

Towards Connecting the World

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Agenda

- ✓ Background on ITU
- ✓ Bridging the Digital Divide
- ✓ Connect the World Initiative
- ✓ Opportunities and Challenges
- ✓ Conclusions

About the ITU

- **Leading UN agency for information and communication technologies**
- **ITU's role in helping the world communicate spans 3 core sectors: radiocommunication, standardization and development.**
- **Founded in 1865, it pre-dates the United Nations and became its specialized agency in 1947.**
- **192 Member States; 700 Sector Members**
- **Headquarters in Geneva**

Vision

By connecting the world and fulfilling everyone's fundamental right to communicate, we strive to make the world a better and safer place.

ITU Structure

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ITU Headquarter (Geneva) – 191 Member States

ITU-R

Radiocommunication
Satellite/Terrestrial

ITU-T

Telecom Network
Standardization

ITU-D

Development



ITU Regional Offices

Africa

Americas

Arab States

Asia-Pacific

Europe & CIS

**Asia-Pacific Region -
38 +1 Member States**

ASEAN/
CLMV

North-East
Asia

Pacific

South
Asia

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ITU Global Development Programs

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Six Major Development Programs

Program 1: Regulatory reform

Program 2: Technologies and telecom/ICT network development - Infrastructure

Program 3: E-strategies and ICT applications

Program 4: Economics & finance

Program 5: Human Resource Development

Program 6: Special program for least developed countries (LDC) + SIDCs

Through
PPP

Delivery Mechanisms

Seminars &
Workshops

Direct Country
Assistances

Human Capacity
Building
Trainings /
Fellowships

Deployment of
Infrastructure

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WTDC
2006

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Asia-Pacific Regional Initiatives

Six Programs
Special initiatives

Asia-Pacific
Centres of
Excellence

Res 17: Regional Initiatives (RIs)
5 for each of the five ITU's geographic region

Five Asia Pacific RIs

- 1 Telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region
- 2 Rural Communications – Infrastructure development
- 3 Next Generation Networks (NGN) planning
- 4 The unique telecommunication/ICT needs of Pacific islands and small island developing states (SIDS) in the Asia-Pacific region
- 5 Strengthening the collaboration between ITU-T and ITU-D

Now calling for partners

(http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/projects/proj_call-partners.asp)

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Asia-Pacific Region Capacity Building

