and hardware's (80.6%, 735/912). About 71.9%

BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS	
Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse	735
Save/Open documents to/from	833
Software installation, changing and configuration settings on a computer (date, time, layouts, regular backups, etc)	656
Know how troubleshoot or have access to technical support in case of problems	590
ITERNET/ONLINE SKILLS	
Send email with file attachments	793
Familiar with online etiquette	670
Know how to surf internet and web navigation	668
Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer, google chrome, etc) confidently	78
Know resolving errors during web surfing (e.g. page cannot be found, connection time out)	582
Comfortable in searches such as bookmarking and downloading files	76
Access to online library and other resource database	676
Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)	83
Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet, Microsoft meet, etc)	593
OFTWARE APPLICATION SKILLS	
I know what PDF files are and I can download and view them	843
I am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortably	734
I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between them	697
I know how to use spreadsheet application	650
RAINING	
I have prior training on e-learning	516
I have attended online classes	523
I have used a Learning Management System (LMS) before	51
I have used a Student Information System (SIS) before	568
I have the skills to modify and add content and assessment using an online learning management system	503
I have attended seminars/workshops related to online learning activities	48
Engaged in e-learning course production process (Training and production)	464
I have prior training on selected digital skills courses in rapid skilling program	475
l have prior training on fundamental digital skills (fundamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling program	507
umber of Students	91

68% (656/912) students reported that they have fundamental skills on software installation and configuration of settings². Technical skills in troubleshooting are one of the basic skills among students with a very low score (64.7%, 590/912). More than 80%

 $^{^2}$ This is not training related to software developments but experiences in the past in installing any software.

of the students reported they are able to send emails with attachments (86.9%, 793/912), skillful in using web browsers (85.5%, 780/912), use bookmarks and search engines (83.9%, 765/912), and use social platforms (91.6%, 835/912). Skills related to internet and web navigation (73.2%, 668/912), resolving errors during web surfing (63.8%, 582/912), access to online library and research databases (74.1%, 676/912), and use of meeting links (64.9%, 592/912), observed to be low among students.





More than 92.4% of students (843/912) are skillful in accessing pdf files. About 80.5% (734/912) of students are familiar in word processing. Also 76.4% (697/912)of the students know how to use several applications at the same time or between different applications. Likewise, 71.3% (650/912) of the students are skillful in

BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS		Research	i U 📕 Apj	plied Uni
Basic functions of computer (CPU, monitor and accessories)	67%	80%	78%	86%
	67%	91%	90%	94%
Save/Open documents to/from	67%	70%		94% 8%
Software installation, changing and configuration of settings	83%	66%		6%
	03%	00%	02% 0	070
NTERNET/ONLINE SKILLS Send email with file attachments	100%	889	6 84%	89%
Familiar with online etiquette	83%	73%	69%	80% 78%
Know how to surf internet and web navigation	100%	74%		
Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer, google chrome, etc) confidently	100%	869		
Know resolving errors during web surfing (e.g. page cannot be found, connection time out)	83%	64%		7%
Comfortable in searches such as bookmarking and downloading files	83%	82%	84%	86%
Access to online library and other resource database	83%	76%	72%	74%
Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)	67%	92%	90%	94%
Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet, Microsoft meet, etc)	67%	66%	64% 66%	6
SOFTWARE APPLICATION SKILLS				
I know what PDF files are and I can download and view them	83%	94%	90%	94%
I am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortably	67%	81%	73%	91%
I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between them	83%	74%	73%	84%
I know how to use spreadsheet application	100%	71%	67%	78%
TRAINING				
I have prior training on e-learning	100%	59%	51% 60	1%
I have attended online classes	83%	61%	50% 62%	
I have prior training on student success	83%	69%	56% 64	1%
I have used a Learning Management System (LMS) before	83%	60%	48% 60%	
I have used a Student Information System (SIS) before	83%	67%	57% 63	%
I have the skills to modify and add content and assessment using an online LMS	67%	58% 50	% 59%	
I have attended seminars/workshops related to online learning activities	83%	56%	16% 57%	
Engaged in e-learning course production process (Training and production)	83%	51% 4	5% 58%	
I have prior training on selected digital skills courses in rapid skilling program	83%	53%	7% 57%	
I have prior training on master class trainees (foundation on excellence in teaching online)	67%	45% 41%	50%	
I have prior training on fundamental digital skills (fundamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling program	67%	56% 53	% 58%	

using spreadsheet application. Exposure related to training is quite low for most of the indicators. The proportion of students with exposure in the utilization of SIS in the past is 62.3% (568/912), and prior training on e-learning is 56.6% (516/912). More than half of the students reported that they have attended online class (57.3%, 523/912) and trained on fundamentals of ICT in rapid skilling program (55.6%, 507/912). Very low scores are reported in relation to exposure to LMS (56.0%, 511/912), online learning activities (57.3%, 523/912), course production training (50.9%, 464/912), and selected digital skills in rapid skilling program (52.1%, 475/912). Analysis of skills by the different institutions is presented in Figure 3.8. As shown in the figure, students from the applied institution scored better in the basic computer skills, followed by students from the research institutions. Overall, students from the science and technology institutes scored better only in troubleshooting (83.0%). Students from the science and technology institutes have poor performance in using social platforms. Again, students from applied

universities reported better scores for the skills related to internet and online categories (e.g., email communications, 89%; use of social platforms, 94%). There is a similar distribution of scores related to internet and online skills among students from

the research and comprehensive universities. Students from the applied universities scored better scores in word processing and use of application. multiple The figure also shows that students from the science and technology have better exposure to training followed by students from research institutes and applied institutes.

Figure 3.9: Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)		Lead	s
BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS			
Basic functions of computer (CPU, monitor and accessories)	80%	82%	
Save/Open documents to/from	91%	93%	
Software installation, changing and configuration of settings	71%	80%	
Troubleshooting	63%	74%	
INTERNET/ONLINE SKILLS			
Send email with file attachments	87%	89%	
Familiar with online etiquette	72%	80%	
Know how to surf internet and web navigation	72%	79%	
Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer, google chrome, etc) confidently	85%	91%	
Know resolving errors during web surfing (e.g. page cannot be found, connection time out)	64%	65%	
Comfortable in searches such as bookmarking and downloading files	84%	84%	
Access to online library and other resource database	74%	77%	
Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)	92%	91%	
Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet, Microsoft meet, etc)	63%	76%	
SOFTWARE APPLICATION SKILLS			
I know what PDF files are and I can download and view them	92%	94%	
I am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortably	79%	87%	
I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between them	75%	84%	
I know how to use spreadsheet application	70%	76%	
TRAINING			
I have prior training on e-learning	56%	59%	
I have attended online classes	57%	57%	
I have prior training on student success	63%	61%	
I have used a Learning Management System (LMS) before	57%	47%	
I have used a Student Information System (SIS) before	62%	64%	
I have the skills to modify and add content and assessment using an online LMS	55%	59%	
I have attended seminars/workshops related to online learning activities	52%	54%	
Engaged in e-learning course production process (Training and production)	51%	48%	
I have prior training on selected digital skills courses in rapid skilling program	53%	46%	
I have prior training on fundamental digital skills (fundamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling program	57%	48%	

Figure 3.9 presents analysis of students' skills basing on lead and satellite universities. Students in the lead university reported better scores as compared to satellite universities for the basic computer skills. Similarly, students in the lead university reported better scores as compared to satellite universities for the skills related to internet and online use. The same is true for skills related to software applications, (i.e., students in the lead institutions scored better). However, students in the lead institutions scored better). However, students in the lead institution scored low for some of the indicators in the training domain: prior training on student success, prior experience on LMS, exposure to e-learning production process, and participation in fundamentals of ICT through rapid skilling program. Figure 3.10 presents analysis of students' skills basing on students year of enrollment. The figure depicts as year increases the exposure to most of the skills is better. However, students in Year I (i.e., freshman) have reported comparable or even better scores as

compared to other students except few trainings related questions. Freshman students are more familiar in utilization of zoom in links (77%), followed by second year students (66%), fifth and fourth year students (each 60%). About 9 out of 10 reported the use of social platforms except second- and fifth-year students. Across all the years of enrollment, few students are observed to access online library and resource database, and the level of skills in troubleshooting errors during web surfing. Exposure to LMS is higher among students in freshman, second year and fifth year (each 52%). Likewise, exposure to SIS is higher among freshman and fourth year (60% and 59%, respectively) followed by fifth year students (58%) and second year students (55%).

Figure 3.10: Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 912)

BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS	
Basic functions of computer (CPU, monitor and accessories)	74% 74% 79% 81% 80% 75%
Save/Open documents to/from	90% 100% 88% 98% 88% 93%
Software installation, changing and configuration of settings	61% 48% 70% 90% 69% 69%
Troubleshooting	50% 37% 64% 87% 61% 64%
INTERNET/ONLINE SKILLS	
Send email with file attachments	79% 89% 80% 94% 90% 84%
Familiar with online etiquette	64% 70% 65% 90% 71% 73%
Know how to surf internet and web navigation	63% <mark>52%</mark> 70% 88% 71% 73%
Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer, google chrome, etc) confidently	81% 70% 81% 90% 86% 85%
Know resolving errors during web surfing (e.g. page cannot be found, connection time out)	48% 41% 57% 75% 63% 67%
Comfortable in searches such as bookmarking and downloading files	78% 81% 77% 90% 83% 85%
Access to online library and other resource database	66% 41% 73% 77% 74% 70%
Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)	93% 93% 86% 96% 90% 88%
Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet, Microsoft meet, etc)	55% 33% 66% 77% 60% 60%
SOFTWARE APPLICATION SKILLS	
I know what PDF files are and I can download and view them	92% 100% 89% 96% 91% 90%
I am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortably	78% 81% 72% 87% 77% 84%
I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between them	73% 67% 75% 85% 71% 72%
I know how to use spreadsheet application	61% 41% 69% 83% 70% 69%
TRAINING	
I have prior training on e-learning	47% 33% 53% 63% 50% 54%
I have attended online classes	45% 37% 51% 62% 55% 52%
I have prior training on student success	55% 48% 58% 67% 59% 57%
I have used a Learning Management System (LMS) before	44% 52% 51% 52% 51%
I have used a Student Information System (SIS) before	54% 44% 55% 60% 59% 58%
I have the skills to modify and add content and assessment using an online LMS	45% 33% 49% 56% 51% 52%
I have attended seminars/workshops related to online learning activities	39% 59% 50% 62% 45% 46% Fourth year
Engaged in e-learning course production process (Training and production)	43% 37% 41% 50% 45% 43% Freshman (First y Second year
I have prior training on selected digital skills courses in rapid skilling program	40% 50% 60% 43% 57% Second year
	100/ 110/ 570/ 000/ 100/ 540/

