

Why This Workshop

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About the Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

International network of CSO founded in 1990 dedicated to ICTs for social justice: 62 organisational members and 29 individual members active in 73 countries.



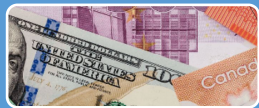
Since 2017, actively supporting community network development in 16 countries from the Global South. Currently supporting 30 organizations.

Policy training (regional: CRASA, EACO, WATRA, African Union Commission, CITELE, national) and research.

Participation in policy processes: Global (IGF, UN, ITU's WTDC, GSR, CWG-Internet and SG Qs), Regional (AU's STC -CICT-3), National (Public Consultations and Technical Assistance).

New Roles for USAF 2.0

Innovative Funding Models



Subsidies and Grants (traditional)



Demand Aggregation and Anchor Tenant models



Community Broadband networks



Blended Financing



Fund of Funds and Co-Investment

USAF 2.0
Potential
Funding Tools

What are Municipal and Community Broadband Networks?

Do you know any municipal and community broadband network in Indonesia?



"Connecting the first 53% wasn't so hard. Connecting the remaining 47% is a different ball-game, and 'business as usual' will not work."

- Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin
ITU Secretary General

Why Growth is Slowing

**We've
Connected
the Easy
Half**

Billions of People on Earth	Average Annual Income	Affordable Monthly Communication Spend
1 st Billion	\$29,206	\$205
2 nd Billion	\$12,702	\$53
3 rd Billion	\$5,540	\$23
4 th Billion	\$2,987	\$12
5 th Billion	\$1,771	\$7
6 th Billion	\$1,065	\$4.4
7 th Billion	\$540	\$2.25

Source: Richard Thanki, University of Southampton from UN & ITU data

Coverage and Access in Indonesia

Indonesia



Network coverage

Population covered by a mobile-cellular network (2022)

97%



Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (2022)

97%



Population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (2022)

97%



ICT access at home

Households with Internet access at home (2022)

87%



Households with a computer at home (2022)

18%



Households with Internet access at home, rural (2021)

74%



Households with Internet access at home, urban (2021)

