Foro Regional de Conectividad CARIBE-CENTROAMÉRICA

1ro de diciembre de 2014, Bavaro, República Dominicana

Presented by Mr. Sylvester J. Cadette

Programme Officer, ITU Area Office Bridgetown, Barbados

International
Telecommunication
Union

ITU IN BRIEF

- Leading United Nations Agency for ICTs.

- 191 Member States, 580 Sector Members

- Three sectors:
  - **Radiocommunication**
  - **Standardization**
  - **Development**

- ITU TELECOM Events

ITU's GLOBAL PRESENCE

5 regional offices, 8 area offices
HQ in Geneva, Switzerland

ITU-D: Your Partner for ICT Development

- ITU-D is a catalyst for multi-stakeholder partnerships

- Mobilize human, technical and financial resources

- Neutral broker between government and industry

- Executing agency for project implementation and expert assistance to countries

BROADBAND AND DEVELOPMENT

- **TARGETTING BROADBAND:**

  - *Broadband cuts across all areas within the Millennium Development Goals*

  - Some of the most promising applications and services in information and communications for development are those that are delivered over high-speed broadband networks

  - More countries are introducing national broadband plans to bring more people online, but major differences in broadband access persist

BROADBAND AND DEVELOPMENT

Mobile broadband has started to become a true alternative to fixed broadband access

- Countries without the infrastructure for broadband networks are taking advantage of mobile broadband

- **Example:** 3G comes as wireless- faster transmission, not in need of fiber networks. Successful in countries such as Africa

BROADBAND AND DEVELOPMENT

- Internet, and especially broadband Internet, is increasingly accepted as a general purpose technology that dramatically affects the way people communicate, do business, interact with governments and educate and inform themselves

- This requires governments to pursue policies that will have a significant impact on Internet usage, including an enhanced effort to deploy (fixed/wired and/or wireless) broadband infrastructure and to include broadband in universal access plans

