

Emerging technology for connectivity

Accelerating digital transformation
in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

5-16 July 2021



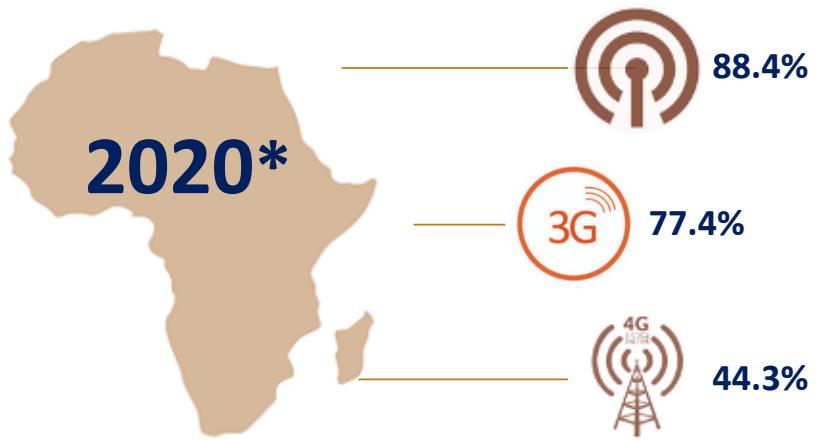
Digital transformation towards net –zero emissions in LDCs, LLDCs and Small Island Developing countries

Anne Rita Ssemboga,
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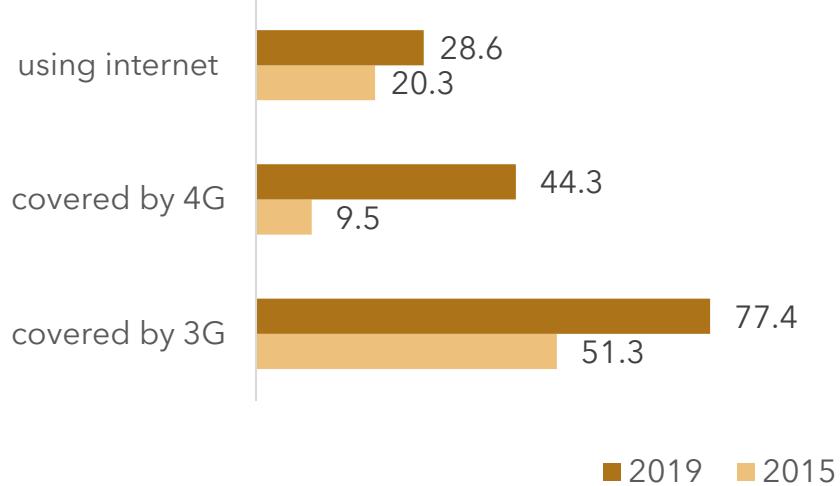


Where we are.....

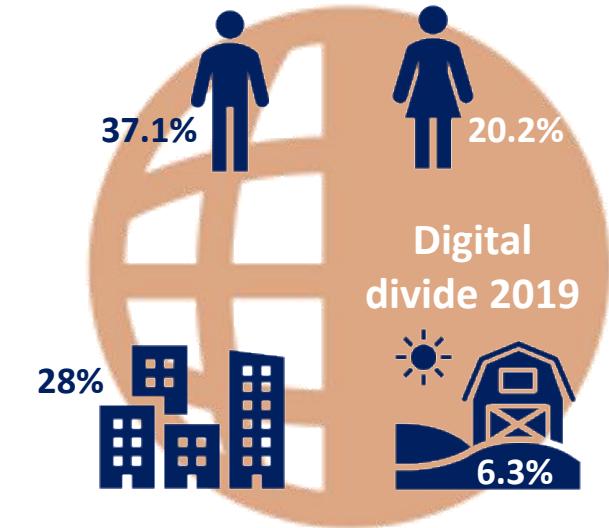
Mobile network coverage



Internet access and use



Digital divide



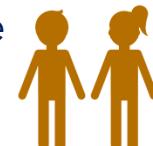
Household Internet and computer access at home, Internet use by individuals, 2019



✓ **14.3 per cent of households** in Africa region had Internet access at home in 2019



✓ **7.7 per cent of households** in the Africa region had access to a computer at home in 2019

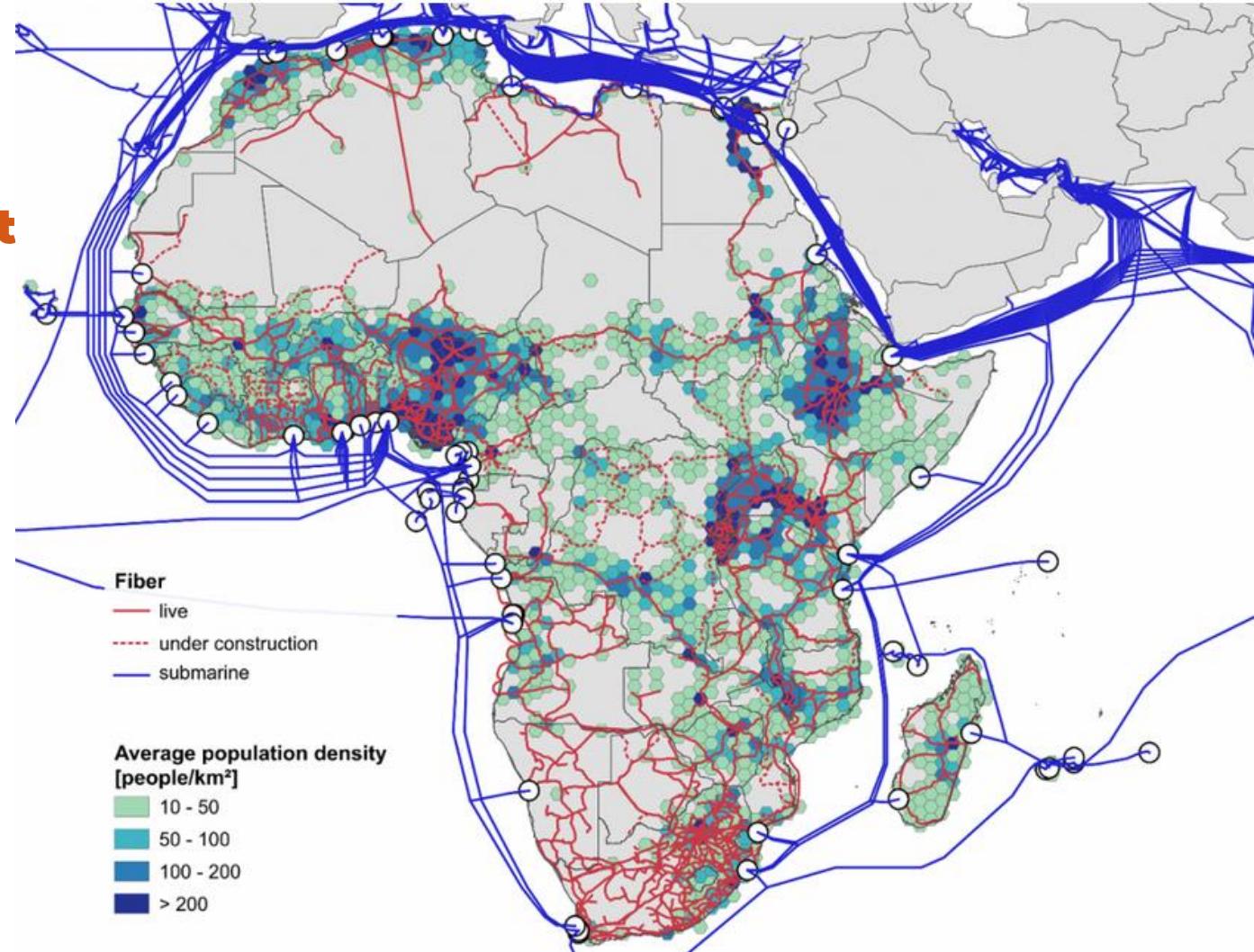


✓ **28.6 per 100 individuals using internet in Africa** in 2019

Where we are.....

International Capacity; Undersea cables in Africa, most recent year

One submarine cable	Two submarine cables	More than two submarine cables
Republic of Congo,Togo, Liberia, Sierra Leone , Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia , SaoTome and Principe	Benin , Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Dem. Rep. of the Congo , Namibia, Mozambique, Seychelles, Comoros	Cape Verde, Libya, Tanzania, Angola, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire , Mauritius, Madagascar, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Cameroon, South Africa.

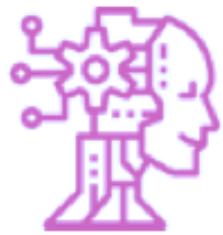


Source: <https://www.submarinenetworks.com/en/africa>; <https://blogs.worldbank.org/digital-development/africas-connectivity-gap-can-map-tell-story>

Satellite Broadband connectivity provides alternative for wider connectivity including remote parts of the region and may offer effective means to close digital divide. ITU data on satellite broadband subscription is only available in 19 countries with the biggest markets in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya

Where we are going- emerging Technology trends in Africa

Artificial intelligence



- ✓ A mixed AI landscape in Africa
- ✓ A **homegrown AI community** that attracts global interest and investments
- ✓ **Needed reforms in the areas of data collection and data privacy, infrastructure, education and governance.**

IoT landscape



- ✓ The market is being driven by industries such as **manufacturing, automotive, and health care.**
- ✓ **IoT for solving local problems.**

Cloud computing technologies

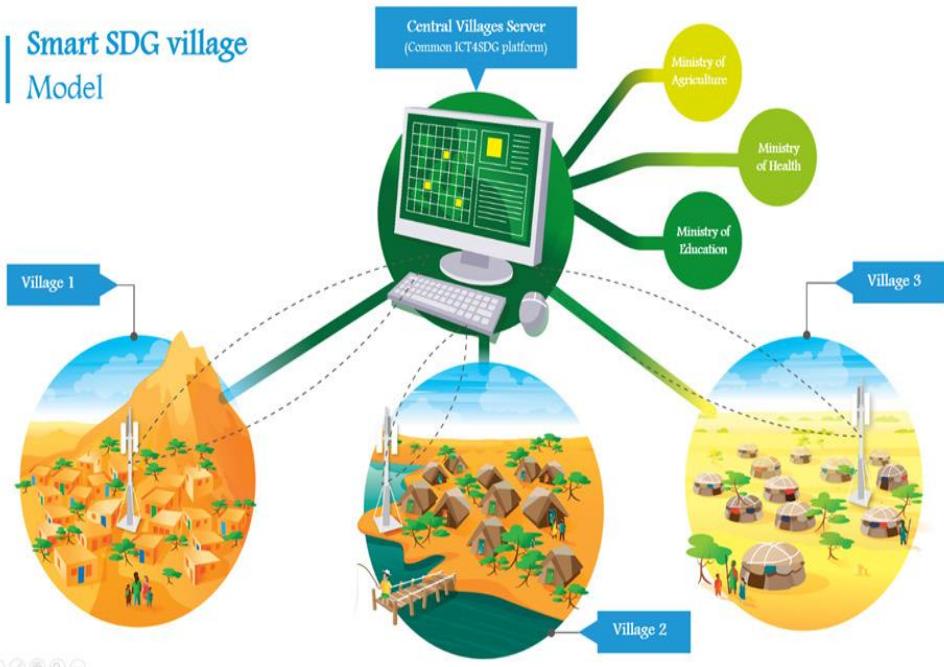
- ✓ **Security** is one of the largest challenges to cloud computing development across Africa.
- ✓ **62 data centres across 26 of Africa's 53 countries.**