I have prior training on fundamental digital skills (fundamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling program 43% 41% 57% 62%



Third year

Figure 3.11 presents results of skills assessment by student enrollment – regular, extension, and in and off campus. Across all the skills undergraduate off campus students scored low. Off campus extension students scored better than in campus regular

students for basic computer skills. The analysis also shows that there is good а potential of e-learning implementation among extension in and off campus students. Exposure to LMS is more skewed to regular off campus and exposure to SIS is skewed more to extension in campus

Figure 3.11: Skill Assessment (Data source: Baseline student, N= 9) BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS	12)	Ext Reg	ension– In car ension– Off ca gular (Undergr gular (Undergr	mpus aduates) – In		
Basic functions of computer (CPU, monitor and accessories)	64%	77%	85	%	89%	
Save/Open documents to/from	71%	89%		100%		95%
Software installation, changing and configuration of settings	57%	67%	82%	75	5%	
Troubleshooting	50%	58%	77%	67%		
NTERNET/ONLINE SKILLS						
Send email with file attachments	57%	85%	9	15%	89%	
Familiar with online etiquette	50%	70%	67%	77%		
Know how to surf internet and web navigation	64%	68%	79%		79%	
Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer, google chrome, etc) confidently	71%	82%		95%	93	3%
Know resolving errors during web surfing (e.g. page cannot be found, connection time out)	50%	57%	72%	64%		
Comfortable in searches such as bookmarking and downloading files	57%	81%	90	%	87%	
Access to online library and other resource database	50%	70%	79%	72%	6	
Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)	86%	9	90%	95%		92%
Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet, Microsoft meet, etc)	50%	59%	69%	70%		
OFTWARE APPLICATION SKILLS						
I know what PDF files are and I can download and view them	79%	91	%	100%		95%
I am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortably	71%	76%	7	9%	92%	
I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between them	71%	72%	82	%	84%	
I know how to use spreadsheet application	57%	66%	69%	85%		
RAINING						
I have prior training on e-learning	50%	49% 44	<mark>%</mark> 66%	1. State 1.		
I have attended online classes	57%	51% 4	4% 56%	6		
I have prior training on student success	71%	56%	67%	69%		
I have used a Learning Management System (LMS) before	57%		1 <mark>9%</mark> 56			
I have used a Student Information System (SIS) before	57%	56%	59%	67%		
I have the skills to modify and add content and assessment using an online LMS	50%	47% 54				
I have attended seminars/workshops related to online learning activities	57%	44% 49		%		
Engaged in e-learning course production process (Training and production)	64%	43% 36				
I have prior training on selected digital skills courses in rapid skilling program	50%	43% 41%				
I have prior training on fundamental digital skills (fundamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling program	50%	47% 54	% 7:	2%		

students. About $\frac{3}{4}$ (72%) of in campus extension students are trained on fundamentals of ICT in rapid skilling program.



3.2.4 LMS AND SIS USE EXPERIENCE

This section's goal is to map out a variety of issues that could affect how successfully e-SHE initiatives will be carried out. About 48.7% (19/39) of the HEIs reported that SIS is used to report academics and students related information. However, very few HEIs (7/39, 17.9%) reported the integration of SIS and LMS. Eight institutions reported (20.5%, 8/39) that a team of 2-4 e-learning coordinators are currently assigned by e-SHE project.

Only three institution reported that media lab focal persons are incentivized for elearning implementation. A total of 14 HEIs (36.0%, 14/39) reported that the HEI is engaged in e-learning content production. Likewise, 14 HEIs (36.0%, 14/39) produced at least one course on e-learning, of which 13 of them are deployed.

However, only seven (50%, 7/14, of those with at least one production) HEIs reported deployment of the courses to other institutions. Moreover, 14 HEIs (36.0%, 14/39) support their staffs on e-learning implementation; and about 17.9% (7/39) of the support other institutions on e-learning implementation.

Among those Nine HEIs, a total of 182 different courses were produced to date, of which all of them are deployed. However, the proportion of e-learning courses fully functional is 62.1% (113/182). Seven HEIs reported access to a functional e-learning platform. Table 3.8 reports in-depth analysis of findings based upon direct opinions from ICT directors and perspectives of e-learning paradigm – success and challenges of implementations.



Findings indicate several successes to e-learning challenges that includes learning styles and flexible plus effective learning (20/39, 51.3%), learning achievement, and equipment capabilities, student satisfaction, easy accessibility (19/39, 48.7%) and technological roles (18/39, 46.2%). Completeness of infrastructure and peer support are reported as

success parameters in 17 and 16 HEIs, respectively. Family support is the least reported success parameter. Below is a radar chart of presentation success parameters of e-learning implementation by different the categories of HEIs. As shown in the chart, comprehensive

LMS and SIS implementation	
Number of HEIs reporting academics and students related information from SIS	1
Number of HEIs with integrated SIS and LMS	
Number of HEIs with assigned e-learning coordinators (team of 2-4) initiated by e-SHE project	4
Number of HEIs with media lab focal persons incentivized	:
Number of HEIs engaged in e-learning production (at least one curriculum om e-learning platform LMS/SIS)	14
Number of HEIs reporting course production e-learning workflow	
Produced at least one course on e-learning	14
Deployed courses	1:
Deployed to other catchment universities	:
Supported staffs on e-learning implementation	14
Supported other institutions on e-learning implementation	-
e-learning course prooduction, deplyment and functionality	
Number of e-learning courses produced to date	183
Number of e-learning courses deployed to date	183
Number of e-learning courses fully functional	11:
Number of HEIs with access to a functional enterprise grade e-learning platform	1
Number of HEIs reported	3

institutions have scored more success parameters followed by science and technology,

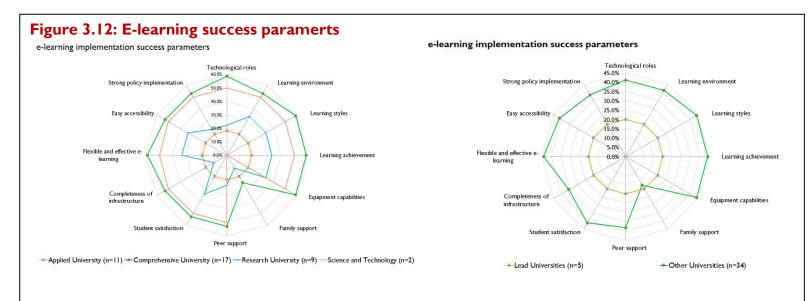
research institutes and applied institutes. With in the range of 0-60%, comprehensive research HEIs reported technological roles, flexible and effective learning, equipment capabilities, learning achievement and learning styles are the most frequent success parameters. Family support is the least reported success parameters within the

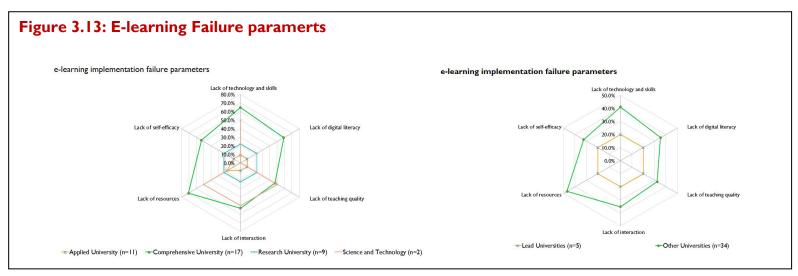
comprehensive and science and technology institutes. Reported success parameters substantially vary among research institutions. The figure below also shows reported success parameters for e-learning implementation by lead other satellite and universities. Again, the lead universities reported low number of success parameters as compared other satellite to universities. Below is a

Table 3.8: Opinions of e-Learning Implementation sucess and challenges (Data Source: ICT director, N=39) Number of HEIs reporting parameters/reasons of e-learning successful implementation Technological roles 18 Learning environment 19 Learning styles 20 Learning achievement 19 Equipment capabilities 19 9 Family support Peer support 16 Student satisfaction 19 Completeness of infrastructure 17 Flexible and effective e-learning 20 Easy accessibility 19 Strong policy implementation 17 Number of HEIs reporting parameters/reasons of e-learning implementation failure Lack of technology and skills 18 Lack of digital literacy 18 Lack of teaching quality 16 Lack of interaction 18 Lack of resources 20 Lack of self-efficacy 17 Number of HEIs reported 39



radar chart presentation of failure parameters of e-learning implementation by the different categories of HEIs. As shown in the chart comprehensive institutions again have scored more failure parameters followed by science and technology (with significant variation), research institutes and applied institutes. With in the range of 0-80%, comprehensive research HEIs reported lack of resources. Lack of self-efficacy, lack of technology related skills, lack of digital library and lack of teaching quality. The figure





below also shows reported failure parameters for e-learning implementation by lead and other satellite universities. Again, the lead universities reported low number of success parameters as compared to other satellite universities.