- It might be possible to reach the goal of providing broadband Internet access to at least half the population by 2015 in view of the rapid spread of wireless broadband
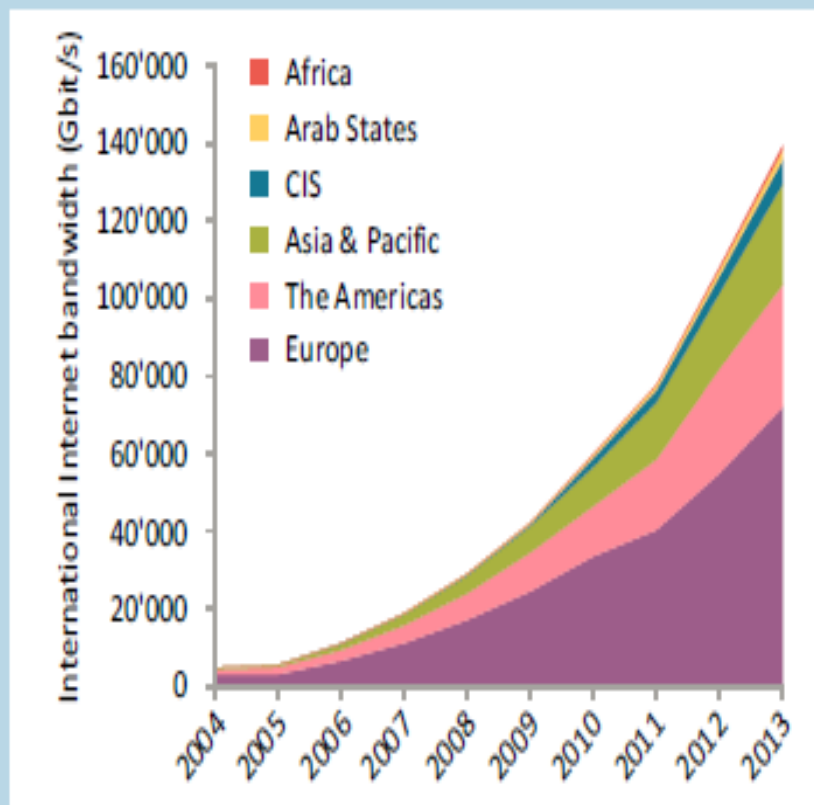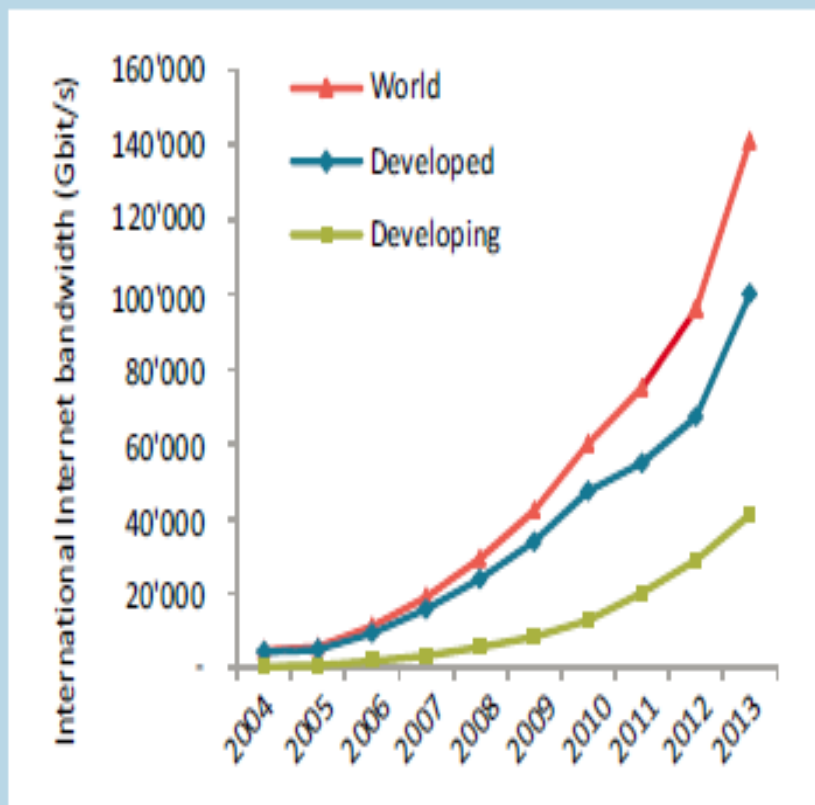
Chart 1.1: Active mobile-broadband subscriptions by level of development, 2007-2014 (left), and by region, 2014* (right)
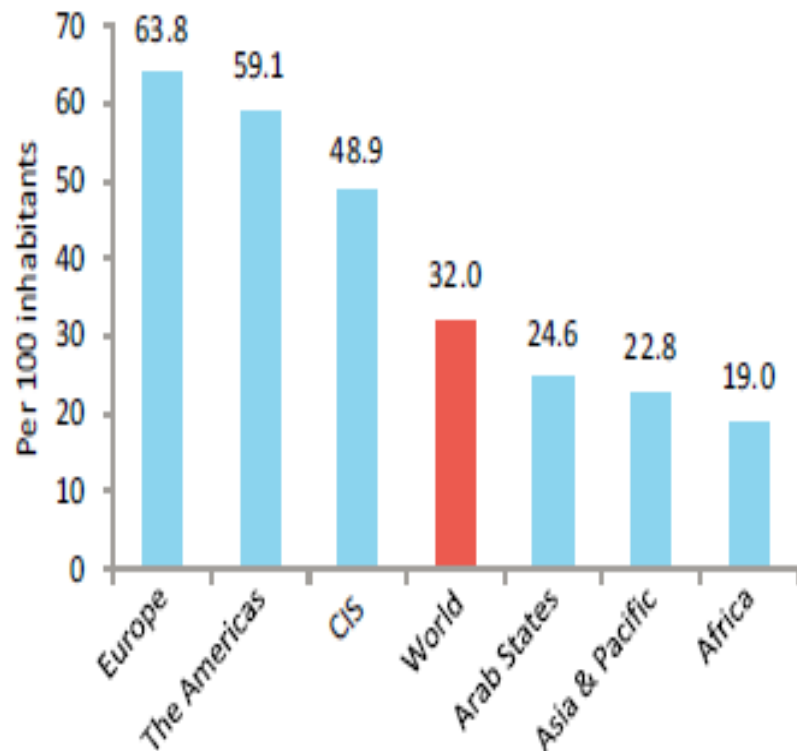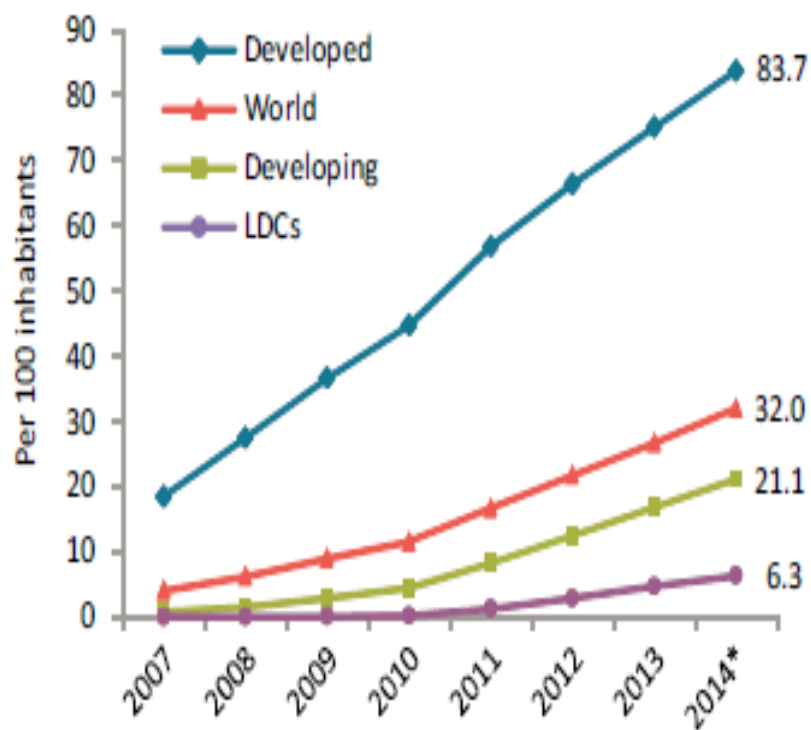
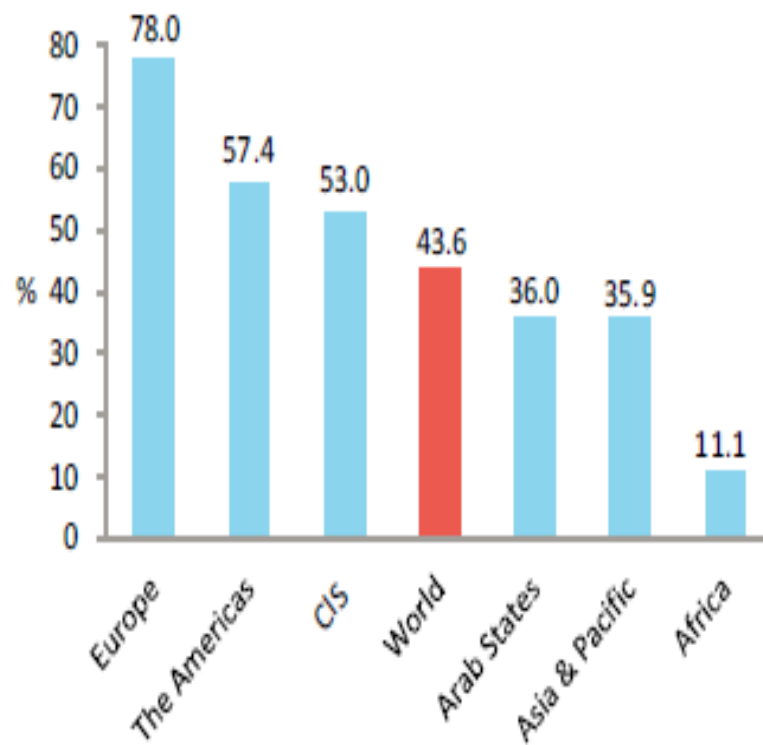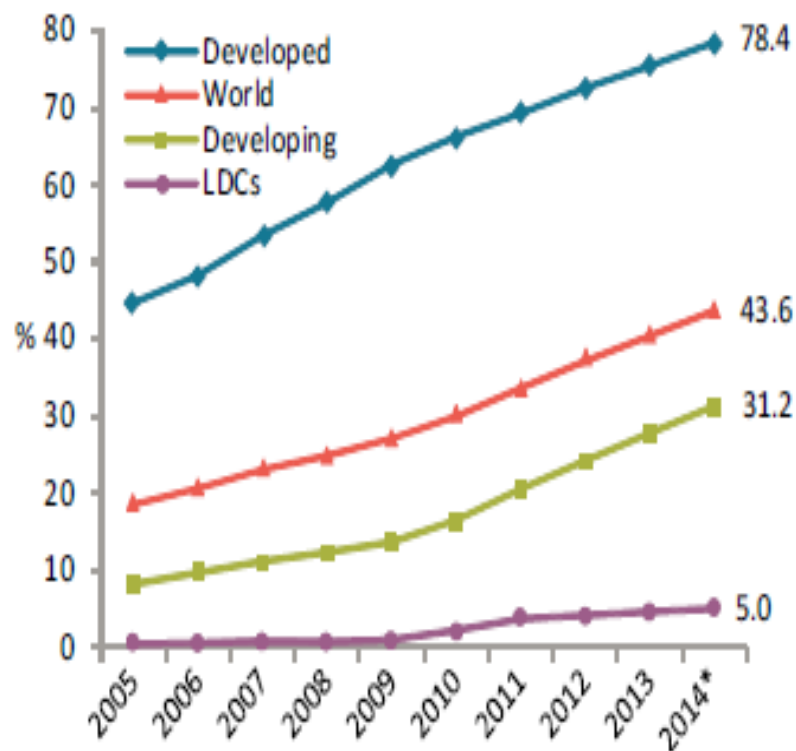Note: *Estimate.
Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

