

# **Difficulties in local wire loop access in Africa**

## **PLAN OF PRESENTATION**

**I – Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**II – Fixed wireless, a solution for mass access.**

**III – Experience of Togo**

# **Difficulties in local wire loop access in Africa**

## **I – Difficulties in local wire loop access**

### **Introduction**

#### **I.1 – Causes of those difficulties of access**

#### **I.2 – Consequences of those difficulties of access**

# **Difficulties in local wire loop access in Africa**

## **Introduction**

**It is not easy in most African capitals to have access to a wire line.**

**While it is easy to have all telecommunication services in towns, this is not the case some kilometers away.**

# **Difficulties in local wire loop access in Africa**

## **Introduction**

**It is almost impossible to get access to a wire line in the suburbs of those capitals.**

**The situation becomes worse in provinces and rural areas.**

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**Causes of those difficulties of access**

**Lack of investment in the sector for many years.**

**Size of the investments and deployment of wire network.**

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**Causes of those difficulties of access**

**Negative effects of Bretton Wood institutions politics.**

**Lack of vision of policy makers.**

**Bad urban planning of our cities.**

**Social difficulties.**

## Difficulties in local wire loop access

### Lack of investment in the sector.

Investments in telecommunications in 2002.

In millions US dollars

Côte d'Ivoire	137.7	Egypte	665.8
Nigéria	132.2	Maroc	644.3
Sénégal	108.6	South Africa	712

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**Heavy investment and deployment.**

**It is known that investment in wire network is higher than that in mobile network.**

**This higher investment is due to the cost of civil engineering and the cable dedicated to every subscriber.**



## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**Heavy investment and deployment.**

**The deployment of wire network takes a long time. By experience the extension of a wire network takes one or more years.**

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**Bad effects of structural adjustment policies.**

**The World Bank has forbidden investment in some countries because of structural adjustment policies.**

**This is the case in Mali, Niger and other countries in the sub-region.**

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**Lack of policy vision of decision-makers.**

**Using telecommunications as a development factor is not well assessed by policy-makers.**

**Daily matters such as salary payments, or the keeping of medical, road or agricultural infrastructures have more importance than telecommunications.**

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

**Bad urban planning and social difficulties**

**Bad urban planning has made the cost of telecommunication infrastructures higher.**

**Social difficulties in some countries has not made investment in the sector possible. The wire network does not exist or is totally destroyed.**

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

### **I.2 – Consequences of those difficulties of access**

**A low teledensity in wire network.**

**Lack of growth effect on economic development.**

**Dissatisfaction of populations**

## **Difficulties in local wire loop access**

### **I.2 – Consequences of those difficulties of access**

**Former operators not prepared to face competition.**

**Lack of telecommunication infrastructures in some areas of the country.**

**Fixed wireless a solution for mass access.**

## **II.1 – Technical aspects.**

**To solve some of those problems some countries or operators have chosen a fixed wireless solution.**

**Many technologies are used among which CDMA.**



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**Fixed wireless a solution for mass access.**

**II.1 – Technical aspects.**

**II.2 – Financial and pricing aspects.**

**II.3 – Legal aspects.**



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## **II.1 – Technical aspects.**

**The technology is that of a mobile network with the possibility of placing a subscriber in an area (cell) whose covering rays vary according to the height of the pylon and orientation of the broadcasting antenna.**



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## **II.1 – Technical aspects.**

**A technology for voice and data transmission up to 2 Mgbps.**

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## **II.2 – Financial and pricing aspects.**

**The CDMA network has a lower investment cost. It has the advantage of being built on an existing network which leads to substantial savings.**

**In switching, savings are possible if the existing switch can handle mobile access.**

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## **II.2 – Financial and pricing aspects.**

**The CDMA network is built on an available transmission network.**

**Finally, savings are also possible when using existing transmission pylons for CDMA access networks.**

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## **II.2 – Financial and pricing aspects.**

**CDMA network integrates data transmission system which leads to saving money on building data network.**

**CDMA can be a credible alternative to Wifi network.**

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## **II.2 – Financial and pricing aspects.**

**Pricing must take into account not only cost, but also the fact that speaking for too long occupies the radio and thus degrades the quality of service.**

**As a result, fixed price tariffs must be studied closely to avoid congestion on the BTS.**



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## **II.3 – Legal aspects.**

**Three regular problems are to be solved**

**Authorization of exploitation**

**Frequencies to be used**

**Mobility of subscribers**



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## **II.3 – Legal aspects.**

### **Authorization of exploitation**

**We must be sure that the operator has a licence to operate a wireless network.**

**We must grant former operators licences for wireless networks as traffic tends more and more towards mobiles.**



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## **II.3 – Legal aspects.**

**Frequencies to be used**

**We must be sure of the availability of the frequencies to be used. The frequencies allowed must conform to those of the manufacturers.**

**Operator must pay for the use of frequencies.**



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## **II.3 – Legal aspects.**

**Mobility of subscribers**

**The system offers mobility at two stages :**

**Base Station.**

**Roaming of subscribers.**



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## **II.3 – Legal aspects.**

**Mobility of subscribers**

**Regulatory bodies – should they limit coverage?**

**Roaming by subscribers - should it be prohibited ?**



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## **II.3 – Legal aspects.**

**Mobility of subscribers**

**Regulatory bodies must think of technological neutrality and the convergence of services.**

**Discussions remain open for a harmonious development of services of telecommunications for many users.**