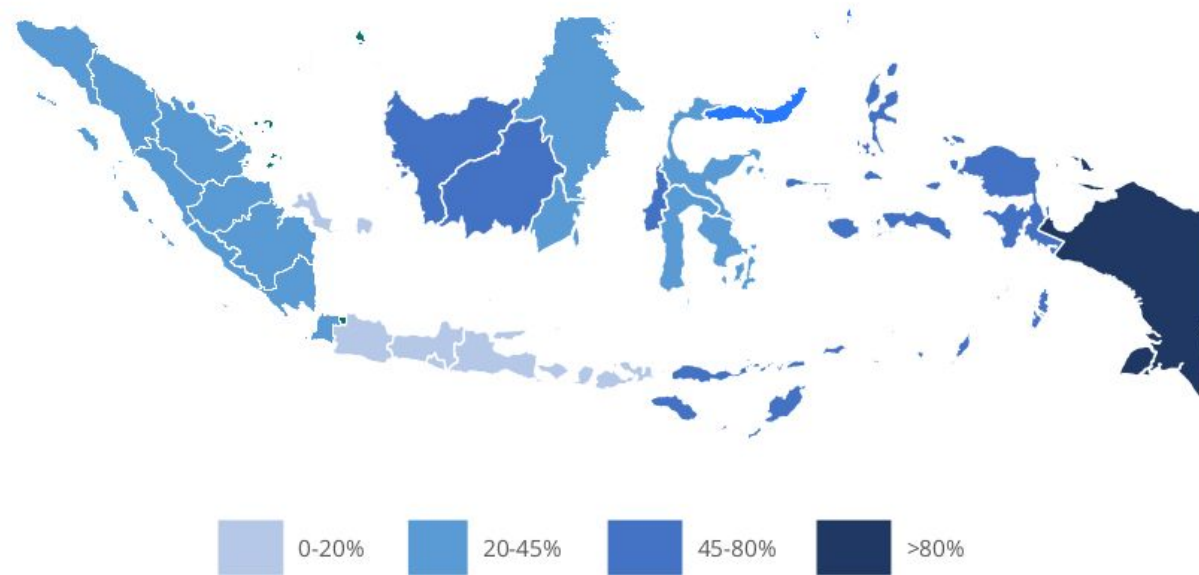
89%



<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx>

Urban - Rural Divide

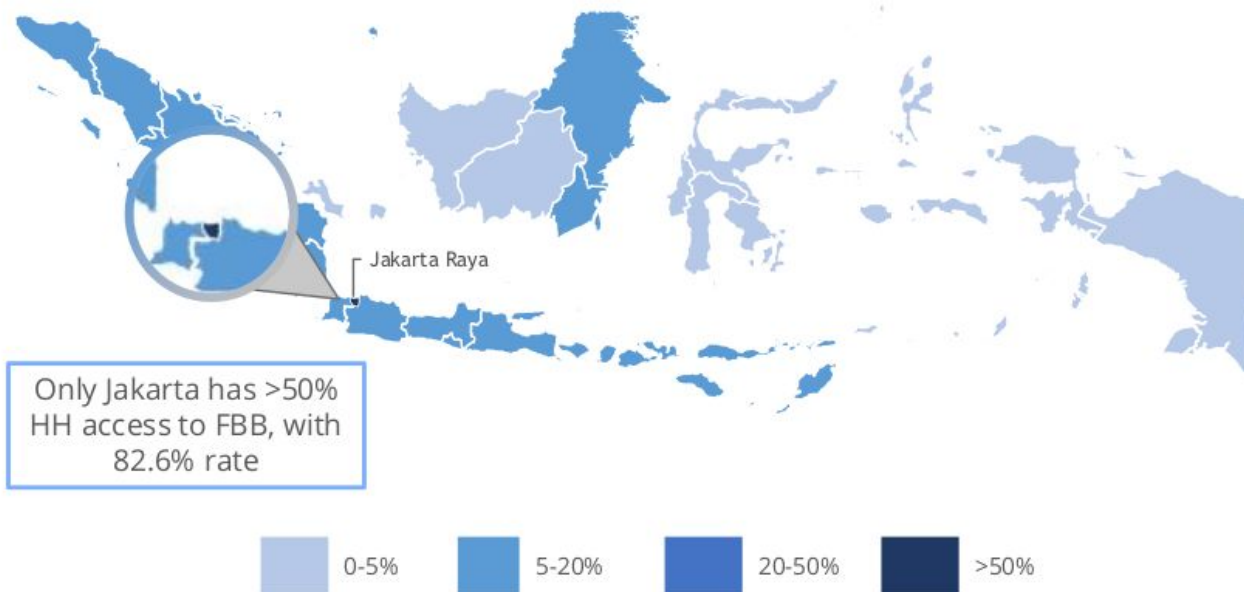
Villages with weak or no signal (%)



<https://giga.global/bcg-report/>

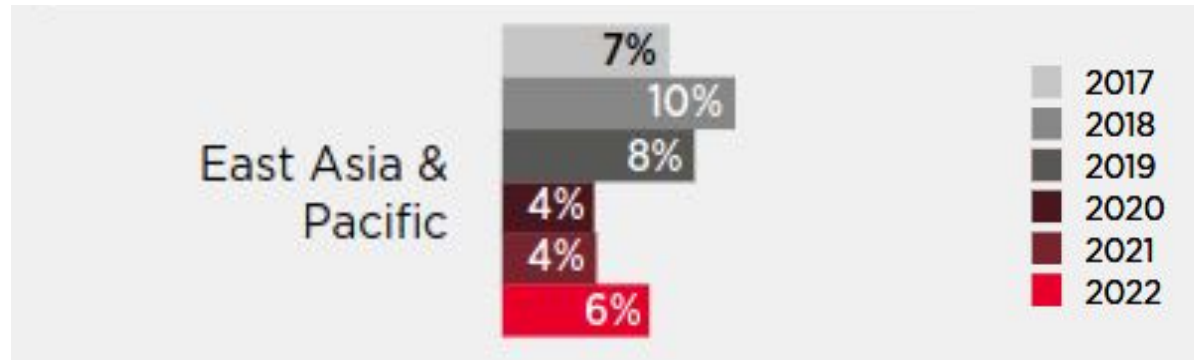
Urban - Rural Divide

Fixed broadband access to total households (%)



<https://giga.global/bcg-report/>

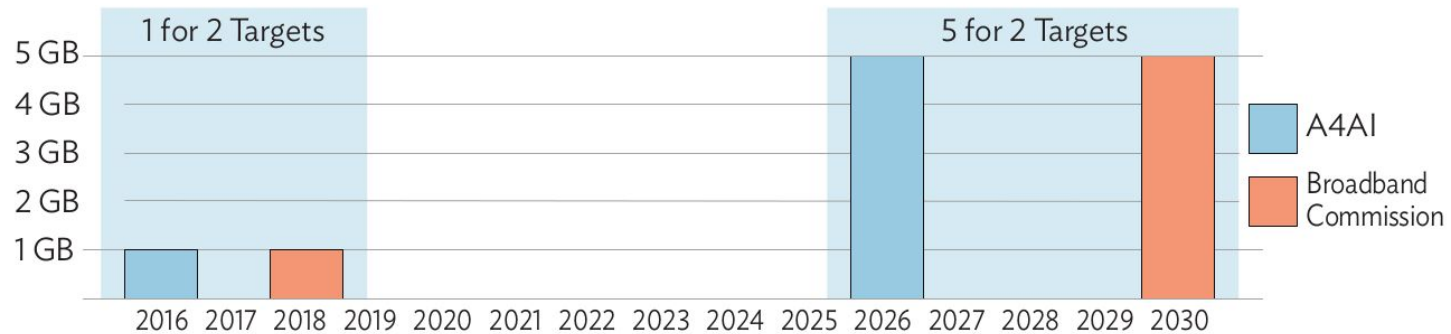
Gender Divide in Mobile Internet Use



<https://www.gsma.com/r/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/The-Mobile-Gender-Gap-Report-2023.pdf>