Chart 1.2: Total International Internet bandwidth (Gbit/s), by level of development (left) and by region (right), 2004-2013

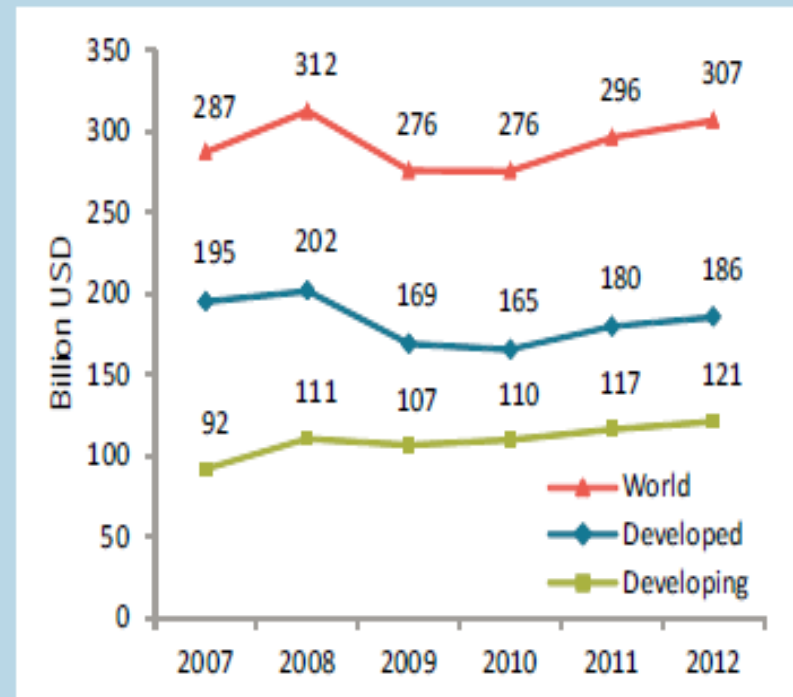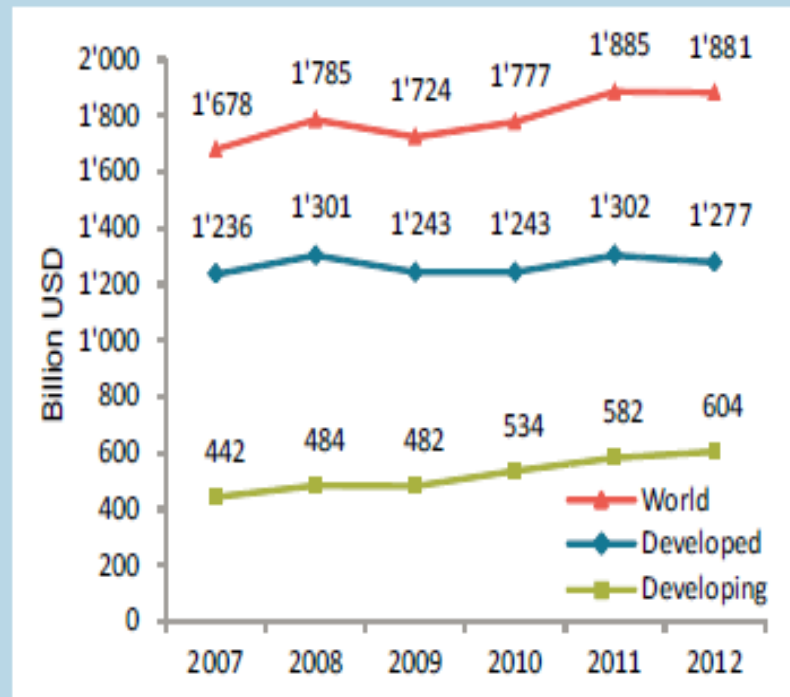Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