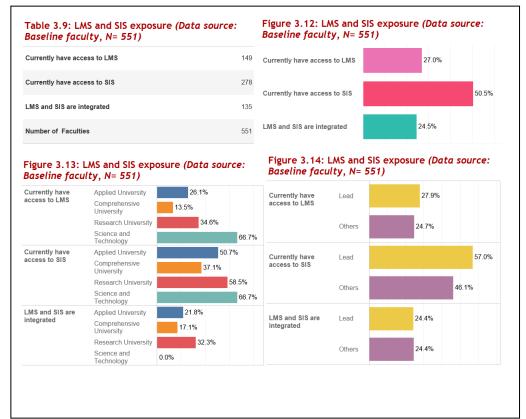
Faculty LMS and SIS Utilization/Experience

Learning management systems (LMSs) are increasingly being used by academic institutions as a component of their educational management system to enhance the teaching and learning process in higher education. Additionally, the Student Information System (SIS) offers a user-friendly interface for updating student data. It can be used by

institutions to easily maintain student records. Such solutions were entirely reliant on the information and communication

colleges or educational

technology (ICT) infrastructure already in place and on computer LMS technology. SIS, integration with sometimes known as (LMS-SIS), is a system that saves time and effort by creating accounts automatically, reducing



defects and errors, and enhancing productivity and quality. This section describes how faculty members use the LMS and SIS and evaluates accomplishments, obstacles and areas of improvement. As shown in Table 3.9, a total of 149 (27.0%) and 278 (50.5%) respondents currently have access to LMS and SIS, respectively. Of those, 135 (24.5%) faculty members have a single signing access for both. Figure 3.13 shows that faculties from Science and technology institutes have relatively better exposure to LMS and SIS, but in both institutions LMS and SIS are not integrated. Faculty members from the research institutions rank second in both accessing LMS and SIS and the institutes also integrated LMS and SIS (32.3%). Integration of LMS and SIS is relatively better in applied

universities (21.8%) as compared to comprehensive universities (17.1%). Access to both LMS (27.9%) and SIS (57.0%) is better among the lead universities as compared to satellite universities; however, integration is the same (24.4%). Faculty members reported that LMS and SIS facilitated communications with the students and sharing facilitates, avoids cheating during exams, increase precisions of grading, reduces time to correct papers, improves feedback loops, increased transparency, improved security since it is paper free, and overall improved staffs efficiency and documentation. Areas of improvement revolve around automation to sign with a single user and password, simplification, capacity building for staffs and students, awareness creation among students, expanding to communities, expanding to accept range of different files type (such as video and audio), storage capacity, centralized database and information management, relationship between departments, improvement on power supply and internet speed, platforms for communications such as messaging, among others.



Students LMS and SIS Utilization/Experience

Learning management systems (LMSs) coupled with Student Information System (SIS) are increasingly being used by academic institutions as a component of their educational management system to enhance the teaching and learning process in higher education. Both can be used by colleges or educational institutions to easily maintain student records, and students to review their records and build regular communications. This section describes how students use the LMS and SIS and evaluates accomplishments, obstacles and areas of improvement.

As shown in Table 3.11, of the total 912 assessed students, a total of 213 (23.3%) and 227 (24.9%) responded that they currently have access to LMS and SIS, respectively. Of those, 198 (21.7%) students have a single signing access for both. Figure 3.26 shows that students from research institutions have relatively better exposure to both LMS and SIS, single user for both is relatively low. Students from the research institutions follow to rank second in both accessing LMS and SIS using a single user (25.2%). Access to both LMS (14.0%), SIS (19.4%) and single user (11.6%) is lower among the lead universities as compared to satellite universities (Figure 3.17). Students reported that LMS and SIS facilitated accessing, improved quality of education, interfaces are intuitive and

interactive, and selfpaced plus personalized learning path, ease of communication, among others. Areas of improvement revolve around automation to sign with a single user and password, simplification, trainings, awareness creation among students. expanding through social

source: Baseline stud	enc, N- 712)		stade	nt, N= 912)			
Currently have access to LMS		213	Current	y have access to LMS		23.4%	
Currently have access to SIS		227	Current	y have access to SIS		24.9	%
LMS and SIS are integrated		198		-			/0
Number of Students		912	LMS and	I SIS are integrated		21.7%	
Figure 3.16: LMS and Baseline student, N= Currently have access to LMS		a sourc		student, N= 912)		ure (Data source: Baselir	ne
	Comprehensive University	19.89	%	Currently have access to LMS	Lead	14.0%	
	Research University Science&Tec	16.7%	30.8%		Others	24.8%	%
Currently have access to SIS	Applied University	19.9	%				
	Comprehensive University	23	6%	Currently have access to SIS	Lead	19.4%	
	Research University	_	30.2%		Others	25.9	9%
	Science&Tec	16.7%					
MS and SIS are integrated	Applied University	17.8%		LMS and SIS are integrated	Lead	11.6%	
LWS and SIS are integrated	Comprehensive	21.0	%				
LWS and SIS are integrated	University						
LMS and SIS are integrated	University Research University	25	.2%		Others	23.3%	

medias such as Telegram, expanding the service outside of the university, written communications such as messaging, connection speed, among others.

3.3. Readiness of HEIs to Implement eLearning

Readiness to implement e-learning is recognized as one the most critical aspects for successfully achieving implementation of e-learning programs in higher education institutions. Institutional readiness can be manifested by the institution's strategies and plans containing eLearning as one of the immediate moves towards organizational transformation, Leadership's preparedness to sponsor the change, staff and student capability and motivation, and the availability of basic resources and infrastructure.

3.3.1 Institutional Plan

From this perspective, the plans of each HEIs to expand and improve effective and efficient implementation of E-learning is assessed. Questions revolve around institutions' plan to expand and improve online course, plans to improve the use of technology, plan to implement unified automation information system, among others. These sets of questions were open ended. Thematic analysis was used to extract the major findings from the qualitative data corps.

- Institution plan to expand online course shows that there is a scattered implementation of LMS in different formats with little infrastructure investments to date. HEIs are closely working with partners for capacity building, promotions of e-learning through advocacy activities, procurement of e-learning and data center materials, and expansion of the existing online courses. Moreover, HEIs have reported planning to strengthen the ICT directorate through technology, improve laboratories and media labs, and most importantly development and implementation of e-learning policy. Most importantly, the establishment of smart classrooms, capacity building for staffs, automation of students records, resource mapping, paper free learning approaches, and the use of alternative approaches for LMS such as MOODLE are some of the commonly mentions plans by the HEIs.
- Technological advancements is very key plan mentioned by the HEIs. For instance, unified automated information system to optimize data feeding,

integration of records such as HR information systems, Library management, improvement of digital library, and research management is one of the technological approach mentioned by the HEIs.

- The HEIs also reported that the technological advancements also lacks some of the needs of the special needs; hence the HEIs planned to meet those needs through fulfilling minimum requirements of the different resources centers and digital library, improve the availability of VDIs and smart rooms conducive for special needs, avail jaws software, printing materials for Braille services, among others.
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special needs, avail jaws software, printing materials for Braille services, among others.

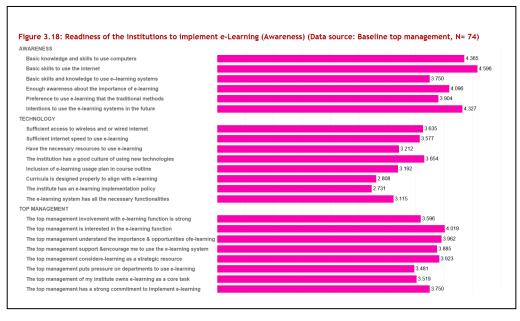
3.3.2 Awareness, Skills, and Access

Awareness about the importance and need to implement eLearning backed by the requisite skills to utilize the technology and access to the technology are among the key indicators of readiness. Besides, the involvement and commitment of top management is critical. To gain insight into the status of HEIs regarding these indicators, additional items were included in the tools. The results from the leadership and faculty tools are presented here.

3.3.2.1 Leadership Response

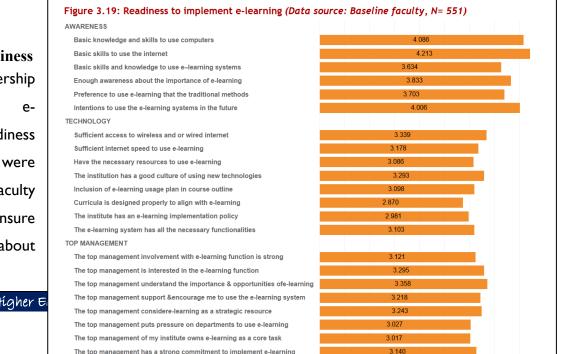
Additional eLearning readiness questions were administered to ensure institutions are

capable of using the eLearning technology in the best way possible. The core of the questionnaire is set of items related to factors that affect the success of eLearning. The tool measures readiness of institutes the towards technology, awareness, and management top



involvement and commitment. Respondents were asked to use a Likert's scale from 1-5, to respond to the different questions. The results show that awareness is higher on basic skills to use internet (score 4.596) followed by skills related to computers (score 4.365) and intentions to use e-learning in the future (score 4.327), among others. Likewise, technological readiness is higher encouraging culture to use new technologies (score 3.654), adequate access to internet (score 3.635), and internet speed (score 3.577), among others. The average score of readiness among the top management

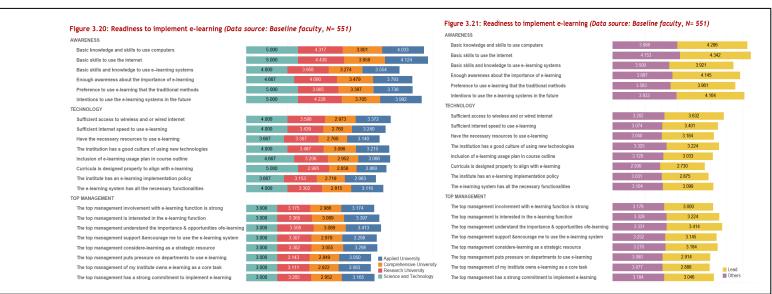
follows awareness as reported by both deans and academic vice presidents. The management is reported to be interested in full functionality of e-learning (score 4.019) followed by the understanding of the importance of e-learning (score 3.962). Low score in the management category revolves around ownership (score 3.519) and accountability by the different departments and active engagement (score 3.481). Major areas of improvements are implementation of e-learning policy (2.731), curriculums alignment with e-learning (2.808), and inclusion of e-learning usage plan in course outlines (3.192) (Figure 3.5). Twelve of the total 39 completed HEIs tools reported that staffs implementing e-learning are incentivized. The modalities of incentives are: based on credit hours and financial rules of the university, extra work payments such as weekends, and funding their projects.