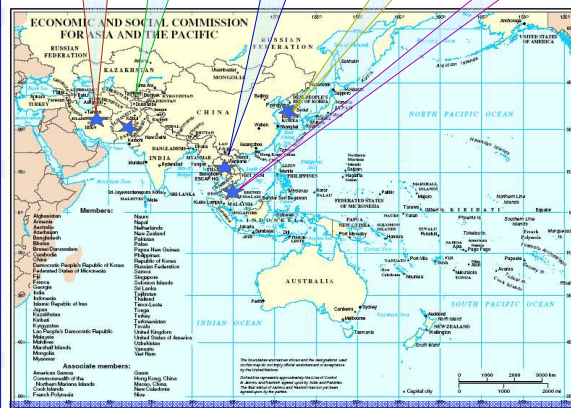
Helping the world communicate



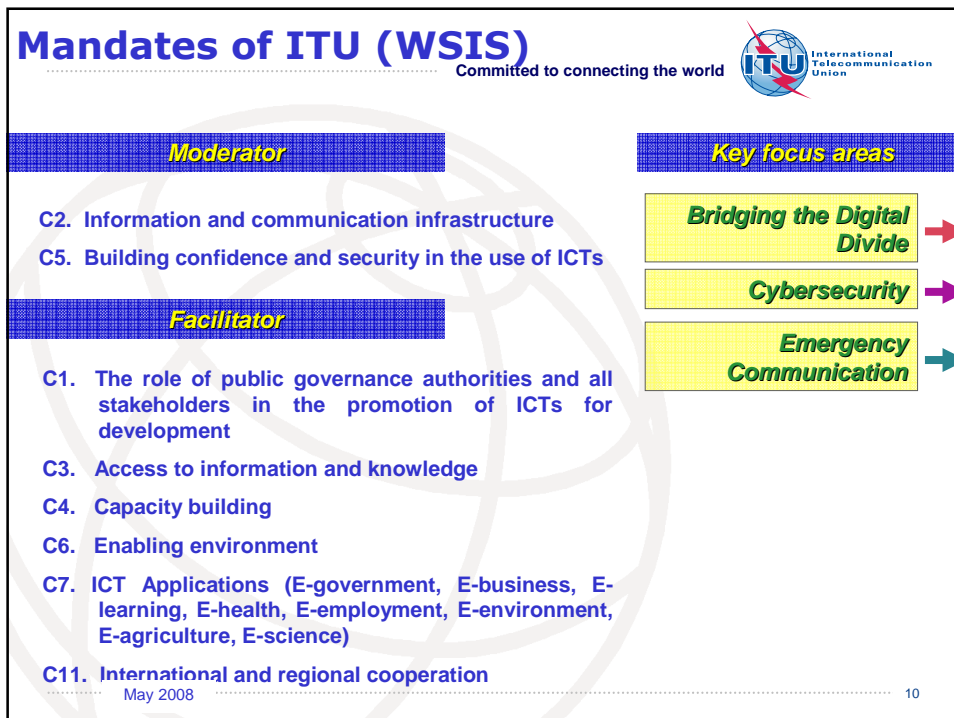
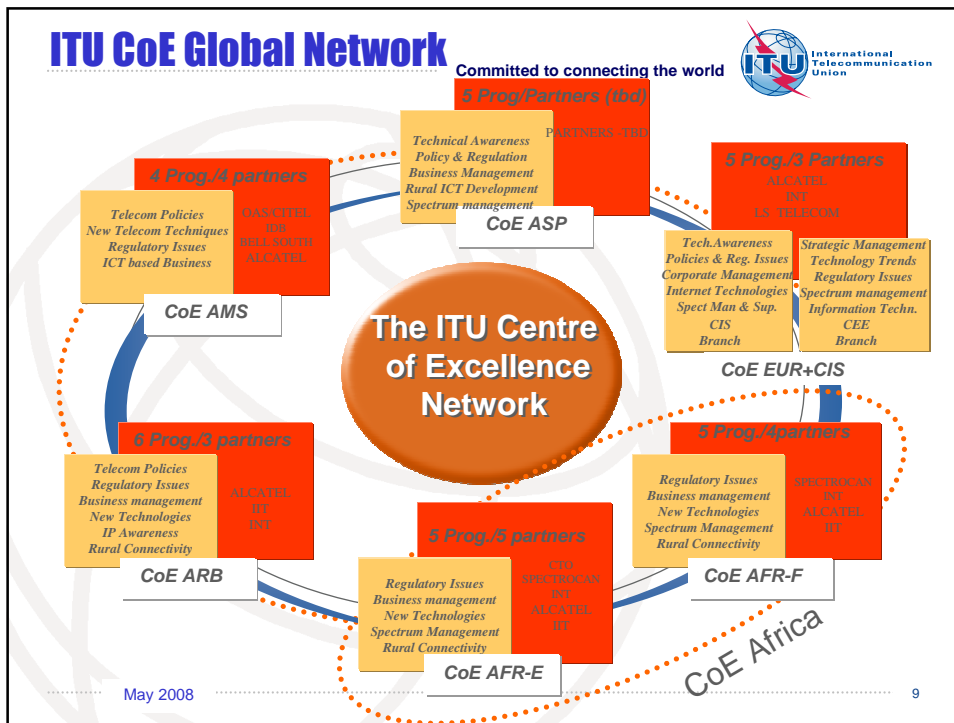
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5 Hosts
&
Partners

Spectrum Management (Iran)
Policy & Regulation (Pakistan)
Business Management (Thailand)
Technology Awareness (Rep. of Korea)
Rural ICT Development (Malaysia)



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Global Cybersecurity

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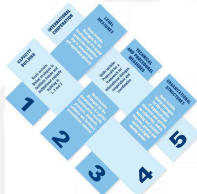


C-5

Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

e.g.

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/c5/index.html>



Global Cybersecurity Agenda

✓ Five Pillars: Legal Measures, Technical and Procedural Measures, Organizational Structure, International Cooperation, and Capacity Building

✓ High Level Expert Group

✓ Regional Workshops

Forthcoming



Handbooks and knowledge tools



✓ Direct Country Assistance to enhance Cybersecurity e.g. developing Public Key Infrastructure, Cyber-legislation and related policies etc.

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Emergency/Disaster Communications, e.g.

