

Global ICT trends and SGDs: Implication of Consumers

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Cotonou, 14-16 March 2017

Fast forward the SDGs

Many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not be met unless we accelerate the pace of change. We need information and communication technologies (ICTs) to meet the SDGs.

Talk to us today about how ICTs can help achieve the SDGs.



WHAT IS SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) ?

Introduction To SDGs

The Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from **25-27 September 2015** and celebrating the **70th anniversary** of the UN, decided new global **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs)

They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development as below ;

Economic Growth



Social Inclusion



Environmental Sustainability



WHAT IS SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) ?

5Ps of SDGs

*The **Goals and targets** will stimulate action over the **next fifteen years** in areas of **critical importance** for **humanity and the planet**:*



WHAT IS SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) ?

17 Sustainable Development Goals



SDGs and ICTs : ICTs as an Enabler



ICT is an enabler and mean to implement and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

ICT Plays a crucial role to make development activities **more transparent, more efficient, and more innovative** across all sectors of SDGs by providing diverse solutions for **knowledge sharing, indiscriminative social/economic inclusion, precise measurement, and on-time delivery.**

SDGs and ICTs : ICTs as an Enabler



ICTs are a key enabler to achieve SDG 1 by providing timely and accurate information services which will help **ensure equal rights to economic resources**



ICTs give farmers new ways of accessing information and services for increased productivity and effectiveness of agriculture



ICTs have the potential to deliver incredible benefits across the whole of the global healthcare ecosystem.



There is tremendous potential to improve education globally, and especially in the developing world, with the power of ICTs.



ICTs allow women and girls to access information of importance to their productive, reproductive and community roles and to obtain additional resources.



ICTs will play a crucial role in ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



ICTs will play a vital role in improving energy efficiency, and in particular in reducing emissions in many sectors of the economy.



ICT capacity building must be prioritized in national youth employment and entrepreneurship strategies in all countries.



ICTs play and will continue to play an essential role in **building resilient infrastructure**, in promoting **inclusive and sustainable industrialization**, and in fostering **innovation**.



ICTs clearly have the potential to help reduce inequality, both within and between countries, ensuring that all people have equal opportunity to manage their own development,



ICTs will be essential in offering innovative approaches to managing cities more effectively and holistically through applications for smart cities and efficient way of resource management



ICTs have the potential to foster sustainable consumption and production through product-specific improvements, increased dematerialization and virtualization, and smart technologies



Smart ICT applications have the potential to improve the environment and tackle climate change. ICTs also help to foster sustainable consumption and greener lifestyles.



ICTs can play a significant role in the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans – notably through improved monitoring and reporting which leads to increased accountability.



ICTs can play a significant role in the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and the prevention of the loss of biodiversity



ICTs play an important role in crisis management, humanitarian aid and peacebuilding, and have proved to be a powerful aid in many areas



The spread of ICTs and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies

SDGs and ICTs : Key Focus on ICTs

Key Focus
on ICTs

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



4.b By 2030, substantially increase support for scholarships available to developing countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for **enrolment in higher education**, including **vocational training** and **information and communications technology**, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular **information and communications technology**, to **promote the empowerment of women**.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