Mobile Broadband Affordability: From 1GB to 5GB below 2% monthly income

Figure 3: A4AI and Broadband Commission Affordability Targets



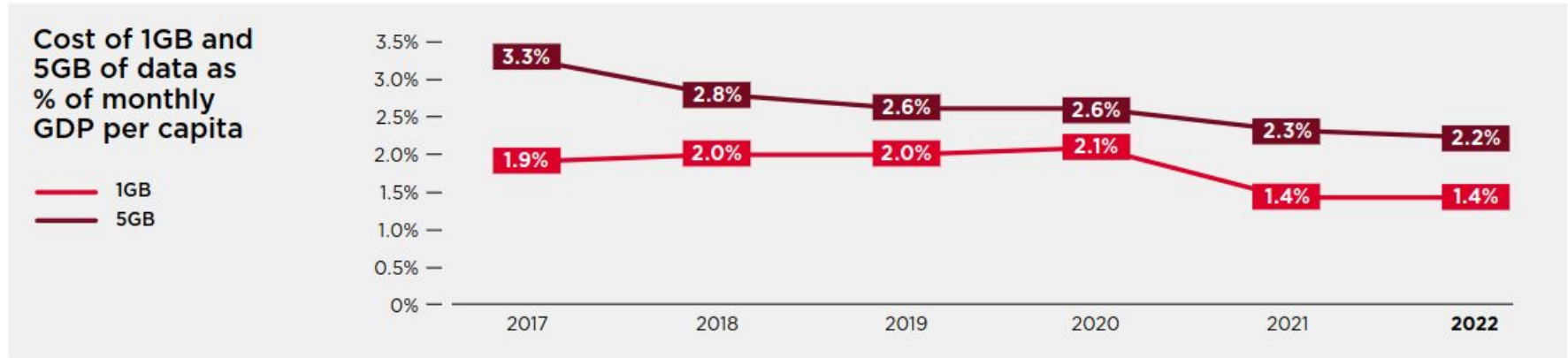
A data bucket available at 2% of GNI per capita meets the target.

A4AI = Alliance for Affordable Internet, GB = gigabyte, GNI = gross national income.

Source: Authors' analysis of A4AI and Broadband Commission targets.

Source <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/847626/sdwp-083-last-mile-connectivity-affordability-frontier.pdf>

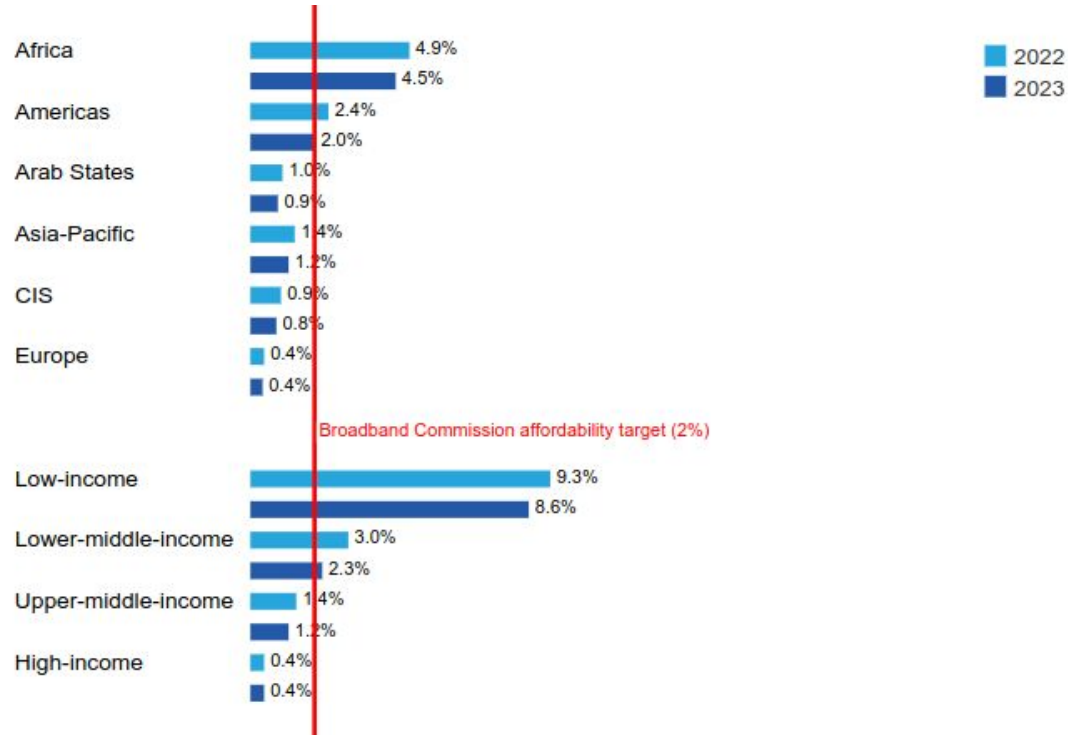
Mobile Broadband Affordability: 1GB and 5GB below 2% monthly income