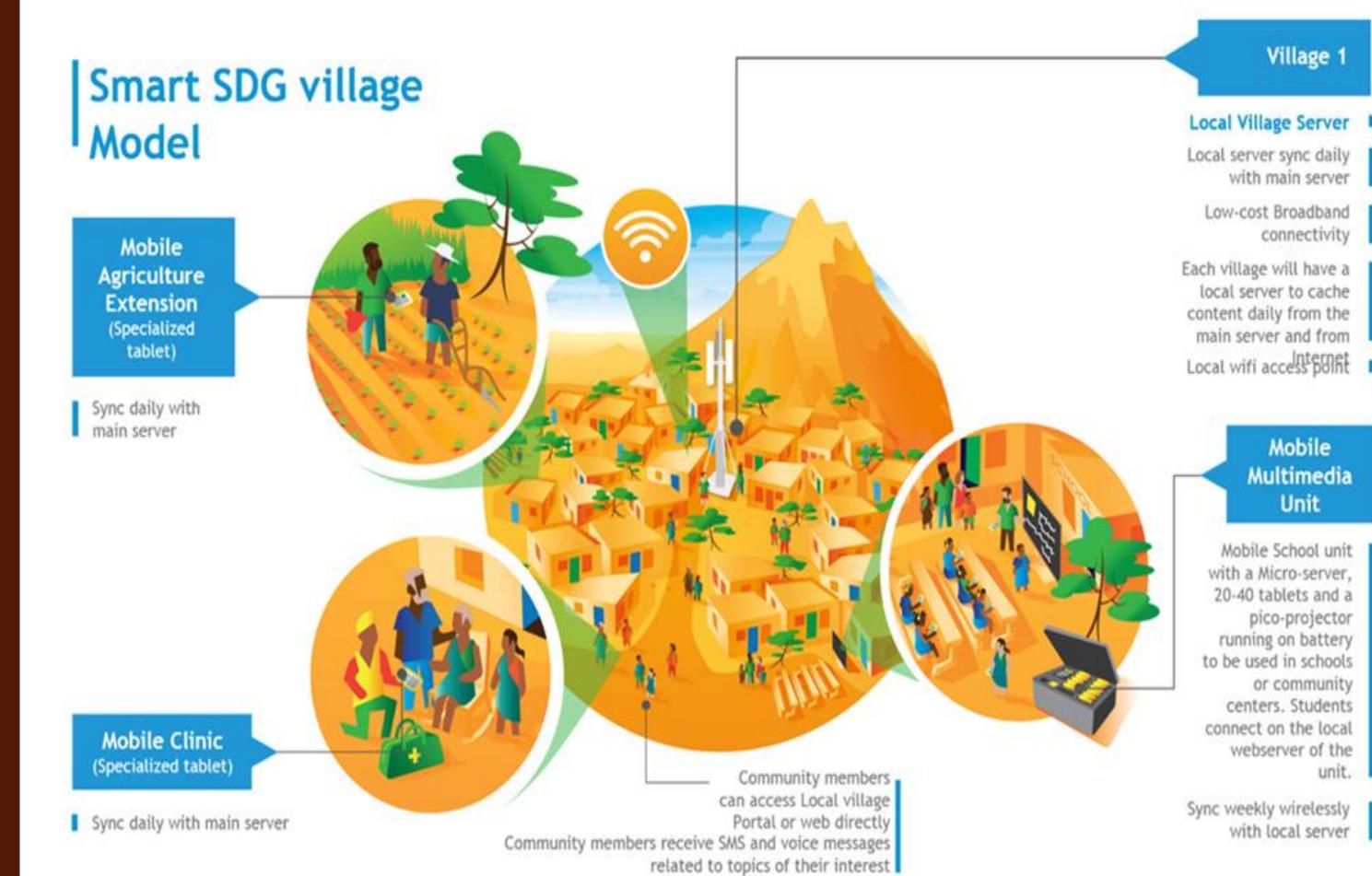
Where we are going

Connecting rural and remote communities

Smart SDG village
Model



Smart SDG village Model



Building Smart Villages:
A blueprint- [As piloted in Niger](#)

OUR RESPONSIBILITY- Collectively

WEEE Challenges

- 1 E-WASTE HAS BECOME ONE OF THE FASTEST-GROWING WASTE STREAM IN THE WORLD.

Increased innovations and connectivity means increased WEEE -The world now discards approximately 53.6 million Mt of e-waste per year – only 17.4% is formally collected and recycled.

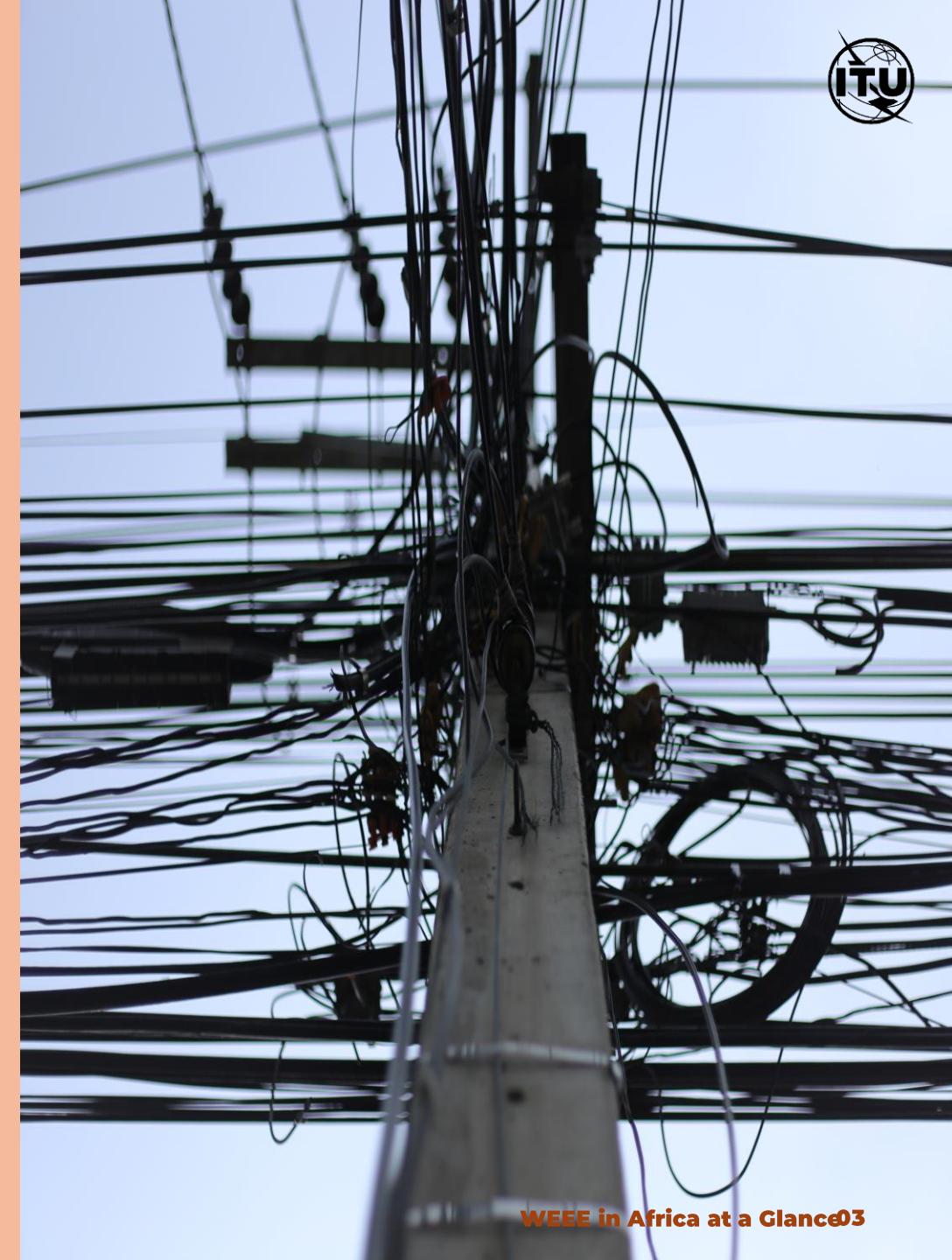
- 2 E-WASTE CONTAINS SUBSTANCES THAT CAN BE HAZARDOUS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT IF NOT DEALT WITH PROPERLY – INCLUDING MERCURY, CADMIUM AND LEAD.

In addition, e-waste puts the health and lives of some of the world's poorest adult and child workers who dispose of e-waste at risk, by exposing them to toxins and poisoning.

- 3 IN MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, COLLECTION AND PROPER RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURES ARE STILL LACKING.

- 4 EVEN WORSE, INCREASING E-WASTE CAN ALSO BRING PRESSING GLOBAL WARMING ISSUE.

A total of 98 Mt of CO₂-equivalents were potentially released into the atmosphere globally in 2019 from the discarded fridges and air conditioners that were not managed in an environmentally sound manner.



ITU's Solution

Creating a circular
economy for ICT
equipment



Policy Practices for
E-waste
Management

Creating a circular economy for ICT equipment- Activities in the Africa Region

1. WEEE DATA & KNOWLEDGE to improve expertise in the collection of WEEE data- Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, South Sudan and Burundi
2. WEEE POLICY SUPPORT to increase coverage of national WEEE policy- Burundi, Namibia, Malawi- SADC



Circular Electronics Partnership



<https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/environment/>

Thank you



Digital technologies' potential to reach net zero emission

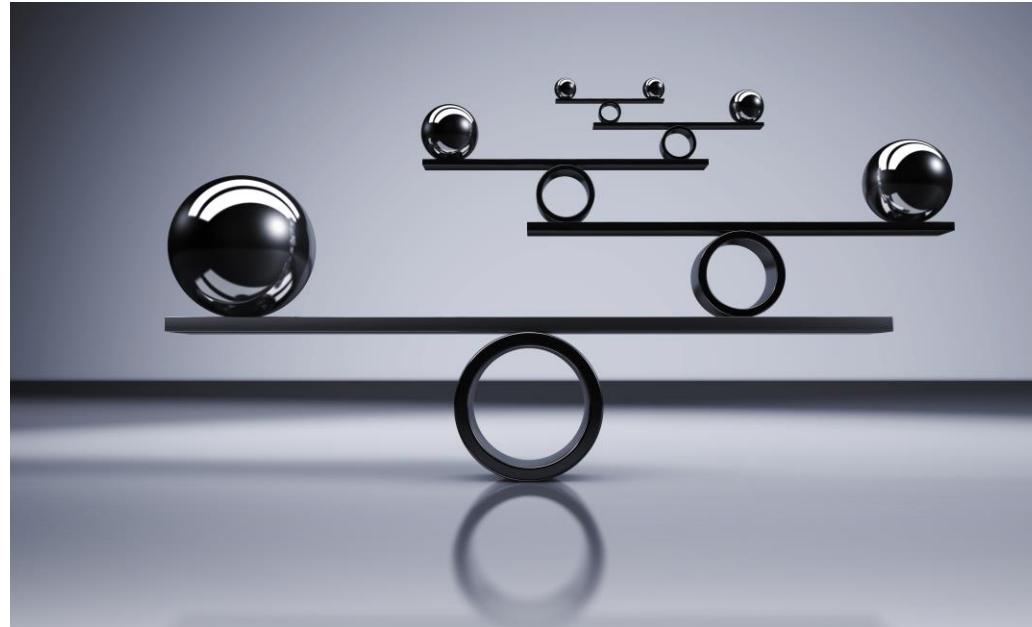
*Dr. Paolo Gemma
Working Party 2/5 Chairman*

08 July 2021



Why do we need a sustainable digital transformation?