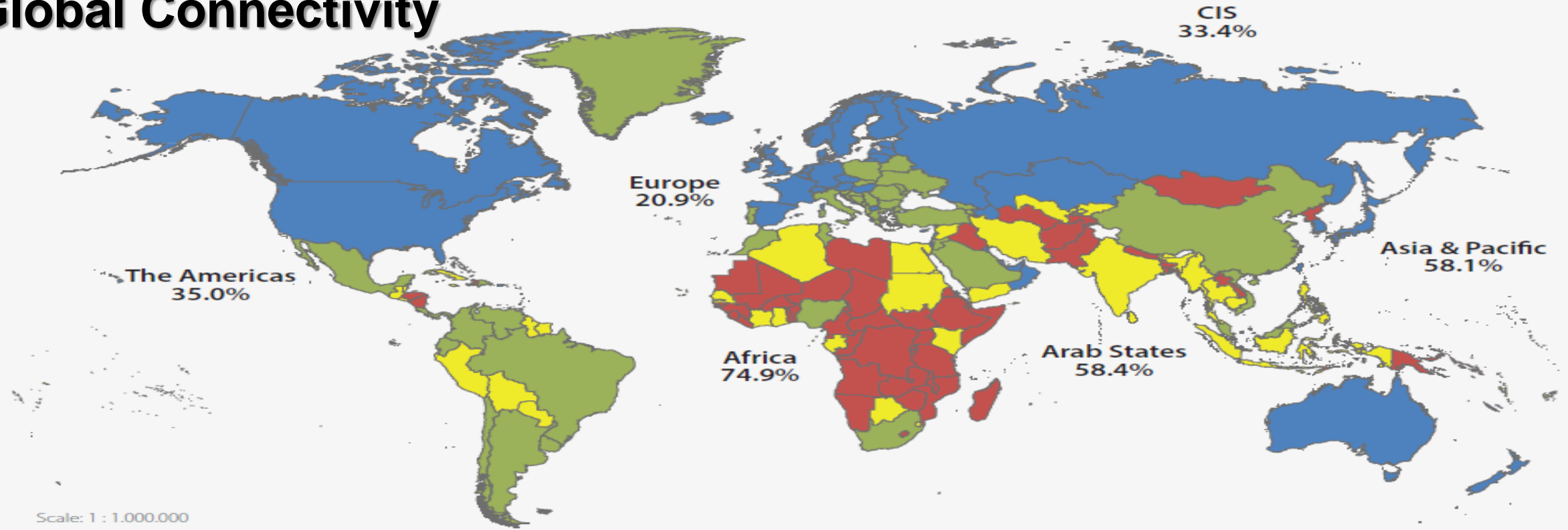
9.c Significantly increase **access to information and communications technology** and strive to provide **universal and affordable access to the Internet** in least developed countries by 2020.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



17.8 Fully **operationalize the technology bank and science**, technology and innovation **capacity-building mechanism** for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular **information and communications technology**.

Global Connectivity



Percentage of individuals NOT using the Internet

- 0 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 75
- 76 - 100

By end 2016, 3.9 billion people - 53% of the world's population - is not using the Internet.

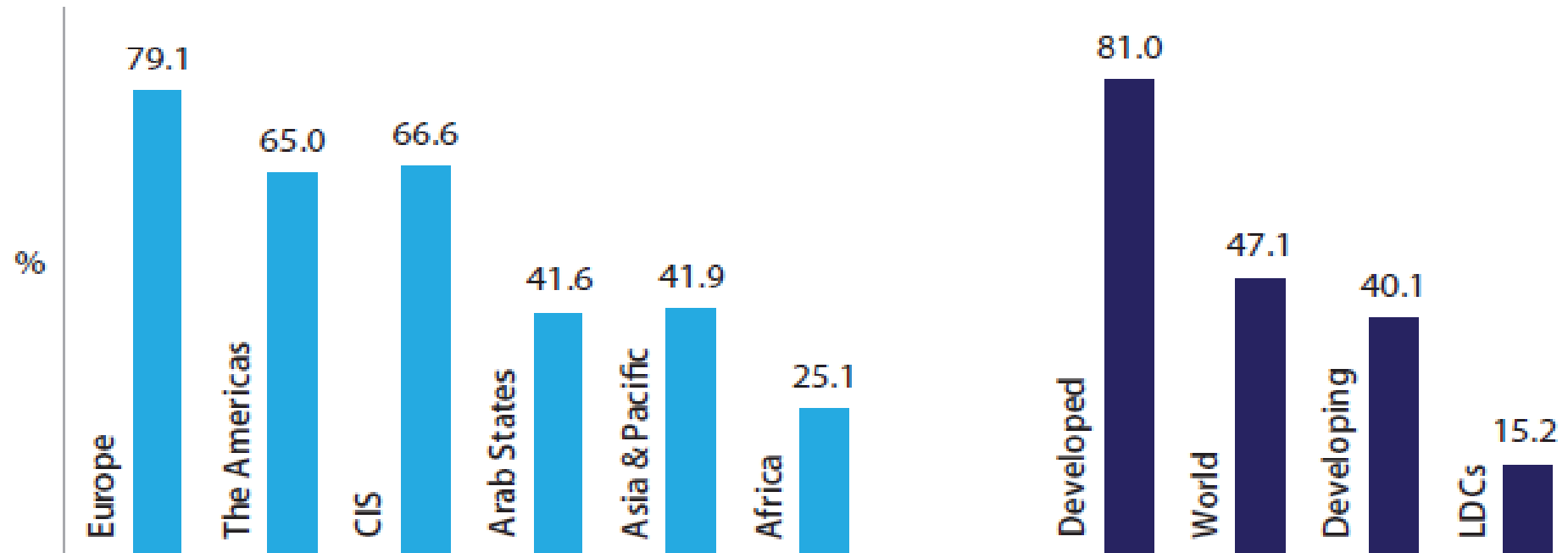
In the Americas and the CIS regions, about one third of the population is offline.