GSMA's The State of Mobile Internet Connectivity 2023: East Asia and Pacific Key Trends -

<https://www.gsma.com/r/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/State-of-Mobile-Internet-Connectivity-2023-East-Asia-and-Pacific.pdf>

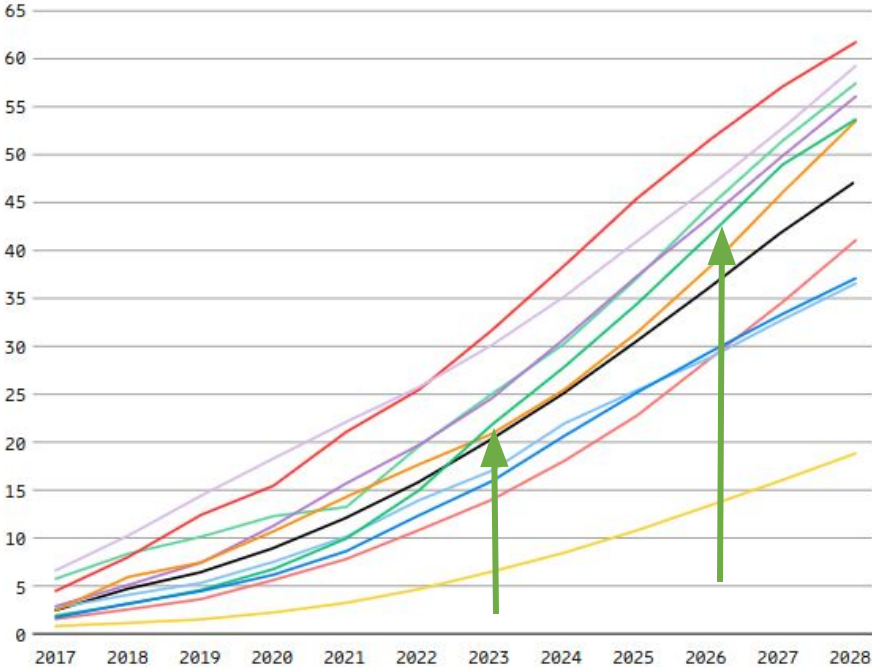
Income divide



https://www.itu.int/hub/publication/d-ind-ict_mdd-2023-1/

Mobile broadband Actual and Projected Usage

Figure 20: Mobile data traffic per smartphone (GB per month)



Regions	2022	2028	CAGR 2022–2028
India, Nepal, Bhutan	26	62	16%
GCC	26	59	15%
North America	20	58	20%
Western Europe	20	56	19%
North East Asia	18	54	20%
South East Asia and Oceania	15	54	24%
Global average	16	47	20%
Latin America	11	41	25%
Middle East and North Africa ¹	12	37	20%
Central and Eastern Europe	14	37	18%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	19	26%

Source <https://www.ericsson.com/49dd9d/assets/local/reports-papers/mobility-report/documents/2023/ericsson-mobility-report-june-2023.pdf>

Impact of Covid-19 on Connectivity

Internet traffic volume has grown ~50-60% since pre-pandemic levels



COVID-19 pandemic illuminated a long-standing issue: The many low-income communities around the world that lack reliable and / or affordable access to connectivity are being left further behind.

Examples of the impact on the lived realities for people in Indonesia?

Digital inequality is increasing in
different dimensions with the current
model

Complementary solutions are needed

ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference 2022

RESOLUTION 37 (Rev. Kigali, 2022)

Bridging the digital divide

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Kigali, 2022),

invites Member States

5 to consider inclusive and innovative policies to close the digital divide, taking into account national initiatives and telecommunications/ICTs **complementary access** networks and solutions,

ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2022

RESOLUTION 139 (REV. BUCHAREST, 2022)

**Use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies to
bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Bucharest, 2022),

invites Member States

4 to consider facilitating an environment for sharing national experiences for bridging the digital divide, as appropriate, using affordable technologies, such as current and emerging telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, including telecommunication/ICT **complementary access** networks and solutions, according to national regulations;

Asian Development Bank



<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/847626/sdwp-083-last-mile-connectivity-affordability-frontier.pdf>

Box 2: Community LTE in Bokondini, Indonesia

Remote communities in Indonesia have hosted micro-cellular community networks since 2013, when California startup Endaga helped a missionary school in the highlands of Papua build a financially sustainable 2G network with hundreds of subscribers.^a Using ultra-low-cost equipment based on open standards enabled a \$6,000 piece of equipment to net \$2,000 in revenue per month for its operators for voice and SMS traffic.