3.3.2.2 Staff Readiness

Like the leadership tool, additional elearning readiness questions were administered to faculty members to ensure staffs perspective about

institutions capability on the use of eLearning technology in the best way possible. Again, the core of the questionnaire is set to issues related to factors that affect the success of e-learning. The tool measures the readiness of the institutes towards technology, awareness, and top management. Respondents were asked to use a Likert's scale from 1-5, to respond to the different questions. Figure 3.19 presents results of readiness parameters used in the survey for faculty members. The average score of readiness is higher among the awareness categories. Faculty members reported higher scores for basic skills to use internet (4.213) followed by basic skills to use computers (4.086), and future intentions to use e-learning (4.006). Unlike the leadership results, the top management and technological awareness reported low score as compared to awareness from the perspective of faculty members. Figures 3.20 and 3.21, also shows the scores distribution of faculty members by the categories of HEIs. As shown in figure 3.20 science and technology scored better in awareness and technology scores, while research and applies institutions scored better in the top management score. Comprehensive institutions scored the least in all the skills assessment. Awareness is quite higher in the lead institutions faculty members. Likewise, lead institutions scored better in most of the scores in the technology categories (except the culture of using new technologies, inclusion of e-learning plans in course outline, and design of curriculums to align with e-learning).



e-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) Project: Baseline Report – July, 2023

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Overall, the readiness of HEIs to implement eLearning, if supported by e-SHE, is at a satisfactory level at least to the extent that HEIs have basic infrastructure and resources, staff and students have access to end-user devices, have basic skills at least to be able to access the basic skills courses that are parts of the program, and the current level of connectivity can serve as a starting point for the HEIs and the students to take time and plan future investments that enable them to be in a better position as the program fully rolls out.



V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

The goal of this baseline is to provide benchmarks for key e-SHE indicators to help gauge changes over the project life. In addition to the standard e-SHE indicators, the baseline assessment defined the benchmarks for e-SHE project specific indicators. It is a descriptive study with the aim of describing specific characteristics in e-learning implementation with in HEIs key actors – ICT faculty, academic faculty members, leadership, and students. It is a cross-sectional study focusing on eligible respondents: ICT directorates, Deans and Vice president, Academic faculty, and students. A total of 39 HEIs ICT directors, 74 top management, 551 faculty members and 912 students responded to the survey between April I and July 14, 2023. Key findings of the study are described below:

- Only 11 (28.2%) HEIs of the total 39 reported EthERNEt connectivity with significant variation by type of institutions;
- 26 of the 39 (66.6%) HEIs have data centers with dedicated power line of which 12 have access to VPN;
- From the total 39 HEIs, only 10 (25.6%) of the HEIs reported the availability of a media lab. A total of 20 items were identified as a minimum requirement for the full implementation of LMS/SMS in the media lab. LCD projector and Zoom in applications are the most frequently reported item from two HEIs. Three HEIs reported all the 20 items of the medial lab;
- Majority of faculty members and students have access to most of the resources that are useful for e-learning implementation;
- There is a potential capacity across all HEIs for e-learning among students and faculty members such as technical capacity, skills required, top management commitment, among others;
- About 48.7% (19/39) of the HEIs reported that SIS is used to report academics and students related information. However, very few HEIs (7/39, 17.9%) reported the integration of SIS and LMS;

- A total of 14 HEIs (36.0%, 14/39) reported that the HEI is engaged in e-learning content production. Likewise, 14 HEIs (36.0%, 14/39) produced at least one course on e-learning, of which 13 of them are deployed;
- A total of 149 (27.0%) and 278 (50.5%) faculties currently have access to LMS and SIS, respectively. Of those, 135 (24.5%) faculty members have a single signing access for both;
- Of the total 912 assessed students, a total of 213 (23.3%) and 227 (24.9%) responded that they currently have access to LMS and SIS, respectively. Of those, 198 (21.7%) students have a single signing access for both;
- Result of readiness assessment for e-learning implementation among the different respondents indicated that there is a fertile ground to implement elearning. This is including online course work expansion, technology utilization and acceptance, automation of information systems, ICT supported learning space; but improvement is needs for special needs, support on research and innovations on digital technologies, among others;
- Only seven HEIs have reported the availability of a policy or guideline to elearning implementation. Among the seven HEIs with e-learning policy or guideline, only one reported that the policy is currently implemented to govern e-learning implementation.

The overall implications of the findings for the e-SHE program implementation can be described as:

Policy development: There is a clear indication that HEIs require a policy and guidelines that direct the execution of key actions and decisions to implement eLearning. The program implementation can fill this gap through the development, support towards approval and institutional level adoption.

Talent development: The stipulated results with respect to enhancing the capacity of teachers and students and equipping them with the requisite skills to utilize technology in teaching and learning have fertile grounds. This intervention would have been challenged if the level of basic skills of students and teachers were below what is required at least to be able to attend the student and instructor training that is one of

the key components of this program. There is also an encouraging access to end-user devices though this issue needs to be further assessed regarding the risk of widening the digital divide among students pertaining to economic backgrounds and other vulnerability factors.

Resource centers: The establishment of eLearning resource centers appeared to be one of the missing components in the readiness of HEIs to implement eLearning. The speedy establishment, commissioning and running of the five centers in the lead universities and scale up at the other universities is a key factor for the ultimate localization and institutionalization of eLearning practices across the targeted universities.

LMS-SIS upgrading and utilization: There is no uniformity and standardized practice of utilizing LMS and SIS across universities. Universities are better exposed to SIS use. However, there is minimal exposure to integrated LMS-SIS. Besides, there is a promising resource and infrastructure base in most of the universities at least to create access to the eLearning platform though this needs upgrading. Therefore, program's anticipated outcome of upgraded and integrated LMS-SIS can fill the gap in the present practice.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, below are key recommendations:

- Based on the different results on e-learning implementation and infrastructures a focus to the five lead HEIs is very critical;
- Availability of media lab is very low; however access to resources among those is very minimal;
- There is a similar response among the different respondents about success and failures implementation, one of which is lack of policy and accountability, and variety of deployment options; among others. Hence, standardization of elearning implementation is very critical for its success;
- The integration of SIS and LMS need to be further checked; and also the utilization should be tracked by HEIs;

- Role out of trainings planned by e-SHE needs to carefully map students based on their background characteristic such as year of enrolment and program type (regular, extension, on/off campus);
- Deployment of courses to other HEIs and full functionality should be improved;
- The project target looks very ambitious, and need to be further revised;



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VII. ANNEXES

7.1. Qualitative Responses (Management)

Major responses about the institution plan in expanding and improving **online course work**

Vice/ Deans	Academic Vice Presidents
	(Additional responses)
• Customize platforms (eg. LMS) and strengthen hosting in the HEIs private	• Quick start up of online courses and
cloud (data center).	shift to digital learning
• Closely working with partners on how to transform the current way of	• Procurement of e- learning software
education to capacitate staff to utilize and introduce e-learning plat forms,	and adopt computing school as a
blended learning and tele-medicine approaches.	model.
• Paper free data collection practice during community-based training	• Strengthen e-learning during thesis
program (CBTP and TTP) and student research work.	evaluation, exit exam model testing and
• Creating smart class and technologies that enable e-learning.	expand online instruction system.
• Expand the use of technology for the purpose of digitalizing the teaching	• Consider the entire ecosystem by
and Learning process with one of the centers of excellence.	taking a holistic and systemic approach
• Strengthen the ICT directorate through technology transfer.	that can leverage the opportunities and
• Staff and students training on online training.	overcome the challenges of online
• Expanding online education regardless and upgrading internet.	education.
• Digital Library expansion.	
• Expanding online course preparation.	
• Awareness creation among students.	
• Improve the laboratories/media labs.	
 Improve instructions and infrastructure for students and staffs. 	
• Increase the number of online courses.	
• Incorporate digital learning in the HEIs strategic plan and train staffs in	
digital literacy skills.	
• Expand ICT infrastructures to conduct online teaching on every campus.	
• Procure big data center server and its journal.	
• Develop an e-learning policy and implement it.	
 Integrate e-learning courses in to graduate programs. 	



Major responses about the institution plan in expanding and improving use of technology for teaching

and learning

Vice/Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional
	responses)
• Expand and improve technology applications.	• Expand the newly developed Learning
• Resource mapping with partners.	Management System (LMS) developed
• Automated student records and use of student placement software.	by staff from Information Technology
• Conduct training for teachers and students to improve the skills in the	Department using MOODLE software
use of technology for teaching and learning.	from the postgraduate program to
• Establish Smart class.	undergraduate program.
• Training leaderships and ICT directorates; and endorsing the ICT Policy.	• Soft ware's development, paper free
 Arrange and expand the use of VDI rooms for students and staffs. 	teaching learning.
• Training for instructors on how to use LMS and how to prepare online	• As part of the Camara Education
course work.	Project agreement with the Minister of
 Improve the laboratory and increase awareness. 	Education (MoE), a Memorandum of
• Increase accountability by the staffs, students and top management.	Understanding in an effort to further
• Expand the use of technologies for teaching learning process. For	support the integration of ICT into
instance, E-learning management system is given for faculties and for	education and maximize the use of
master's level students.	educational technologies.

• Establish smart classrooms.