While almost 75% of people in Africa are non-users, only 21% of Europeans are offline.

In Asia and the Pacific and the Arab States, the percentage of the population that is not using the Internet is very similar: 58.1 and 58.4%, respectively.

THE DIGITAL GAP

Percentage of individuals using the Internet

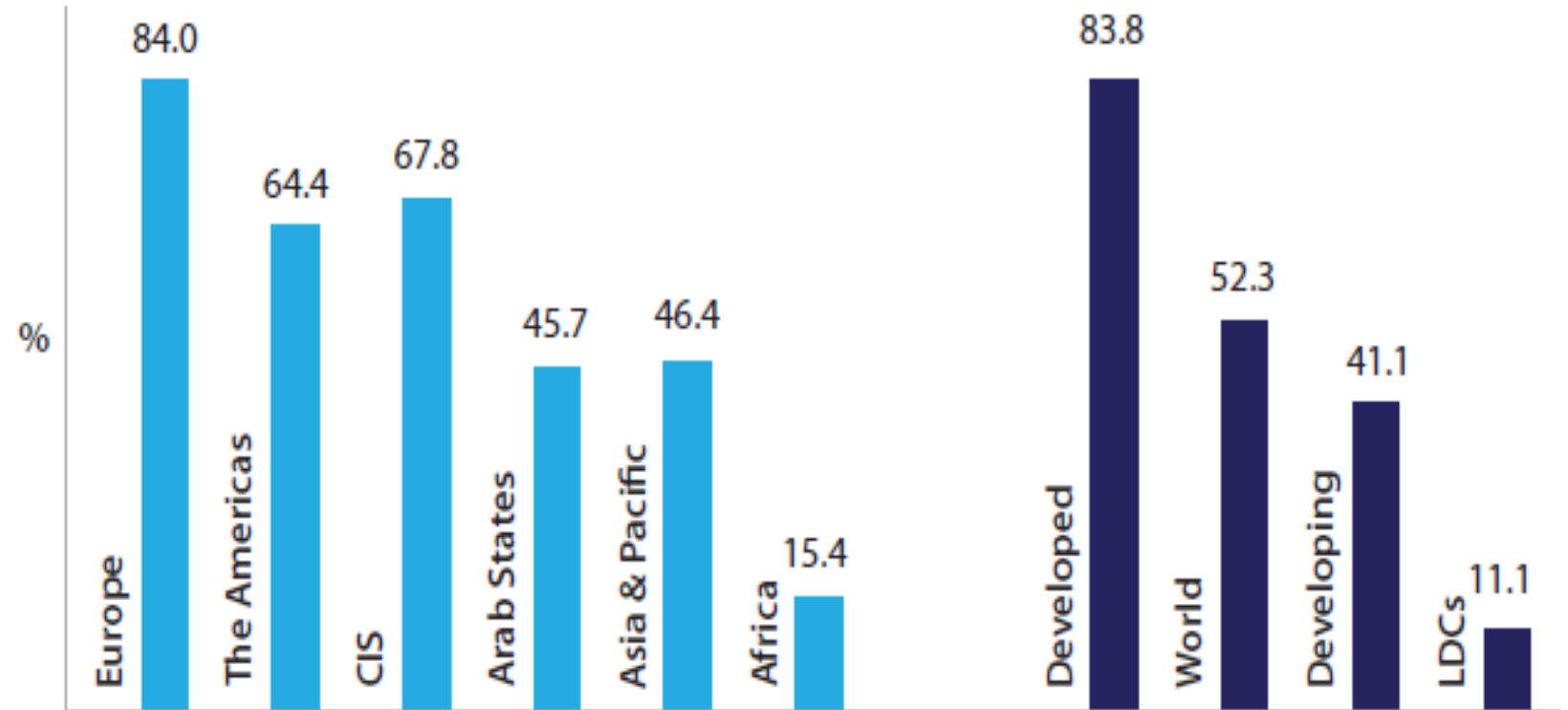


THE DIGITAL GAP

Percentage of households with Internet access

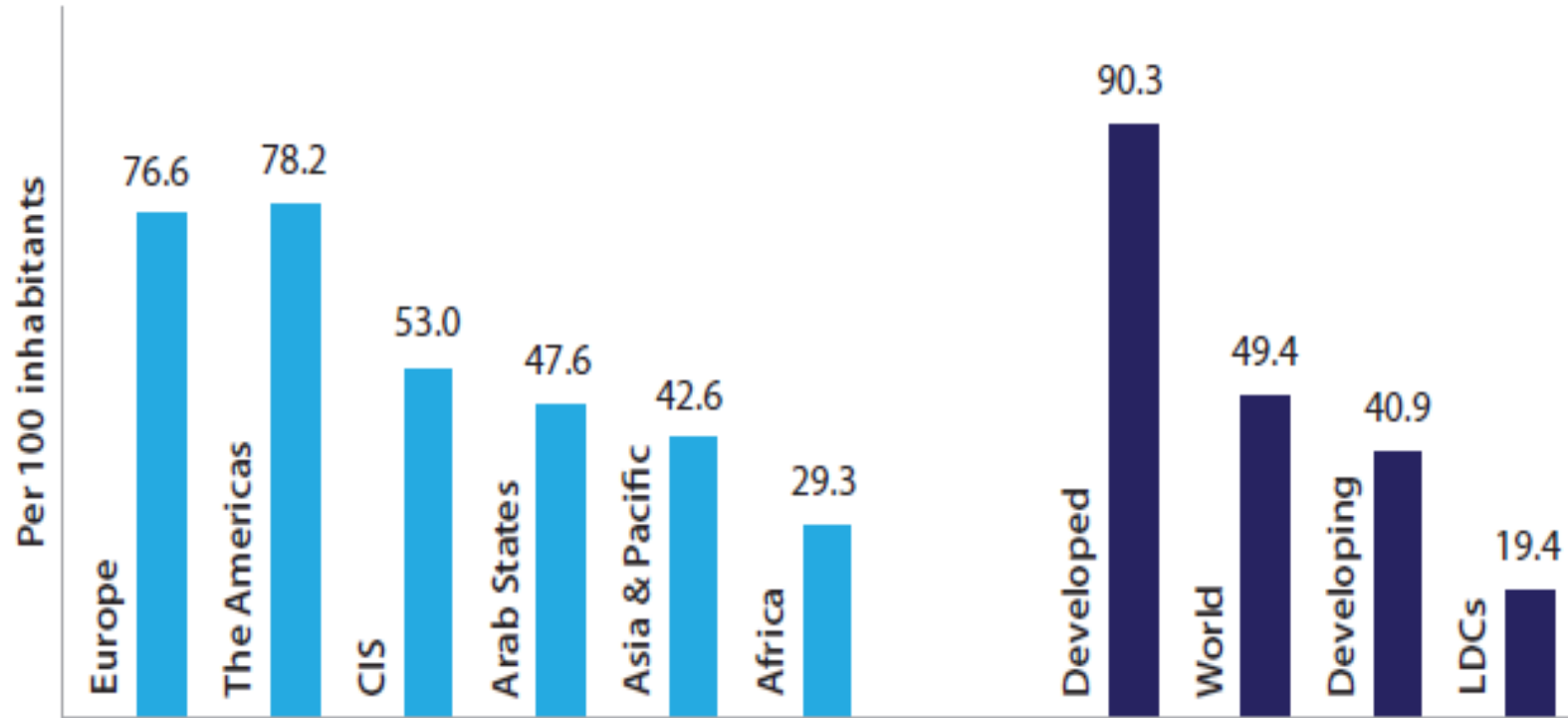
Almost two-thirds of households in the Americas are connected, compared with half of all households globally.