To fulfill the full potential of digital technologies, we need to achieve **net zero within the ICT sector**!



- ICT and digital technologies have a calculated potential to reduce global emissions by up to 15%.
- Digital technologies play a critical role in achieving the SDGs and other global commitments
- Digital divide remains a prominent issue
- It is estimated that the ICT sector accounts for roughly 1.4% of global emissions

How can international standards help?

International standards represent the amalgamation of knowledge contributed by experts from around the world!



For cities and
governments

- Reduce carbon emissions
- Achieve a sustainable digital transformation
- Improve uptake of green energy
- Achieve targets set in the Paris Agreement and SDGs



For the ICT
sector

- Technical guidance to implement green energy solutions
- Provide measurement tools to calculate energy efficiency
- Bring low-cost connectivity to LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDs
- Reach net-zero within the sector

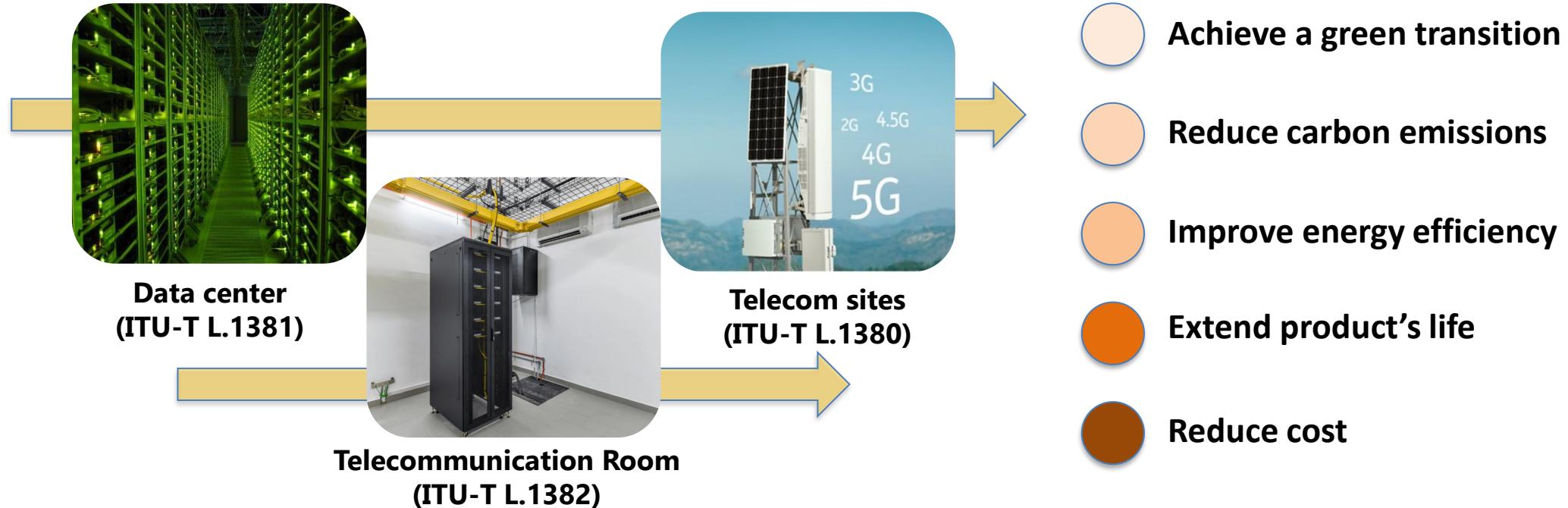
ITU-T Study Group 5

ITU-T Study Group 5 “Environment, Climate Change and Circular Economy”

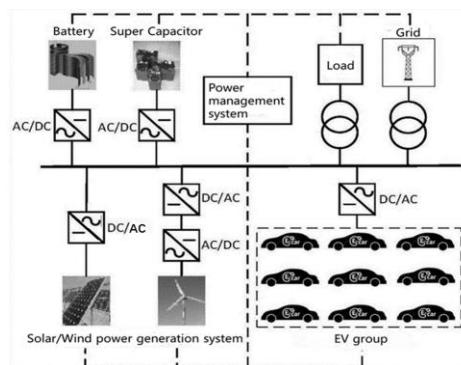


ITU membership consists of 193 Member States and over 900 companies, universities, and international and regional organizations

ITU standards for smart energy solutions



Smart energy solutions for cities and home applications (ITU-T L.1383 - draft)



Smart Energy Applications in Residential Community



Smart Energy in Business Building

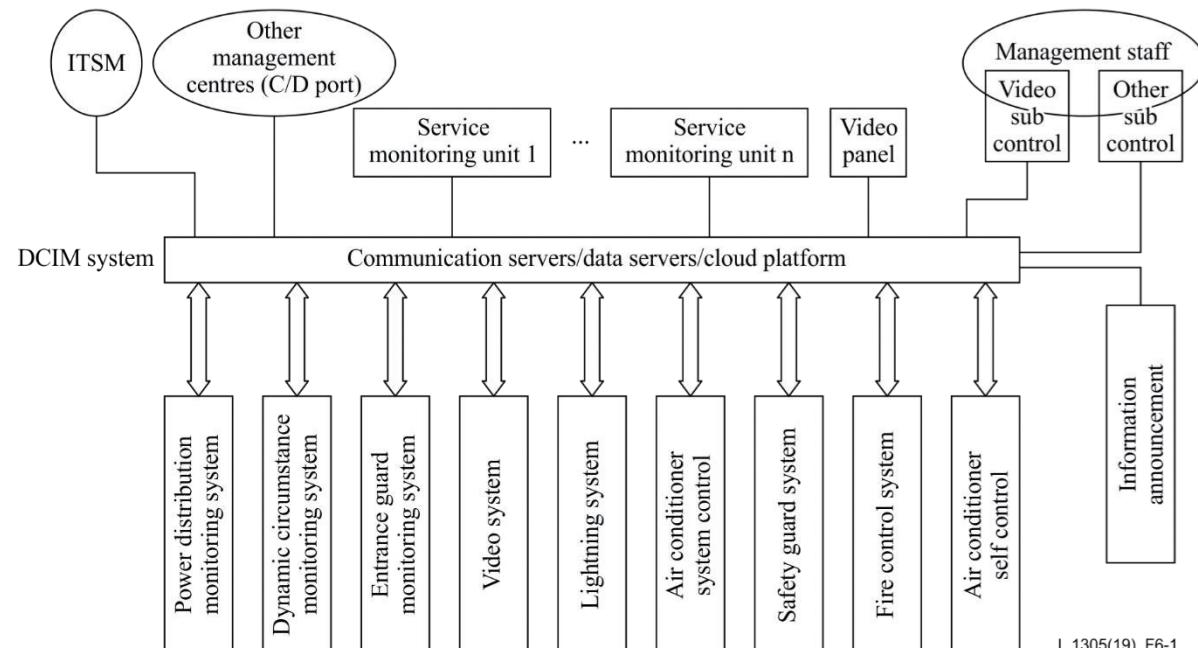


Smart Energy in Industrial Park

And more...

Data centre infrastructure management (DCIM) system based on big data and artificial intelligence technology

- Define key aspects of DCIM
- Optimize power supply, cooling and other physical area usage
- Reduce energy consumption
- Automate and optimize routine inspection for safety
- Reduce overall environmental footprint



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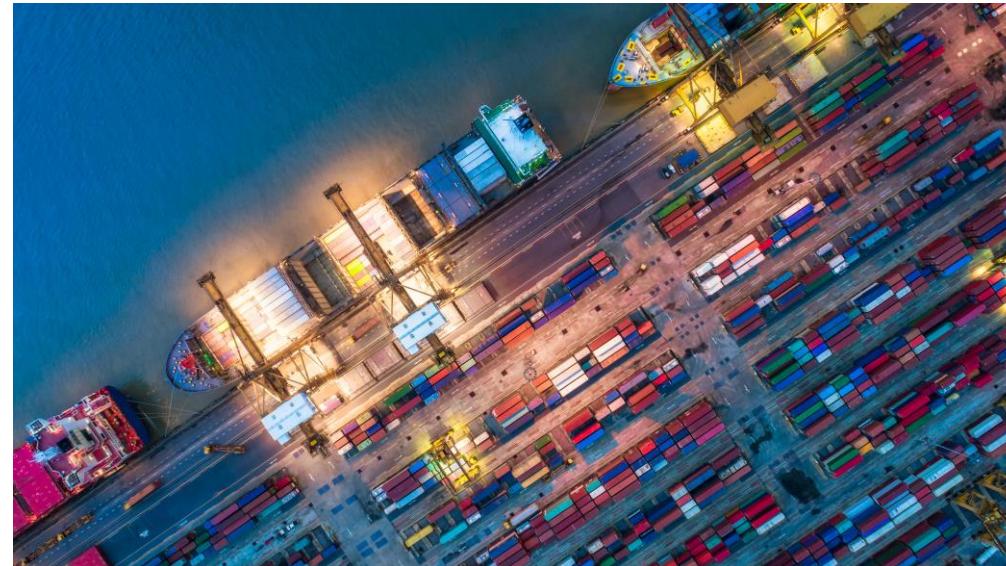
Measuring energy efficiency in AI and big data