Major responses about the institution to implement a <u>unified Automated Management Information</u> <u>System</u>

Vice Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional responses)
• A work in progress - updating data and completing the	Scaling up of Integrated Library Management
data feeding.	RFID technology implementation
 Using SIMS, HEMIS and e-learning plat form 	• Advancing the current student information management
 Improve students record system under University 	system
Registrar office.	 Document tracking systems to boost paper less
Automate Student Registration System /SRS/; promote	operations.
one card System.	• Improve the existing research management information
• Strengthen Digital Library.	system, students' management information system,
• Strengthen HR information System.	leaders assignment information system, property



Major responses about the institution to implement a <u>unified Automated Management Information</u> <u>System</u>

•	
Vice Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional responses)
 Implement unified management system for HRM, 	management system, human resource management
finance, purchasing.	system, library information management system and
• Implement the advanced technological infrastructures.	establish a unified automated management information
• Establishing big data center in order to expand the	system.
network in the University.	• Digitalize all departments.
	• Develop software's such as e-learning, SRE, etc
	• Automate registrar service, library and other basic
	services.

Major responses about the institution to implement activities to develop ICT supported Teaching-				
Learning space				
Vice Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional responses)			
• Implement E-learning system.	• Integration of Learning Management system with Digital library system.			
• Establish smart	• Integration of Repository system with plagiarism software.			
classrooms/video	• Implementation of Cloud storage system for Institutional repository and Online			
conferencing.	Journal system			
 Preparing space or rooms for 	• Developing the ICT infrastructures like establishment of database and furnishing			
studio.	video conference halls and smart classes with ICT infrastructures.			
 Provide training about ICT 	• Conduct training for the staff to effectively implement technology-based teaching			
support teaching - learning	learning process.			
support.	• Prepare smart classrooms to support teaching learning.			
 Video conference /Smart 	• Engage ICT as an integral part of teaching-learning interaction.			
Class/.	• Use personal devices (such as smartphones or other devices) for learning during			
• E-learning System.	class time, and the "flipped classroom" model where students watch lectures at			
	their space on anywhere.			

Major responses about the institution to implement activ	vities assistive technologies for Special Needs
Vice Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional



	responses)
 Develop I-pad to support special needs. 	• Establish a resource center to support the special
• Strengthen the existing Assistive Technologies Center	needs and expand the system.
containing 20 computers near students' residual location.	• Developing digital library focusing on special needs.
• There is a dedicated computer with special software for	• Avail smart rooms and VDI conducive for special
disabled students in the Library and Special needs	needs.
department computer Labs, hence we have to expand.	• Avail Jaws software to read screen for Blind students.
• Conduct a research on assistive technology.	• Avail embosser to print Braille materials.
 Avail recording tools, JAWS and earphone and 	Braille services and resources
headphones	

Major responses about the institution to implement activities **to support Research and Innovation**

using Digital Technologies

Vice Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional responses)
• Establish research repository for completed	Improve and advocate Open Science Framework.
research works.	• Upgrading research management system.
• Start the use of research management	• Scaling up of AAU- Research Data Repository service.
software and electronic data collection	• Development of Preprint Database.
software's.	• Scaling up of Academic Digital library.
 Provide Software teaching and Research 	• Scaling up of Open Journal System.
presentations, R-software, SPSS software,	• Scaling of Anti Plagiarism software tool over HIEs.
KOBO tools and digital library.	• Software's: Provide researchers with access to a wide range of
Advocate and improve e-research System	software's and tools, including those for data analysis, visualization,
utilization.	and simulation.
 Incentives for those using research 	• Research data services: Establish a research data service center to
management software's.	provide researchers with support for managing, storing, and
• Strengthen the implementation of Research	sharing research data.
Information Management System (RIMS) to	• Research tracking Unified management information systems:
manage research and project activities	Implement a unified management information system (MIS) to
conducted in the institution.	track research projects and funding.
• Improve the use of STEM center used to	• Unified digital library and repository: E establish a unified digital
Support Research and Innovation Using	library to provide researchers with access to a wide range of
Digital Technologies oriented activities.	

Major responses about the institution to implement activities to support Research and Innovation

using Digital Technologies

Vice Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional responses)
• Improve the repository systems for research	scholarly resources."
work	• Improve and renovate library digitalization and institutional
• Establish a unified digital library.	repository system are functional in the university.
• Engage with Digital technologies to help	• Promote the use of digital libraries, computer laboratories, journal
researchers and stakeholders.	subscription, incubation centers, expand, and develop services in
• Roll out the Research Information	the centers.
Management System to support the research	• Integration of research activities. Upload the research data to the
& publication Directorate activities.	database of Ministry of Education (HEISM) and improve access to
	data for the public to increase publications and knowledge sharing.

Major responses about the institution to implement activities for <u>AI and OER</u>						
Vice Deans	Academic Vice Presidents (Additional responses)					
• Establish both AI & OER office.	Identification of Open Scholarly publication.					
• Establish collaborative effort between HEIs and TVETS for technology transfer.	 Identification and integration of Open Educational Resources (Text book, Lecture Material tutorials, pptetc.) digital library Creating courses, offering personalized learning, enabling universal access, Automation tasks, Providing tutoring support, promoting virtual learning, creating smart content. Developing AI labs, collaboration efforts between TVETS and HEIs in sharing resources and signing MoU with TVET and other institution. 					





7.2. ASSESSMENT TOOLS

February 24, 2023

E-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) 2023 BASELINE SURVEY

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS ICT DIRECTORATE PERSONNEL QUESTIONNAIRE

CONSENT/INSTRUCTION:

Dear Partner:

Ethiopia has developed "Digital Ethiopia 2025" as a roadmap for the country's digital transformation initiatives. In line with this strategy, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) has recently approved the Digital Skills Country Action Plan (DSCAP) for 2020-2030 (MoE 2030). Over the years, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) have made a series of investments aimed at building connectivity and enhancing the ICT infrastructure. In response to the broader strategy and lessons from the COVID-19 shocks, the MoE and the HEIs are scaling up their investments toward digital education. The e-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) is a project partnership initiated to complement these ongoing investments. The e-SHE project is a five-year project implemented by the FDRE Ministry of Education in partnership with Mastercard Foundation, Arizona State University, and Shayashone PLC. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the higher education system in Ethiopia through the utilization of digital technology for teaching and learning and to equip youth with the skills needed for employment and entrepreneurship.

To this contribution, the FDRE MoE is conducting a baseline assessment to gather information about e-learning implementation among selected Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Ethiopia. The data collected from the HEIs will be used to inform the e-learning implementation supported by the e-SHE project, and will only be used to revise the project targets and inform planning. E-SHE will appreciate your responses to the best of your knowledge. This assessment will take about 30-45 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential, and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Your prompt and complete response are very important.

Thank you very much in advance!

FOR ANY QUESTION, PLEASE CONTACT THE FOLLOWING COORDINATORS!

Biruk Tensou, +251901248749, biruktensou@gmail.com – for Survey Tools

Eyobe Mulalem,+251922862478, eyob@shayashone.com - for LIME database

IDENTIFICATION – GENERAL BACKGROUND

			1	
Line #	Question	Response/Coding Categories	Skip	
Q101				
	Name of the university			
Q102				
	Name of the respondent (Hint: Name of the person who is completing this questionnaire)			
Q103	Email of the reasonandant			
	Email of the respondent (Hint: Most frequently used email)			
Q104				
	Position of the respondent			
	(Hint: Current entitled position of the respondent)			
Q105	To which higher office of the			
	university is the ICT directorate accountable?			
	(Probe: Planning and Reporting			
	structure of the ICT directorate)			
Q106				
	Discours list the last manual of the			
	Please list the key mandates and Objectives of the ICT directorate			



Q107	Tolonkone of the respondent			
Q108	Telephone of the respondent			
Q109	Year of establishment of the HEI			
0.110	Total number of academic staffs			
Q110	Total number of administrative staffs			
Q111	Number of campuses under the university			
Q112	Number of campuses under the			
Q113	university with fiber upgraded Number of campuses under the university on ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)			
Q114	Number of buildings under the university			
Q115	Number of buildings under the university with Gbps connectivity			
Q116	Number of academic areas under the university (Probe: Academic areas are subject or area of interest to academic professionals, i.e classroom areas, lecture halls, departments, etc)			
Q117	Number of academic areas under the university with Wi-Fi coverage			
Q118	Bandwidth subscription (Gbps) (Probe: Subscribed internet bandwidth of the institution)			
Q119	Bandwidth per pupil (mbps/p)			
Q120	Core network speed			
Q121	Number of EthERNEt connected students			
Q122	Number of EthERNEt connected faculty			
Q123	The HEI is connected to EthERNEt	YesNO	1	
Q124	Does the institution have data centers hosting and supporting IT services?	Yes NO	1 0	
Q125	(Probe: for dedicated power line)			
	Does the institution have a VPN in case of internet disruptions by ISPs?	Yes	1 0	
Q126	Proportion of faculty to computer			





	ratio							
	(Help: 1:1 if all have; 2:1 is to mean one computer for two							
	staffs)							
Q127	Proportion of student to computer ratio							
	(Help: 1:10 is to mean one							
0.100	computer for ten students)							
Q128			Administrative		<u>т</u> т			
			Academic		+			
					+			
	Number of functional PCs		Libraries		\downarrow			
	(connected and not connected) in the university – best possible		Registrar					
	estimate		Other (Medical, etc)					
Q129								
			Administrative					
			Academic					
			Libraries					
	Number of functional PCs		Registrar					
	(connected) in the university –		Other (Medical, etc)					
Q130	best possible estimate							
QIOC		Name of the computer lab	Number of computers	Locati	on			
				(Facul	tv/Dep	artm	nen	
				(*	-71-			
				•/				
	Number of computer labs,							
	number of PCs and location in							
	the university – best possible							
Q131	estimate Number							
QIOI	of research institutions affiliated							
	with the HEI	E-LEARNING IMPLE			_			ļ
0.100	Described in Altertion Lawson		VIENTATION					
Q132	Does this institution have an established resource center	Yes		1				
	(media lab/studio) for e-learning	_		0				If NO, Skip
	implementation – utilization of	NO		0				to Q134
	LMS/SIS? (Hint: LMS means							10 Q134
	Learning Management System)							
	(Probe: check for at least an existing infrastructure. If more							
	than one resource center, assess							
0400	the most functional one)							
Q133	Who <u>mainly owns</u> the media lab or the resource center?							
	(Probe: University or any other							
Q134	<i>entity)</i> Which of the following items or	Check For The Availability Of Minim	um Requiremente					
40194	equipment's exist in the media							