Almost 1 billion households in the world have Internet access, of which 230 million are in China, 60 million in India and 20 million in the world's 48 LDCs.



THE DIGITAL GAP

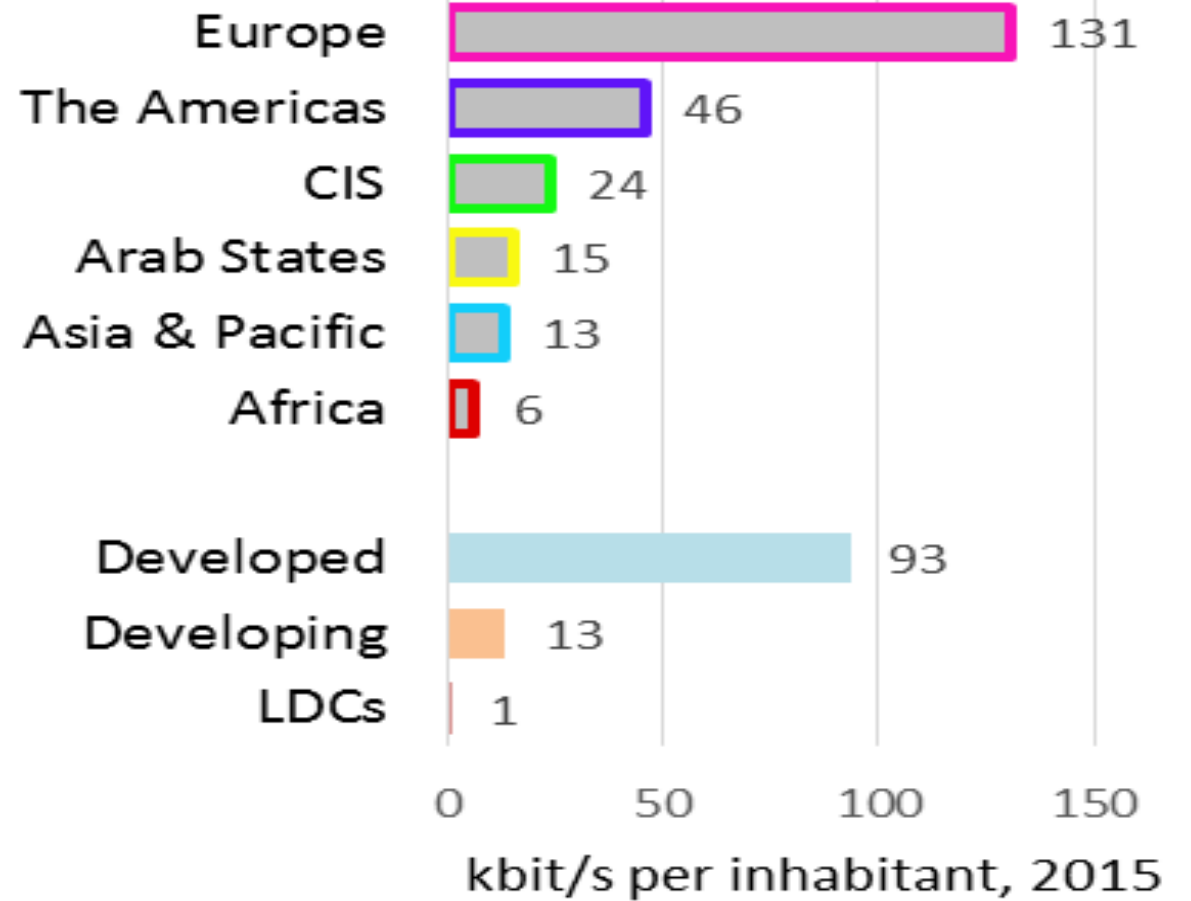
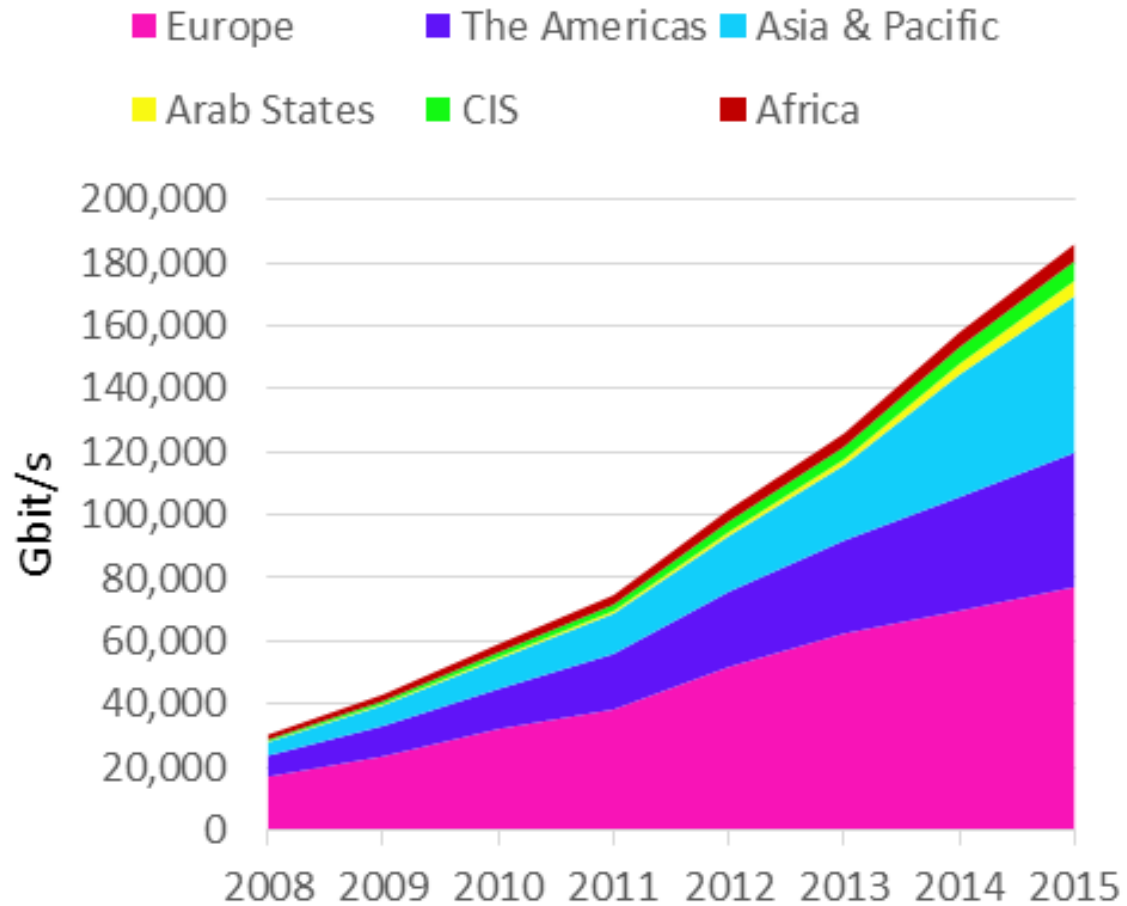
Mobile-broadband subscriptions