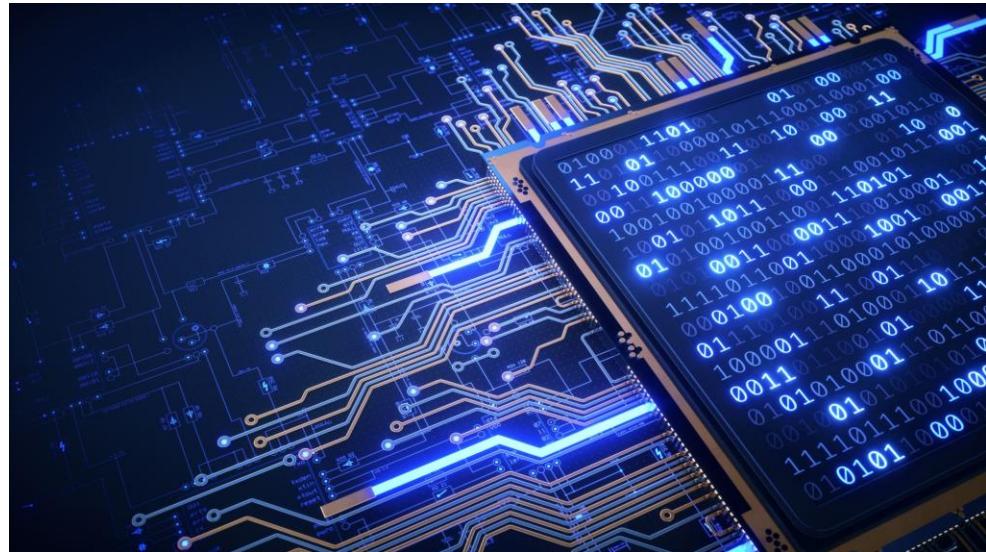
- Define an AI functional model
- Calculate the energy efficiency of such model
- Define the overall process of using big data in AI
- Calculate the energy demand for such process
- Reduce overall environmental footprint

Improving energy efficiency of machine learning process in supply chain management

- Define an AI functional model
- Calculate the energy efficiency of such model
- Define the overall process of using big data in AI
- Calculate the energy demand for such process
- Reduce overall environmental footprint



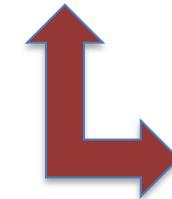
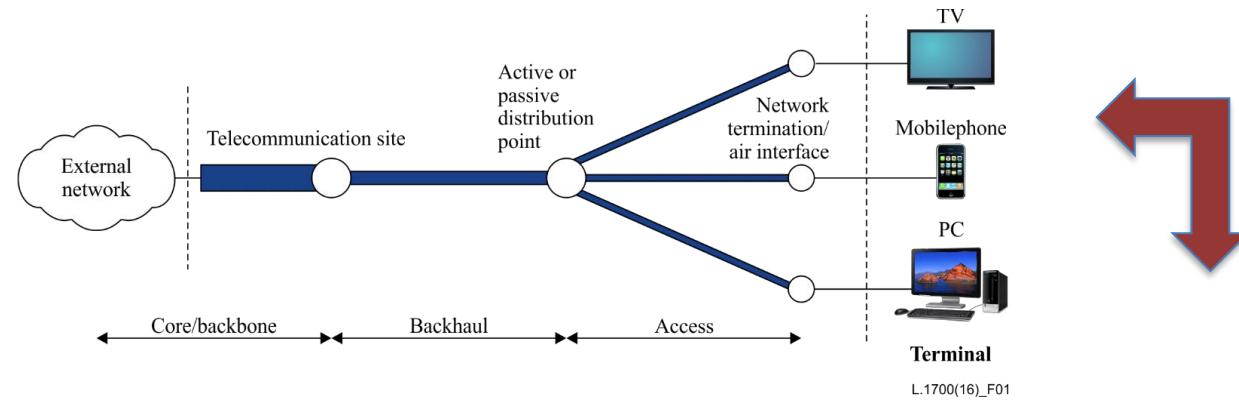
AI-based energy saving solutions for 5G base stations



- Detail existing energy saving technologies for base stations
- Common strategies for 4G/5G fundamentals
- Highlight AI-based energy saving strategies for 5G base stations
- Reduce energy consumption of 5G
- Gain better understanding on the environmental aspect of 5G

Low-cost sustainable telecommunications infrastructure for rural communications in developing countries (ITU-T L.1700)

- Define requirements for low-cost ICT infrastructure
- Provide metrics for performance evaluation
- Bring connectivity to rural areas
- Be part of digital transformation
- Improve quality of life



Be part of the change through standards development



ITU-T SG5: Environment, Climate Change and Circular Economy, virtual meeting
30 November – 10 December 2021 (TBC)

WP2/5	Environment, Energy Efficiency and the Circular Economy
Q6/5	Environmental efficiency of digital technologies
Q7/5	E-waste, circular economy and sustainable supply chain management
Q9/5	Climate change and assessment of digital technologies in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement
Q11/5	Climate change mitigation and smart energy solutions
Q12/5	Adaptation to climate change through sustainable and resilient digital technologies
Q13/5	Building circular and sustainable cities and communities

Thank you!



Contact us at:



[ITU-T SG5](#)



tsbsg5@itu.int



Vers une transformation digitale durable et une zéro émission avec les technologies émergentes

PLAN

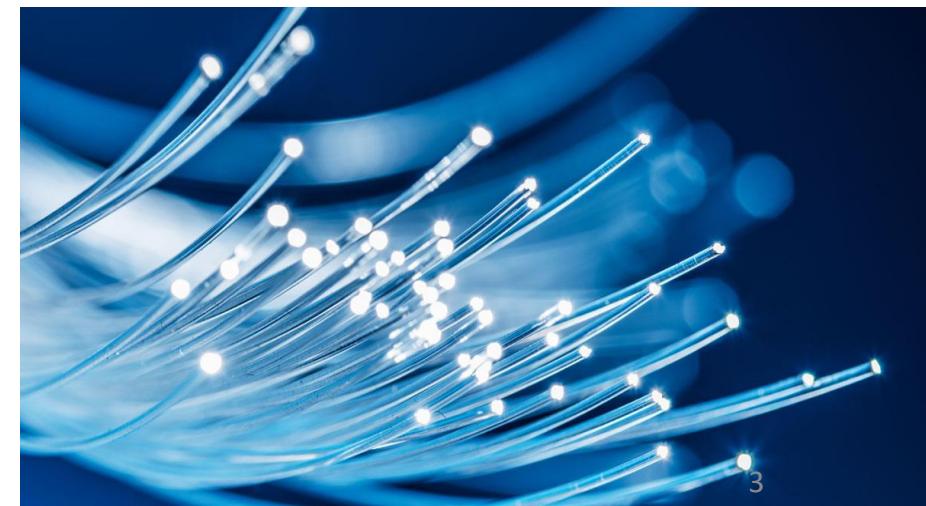




1. Technologies émergentes pour combler l'écart de connectivité

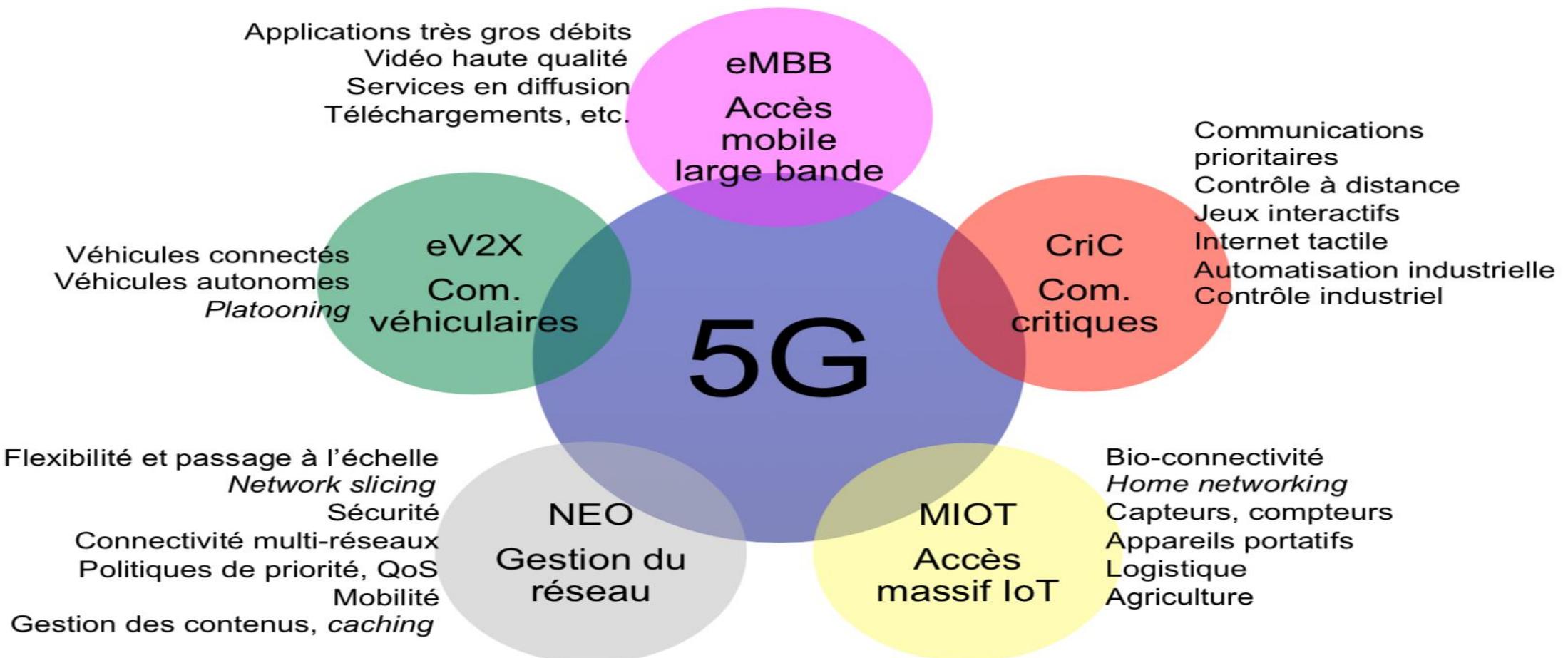
- ❖ Une étude au Sénégal portant sur la relation entre la connexion internet des familles et leur bien être a révélé qu'augmentation de 14% de la consommation et à une baisse de 10% de la pauvreté.
- ❖ 53,6% de la population mondiale est capable de se connecter à internet
- ❖ 3.6 milliards restent sans accès à internet
- ❖ Les zones les plus concernées sont en Afrique et en Asie où ce n'est que 19.1% de la population qui est connectée (ITU, 2020)
- ❖ **Afrique est le continent avec le plus faible taux d'accès : 21 des 25 pays les moins connectés du monde.**

- **La fibre optique**
- **Coût de déploiement (Facteur bloquant) : Un kilomètre de câble peut coûter entre 15 000 et 30 000 dollars**
- **l'Afrique a besoin d'au moins 7,5 milliards de dollars pour combler le gap d'un demi-million de kilomètres supplémentaires pour relier l'ensemble du continent (IFC, Banque Mondiale, s.d.).**



1. Technologies émergentes pour combler l'écart de connectivité

Classification 3GPP



High Altitude Platform Station (HAPS)

Stations placées dans la stratosphère à envions 20 km de la terre (HAPS)

Il s'agit des stations avec relais spatial qui ont deux avantages majeures. Le premier est lié à sa hauteur qui lui permet de couvrir un rayon au moins 20 fois supérieur à celui d'une station terrestre

Application des HAPS

- Déployer une plateforme de stations avec le concept de HIBS (high altitude IMT base stations) pour assurer l'accès et le service universel avec un rayon de 200 Km
- Connectivité dans les zones qui ne sont pas encore couvertes du territoire national.