	lab? (Probe: To which higher office of	Items/equipment	ľs		Yes	No	DK	
	the university is the media lab	A computer with	a large hard drive					
	accountable?)	Usable servers						
		Monitor						
		Scanner						
		Printer						
		Desktop transfer	protocol					
		Video						
		Camera						
		Microphone						
		Strong internet c Trained staff on development/pro	e-learning course					
		Feasibility of the	location					
		Space is adequa	te – meet the standards					
		Power supply (e	g generator, solar supply).					
		Smart UPSs						
		Zoom/other applications						
		Dedicated server						
		Smart classroom	n with control unit and stud	lio together				
		Smart classroom	n with interior design,					
		LCD						
		FM radio						
		Other resources	(list)					
Q135			Position	MA/MSc	BSc	Diploma	Others	
						2.p.o		
							├	
	Number of full time staffs						┠────┤│	
Q136	assigned in the media lab/studio.				1	1		
. –			Position	MA/MSc	BSc	Diploma	Others	
	Number of full time staffs				1			
	assigned in the media lab/studio				1			
	trained to support e-learning implementation.							
Q137	On average, how many hours per		L		ı	·		
	week is the media lab or the resource center is accessible?							
	(Probe: Physical access)							



• • • •

Q138									
Q138		Department	Yes	No	DK	If Yes			
		Department	1.65	110		(Platfo	orm)		
							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
		Administrative							
		Academic							
		Library							
	Is a Student Information System (SIS) being implemented at the	Registrar						If all NO/DK, Skip	
	university?	Others (Teaching labs, etc)						to Q140	
0.400	Hint: availability of functional registration, financial aid, advising & admission system								
Q139		Department	Yes	No	DK	If Yes			
		Department	163	NO	DR	(Platfo	(vrm)		
							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
		Administrative							
		Academic							
		Library							
	Is a Learning Management	Registrar						If all NO/DK, Skip	
	Software used at the university?	Others (Teaching labs, etc)						to Q141	
Q140	All academic and students related		Yes				1		
	services are reported from the		NO 0						
Q141	Student Information System Is the SIS and LMS integrated at		NO				0	If Q138 or Q140 is	
Q141	the university?		Yes 1						
	(Probe: A single-entry system where the students and faculty		NO				0	NO, skip this	
	use the same ID for multiple						-		
Q142	purpose)								
Q142		Yes (Embedde	d with the ICT tea	ım)			1	If all NO, Skip to	
			es (A separate tea	·				▲ Q144	
	Does this institution have e-		g coordination of				0	Q 144	
Q143	learning coordination office?		3						
Q.1.0	Are there assigned e-learning		Yes				1		
	coordinators (team of 2-4) initiated by e-SHE project?		NO				0		
Q144									
			Yes				1		
	Are the focal persons on the media lab or studios incentivized?		NO				0		
Q145								If all NO, Skip to	
	Is this university engaged in e- learning production?		Yes				1	▲ Q150	
	(probe: at least one curriculum		NO				0		
	should be produced on e-learning platform – LMS/SIS)								
Q146		CHECK FOR THE WORKFLOW							
		Workflow				Yes N	lo DK		
		Produced at least	one course on e-l	earnin					
		Deployed courses							
		Deployed to other	catchment univer	sities					
		Supported staffs o		51165					
	Check for the workflow of the	implementation Supported other in	etitutione on a lar	rnina					
	course production on e-learning?	implementation		ariiriy					





		Other work orders (list)								
Q147	Number of e-learning courses produced to date.									
Q148	Number of e-learning courses deployed to date.									
Q149	Number of e-learning courses fully functional?						T			
Q150	List other options of media lab considered by the university for e- learning. (probe: FM, etc. Use " / "to separate the list)									
Q151	Does this institution have access to a functional enterprise grade e- learning platform? (probe: check for functionality)	Yes NO	1					If all N	O, Skip to Q153	
Q152	List the name/s of the enterprise e-learning platform]						
Q153		E-learning Success Parameters	Yes	No	Dł	<				
		Aspects can be coded as: Technological roles								
		Learning environment								
		Learning styles	1							
	1	Learning achievement								
		Equipment capabilities			\uparrow					
		Family support								
		Peer support								
	1	Student satisfaction	1							
		Completeness of infrastructure	1							
		Flexible and effective e-learning	1							
	1	Easy accessibility								
	In your opinion, can you tell us	Strong policy implementation								
	key parameters/reasons of e- learning successful implementation?	 Others								
Q154							T			
		E-learning Failure Parameters	Yes	No	DI	<				
		Lack of technology and skills			\square					
		Lack of digital literacy			+					
	In your opinion, can you tell us	Lack of teaching quality		ļ	\downarrow					
	key parameters/reasons of e- learning implementation failure?	Lack of interaction								



		Lack of resources										
				Lack of	f self-efficacy							
				Others								
Q155		Software	Admini	strative	Teaching/learning	Libraries	Regi	strars	Others	1		
	list for a little destruction											
	List of specialized software's available and effectively being											
	used for e-learning and course production.									_		
	(Probe: Specialized software are software other than the standard									_		
	office applications but are developed, purchased or									-		
	customized for e-learning (LMS/SIS) implementation)											
				POI	LICIES		÷					
Q156	Does this institution have any policy/guideline related to e-			`	ſes		1				If all	NO, Skip to
	learning implementation? (probe: probe for e-learning				NO		0					Q161
	policies and check for their names – ICT policy, technology related											
	policies, information related											
	policies, security, open data and creative common policy, software policy, etc)											
Q157	Ĺ											
	ist the name/s of the polices and guidelines related to e-learning											
	implementation (use "/" to separate different											
	documents; and include only approved policies)											
Q158	Please attached the policy documents							l				
Q159	(Hint: Attach all if more than one)										lf all `	Yes, Skip to
QIUU	Are all those policies currently being implemented to govern e-			Ň	Yes		1				▲ (1)	Q161
	learning implementation?				NO		0					
Q160	If Yes, state the successes of those policies to govern e-							1				
0101	learning implementation. If No, state the major challenges											
Q161	of those policies to govern e-											
Q162	learning implementation.											
	How do you monitor the implementation of those policies?											
Q163						Yes				1	If all	No, Skip to
	Are staffs implementing e-					NO				0		Q165
Q164	learning incentivized?											
	If Yes, how are staff incentivized							1				
Q165	? Would you like to add any										END	
	additional in relation to e-learning implementation?											
	(Use "/" to separate your responses)											
L	10000000										1	

	-	

Thank you for your assistance!

February 22, 2023

E-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) 2023 BASELINE SURVEY

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS VICE PRESIDENTS AND DEANS QUESTIONNAIRE

CONSENT/INSTRUCTION:

Dear Faculty Member:

Ethiopia has developed "Digital Ethiopia 2025" as a roadmap for the country's digital transformation initiatives. In line with this strategy, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) has recently approved the Digital Skills Country Action Plan (DSCAP) for 2020-2030 (MoE 2030). Over the years, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) have made a series of investments aimed at building connectivity and enhancing the ICT infrastructure. In response to the broader strategy and lessons from the COVID-19 shocks, the MoE and the HEIs are scaling up their investments toward digital education. The e-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) is a project partnership initiated to complement these ongoing investments. The e-SHE project is a five-year project implemented by the FDRE Ministry of Education in partnership with Mastercard Foundation, Arizona State University, and Shayashone PLC. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the higher education system in Ethiopia through the utilization of digital technology for teaching and learning and to equip youth with the skills needed for employment and entrepreneurship.

To this contribution, the FDRE MoE is conducting a baseline assessment to gather information about e-learning implementation among selected Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Ethiopia. The data collected from the you as strategic leadership member will be used to inform the e-learning implementation supported by e-SHE project, and will only be used to revise the project targets and inform planning. E-SHE will appreciate your responses to the best of your knowledge. This assessment will take about 20-30 minutes to complete.

Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential, and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Your prompt and complete response are very important.

Thank you very much in advance!

FOR ANY QUESTION, PLEASE CONTACT THE FOLLOWING COORDINATORS!