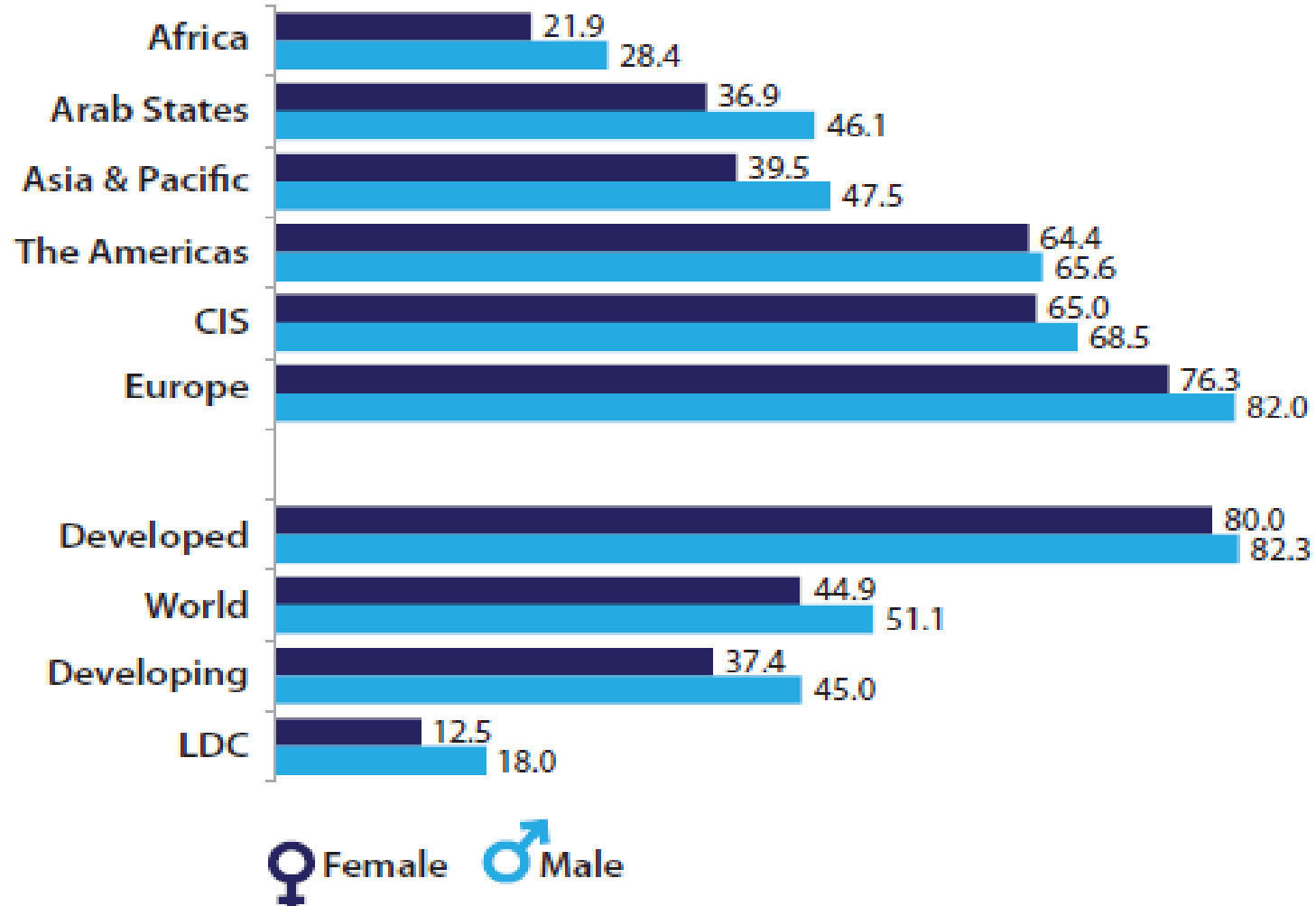
In developing countries, the number of mobile-broadband subscriptions continues to grow at double digit rates, reaching a penetration rate of close to 41%.