Chart 1.3: Percentage of households with Internet access, by level of development, 2005-2014 (left) and by region, 2014* (right)

Chart 1.5: Telecommunication revenues (left) and annual investment by telecommunication operators (right), world and by level of development, 2007-2012, total in USD

Note: Revenue data: 'World' includes 103 countries accounting for 96 per cent of world GDP. 'Developed' includes 40 developed countries accounting for 99 per cent of total GDP in the developed world. 'Developing' includes 63 developing countries accounting for 89 per cent of total GDP in the developing world. Annual investment data: 'World' includes countries accounting for 91 per cent of world GDP. 'Developed' includes 35 developed countries accounting for 98 per cent of total GDP in the developed world. 'Developing' includes 45 developing countries accounting for 80 per cent of total GDP in the developing world.

Source: ITU.

Chart 1.6: Individuals using the Internet, by level of development, 2005-2014 (left) and by region, 2014* (right)

Note: *Estimate.
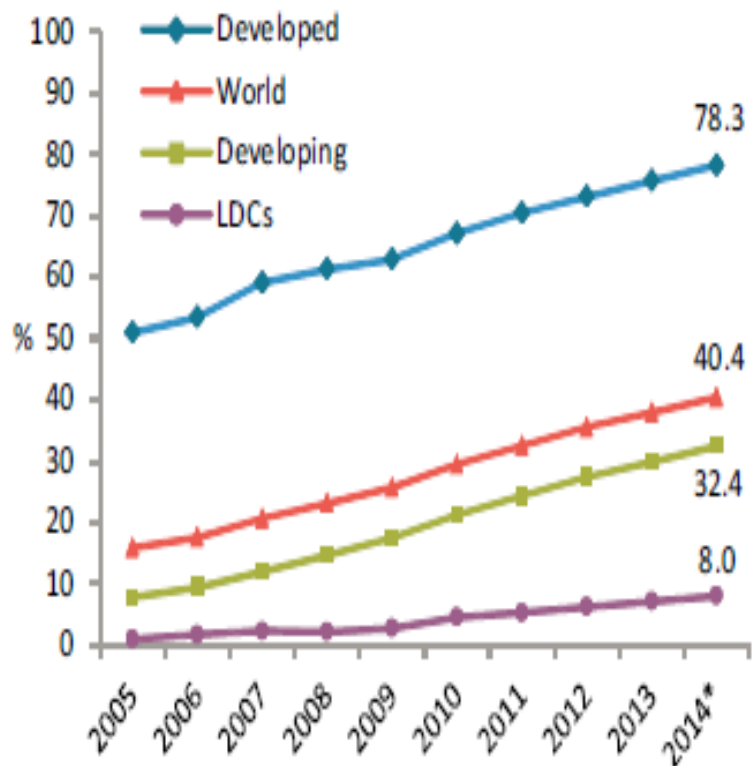Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

GROWTH IN BROADBAND PENETRATIONS

- Developing countries continue to lag behind when it comes to fixed (wired) broadband where the limited number of fixed telephone lines constrains the deployment of broadband access via xDSL

- Even though subscriptions are increasing, a penetration rate of less than 1 per cent in Africa for example illustrates the challenges that persist in increasing access to high-speed, high-capacity Internet access in the region

- The wide disparity between developed and developing countries in broadband penetration levels and rates of Internet access illustrates the need to ensure developing countries are not excluded from the digital information society

North America
Internet penetration: 82%
Population: 350 million
GDP: $19 trillion

Europe
Internet penetration: 68%
Population: 700 million
GDP: $21 trillion

China
Internet penetration: 45%
Population: 1.4 billion
GDP: $9 trillion

South and East Asia
Internet penetration: 21%
Population: 800 million
GDP: $2.3 trillion

Latin America
Internet penetration: 45%
Population: 600 million
GDP: $5.8 trillion

Africa
Internet penetration: 20%
Population: 1.1 billion
GDP: $2.1 trillion

India
Internet penetration: 13%
Population: 1.2 billion
GDP: $1.8 trillion

Source: estimates based on ITU World Telecommunication database and IMF data

How the internet enables economic growth

Internet access enhances the productivity of labour and capital

Enhanced speed and quality of information flows result in reduced transaction costs

Information flows

Improved human resource qualification and specialisation

Labour enhancement

Innovation

Greater innovation and adoption of new organisational models and business processes