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- Development of National Emergency Telecommunication Plan, e.g. Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bangladesh
- Assessment and Study on national telecommunication network for emergencies and/or disaster management
- Direct Country Assistance during Emergencies, e.g. Satellite Phones to Pakistan during 2005 earthquake, Satellite Imaging System to Indonesia during 2006 Jogjakarta earthquake
- ITU Global Forum on Effective Use of Telecommunications/ICT for Disaster Management: Saving Lives, Geneva, 10-12 December 2007
- Tools and Publications e.g.
 - ITU Framework for Cooperation in Emergencies (IFCE)
 - Compendium of ITU's Work in Emergency Telecommunications,
 - ITU Handbook on Best Practice on Emergency Telecommunications

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<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/emergencytelecoms/>

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Some Activities related to broadcasting

Spectrum Allocation for Digital Broadcasting

- WRC, RRC-06, Regional Plans

Guidelines and analysis, e.g.

- ITU-D Question 11-2/2 : Examination of terrestrial digital sound and television broadcasting technologies.
- ITU-R Study Groups 1 (SM) and 6 (Broadcasting)

Cooperation with Broadcasting Organizations

- WBU: Cooperation agreement under preparation
- EBU: Signed cooperation agreement
- ABU: close cooperation in transition from analogue to digital
- AIBD: ITU/AIBD Workshop on digital technologies

Regional Cooperation Projects →

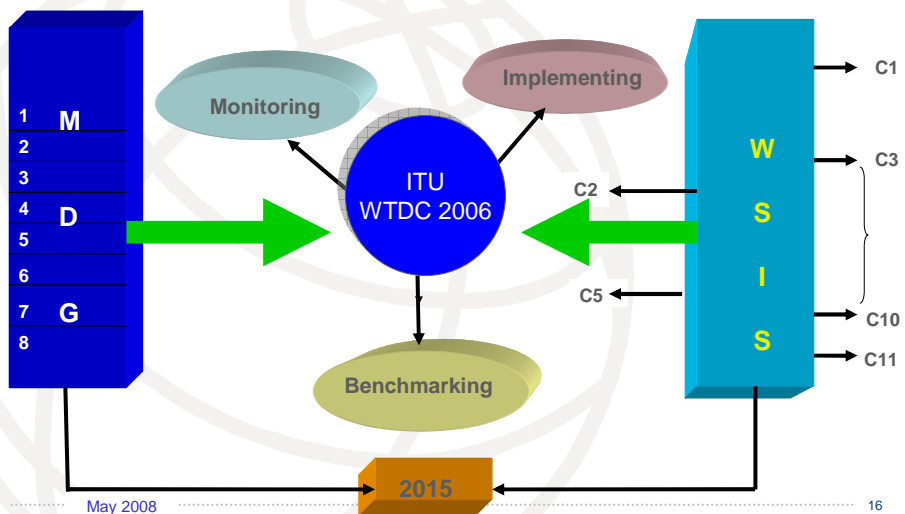
Activities related to broadcasting (Con't)

Sample Regional Activity: African Roadmap Project

- Title : Feasibility Study on Digital Broadcasting Roadmap in Africa
- Period : January – May 2008
- Budget : US\$ 45,000(contribution : South Korea)
- Objective of project
 - to prepare future activities for making digital broadcasting roadmap for African countries
- Expected output
 - Analysis of current broadcasting plan for digital broadcasting transition
 - Identification of pilot countries
 - Developing of project document including scope, budget and work plan

Bridging the Digital Divide

Role of ITU in Bridging Digital Divide

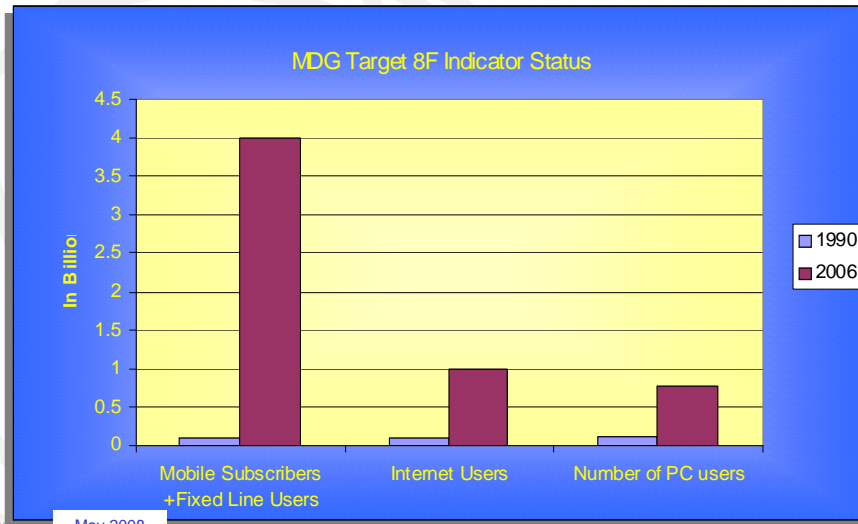


On MDG:

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Target and Indicator Status



ICT in MDGs

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| | |
|---|--|
| MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | ICTs provide increased access to market information and reduce transaction costs for poor farmers and traders. Tele-work allows work from home and is the main source of income or additional source of income. ICTs increase skills and productivity resulting in increased incomes |
| MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education | ICTs increase supply of trained teachers through ICT-enhanced distance training |
| MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | ICTs deliver educational and literacy programmes specifically targeted to poor girls and women using appropriate technologies. Studies show females outnumber males in E-learning programmes. |
| MDG 4,5,6: Health | ICTs increase access of rural care-givers to specialist support and remote diagnosis. ICTs enhance delivery of basic and in-service training for health workers. ICTs increase monitoring and information-sharing on disease and famine. |
| MDG 7: Ensure environmental stability | Remote sensing technologies and communication networks permit more effective monitoring, resource management, and mitigation of environmental risks. Telework reduces pollution by removing the requirement of travelling from home to the workplace. |

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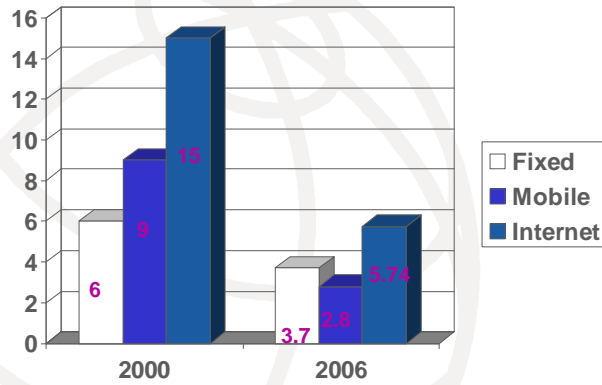
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Bridging the Digital Divide

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The digital divide that separates the developed from the developing world is shrinking



Source: ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database

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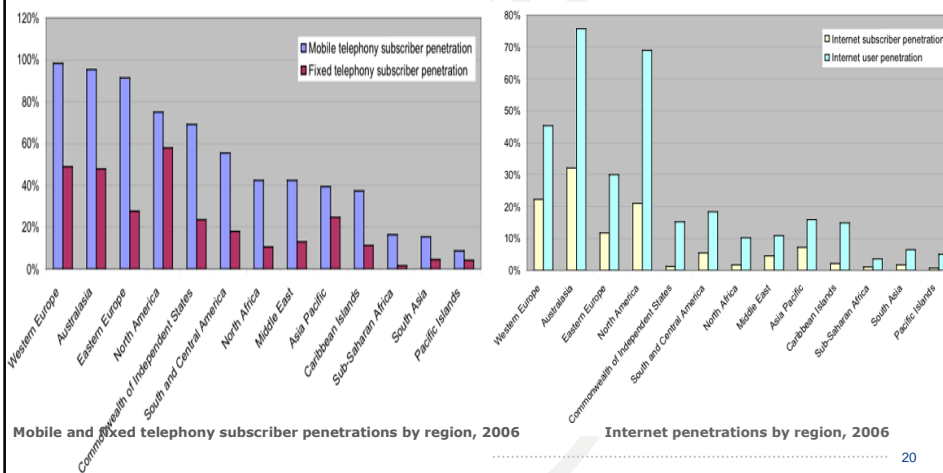
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Bridging the Digital Divide

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..but major disparities remain and new divides must be addressed!



