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ICT for DEVELOPMENT
ACCESS, EMPOWERMENT, PARTNERSHIP

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"ICT for DEVELOPMENT" ACCESS, EMPOWERMENT, PARTNERSHIP

(From "Digital Divide" to "Digital Dividend")
Main current trends of *ICT for Development*

1. **Access for all: Infrastructures, Broadband**
2. **Mobility as a commodity in Emerging Economies**
3. **Local based capacities and services**
4. **Smart ICT Regulation**
5. **Conclusion**

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1. Access for all: Infrastructure, Broadband Access (1)

Strong economic and social benefits

- Lift economic and social barriers of localisation
- Supports local development, emergence of new business
- Avoid unnecessary migration and diasporas
- Broadband induces no back ups, no virus, security, scalability

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1. Access for all: Infrastructure, Broadband Access (2)

Infrastructure: access for all

- Combination of solutions is privileged, fibre wherever possible, microwave, and satellite an option for the remotest areas.

- Infrastructure sharing is an economic requirement, whether it is at backbone, core network, backhaul, or site levels.

- Emerging Markets can now have substantial volumes of their own and develop local ICT business

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1. Access for all: Infrastructure, Broadband Access (3)

Access technologies: diverse and dynamic

- Long Term Evolution (LTE) for Next-generation mobile broadband

- WiMAX useful for remote disperse markets

- International Mobile Telecommunications-Advanced systems (AMT) for future deployments

- Move from 3G to 4G as option for telecommunications operators.

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2. Mobility as a commodity in Emerging Economies (1)

Facts & Trends:

- 3/4 of the 4 Billions Users of Mobiles are in Developing Countries (World Bank, ITU)

- Penetration rose from less than 2% in 2000 to around 30% today, and a mobile market growing at twice the rate of the global one.

- Adding extra 10% of Mobile Phones in a developing country boosts GNP growth of 0.8% (The Economist)

- 3G networks are already there in many emerging markets, such as China and India, and LTE technology will become available in most mature markets.

# 2.	Mobility as a commodity in Emerging Economies (2)

- Liberalisation drives adoption of mobile, even in the poorest countries like Somalia, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, etc.

- But still need of incentives to boost use of mobile phones, to increase people's ability to access internet and develop m-content services.

- Solutions that support pricing, billing, and information security must be developed.

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3. Local based capacities & services (1)

- New Home Operators and new Phone based services are numerous in Emerging Countries in Africa, Asia, India, Middle East, etc.

- Collective forms of sharing ICT resources are growing: public access points and libraries, sharing networks, mobile platforms, etc.

- "ICT Sustainability" as a New Techno-economic Model

- Favoured Social Network and bottom-up Content Mobile Services

- Network Resource utilization or Sharing: Reduction Service Costs

- Lower Energy Requirement, and Environmental Sustainability

3.   Local based capacities & services (2)

Examples of success in ICT Public Private Partnerships:

- LabourNet. Bangalore since 2004: delivering of basic services (plumbing, electricity maintenance) with mobile phone network and a registration base of SMEs

- Electronic Tutoring In Kenya: use of mobiles to sustain the rights of women and orphans to access properties

3.   Local based capacities & services (3)

- Mobile for improving communication between doctors, health workers and clinic sisters in the Eastern Cape and several Provinces of South Africa

- Improve education in remote parts of Mozambique by providing internet access to schools using WiFi, refurbished PCs and open source software

- "Wheather for all", African Weather Monitoring Mobile System developed in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organisation and the African telephone Operators.

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4.   Smart ICT Regulation

Guiding Principles of the EU Framework:

Promote Competition – Promote Interest of citizens

- Openness, transparency, Market entry and Significant Market Power, Local loop unbundling, Licensing Framework, Universal Service.

- Necessity to deal with convergence: any infrastructures, all kind of networks

- Prerequisite: Need for Independent Regulation Authorities in Emerging countries.

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4.   Smart ICT Regulation (2)

Beyond Basic Regulation

- Appropriate regulatory and taxation policies to boost broadband deployment and setting up of digital platforms.

- Encourage regulatory practices that serve the deployment of m-commerce and m-payment solutions. Close coordination with banking and financial regulators, often including the nation's central banks.

4. Smart ICT Regulation (3)

- Incentives for covering areas of "market failure", notably in rural areas where 70% of the African population lives.

- Development of public e-services with specific provisions designed to provide mediation services (human or electronic, local or distant)

- ICT Regulation Toolkit6, a joint production of infoDev and the ITU

CONCLUSION

EU has experience and best practices to share.

Two major Africa-EU Partnerships to support cooperation are in place:

- Partnership on Infrastructures (for supporting the rolling-out of trans-national physical backbones)

- Partnership on Science, Information Society and Space (to support complementary capacities), ICT Platform 8

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CONCLUSION (2)

Example of On-going project supported by EU:

- 6M€ allocated to the International Telecommunications Union for supporting the regulatory harmonization in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- AXIS, Africa Internet Exchange System, initiative to support the deployment of local internet exchange points.
- African Virtual Campus: 11 Campus are being set up in West Africa, with a Partnership with the African Union Commission (follow up of Avicenna).

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CONCLUSION (3)

In addition:

- AfricaConnect for development of regional research and education networks and their interconnection with the European GEANT2 network. Strategic initiative to integrate African scientists at global level.

- EU ICT/FP7 Research Programme with two main objectives: 1) to promote research cooperation with Partners in Emerging Countries, and 2) to make provisions for technology transfer and adaptation.

THANK YOU

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