The total number of mobile-broadband subscriptions is expected to reach 3.6 billion by end 2016.

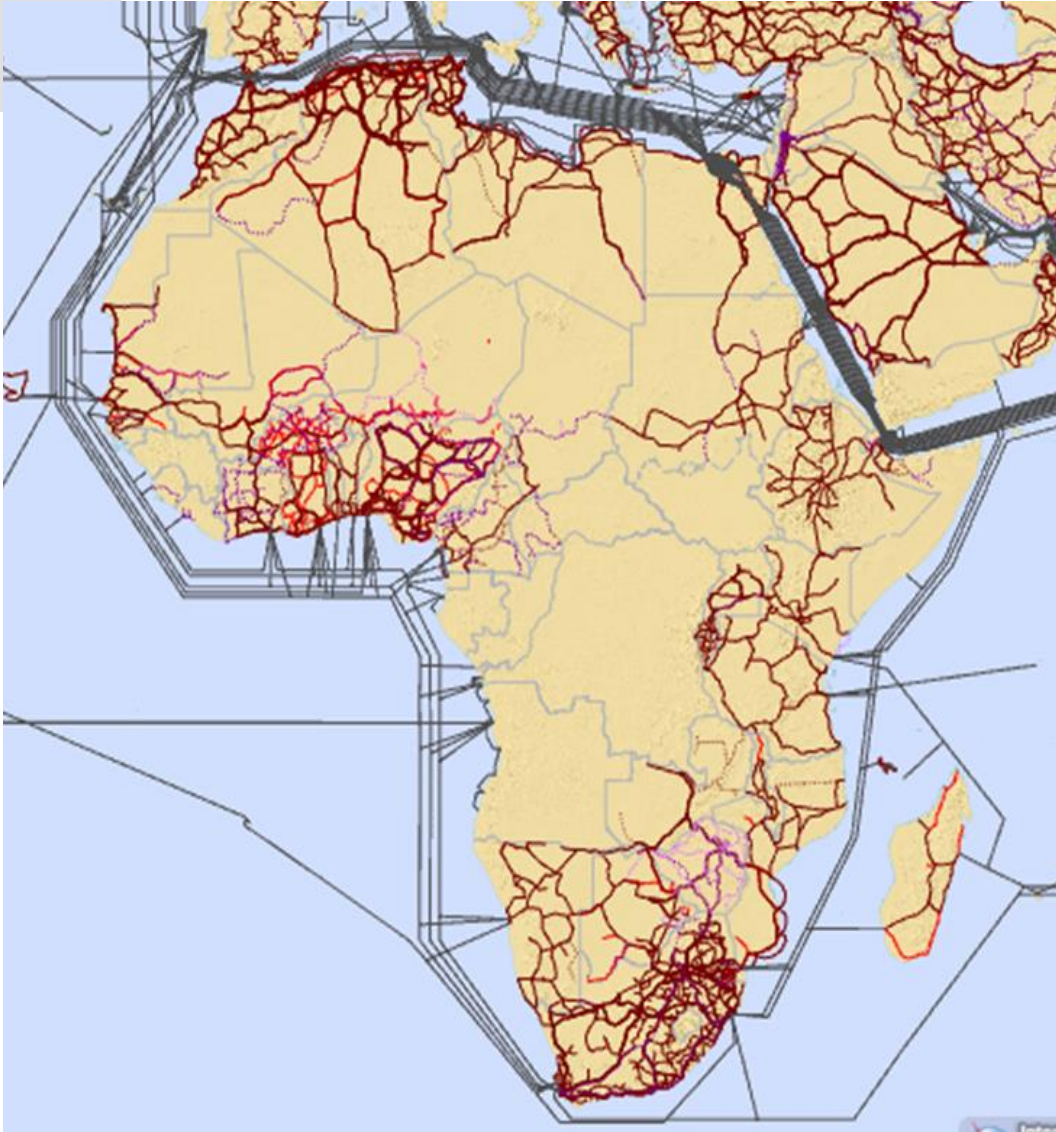
THE DIGITAL GAP



Internet penetration rate for men and women, 2016*



Progress on International Internet Connectivity



- More options for IIC on the **East and West coast** has led to a **reduction in cost**
- Inward **connectivity at competitive rates** and deployment of **domestic broadband networks** crucial
- This coupled with **national broadband policies** that promote **investment, access & affordable pricing**
 - E.g. extending **government services** over the **internet**
 - **WIFI Hot spot** cities

Consumers- Users & beneficiaries



Adama is reaping the harvest of real-time data

In Mali, thanks to regular SMS messages from the nkalo agricultural information service, delivered straight to his phone, Adama stays up to date on the latest market data, and knows the best time to harvest and sell his crops.

Want to increase your project's yield through ICTs?

	<i>fast forward together</i> #ICT4SDG	1 NO POVERTY 
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Consumers- Users & beneficiaries



Naki's mobile phone is her best babysitter

For pregnant women like Naki, knowing when to visit her local clinic was often a guessing game. Today, access to mobile phones means Naki and thousands of pregnant women in Ghana get the care they need through regular data collection and texts alerting them to their next check-up.

Want to find out how data can deliver results for your project?

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#ICT4SDG

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING


Consumers– Users & beneficiaries

Kamal just eliminated the guessing game

In Benin, Kamal used to monitor his village's water supply through trial and error. Now he and thousands of other water supply managers use the mWater platform to monitor the supply in real time.

Interested in getting your project flowing with ICTs?



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#ICT4SDG



Consumers- Concerns

1. Access and Affordability

- Increased investment in Broadband
- Universal broadband policies and funds
- Innovations and Partnerships

2. ICT skills – for Users and Developers

3. Online Security and Data Protection

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIVE POLICY AND REGULATION

Thank you!

Merci!