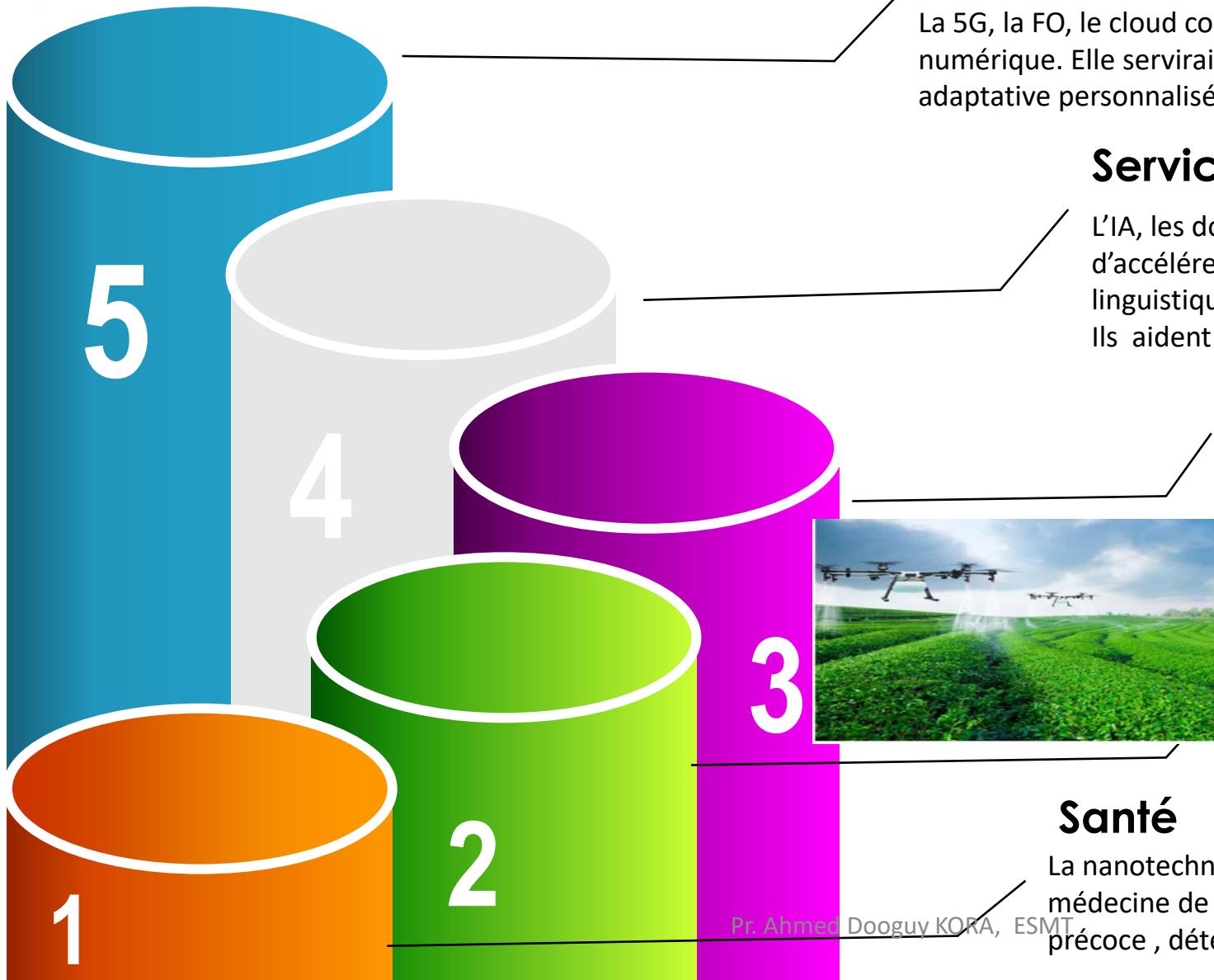
EARTH STATIONS IN MOTION

Stations terrestres en mobilité dénommées ESIMs



- ❖ VMESs : stations embarquées à bord de moyens de transports terrestres comme les voitures, les bus, les trains, ...
- ❖ ESVs : terminaux satellitaires utilisés à bord de moyens de transports maritimes à l'instar des bateaux, des pirogues, ...
- ❖ ESAAs : stations à bord de véhicules de transports aériens que sont des avions, les hélicoptères, ...

2 Application des solutions aux LDCs, LLDCs et SIDs



Education

La 5G, la FO, le cloud computing, l'IA facilitent un accès abordable au monde numérique. Elle servirait à mettre en place des solutions d'apprentissage adaptative personnalisé avec un contenu adaptatif en fonction de l'étudiant

Services financiers

L'IA, les données massives, la blockchain permettent d'accélérer l'inclusion financière en levant les barrières linguistiques et d'identification. Ils aident la gestion des risques et la détection de fraudes

Agriculture

Parmi les technologies émergentes, les applications d'IA, de l'IoT, la biotechnologie sont particulièrement prometteuses pour accroître la productivité de l'agriculture

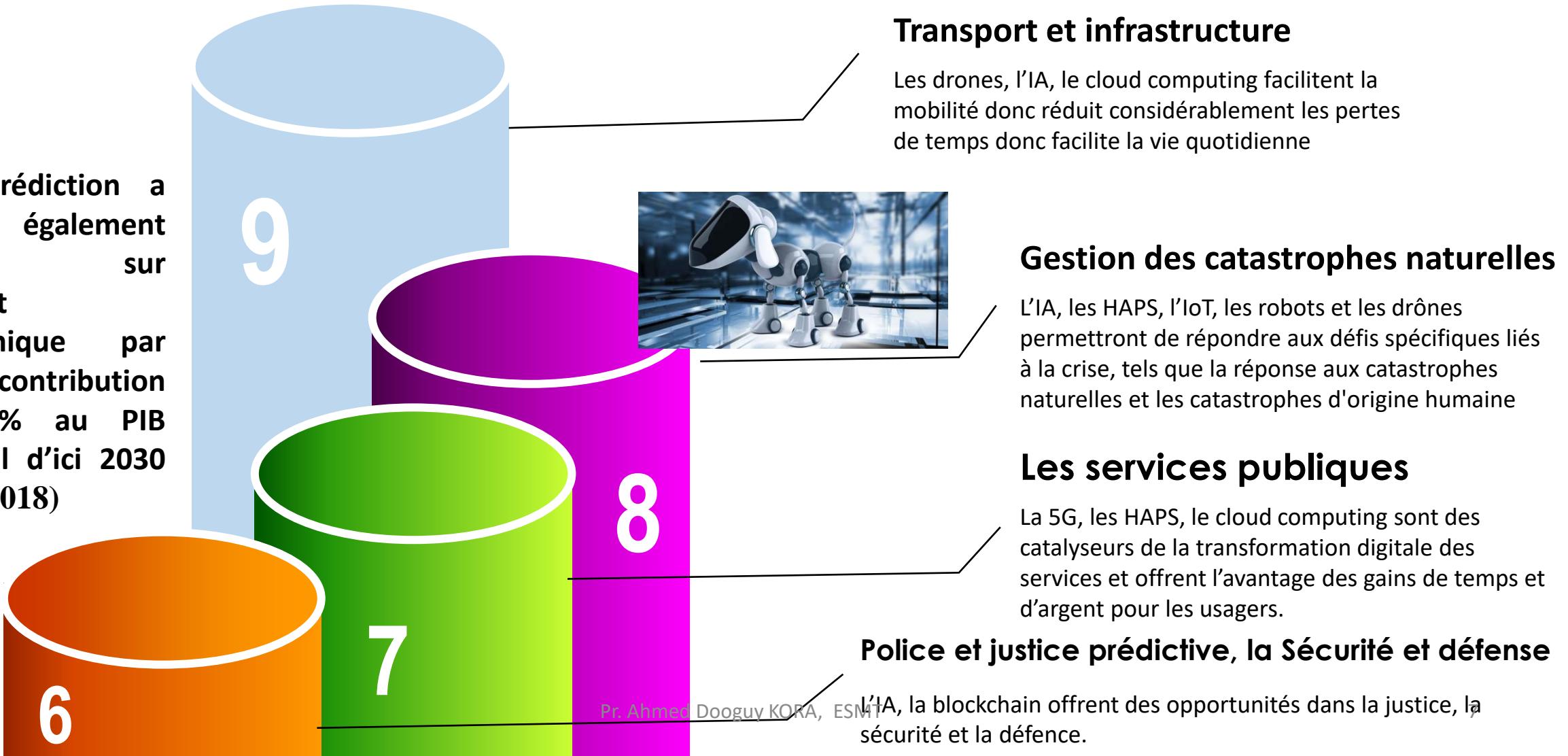
Environnement

Les IoT, les données massives, l'IA associé à des drones peuvent améliorer la gestion et assurer la protection de la planète.

Santé

La nanotechnologie, l'IA amélioreront les soins aux patients par la médecine de précision, les vaccins, la détection de maladie précoce, détection de faux produits, ...

2 Application des solutions aux LDCs, LLDCs et SIDs



3. Défis et opportunités pour les LDCs, LLDCs et SIDs

- De diversifier les sources connexion au premier kilomètre en disposant au niveau de chaque pays de redondances large bande fibre optique suffisamment dimensionné pour écouler les besoins de trafic international dont le service majeur de nos jours est l'internet.
- De faire un maillage complet entre les capitales et grandes villes des pays en fibre pour renforcer l'interconnexion et réduire le coût des communications sous régionales.
- D'encourager les opérateurs à lancer des projet FTTH en complément des solutions mobiles et satellitaires pour réussir à réduire le coût de l'accès internet au niveau des grandes villes.

D. Ahmed Dooguy KORA, ESMT

Les solutions de connectivité satellitaires sont une alternative indispensable au développement et à l'essor de l'économie, les pays africains ont besoin de :

- Soutenir l'inclusion digitale au niveau des autres parties du pays par la promotion d'opérateurs satellitaires exploitant la technologie HAPS et autres.
- Promouvoir l'exploitation des ESIMs et leur utilisation pour répondre aux besoins de développement durable et du renforcement de l'économie.
- Etudier la possibilité de lancer ou mutualiser les satellites (certains pays africains lancent leurs propres satellites (Nigéria, Burkina faso, ...)