Entrepreneurship

Financial capital access

Facilitation of entrepreneurship and business expansion; access to new markets

Enhanced access to financial capital with services such as mobile banking

How the internet enables health improvements

Information	Prevention	Diagnosis	Treatment	Monitoring
Patients and health workers can access information online	Increased health literacy can prevent diseases from occurring	New technologies allow for remote diagnosis	Doctors can provide more effective treatments	Patients can be better supported and monitored during treatment
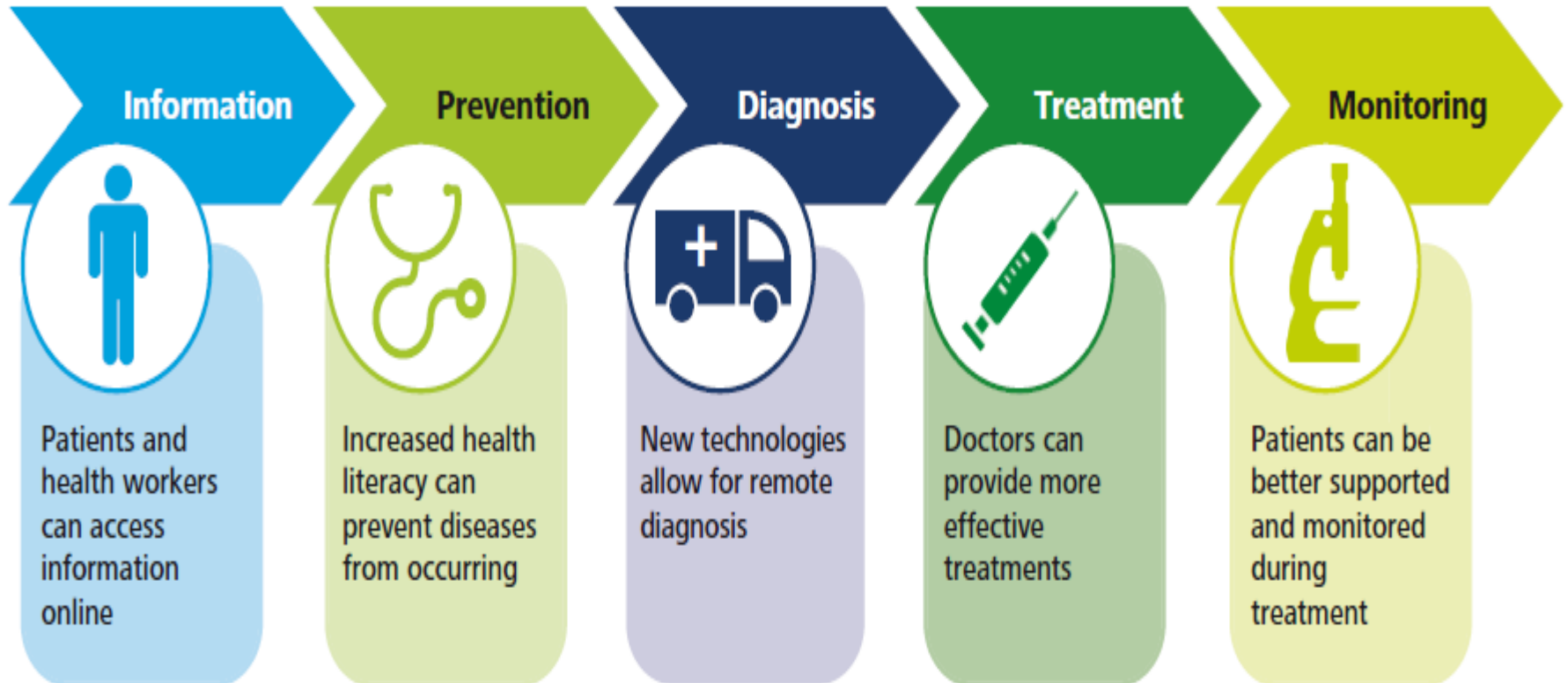
How the internet unlocks universal education

The internet provides access to education resources

The internet improves the quality of offline education

Better school performance with online learning resources

As a result of education improvement young people are more employable

Improved literacy promotes social inclusion and benefits the economy
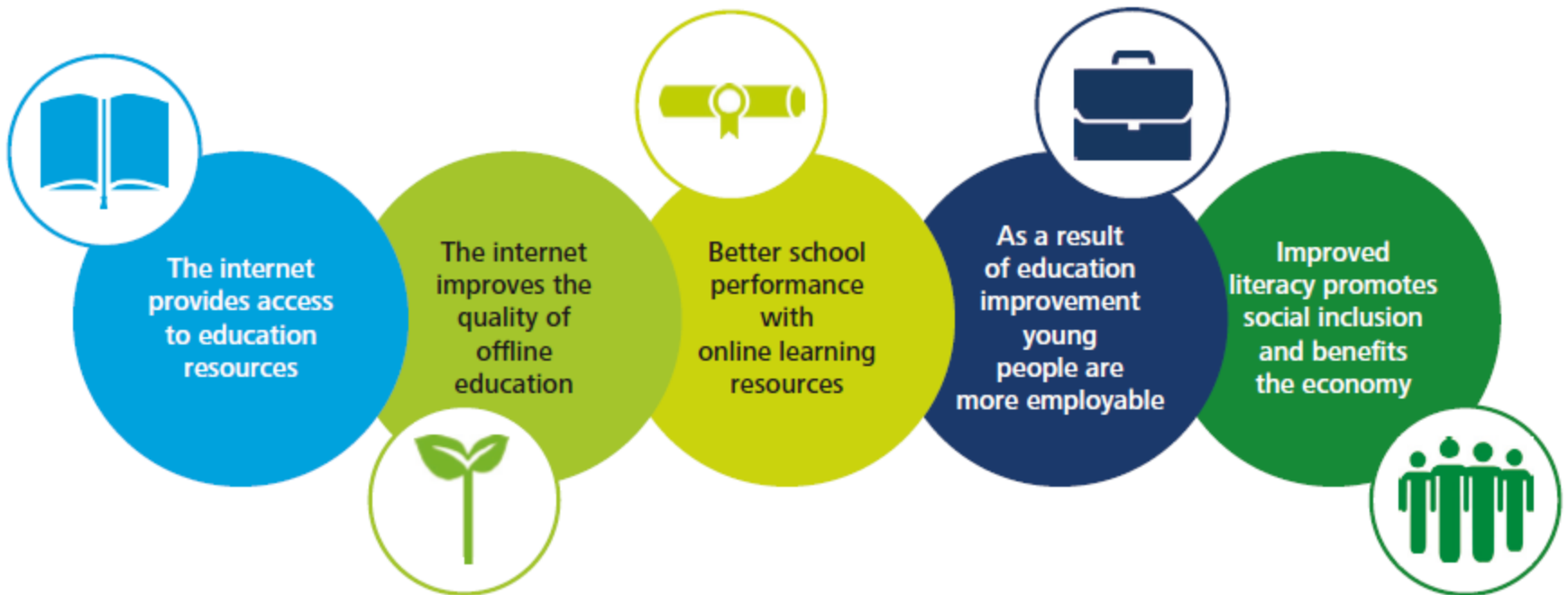
4. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 2014. DAILY NATION

►NEWS

THEY COULDN'T get to school yesterday but amidst all of the activity at White Hill, these two girls were busy on their computer.