This same school has hosted a data-only CoLTE network since 2018, with backhaul via a 3/1 Mbps satellite link. As a data-only network, network users need a smartphone to access it and need to rely on OTT applications like WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, or Viber for messaging. Many use dual-SIM phones, with one SIM for 2G voice and SMS from an incumbent carrier, and a second SIM for prepay 4G data.^b Coverage is available around 2 km from the antennas.^c





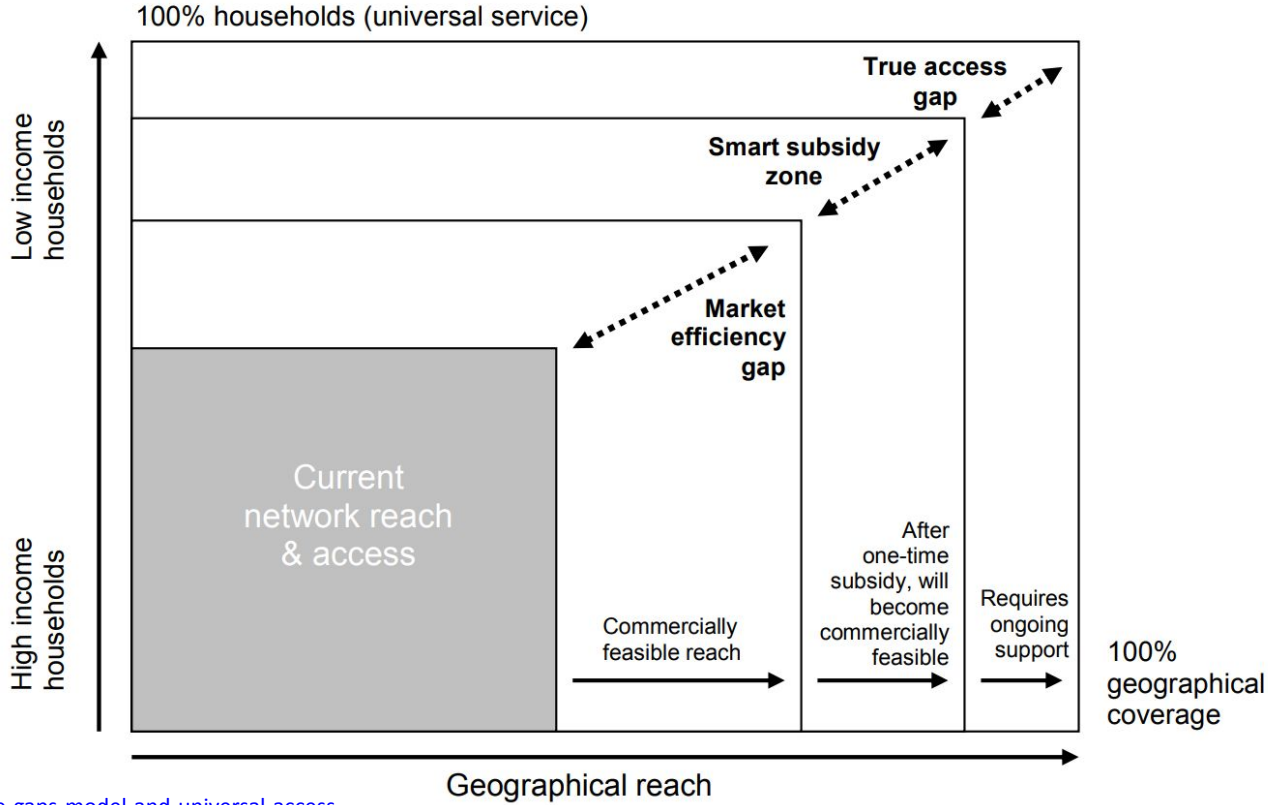
EA8.2: REDUCE AFFORDABILITY BARRIERS TO GETTING ONLINE

While the cost of getting online (in terms of both a connection and devices) has fallen over time, it still remains out of reach for many citizens. Policies can help ensure that **community Internet services** are available in rural areas, and that those from lower incomes are also able to benefit from digital services. Another key issue is ensuring schools have Internet access for use by both pupils (digital literacy skills) and adults (affordable access).