3. Défis et opportunités pour les LDCs, LLDCs et SIDs

- A l'heure actuelle, le prix des réseaux d'accès en fils de cuivre est faible, donc plus compétitif que le prix des services par fibre optique, ce qui a des conséquences négatives sur l'adoption de la fibre optique.
 - Les autorités nationales de régulation pourront envisager d'adopter des politiques et des mesures financières incitant à utiliser la fibre optique plutôt que le cuivre et stimulant le déploiement et l'adoption des services par fibre optique :
 - Elaborer un calendrier pour accélérer l'extinction progressive du cuivre.
 - Inciter la population à souscrire à la FTTH.
 - Le tarif des réseaux en cuivre doit augmenter
 - Apporter des aides au raccordement des usagers en fibre optique.
 - L'État et les collectivités locales ne doivent plus financer les opérations concernant le réseau cuivre, mais uniquement la pose de fibres optiques.
 - Les coûts de réaménagement du réseau cuivre peuvent être supportés par les opérateurs utilisateurs.
 - Obliger les opérateurs à partager les infrastructures.



3. Défis et opportunités pour les LDCs, LLDCs and SIDs

Renforcement du cadre institutionnel et du capital humain

Développement des infrastructures , des équipements , de l'offre de contenus et de services numérique(IA,5G,IoT,Blockchain,Cloud Computing,Big Data...)

Renforcement des synergies par la multiplication des initiatives régionales et continentales

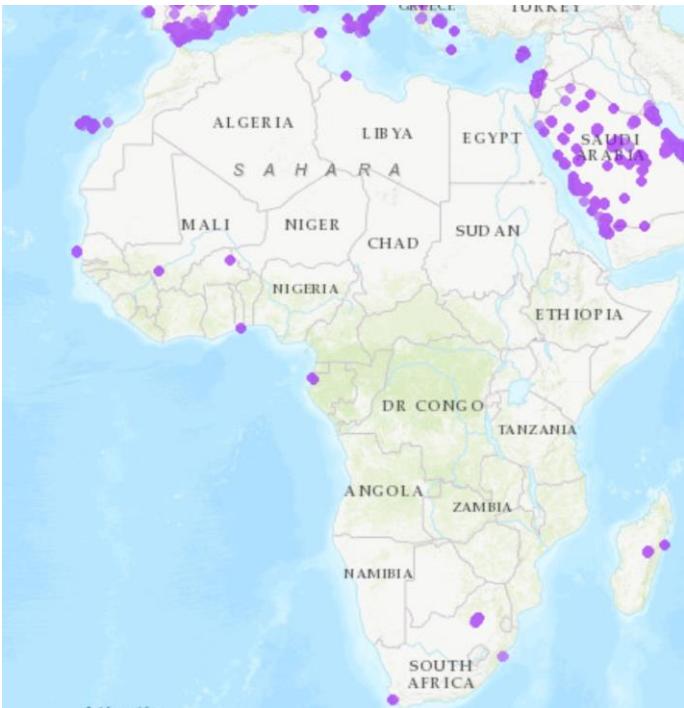
Maîtrise des nouveaux métiers du numérique(IA,5G,IoT,Blockchain,Cloud Computing,Big Data...)

Renforcement de la confiance numérique et protection de la vie privée



4. Expériences de pays Africains sur les Techno émergeantes

Carte de couverture 5G en Afrique



Connectivité

20000 Km de FO au Bénin en 2021
pour le DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'INTERNET
TRÈS HAUT DÉBIT SUR TOUTE
L'ÉTENDUE DU TERRITOIRE

Offres variées GPON pour
raccorder en FO des abonnées
Orange au Sénégal et en RCI avec
des débits => 300Mb/s



4. Expériences de pays Africains sur les Techno émergeantes

Sciences de données et IA

15 pays africains utilisent l'IA, dans la reconnaissance faciale assistée par caméra

Construction et déploiement en cours d'équipements au Bénin du Data Center national dans la MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION INTELLIGENTE « SMART GOUV »

Inauguration au Sénégal du Data Center national à Diamnafio en juin 2021



4. Expériences de pays Africains sur les Techno émergeantes

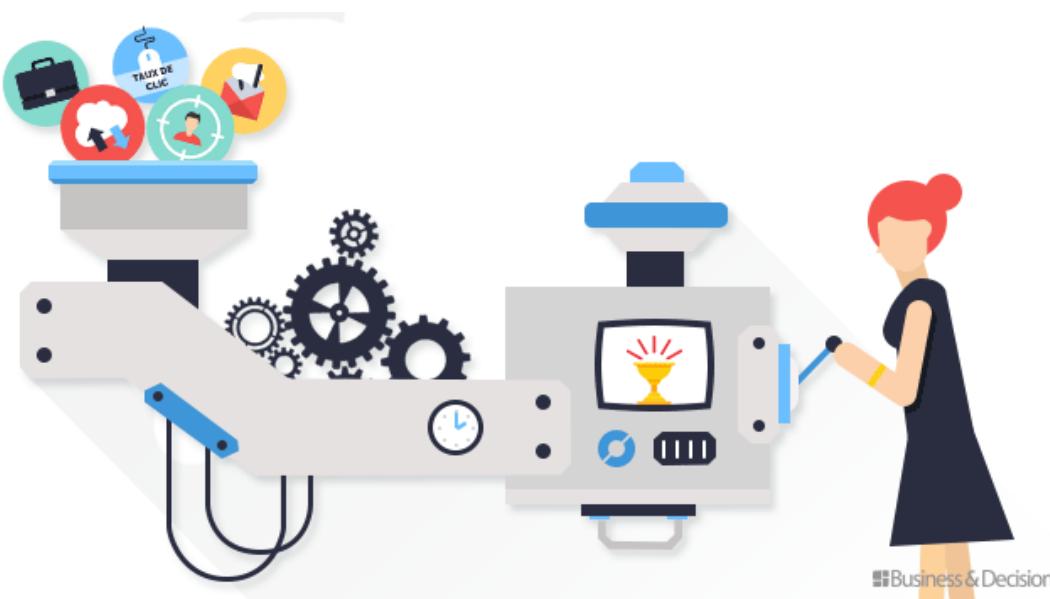
Projet de Loi sur la production, l'acquisition et l'exploitation des drônes au Burkina,

Cadre juridique et drônes

Utilisation des drônes commerciales au Rwanda, au Ghana et projet pour réaliser les constats lors des accidents au Burkina

Elaboration complète de la partie réglementaire du code du numérique

CONCLUSIONS



L'avènement des technologies émergeantes présente l'avantage de ne pas rater le révolution du numérique et de pouvoir élaborer une stratégie pour en faire un des moteur clé du développement économique et social.

ITU-T Side Event-

Towards a sustainable digital transformation and a net-zero emission with emerging technology

Digital Infrastructure Development for Sustainable Digital Transformation

Xiao Wang 王瀟

UNEP DTU Partnership, Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency

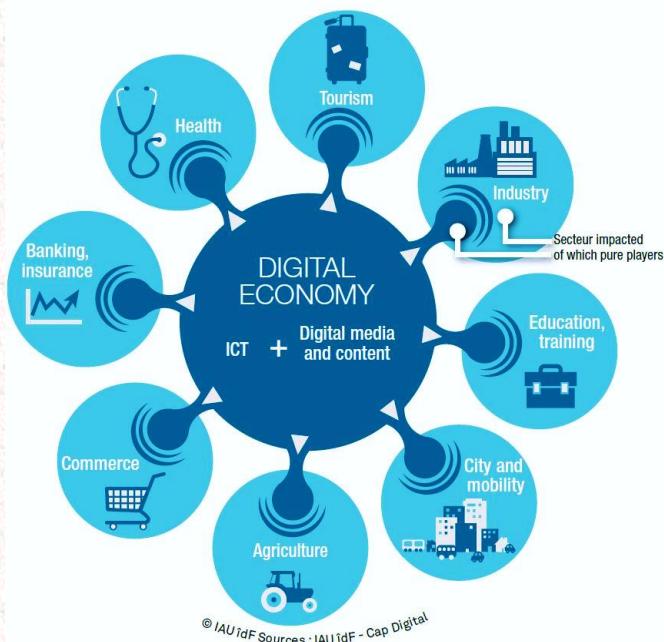
Emerging Technology for Connectivity: Accelerating Digital Transformation in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

8th July 2021

Content

- Digital Economy and challenges**
- Introduction to digital infrastructure and digital ecosystem**
- Introduction to data centre**
- Energy and environmental impacts of data centres**
- Environmental efficiency solutions**

Digital technology spreads through the entire economy



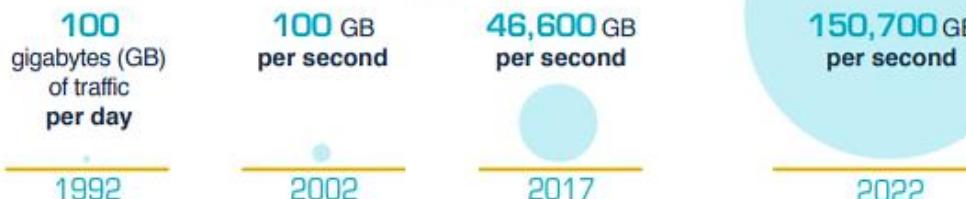
RECENT TRENDS IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY



The evolving digital economy is closely associated with several frontier technologies and fuelled by data

-  Blockchain
-  Data analytics
-  Artificial intelligence
-  3D printing
-  Internet of Things
-  Automation & Robotics
-  Cloud computing

Global Internet Protocol traffic, a proxy for data flows, has grown dramatically, but the world is only in the **early days of the data-driven economy**