WHITE HILL RESIDENTS showing how much further the road collapsed on Tuesday night.
Inset top left, officials from MTW at the collapsed road at White Hill.

18

How the internet promotes public services, social cohesion and digital inclusion

Food security

Active citizenship

Financial inclusion

Public services

Social inclusion

Digital inclusion

Environmental solutions

Disaster relief

Social cohesion and community

Self-expression and equality

Chart 1.4: Proportion of post offices providing public Internet access and post offices with broadband Internet access, 2012, by level of development
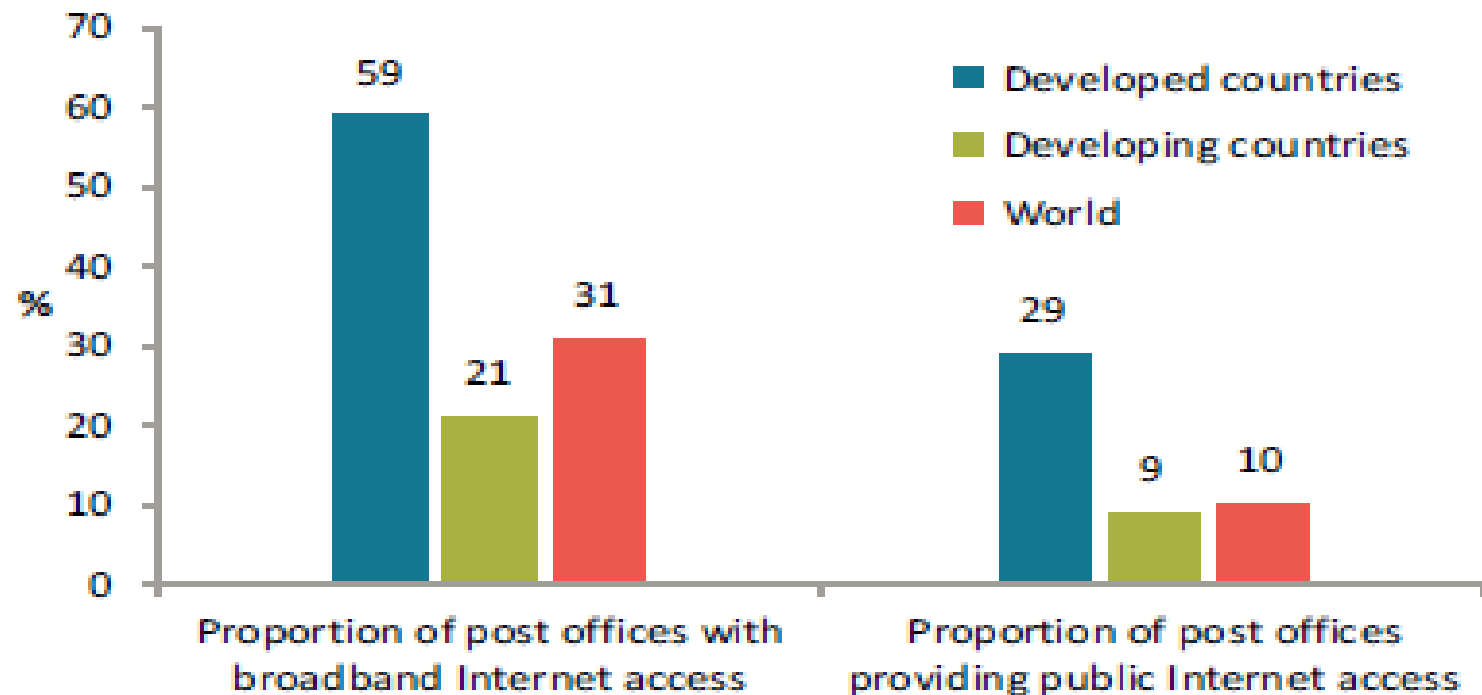
Note: Simple averages.
Source: UPU.

What is the ITU doing about it?

BROADBAND COMMISSION
FOR DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT

BROADBAND COMMISSION
FOR DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT

- *What is it?*
    - A group, coordinated by the ITU, in which leaders from the **private** and **public** sectors have been called upon to address the importance of universal access to broadband networks

- *What does it do?*
    - identifies and publicizes the importance of **broadband for development**
    - hypothesizes the necessary market structures needed to promote the wide spread deployment of broadband infrastructure

BROADBAND COMMISSION
FOR DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT

- The Commissioners provide advocacy and thought leadership in identifying innovative solutions for bringing broadband to the masses, at affordable prices.

- The Commission produces an annual State of Broadband report which provides a snapshot of the industry. All reports are available free of charge on the Commission's website.