<https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ASEAN-Digital-Masterplan-2025.pdf>

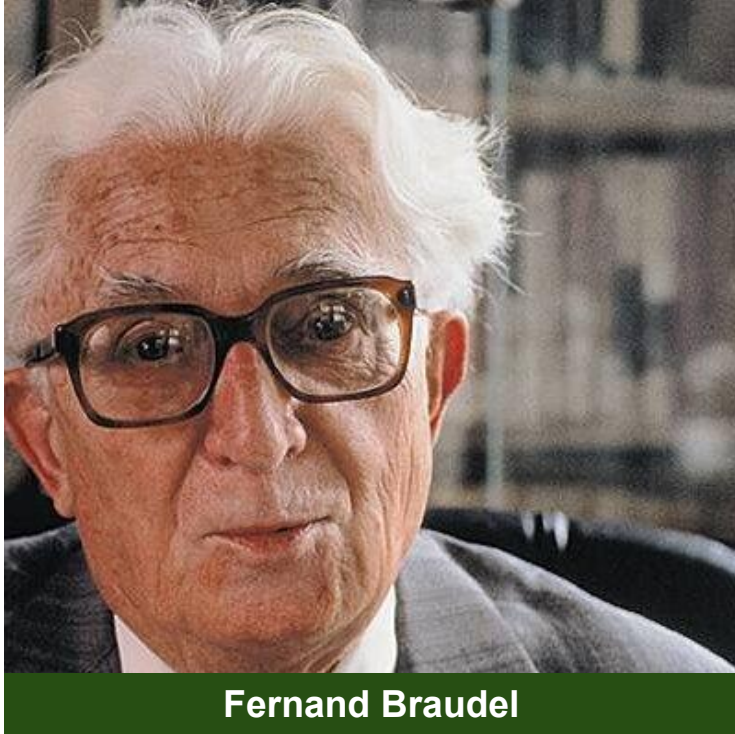
Economics of Affordable Access

Access Gap Model - 2002



<http://blogs.worldbank.org/ic4d/the-gaps-model-and-universal-access>

Fernand Braudel - No Single Economy



Fernand Braudel

Global Economy

Large companies, financial institutions, the State: serves global markets

Local Market Economy

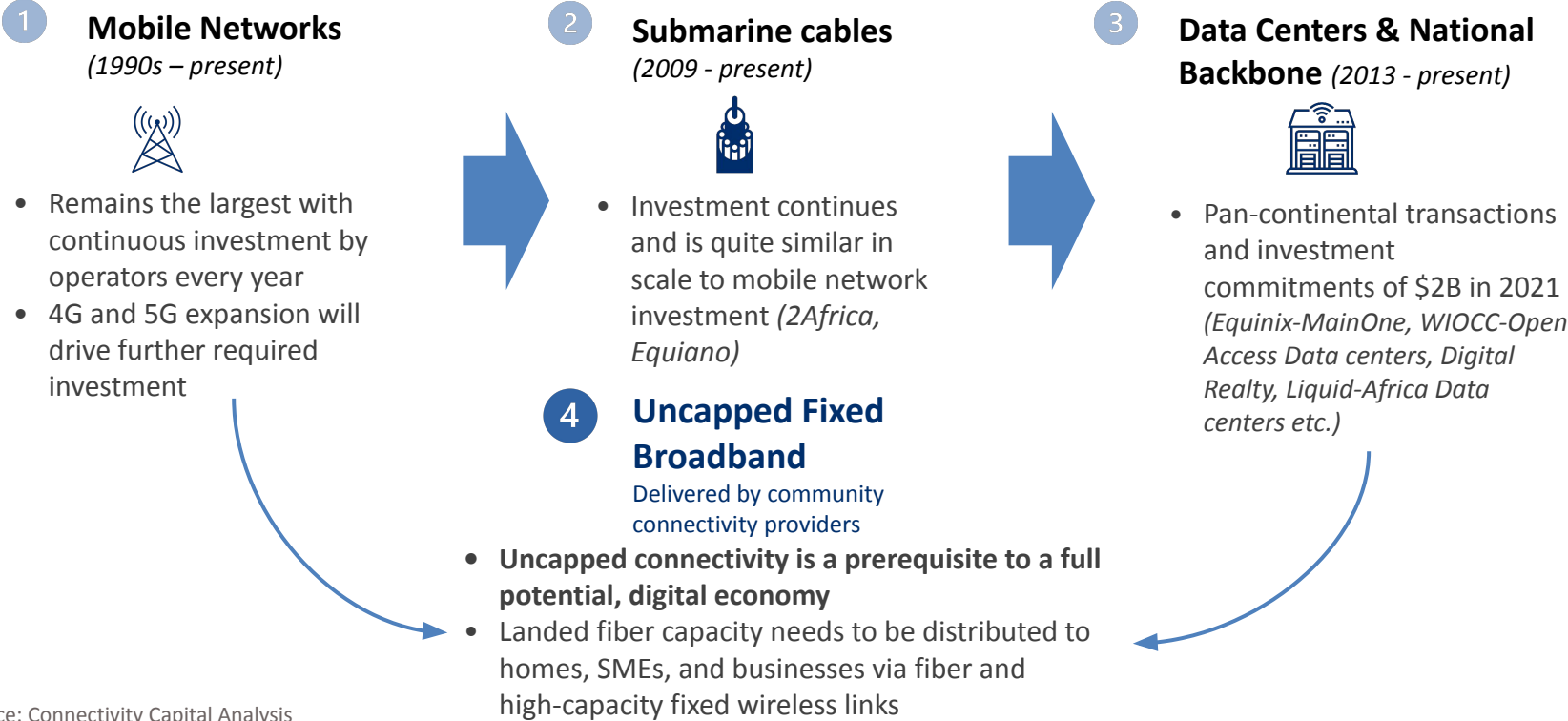
Small businesses, self-employment: serves local needs

