

SIX PROGRAMMES



SIX CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES

1 - Regulatory Reform

Focuses on practical tools and resources for regulatory bodies to engage in reform the most effectively to meet their national ICT development, access and use goals, creating safe investment opportunities and ensuring universal access to ICTs.

2 - Technologies and Telecommunications

Assists least and developing countries in the migration to new generation technologies, including mobile, broadcasting, spectrum management, Internet Protocol and multimedia to maximize utilization of appropriate new technologies in the development of ICT networks.

3 - E-Strategies and E-Services / Applications

Fosters the implementation of value-added applications and Internet Protocol (networks and applications) in government, health, education, business, agriculture and other sectors, extending the social and economic benefits of ICTs to all segments of society.

4 - Economics and Finance

Assists developing countries to ready themselves in competitive environment where the focus has shifted from state funding of infrastructure and services to private sector investment, developing guidelines on economic analysis, financing policies and strategies that encourage lower costs for end users.

5 - Human Capacity Building

Assists developing countries to strengthen their human, institutional and organizational capacity through human resource management and development, expanding its reach to include the very policy-makers and regulators that are at the cutting edge of designing and implementing policies to increase access and use of ICTs.

6 - Special Programme for the Least Developed Countries

Seeks to integrate LCDs into the world economy through telecommunication development and to provide focused quality assistance to LDCs.

- 1 Statistics and Information on Telecommunications/ICTs
- 2 Private Sector Initiatives
- 3 Partnerships and Promotion
- 4 Gender Balance
- 5 Youth Initiatives
- 6 Indigenous People Issues

THE WINNING FORMULA:
FUNDING + BDT TECHNICAL EXPERTISE = RESULTS

BDT functions in developing telecommunication markets in two distinct ways:

- as executing agency and/or
- as implementing agency of projects.

More often than not, BDT performs both roles and the funding to execute and implement projects comes from a variety of sources.

UNDP Grants

Up until relatively recently, the mainstay of funding has been grants from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The ITU harnesses its internal and external technical expertise to implement projects according to a structure and plan of action agreed with UNDP. ITU collaborates operationally and administratively with UNDP in providing project coordination, technical assistance, equipment needs analysis and procurement, human resource development, to name but a few activities.

FUNDS-in-Trust

Increasingly, UNDP grants are being displaced by funds-in-trust (F-I-T) projects, whereby an entity entrusts funds directly to the ITU for a project. The entity could be a national telecommunication authority, a national government, another UN agency, an aid agency or the private sector. In these cases, the ITU has the mandate of planning, packaging, and carrying out the project as a whole.

There are three categories of F-I-T:

- self-supporting (governments, national telecommunications authorities, etc, provide the funds for specific projects in their own countries)
- bilateral (government-to-government funding, traversing ITU as technical assistance provider, is earmarked for geographic or thematic areas)
- multilateral (a consortium of partners contribute funding)

Operational Plan

Coupled with project activities, BDT is also involved in structured actions under its own Operational Plan. Member contributions still account for a large part of the operational budget. Governments contribute about 80% of this component and sector members make up the rest.

In-Kind Contributions

Partners may also choose to contribute in kind, be that in the form of expertise or equipment. This has worked successfully in the case of the Global Telecommunication University project where for instance, CISCO provides training resources for train-the-trainer, and one-on-one knowledge enhancement activities.

Telecom Surplus

Last but not least, Telecom Surplus is a relatively new source of funding, which acts as seed money to grow partnerships, encouraging partners to put money behind money, with potentially great benefits for emergent players in the telecommunication scene from the developing world.

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Telecommunication Development Bureau



ITU's Telecommunication Development Sector

Committed to ITU's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and as an executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



«The ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau has well-established programmes of activities to facilitate connectivity and access, foster policy, regulatory and network readiness, expand human capacity through training programmes, formulate financing strategies and e-enable enterprises in developing countries. This is indeed a winning combination for bridging the Digital Divide.»

Hamadoun I. TOURE
Director, BDT

ITU IN ACTION

- Headquarters
- Regional Offices
- Area Offices

AMERICIAS (AMR)
> The Americas region consists of 34 countries

- Major Activities and Projects**
- > Supporting the Radio Frequency Control and Management
 - > Strengthening of state-owned companies' capabilities in light of the new competitive environment
 - > Advanced Internet Network Development
 - > Multipurpose Community Telecenters
 - > Tariffing and Costing Issues
 - > E-Commerce infrastructure and local content development



EUROPE and CIS (CIS)
> The Europe and CIS is made up of 53 countries, a mix of developed and developing countries.
> There are 15 Central and Eastern European countries, 12 CIS countries and 3 Baltic States

- Major Projects and Activities**
- > Distance-Learning Courses
 - > Balkans Regional Training Centre Telemedicine
 - > E-Government Infrastructure
 - > E-Application Infrastructure



AFRICA (AFR)
> ITU's Africa region includes 45 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa
> Of the 49 LDCs in the world, 30 are found in the Africa region

- Major Activities and Projects**
- > Strengthening capacities of national operators to enable them to develop and efficiently manage, operate and maintain the African telecommunication networks.
 - > Regulatory: Separating regulatory, postal and telecommunication functions, putting in place legal frameworks for the telecommunications sector, establishing regulatory institutions, including regional regulatory associations such as TRASA and WATRA.
 - > Infrastructure Reconstruction and Training for Countries emerging out of war (Countries in Special Need)

ARAB STATES (ARB)
> The Arab region includes 22 countries bridging Asia and Africa

- Major Activities and Projects:**
- > Development of Master Plans for Telecommunication Development
 - > Advisory Services to Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications
 - > Developing Radio and TV Broadcasting Plans
 - > Telecommunication Training and Development
 - > Interactive Tele-education Project
 - > Establishment of a Telecommunication Studies and Research Centre (CERT)
 - > Implementation of telecommunication networks in northern Iraq
 - > E-commerce infrastructure

ASIA AND PACIFIC (ASP)
> The Asia and Pacific region comprises 38 countries

- Major Activities and Projects**
- > Sector Restructuring and Policy
 - > Legislative Reform
 - > Establishing Hybrid PSTN/IP-Based Networks
 - > Training in Policy and Regulation using E-Learning Methodologies
 - > Center of Excellence
 - > Disaster Relief Communications Systems
 - > Digital certification/e-government infrastructure