- Due to the cross cutting nature of broadband technologies, the Commission has established working groups to examine key areas of impact. Active working groups include: **Sustainable Development**, **Health**, **Youth** and **Education**.
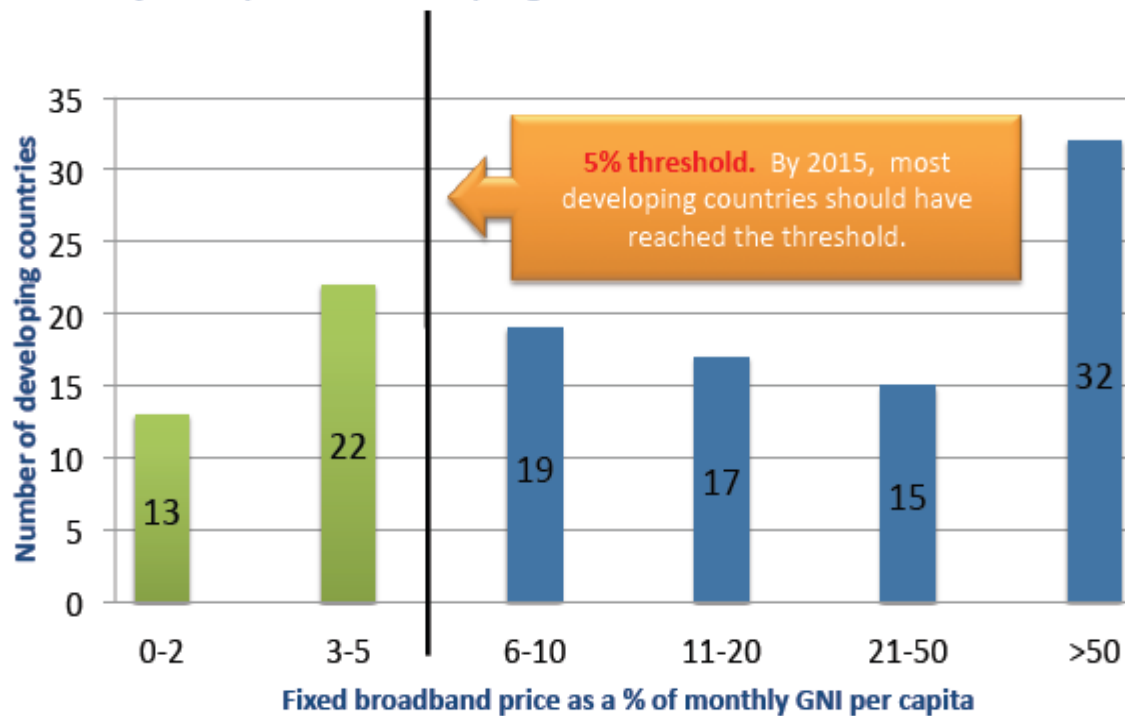
TARGET 1: MAKING BROADBAND POLICY UNIVERSAL

➤ 60% of developing countries should include broadband in their Universal Access/Service Definitions

Broadband as part of UAS definition
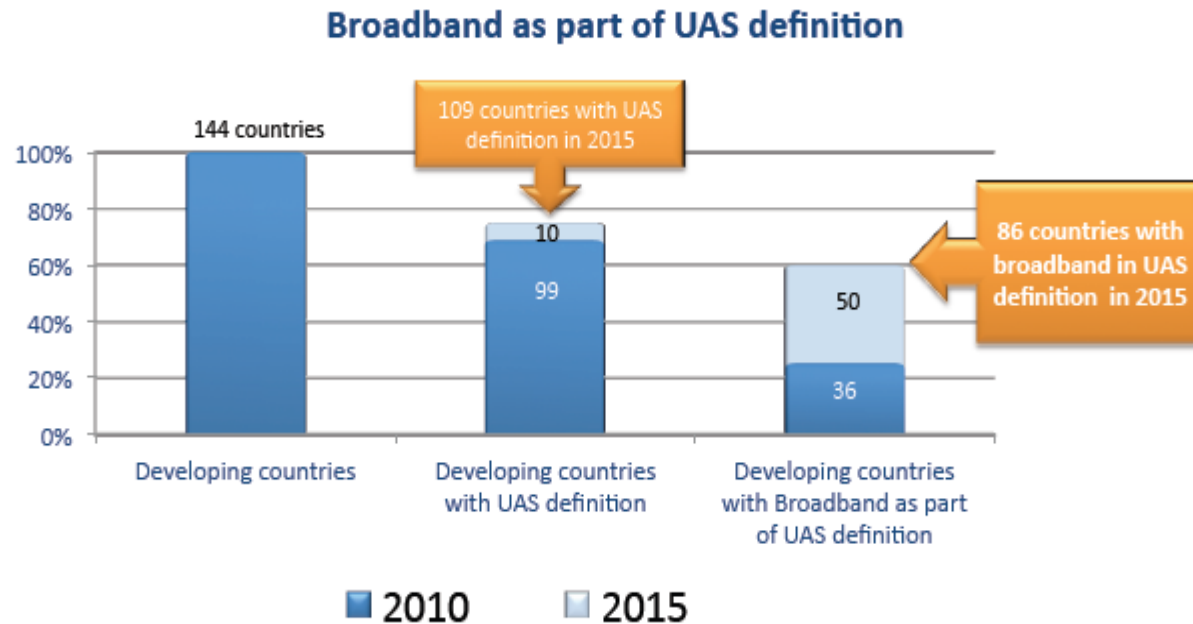
TARGET 2: MAKING BROADBAND AFFORDABLE