Non-Market Economies

Few market economy activities and mainly informal activities: serves a subsistence economy

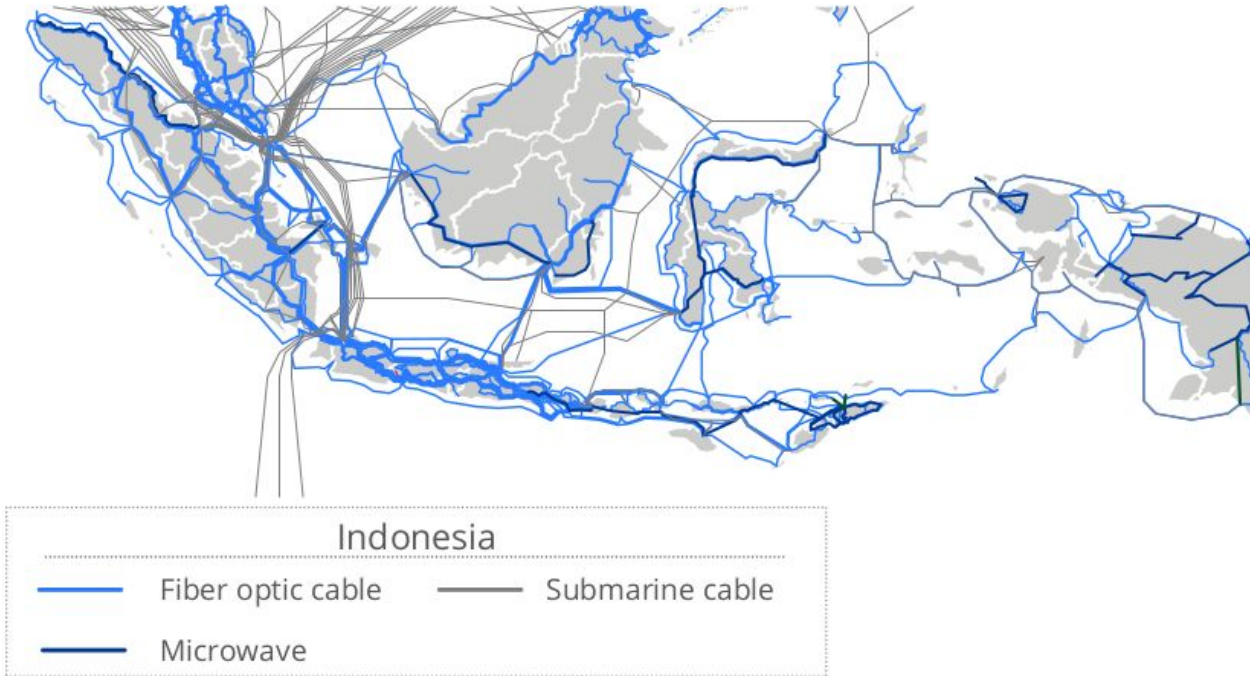
Connectivity in Emerging Markets

Major waves of investment in connectivity infrastructure



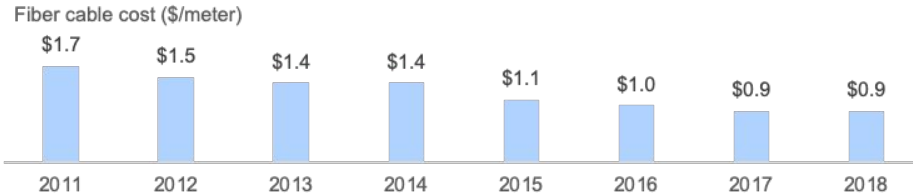
Source: Connectivity Capital Analysis

Increased granularity and capacity of backhaul networks



<https://giga.global/bcg-report/>

Falling CAPEX



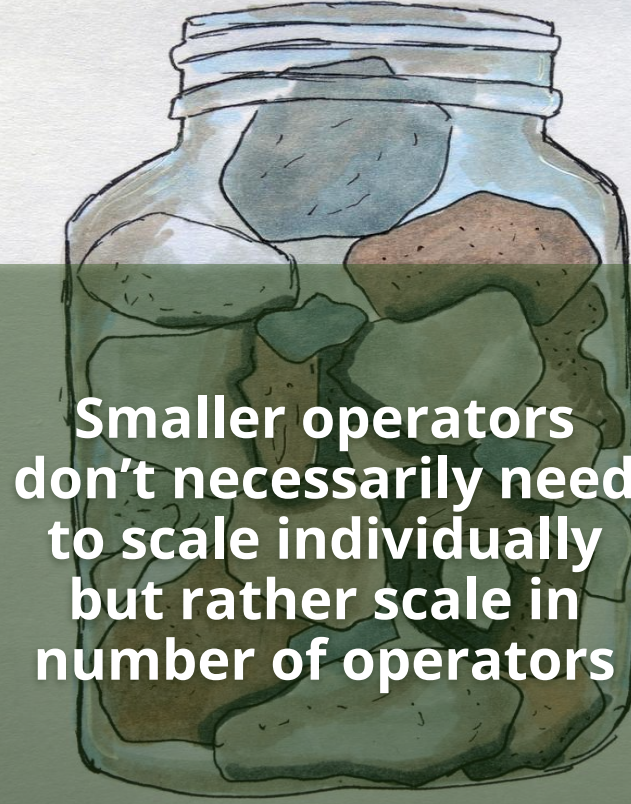
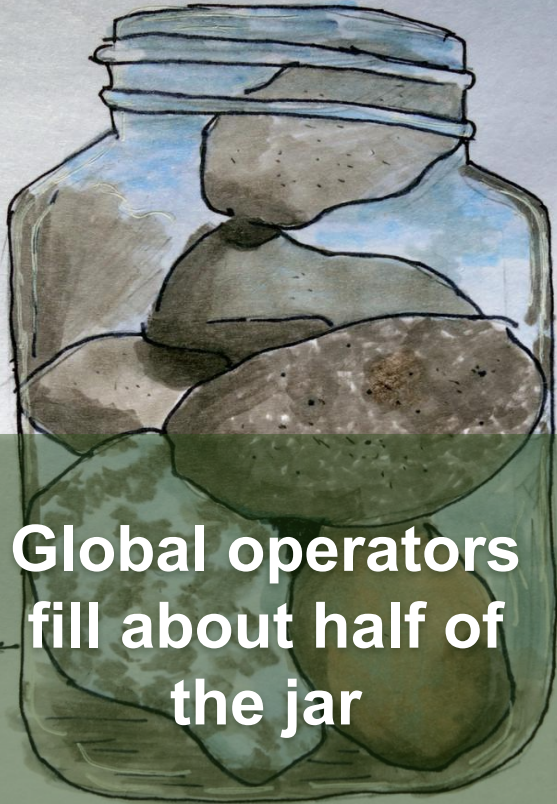
Global Value of Wi-Fi®									
2021 \$3.3 trillion					2025 \$4.9 trillion				
AUSTRALIA		BRAZIL		CAMEROON		COLOMBIA		DRC	
2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025
\$35 billion	\$42 billion	\$105 billion	\$124 billion	\$1 billion	\$3 billion	\$19 billion	\$41 billion	\$1 billion	\$2 billion
EGYPT		EUROPEAN UNION		FRANCE		GABON		GERMANY	
2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025
\$9 billion	\$17 billion	\$458 billion	\$637 billion	\$63 billion	\$104 billion	\$0.6 billion	\$1.2 billion	\$135 billion	\$173 billion
INDIA		JAPAN		JORDAN		KENYA		MEXICO	
2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025
\$131 billion	\$240 billion	\$251 billion	\$325 billion	\$2 billion	\$4 billion	\$12 billion	\$16 billion	\$57 billion	\$118 billion