Biruk Tensou, +251901248749, biruktensou@gmail.com - for Survey Tools

Eyobe Mulalem,+251922862478, eyob@shayashone.com - for LIME database

	IDENTIFICATION – GENERAL BACKGROUND										
Line #	Question	Response/Coding Categories		Skip							
Q101											
	Name of the university										
Q102			1								
	Name of the respondent										
Q103			1								
	Email of the respondent										
Q104	Telephone number of the student										
	(Hint: Mobile)										
Q105											
		Male	1								
	Sex	Female	2								



Q106	Age			
	(Hint: Age in completed years/birthdays)			
Q107				
		BSc	1	
		MSc/MA	2	
		PhD —	3	
		Other (specify)	4	
Q108	Educational Qualification			
2.00		Vice president	1	
		 Dean	2	
		Others (Specify)	3	
Q109	Position (Current)		.	
Q109				
0110	Year of experience (Total)			
Q110	Year of experience (In this institution)			
Q111	Year of experience (In this position)			
Q112	Please tell us about the institution			
	plan in expanding and improving			
	online course work (Probe: Consider all the			
	ecosystems – technology, skills of			
	students and faculties, policies, etc)			
Q113	Please tell us about the institution			
	plan in expanding and improving			
	the use of technology for teaching learning			
	(Probe: Consider all the			
	ecosystems – technology, skills of students and faculties, policies,			
	etc)			
Q114	Please tell us about the institution			
	plan to Implement a Unified Automated Management			
	Information System			
	(Probe: Consider all the ecosystems – technology,			
	HEIs/TVETs access to			
	technologies, students biometrics,			
	BI solutions, functional units)			
Q115	Please tell us about the			
	institution's plan to Implement activities to Develop ICT			
	Supported Teaching-Learning			
	Space. (Probe: Consider establishments			
	such as CTELs, plan developed,			
	cloud implementations, etc)			
Q116	Please tell us about the institution plan to Implement activities to			
	Implement assistive Technologies			
	for Special Needs			
	(Probe: Researches conducted on assistive technology research,			
	assistive lab established,			
	softwares/tools purchases, I-pads and other tools distributed to			
	assist the disabled)			
Q117	Please tell us about the institution			



Q118	plan to Implement activities to Implement activities to Support Research and Innovation Using Digital Technologies (Probe: Softwares/tools, research data services at EthERNet, coordinators at HPC, Unified management information systems, unified digital library) Please tell us about the institution								
	plan to Implement activities to Implement AI and OER (Probe: established AI offices, AI labs, collaboration efforts between TVETS and HEIs in sharing resources, established OER offices and collaborations, etc)								
Q119						r –	r –		
		Parameter Technical skills readiness	Question Basic knowledge and skills to use computers	1	2	3	4	5	
			Basic skills to use the internet						
			Basic skills and knowledge to use e–learning systems						
		Awareness	Enough awareness about the importance of e-learning						
		Attitude	Preference to use e-learning that the traditional methods						
			Intentions to use the e-learning systems in the future						
		Infrustrustructural readiness	Sufficient access to wireless and or wired internet						
			Sufficient internet speed to use e- learning						
			Have the necessary resources to use e-learning						
		Cultural readiness	The institution has a good culture of using new technologies						
	Please rate the institutions readiness to implement e-learning using the likert scale 1-5		Inclusion of e-learning usage plan in course outline						
	1=Not ready, needs a lot of work 2=Not ready, needs some work 3=Ready, but needs a few improvements	Policy readiness	Curricula is designed properly to align with e-learning						
			The institute has an e-learning implementation policy						
	4=Ready to go a head 5=Perfectly implementing currently	Technology readiness	The e-learning system has all the necessary functionalities						



1				 -		1
		Top management readiness	The top management involvement with e-learning function is strong			
			The top management is interested in the e-learning function			
			The top management understand the importance & opportunities of e-learning			
			The top management support & encourage me to use the e- learning system			
			The top management consider e-learning as a strategic resource			
			The top management puts pressure on departments to use e-learning			
			The top management of my institute owns e-learning as a core task			
			The top management has a strong commitment to implement e-learning			
Q120						If No, Skip to
Q.20			Yes		1	Q112
	Are staffs implementing e- learning incentivized?		NO		0	
Q121	If Yes, how are staff incentivized ?					
Q122	Would you like to add any additional information in relation to e-learning implementation at your institutions? (Probe: Implementation, Visions, etc. Use "/" to separate your responses)					END

Thank you for your assistance!

February 12, 2023

E-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE)

2023 BASELINE SURVEY

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS **FACULTY OF UNIVERSITIES** QUESTIONNAIRE

CONSENT/INSTRUCTION:

Dear Faculty Member:

Ethiopia has developed "Digital Ethiopia 2025" as a roadmap for the country's digital transformation initiatives. In line with this strategy, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) has recently approved the Digital Skills Country Action Plan (DSCAP) for 2020-2030 (MoE 2030). Over the years, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) have made a series of





investments aimed at building connectivity and enhancing the ICT infrastructure. In response to the broader strategy and lessons from the COVID-19 shocks, the MoE and the HEIs are scaling up their investments toward digital education. The e-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) is a project partnership initiated to complement these ongoing investments. The e-SHE project is a five-year project implemented by the FDRE Ministry of Education in partnership with Mastercard Foundation, Arizona State University, and Shayashone PLC. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the higher education system in Ethiopia through the utilization of digital technology for teaching and learning and to equip youth with the skills needed for employment and entrepreneurship.

To this contribution, the FDRE MoE is conducting a baseline assessment to gather information about e-learning implementation among selected Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Ethiopia. The data collected from you as HEIs faculty member will be used to inform the e-learning implementation supported by e-SHE project, and will only be used to revise the project targets and inform planning. E-SHE will appreciate your responses to the best of your knowledge. This assessment will take about 20-30 minutes to complete.

Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential, and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Your prompt and complete response are very important.

Thank you very much in advance!

FOR ANY QUESTION, PLEASE CONTACT THE FOLLOWING COORDINATORS!

Biruk Tensou, +251901248749, <u>biruktensou@gmail.com</u> – for Survey Tools Eyobe Mulalem,+251922862478, <u>eyob@shayashone.com</u> – for LIME database

	IDENTIFICATION – GENERAL BACKGROUND									
Line #	Question	Response/Coding Categories		Skip						
Q101										
	Name of the university									
Q102			7							
	Name of the faculty member									
Q103			-							
	Email of the faculty member									
Q104	Telephone number of the faculty									
	member? (Hint: Mobile)									
Q105		Male	1							
		Female	2							
0.400	Sex	Female	Z							
Q106	Age (Hint: Age in completed		7							
	years/birthdays)									
Q107		BSc	1							
		MSc/MA	2							
		PhD	3							
	Educational Qualification	Others (Specify)	4							
Q108										
	Year of experience									
Q109		A = = J = == : =	4							
		Academic								
		Administrative	2							
	Staff category	Others (Specify)	3							

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Q110	Department (Hint: Write faculty department, registrar, finance, admin, etc)				
Q111		Technological skills	Yes	No	DK
		Personal computer (Pc/Laptop)/smartphone			
		Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc)			
		Computer with all necessary software installed			
		Computer with a printer installed			
		Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers			
	Do you have access to the following technological resource	(Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc)			
	lists?	Computer is protected with antivirus			
	(Hint: Tick those you have access to)	Other resources (list)			
ຊ112		Basic computer skills	Yes	No	DK
		Basic functions of computer hardware			
		components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse			
		Save/Open documents to/from			
		Software installation, changing and configuration settings on a computer (date, time, layouts, regular backups, etc)			
		Know how troubleshoot or have access to technical support in case of problems			
		Internet/Online skills	Yes	No	DK
		Send email with file attachments			
		Familiar with online etiquette			
		Know how to surf internet and web navigation			
		Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer, google chrome, etc) confidently			
		Know resolving errors during web surfing			
		(e.g. page cannot be found, connection timeout)			
		Comfortable in searches such as bookmarking and downloading files			
		Access to online library and other resource database			
		Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)			
		Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet,			
		Microsoft meet, etc) Software Application Skills	Yes	No	DK
		I know what PDF files are and I can			
		download and view them I am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortable			
		use it comfortably I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between them			
	Do you have the following basic skills?	I know how to use spreadsheet application (Ms-Excel)			
	(Hint: Tick those you are skillful to)	Have support staffs on e-learning course production and implementation			



		Training		Yes	No)	Dł	(
		I have pr	ior training on e-learning						
			tended online classes						
			ior training on master class trainees						
		(foundation on excellence in teaching online)							
		skills (fur	ior training on fundamental digital ndamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling						
		program I have pr	ior training on selected digital skills						
		courses	in rapid skilling program				_		
			sed a Learning Management (LMS) before						
		l have us (SIS) bef	sed a Student Information System						
		and asse	e skills to modify and add content essment using an online learning nent system						
		l have at to online	tended seminars/workshops related learning activities						
		Engaged process	l in e-learning course production (Training and production)						
Q113		Other resources (lis	st)						If No, Skip to
QIIS	Do you currently have access to		Yes					1	Q116
	Learning Management Software (LMS)?		NO					0	QTIO
Q114	If Yes, tell us how you find the								
	LMS useful for yourself and students.								
Q115	If Yes, tell us any areas of improvement for LMS use.								
Q116								If No, Skip to	
	Do you currently have access to the Student Information System (SIS)?		Yes 1 NO 0						Q120
Q117	If Yes, tell us how you find the SIS useful for yourself and students.								
Q118	If Yes, tell us any areas of improvement for SIS use.				1				
Q119	Are both LMS and SIS								If either Q113 or
	integrated? (Hint: Do you use a single		Yes					1	Q116 is NO, SKIP
	username to sign in to both LMS and SIS?)		NO					0	to Q120
Q120							1		
		Parameter	Question	1	2	3	4	5	
	Please rate <u>your readiness</u> to implement e-learning using the	Technical skills readiness	Basic knowledge and skills to use computers						
	likert scale 1-5 1=Not ready, needs a lot of work 2=Not ready, needs acome		Basic skills to use the internet						
	2=Not ready, needs some work 3=Ready, but needs a few improvements		Basic skills and knowledge to use e–learning systems						
	4=Ready to go a head 5=Perfectly implementing currently	Awareness	Enough awareness about the importance of e-learning						





						_	
		Attitude	Preference to use e-learning that the traditional methods				
			Intentions to use the e-learning systems in the future				
		Infrustrustructural readiness	Sufficient access to wireless and or wired internet				
			Sufficient internet speed to use e- learning				
			Have the necessary resources to use e-learning				
		Cultural readiness	The institution has a good culture of using new technologies				
			Inclusion of e-learning usage plan in course outline				
		Policy readiness	Curricula is designed properly to align with e-learning				
			The institute has an e-learning implementation policy				
		Technology readiness	The e-learning system has all the necessary functionalities				
		Top management readiness	The top management involvement with e-learning function is strong				
			The top management is interested in the e-learning function				
			The top management understand the importance & opportunities of e-learning				
			The top management support & encourage me to use the e- learning system				
			The top management consider e-learning as a strategic resource				
			The top management puts pressure on departments to use e-learning				
			The top management of my institute owns e-learning as a core task				
			The top management has a strong commitment to implement e-learning				
Q121				<u> </u>	 		
	Are staffs implementing e-		Yes NO			1	
	learning incentivized?		110			0	



Q122	If Yes, how are staff incentivized ?	If Yes
Q123	Would you like to add any additional information in relation to e-learning implementation? (Use "/" to separate your responses)	END

Thank you for your assistance!