Still huge digital divides



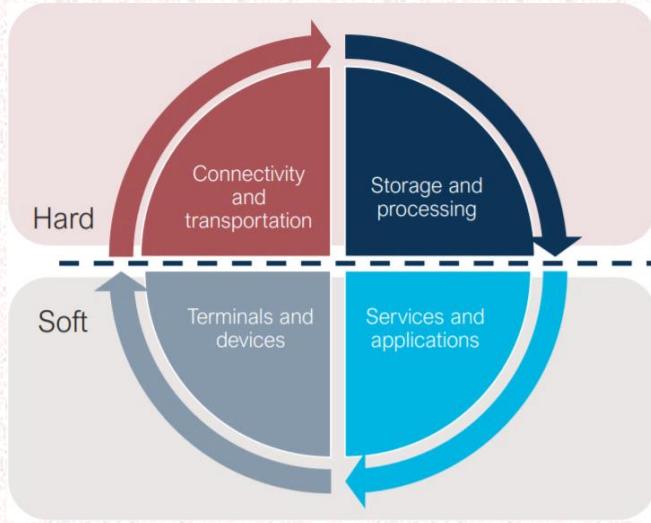
Half of the world remains offline



In LDCs only 1 in 5 people are online



Gender gap is the widest in the poorest economies

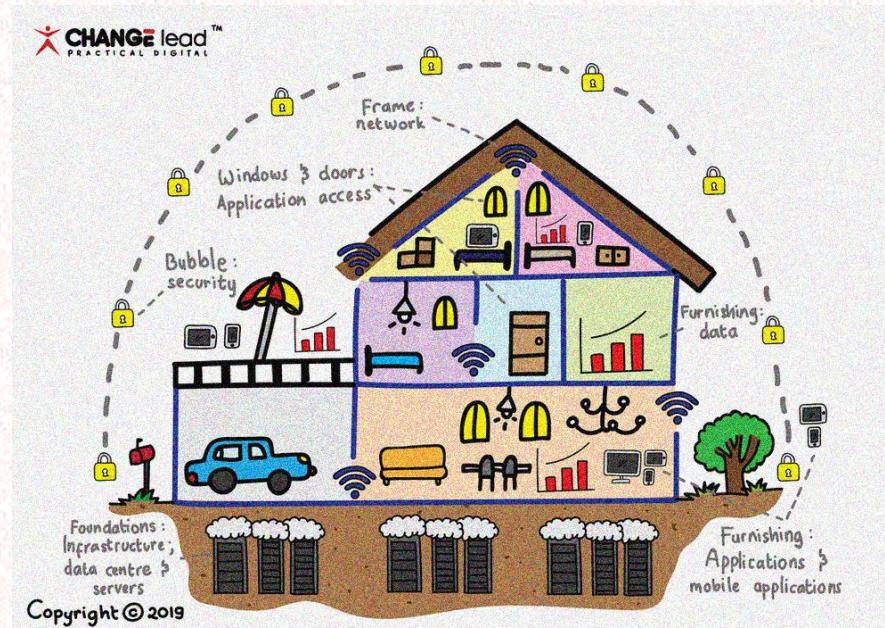


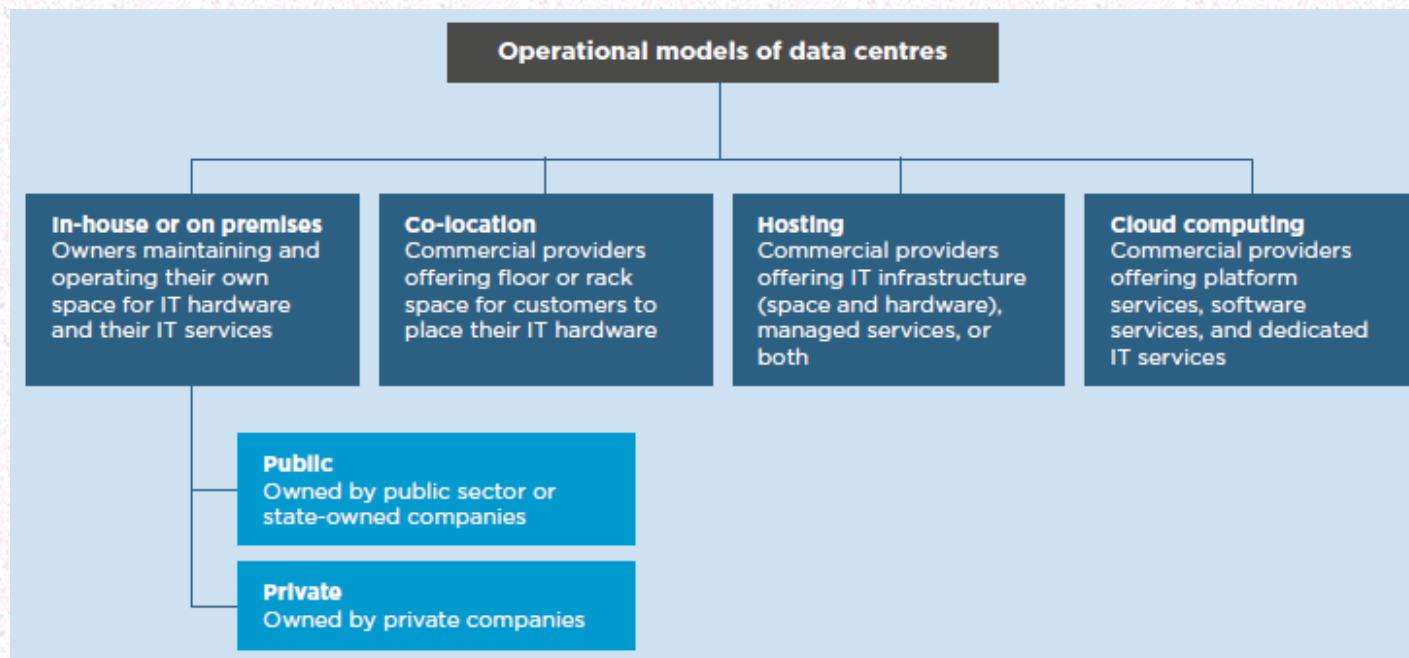
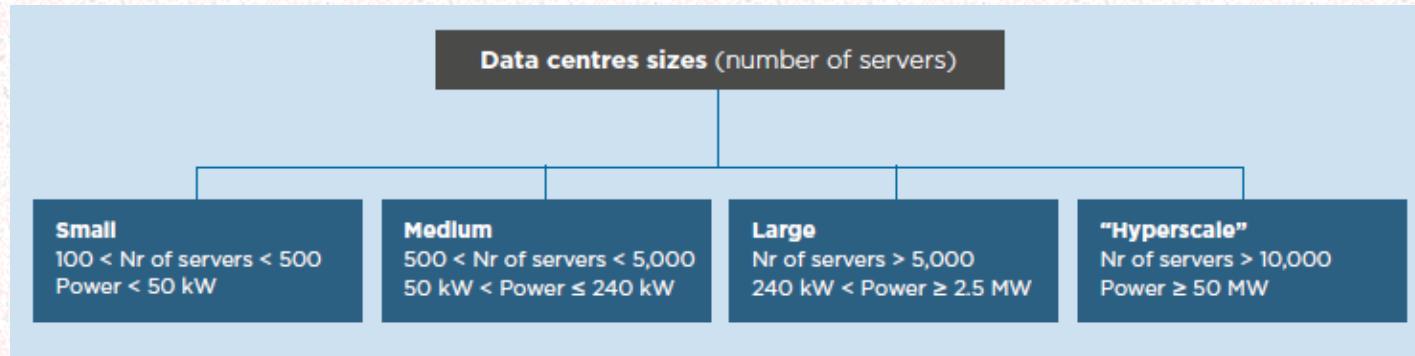
Digital Infrastructure is no longer limited to hard physical assets, structures, and facilities. It extends to the architecture that connects it and to the technological applications to operate it.

We need connectivity infrastructure and datacenter infrastructure to support locally-deployed digital services and the growth of a local digital ecosystem.

Digital Infrastructure is an integrated system including 2 categories:
(hard) physical and (soft) non-physical

It is the foundation of the digital economy.





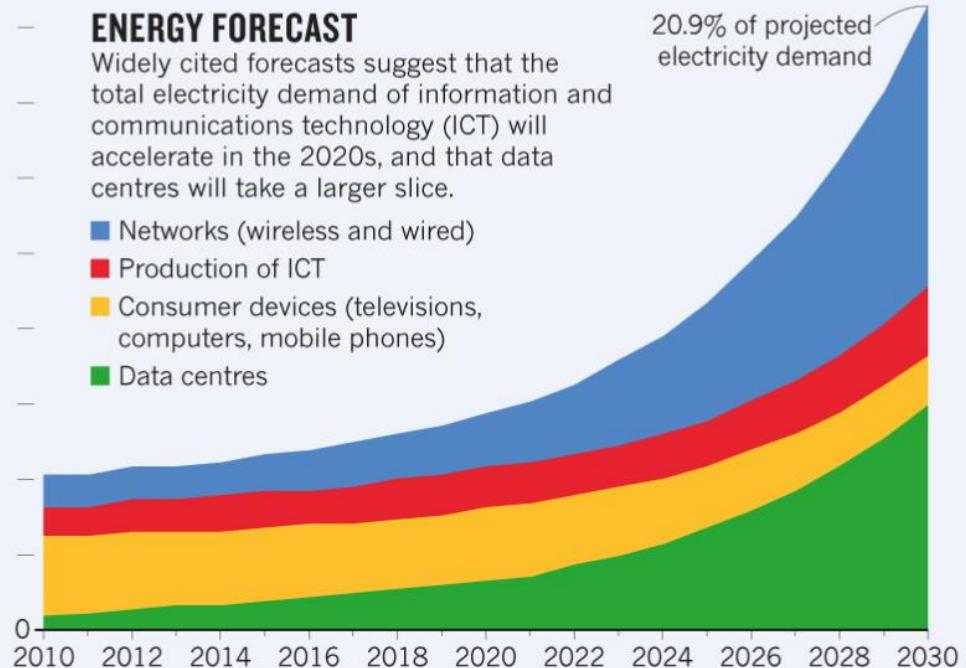
A data centre is a dedicated building, which houses the technology for data processing, data storage and data communication of one or more organizations.

9,000 terawatt hours (TWh)

ENERGY FORECAST

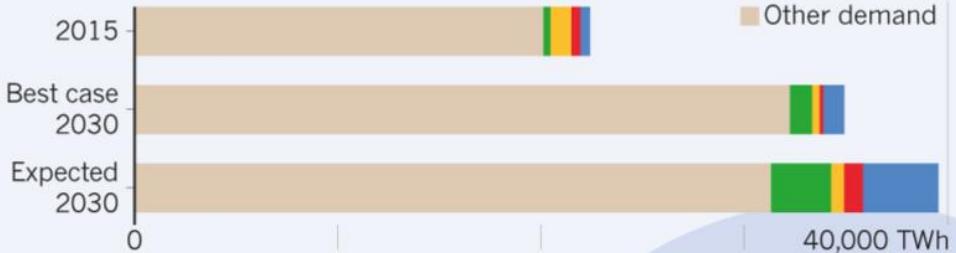
Widely cited forecasts suggest that the total electricity demand of information and communications technology (ICT) will accelerate in the 2020s, and that data centres will take a larger slice.

- Networks (wireless and wired)
- Production of ICT
- Consumer devices (televisions, computers, mobile phones)
- Data centres



The chart above is an 'expected case' projection from Anders Andrae, a specialist in sustainable ICT. In his 'best case' scenario, ICT grows to only 8% of total electricity demand by 2030, rather than to 21%.

Global electricity demand



ENERGY SCALE

Global electricity demand

20,000 TWh

Electricity use by ICT

2,000 TWh

Data-centre electricity demand

200 TWh

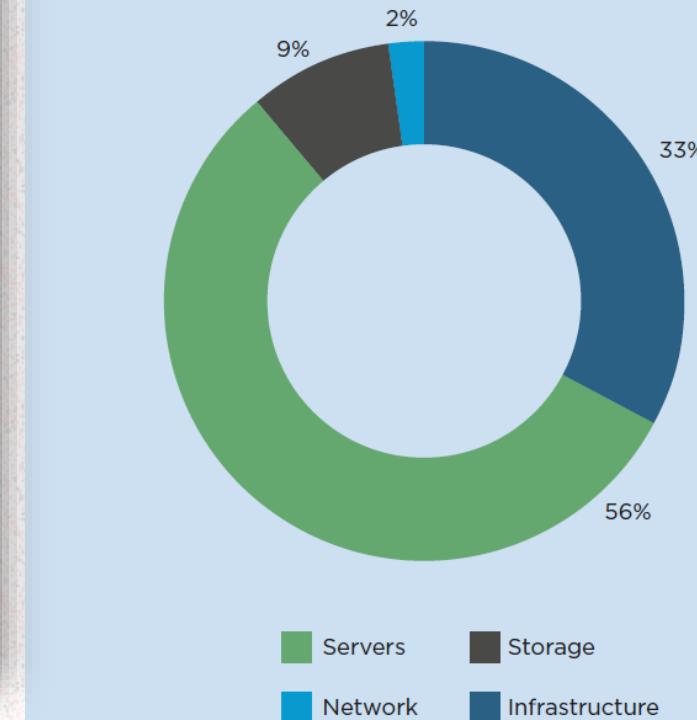
Bitcoin use by mid-2018

20 TWh

Figures are approximate.