➢ Entry-level broadband prices should amount to 5% or less of monthly GNI p.c. in developing countries
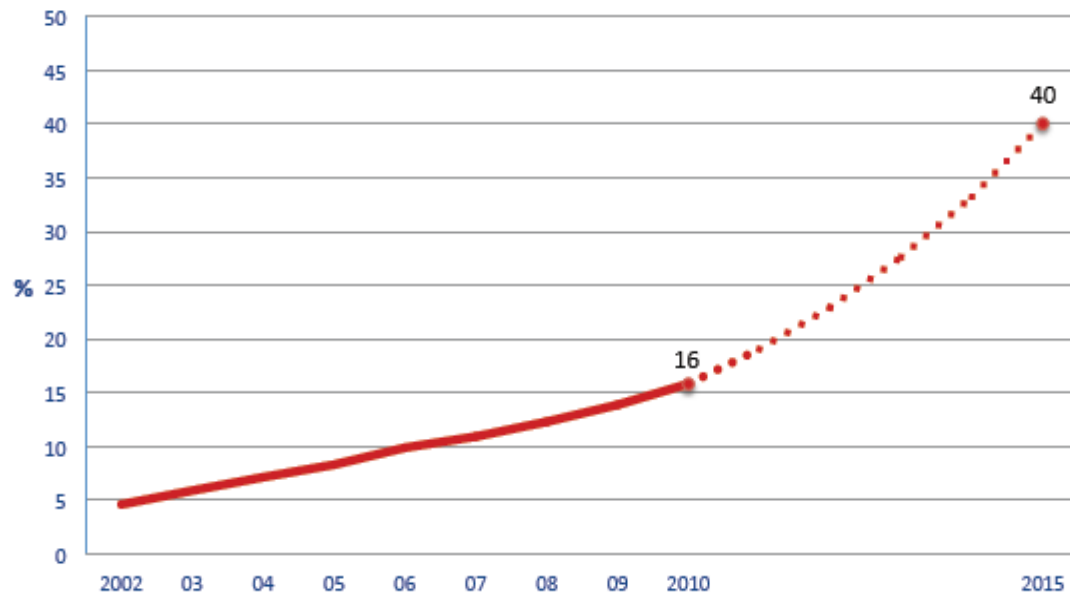

5% threshold. By 2015, most developing countries should have reached the threshold.

Number of developing countries

Fixed broadband price as a % of monthly GNI per capita

TARGET 3: CONNECTING HOMES TO BROADBAND

➤ 40% of households in developing countries should have Internet access

## Proportion of households with Internet access (developing countries)

The developing country classifications are based on the UN M49, see:
http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/definitions/regions/index.html
Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database

27

TARGET 4: GETTING PEOPLE ONLINE

➤ Internet user penetration should reach 60% worldwide, 50% in developing countries and 15% in LDCs
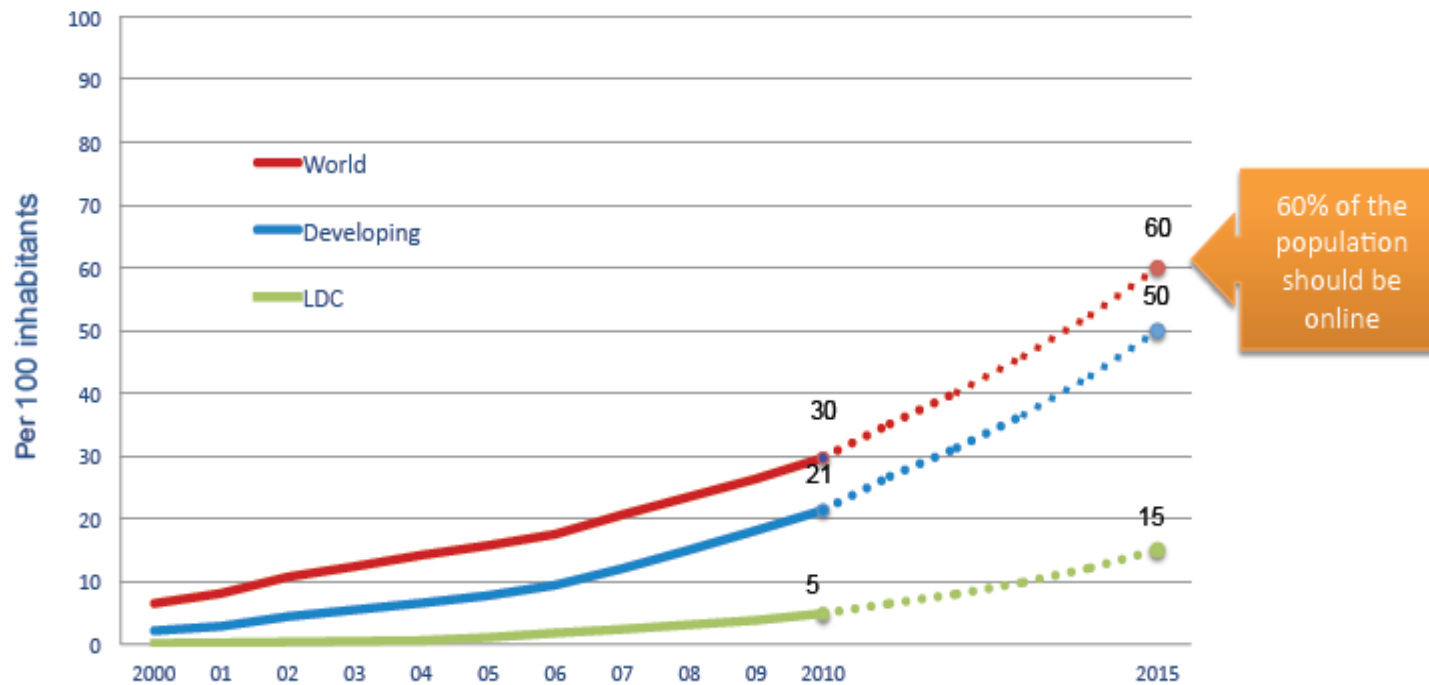
CONCLUSION

- ITU sees the rollout of BB globally as a major transformative step towards socio-economic development for mankind.

- ITU Sec Gen also wants to see *"gender equality in broadband access by the year 2020"*,

Foro Regional de Conectividad
CARIBE-CENTROAMÉRICA
1ro de diciembre de 2014, Bávaro, República Dominicana

THANK YOU !!