February 12, 2023

E-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) 2023 BASELINE SURVEY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS <u>STUDENTS</u> QUESTIONNAIRE

CONSENT/INSTRUCTION:

Dear Student:

Ethiopia has developed "Digital Ethiopia 2025" as a roadmap for the country's digital transformation initiatives. In line with this strategy, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) has recently approved the Digital Skills Country Action Plan (DSCAP) for 2020-2030 (MoE 2030). Over the years, the FDRE Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) have made a series of investments aimed at building connectivity and enhancing the ICT infrastructure. In response to the broader strategy and lessons from the COVID-19 shocks, the MoE and the HEIs are scaling up their investments toward digital education. The e-Learning for Strengthening Higher Education (e-SHE) is a project partnership initiated to complement these ongoing investments. The e-SHE project is a five-year project implemented by the FDRE Ministry of Education in partnership with Mastercard Foundation, Arizona State University, and Shayashone PLC. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the higher education system in Ethiopia through the utilization of digital technology for teaching and learning and to equip youth with the skills needed for employment and entrepreneurship.

To this contribution, the FDRE MoE is conducting a baseline assessment to gather information about e-learning implementation among selected Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Ethiopia. The data collected from you as HEIs student will be used to inform the e-learning implementation supported by e-SHE project, and will only be used to revise the project targets and inform planning. E-SHE will appreciate your responses to the best of your knowledge. This assessment will take about 20-30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential, and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Your prompt and complete response are very important.

Thank you very much in advance!

FOR ANY QUESTION, PLEASE CONTACT THE FOLLOWING COORDINATORS!

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Eyobe Mulalem,+251922862478, eyob@shayashone.com - for LIME database

1.1. IDE	1.1. IDENTIFICATION – GENERAL BACKGROUND								
Line #	Question	Response/Coding Categories	esponse/Coding Categories						
Q101			1						
	Name of the university								
Q102			-						
	Name of the student								
Q103			-						
	Email of the student								
Q104	Telephone number of the student (Hint: Mobile)								



Q105						
Q100		Male			1	
		Female			2	
Q106	Sex Age					
Q100	(Hine: Age in completed					
4.0 END	years/birthdays)					
	OLLMENT					
Q107		Freshman (First year)			1	lf 1, Skip
						Q109 to
		Second year			2	
		Third year			3	
		Fourth year			4	
		Fifth year			5	
		Sixth year			6	
		Other (Specify)			9	
	Year of study					
Q108	(Hint: Academic year) Department					If not freshman
Q100	(Hint: Write Freshman if					in not nooningin
0.100	department is not assigned)					
Q109		Regular (Undergraduates) – In car	ากมร		1	
		Regular (Undergraduates) – Off car	· _		2	
		Extension– In car			3	
		Extension– Off car	npus		4	
	Program enrolled					
1.3. SKIL	LS					•
Q110						
		Technological skills	Yes	No	DK	
		Personal computer (Pc/Laptop)/smartphone				
		Personal computer (Pc/Laptop)/smartphone				
		Personal computer (Pc/Laptop)/smartphone Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software				
		Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc)				
		Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed				
		Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home,				
		Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc)				
		Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers				
	Do you have eccess to the	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer,				
	Do you have access to the following technological lists?	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc)				
	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus				
0111	following technological lists?	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc)				
Q111	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list)	Yes	No	DK	
Q111	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list)	Yes	No		
Q111	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic computer skills Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its	Yes	No	DK	
Q111	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic computer skills Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and	Yes	No		
Q111	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse	Yes	No		
Q111	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access to)	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic computer skills Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse Save/Open documents to/from	Yes	No	DK	
Q111	following technological lists? (<i>Hint: Tick those you have access</i> to) Do you have skills to the following	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic computer skills Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse Save/Open documents to/from Software installation, changing and configuration settings on a computer (date,	Yes	No	DK	
Q111	following technological lists? (Hint: Tick those you have access to)	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic computer skills Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse Save/Open documents to/from Software installation, changing and	Yes	No	DK	
Q111	following technological lists? (<i>Hint: Tick those you have access</i> to) Do you have skills to the following basic skills?	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic computer skills Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse Save/Open documents to/from Software installation, changing and configuration settings on a computer (date,	Yes	No	DK	
	following technological lists? (<i>Hint: Tick those you have access</i> <i>to</i>) Do you have skills to the following basic skills? (<i>Hint: Tick those you are skillful</i> <i>to</i>)	Dependable computer (in school, cafes, etc) Computer with all necessary software installed Computer with a printer installed Computer with internet connection (home, personal, café, campus, internet cafes, etc) Computer with installed search engines (Google, Ask) and internet browsers (Firefox, Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, etc) Computer is protected with antivirus Other resources (list) Basic functions of computer hardware components (CPU and monitor) including its peripherals like printers, speaker, and mouse Save/Open documents to/from Software installation, changing and configuration settings on a computer (date, time, layouts, regular backups, etc)				33

	1					
		technical support in case of problems Internet/Online skills	Yes	No	DK	
		Send email with file attachments				
		Familiar with online etiquette				
		Know how to surf internet and web				
		navigation Using web browsers (eg. internet explorer,				
		google chrome, etc) confidently				
		Know resolving errors during web surfing (e.g. page cannot be found, connection time out)				
		Comfortable in searches such as				
		bookmarking and downloading files Access to online library and other resource				
		database				
		Use social platforms (Telegram, WhatsApp, etc)				
		Use meeting links (Zoom calls, google meet, Microsoft meet, etc)				
		Software Application Skills	Yes	No	DK	
		I know what PDF files are and I can download and view them				
		I am comfortable with word processing and use it comfortably				
		I am able to have several applications opened at the same time and move between				
		them				
		I know how to use spreadsheet application (Ms-Excel)				
		Training	Yes	No	DK	
		I have prior training on e-learning				
		I have attended online classes				
		I have prior training on student success				
		I have used a Learning Management System (LMS) before				
		I have used a Student Information System				
		(SIS) before I have the skills to modify and add content				
		and assessment using an online learning				
		management system I have attended seminars/workshops related				
		to online learning activities				
		Other resources (list)				
	AND SIS EXPERIENCE & ATTITUD	E				
Q112	Do you currently have access to Learning Management	Yes			1	If all NO, Skip to
	System(LMS) ?	NO			0	Q115
	(Hint: A learning management system (LMS) is a software				0	
	application or web-based technology used to plan,					
	implement and assess a specific					
Q113	learning process)					
	If Yes, tell us how you find the LMS useful.					
Q114	If Yes, tell us any areas of improvement for LMS use.					
Q115	Do you currently have access to Student Information System	V			4	If all NO, Skip to
	(SIS)?	Yes			1 0	Q119
	(Hint: A Student Information System – or SIS is a platform that	NO			U	
L						



	contains all the information of the students in an institute, in a digital format. From course enrollment and student attendance to grades and course history, SIS maintains records spanning the student's entire academic career.e.g. online course registration, etc)		
Q116	If Yes, tell us how you find the SIS useful.		
Q117	If Yes, tell us any areas of improvement for SIS use.		
Q118	Are both LMS and SIS integrated? (Hint: Do you use a single user name to sign in to both LMS and SIS?)	Yes 1 NO 0	If either Q112 or Q115 is NO, SKIP to Q119
Q119	Would you like to add any capacity building or support you would like to have for online learning. (Use "/" to separate your responses)		
Q120	Would you like to add any additional information in relation to e-learning implementation? (Use "/" to separate your responses)		END

Thank you for your assistance!



7.2. ESTABLISHED INDICATORS

Target I: [I.I. Number of universities with established resource centers (medial labs/studios) fulfilling minimum requirement to provide technical guidance to university staffs on e-learning and utilization of LMS and SIS platform]

Target I: [1.2. Number of universities with established resource centers engaged in e-learning course production]

Target I: [I.3. Number of universities with existing multimedia center irrespective of functionality, proposed multimedia center]

Target 2: [2.1. Number of universities with access to functional enterprise grade e-learning platform]

Target 2: [2.2. Number of digital courses (e-learning) fully functional]

Target 2: [2.3. Proportion of students with universal LMS and SIS access]

Target 3: [3.1. Number of graduates with Master class trainees (Foundation for Excellence in teaching online)]

Target 3: [3.2. Number of graduates with Graduate certificate trainees]

Target 3: [3.3. Number of students trained on students success training]

Target 3: [3.4. Number of students trained in fundamental digital skills (Fundamentals of ICT)]

Target 3: [3.5. Number of faculty trained in fundamental digital skills (Fundamentals of ICT) in rapid skilling program]

Target 3: [3.6. Number of faculty trained in the selected digital skills courses rapid skilling]

Target 4: [4.1. Number of available e-learning policies/guideline and internal protocols produced/adapted to govern e-learning implementation]

Target 4: [4.2. Number of e-learning policies/guideline and internal protocols implemented to govern e-learning implementation]

Target 5: [5.1. Number of EthERNet connected HEIs]

Target 5: [5.2. Number of EthERNet connected students]

Target 5: [5.3. Number of EthERNet connected faculty]

Target 5: [5.4. Total bandwidths subscription (Gbps)]

Target 5: [5.6. Core network speed]

Target 5: [5.7. Proportion of campuses fiber upgraded]

Target 5: [5.8. Proportion of buildings with Gbps/connectivity]

Target 5: [5.9. Proportion of academic areas Wi-Fi covered]

Target 5: [5.10. Bandwidth per pupil (mbps/p)]

Target 5: [5.11. Proportion of campuses on ERP]

Target 5: [5.12. Proportion of faculty staffs with access to e-learning devices]

Target 5: [5.13. Proportion of students with access to e-learning devices]

Target 5: [5.14. Proportion of faculty to computer ratio]

Target 5: [5.15. Proportion of students to computer ratio]