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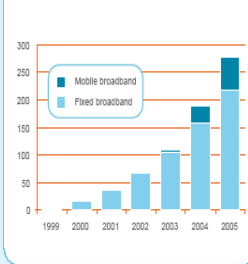
Bridging the Digital Divide

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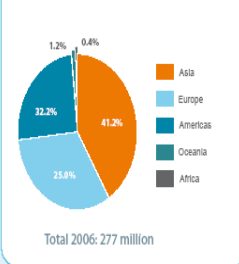


Broadband Penetration Trend ...disparities remain

Total broadband subscribers, worldwide, millions

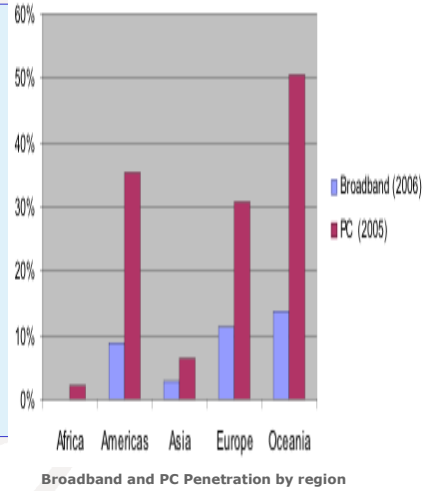


Total broadband worldwide, 2006



Note: "Broadband" in this context means networks offering capacity equal to or greater than 256 kbit/s in one or both directions. For mobile services, this includes W-CDMA, CDMA 1x EV-DO and CDMA 1x EV-DV. For fixed-line broadband it includes DSL, cable modems, metro ethernet, fixed wireless access, fibre to the home, etc. (see Technical notes).

Source: ITU Information Society Statistics Database (see data tables 4 and 6)



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Bridging the digital divide

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C2

Information and Communication Infrastructure

e.g.

▪ Bridging the Digital Divide



✓ Connect the World (2005) : A multi-stakeholder platform to encourage collaboration and showcase ICT development efforts to achieve the connectivity goals of WSIS "connect the unconnected by 2015"

e.g. Connect the World Series: Connect Africa



✓ Connect Africa launched in Kigali, Rwanda, 29–30 October 2007

✓ Aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources required to bridge major gaps in ICT infrastructure across the continent

✓ To support affordable connectivity and applications and services to stimulate economic growth, employment and development

✓ To accelerate connectivity goals of WSIS and support achievement of MDGs for 2015 in Africa

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3 Key Areas of Activities:

Building Block 1: Enabling Environment

Building Block 2: Infrastructure and Readiness

Building Block 3: ICT Services and Applications

Each **Connect the World** partner is directly involved in activities in one or more of the three building blocks.

Connect the World Partners:

Government, e.g. Canada, Egypt, France, Japan, Korea, Romania, Senegal

Industry, e.g. Cisco, Huawei, Infosys, Intel, Microsoft, Worldspace,...

International Organization, e.g. EC, ITU, UNESCO, WB, UNDP, UPU, ...

Civil Society, e.g. Grameen Foundation, One Laptop per Child, ...

Connecting the unconnected by 2015...

Connect Africa is a global multi-stakeholder partnership to mobilize the human, financial and technical resources required to bridge major gaps in information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure across the region.

- **Financial Commitments: US\$ 55.9B approx, (including in kind resources)**
- **11 Flagship Projects identified, e.g. NEPAD Broadband Initiative, NEPAD SchoolNet, African Internet Exchange System (AXIS), etc.**

Building on the success of Connect Africa, ITU intends to organize similar events in other parts of the world.



Connect Africa...Some Commitments

| Project Title | Committing Party(ies) | Commitment (USD) |
|---|---|------------------|
| Africa Health Infoway | ITU and WHO | 100M – 500M |
| Community Multimedia Centers | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation | |
| PAN-African Broadband Comm. | European Commission/European Development Fund | 100M – 500M |
| Telemedicine | | 100,000 – 1M |
| Development of local software in Uganda | Microsoft and UNIDO | 100,000 – 1M |
| RASCOM terminals for Rural Areas in Africa | RASCOM | Up to 100,000 |
| Major investment to blanket Africa with telecom and internet access | GSM Association | More than 50B |

ITU is now working closely with the Connect Africa partners to help achieve key objectives which emerged from the Summit in Kigali, including interconnecting all African capitals and major cities by 2012.

Challenges

- Policy and Regulatory
- Human Capacity
- Financing
- Establishing and Sustaining Universal Service Programme

Opportunities

- Availability of new and more affordable technologies for rural communication development
- Significant policy and regulatory changes initiated in many developing countries
- Increased awareness of the role of ICTs as development enabler
- Global Programme to bridge the Digital Divide

**We seek
your active support
and partnership
to Connect the World**

Thank you very much!

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