Sources: IEA/A. Andrae/Ref. 6

Figure 3. Share of energy demand by different components in data centres globally (2020). Elaborated with data from International Energy Agency^{vi}



Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA)

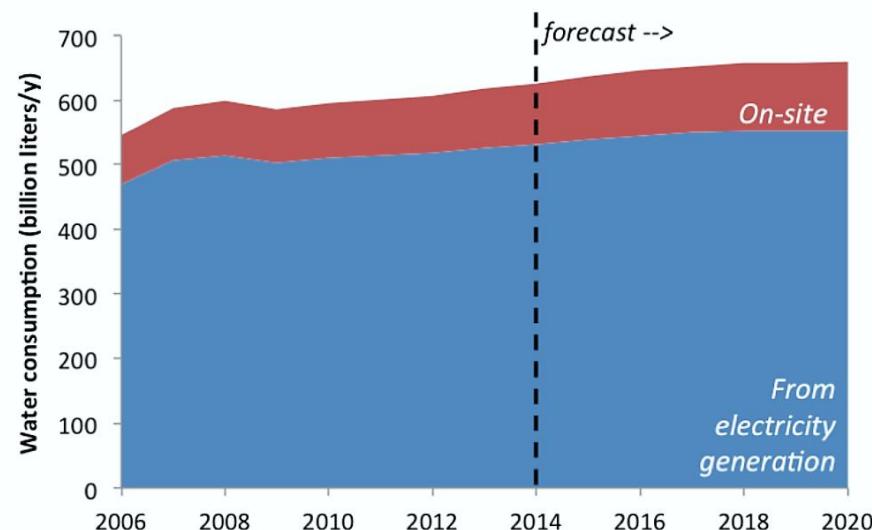


Source: rlb.com

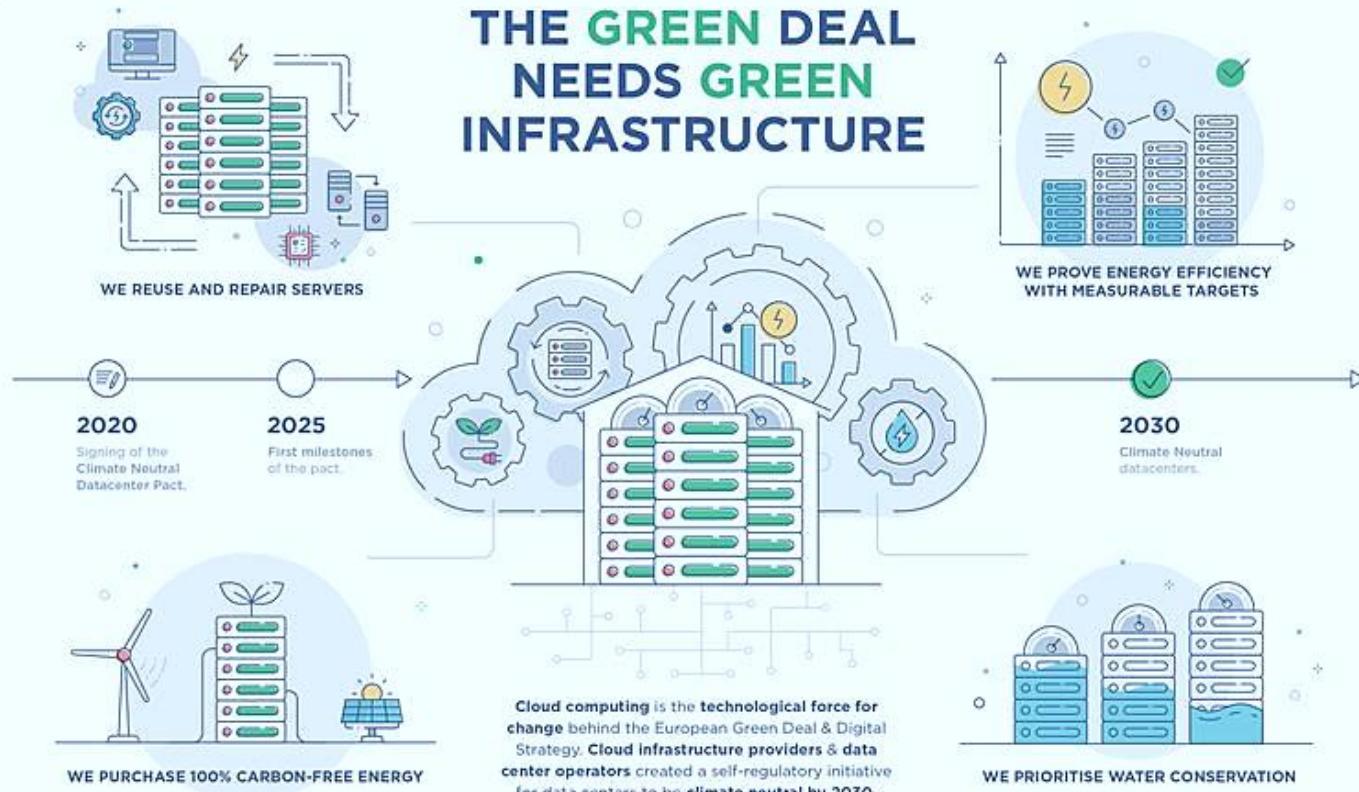
An estimated 20 to 50 million metric tonnes of E-Waste is disposed globally every year depositing heavy metals and other hazardous waste into our landfills.

If measures are not taken, E-Waste is expected to grow 8% each year.

Water use in electricity was x4 greater than that used on-site for cooling: 7.6 litres of water is used for every 1 kWh of electricity generated compared to 1.8 litres per kWh of total data centre site energy use.



Direct vs. Indirect U.S. Data Center Water Consumption ([Shehabi et al., 2016](#)).



Thank you!

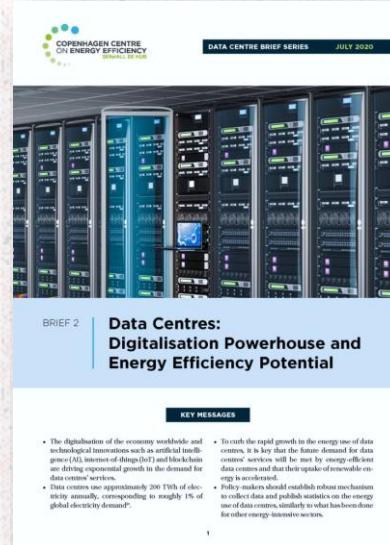
<https://c2e2.unepdtu.org/sustainable-datacentres-and-ict/>



BRIEF 1 | **Environmental sustainability of data centres: A need for a multi-impact and life cycle approach**

KEY MESSAGES

- The concerns over energy use of data centres and associated impacts on climate change have attracted much media attention, but a multi-impact and life cycle and factoring in a broad spectrum of emission problems are needed.
- The focus on reducing climate change related impacts must not lead to overlooking relevant environmental impacts from other life cycle stages, including raw material extraction, manufacturing, data centre construction, end-of-life of equipment, and data centres buildings.



BRIEF 2 | **Data Centres: Digitalisation Powerhouse and Energy Efficiency Potential**

KEY MESSAGES

- The digitalisation of the economy worldwide and technological innovations such as artificial intelligence (AI), internet of things (IoT) and block chain technologies will continue to increase the demand for energy.
- Data centres use approximately 200 TrWh of electricity per year, corresponding to roughly 1% of global electricity demand.



BRIEF 3 | **Reducing the energy use of video gaming: energy efficiency and gamification**

KEY MESSAGES

- Video gaming is an increasingly popular leisure activity worldwide, but its environmental impact is also growing rapidly. This brief highlights how to reduce resource losses over the entire life-cycle of the gaming devices.
- The increased use of gaming in households, gaming consoles and other electronic devices is driving up energy consumption.
- Policy instruments could help mechanism stemming from other life cycle stages than their operation and calls for the use of life cycle assessment (LCA) to assess and address such impacts.



BRIEF 4 | **Innovative Data-Centre Cooling Technologies in China - Liquid Cooling Solution**

KEY MESSAGES

- The increased need to dissipate heat raised by the increased power consumption of IT equipment in data centres calls for energy-efficient cooling solutions.
- The energy used in gaming should be integrated into end-use energy demand forecasts and modelling, taking into account the specific technology preferences, which can change quickly.
- Improving consumer information and the gamification of energy efficiency can encourage new strategies that can have a direct effect on behaviour change.

▪ Video gaming is an increasingly popular leisure activity worldwide, but its environmental impact is also growing rapidly. This brief highlights how to reduce resource losses over the entire life-cycle of the gaming devices.

▪ The increased use of gaming in households, gaming consoles and other electronic devices is driving up energy consumption.

▪ Policy instruments could help mechanism stemming from other life cycle stages than their operation and calls for the use of life cycle assessment (LCA) to assess and address such impacts.

▪ The increased need to dissipate heat raised by the increased power consumption of IT equipment in data centres calls for energy-efficient cooling solutions.

▪ Liquid cooling, with its efficient heat dissipation, has become a key technology for data centres, becoming greatly preferred in China and is now handling with successful business cases already on the market.

▪ Liquid cooling still faces many challenges in the development process. There is an urgent need to promote the development of technology and industry by strengthening industry guidance, standardizing the evaluation system, and improving the industrial ecosystem.

▪ Video gaming is an increasingly popular leisure activity worldwide, but its environmental impact is also growing rapidly. This brief highlights how to reduce resource losses over the entire life-cycle of the gaming devices.

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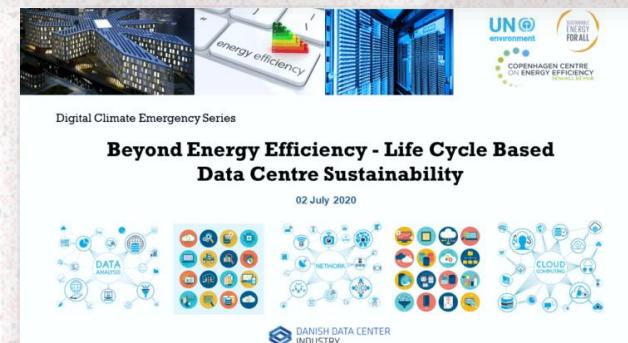
Digital Climate Emergency Series

Zero Carbon Emissions in Digitalization

03 March 2020

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