MOROCCO		NEW ZEALAND		NIGERIA		OMAN		POLAND	
2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025
\$6 billion	\$8 billion	\$7 billion	\$10 billion	\$16 billion	\$33 billion	\$2.6 billion	\$3 billion	\$16 billion	\$22 billion
SAUDI ARABIA		SENEGAL		SINGAPORE		SOUTH AFRICA		SOUTH KOREA	
2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025
\$17 billion	\$24 billion	\$1 billion	\$3 billion	\$11 billion	\$12 billion	\$31 billion	\$44 billion	\$89 billion	\$140 billion
SPAIN		UGANDA		UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES			
2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025	2021	2025		
\$40 billion	\$54 billion	\$1 billion	\$4 billion	\$99 billion	\$109 billion	\$995 billion	\$1.6 trillion		



www.valueofwifi.com

Source: Hjort, et. al. (2019), TeleGeography (2021), Ericsson Mobility Report, <https://www.wi-fi.org/news-events/newsroom/economic-value-of-wi-fi-forecast-in-africa-middle-east-and-india>

Jar of Stones - a metaphor





**The next big thing
will be a lot of small things.**

**There is an opportunity to unlock
the potential of small network
operators through the creation of
an enabling ecosystem**

<https://www.capitalfm.co.ke/business/2022/06/kenyan-smes-projected-to-contribute-50pc-of-gdp-in-next-three-years/>

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