

Change the Digital Divide Society to the Digital Opportunity Society

“International Cooperation Day”

**International Cooperation Forum on
Telecommunications & Broadcasting**

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Digital Divide (1)

OECD : Understanding the Digital Divide (2001)

- **The gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socio-economic levels with regard to their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs) and their use of the Internet.**

Digital Divide (2)



Chance to Use / Learn ICT

→ Can Get Benefit

Digital Divide

**Economic Gap
Social Gap**

No Chance to Use / Learn ICT

→ Can Not Get Benefit

Importance of ICT (1)

ICT helps improve quality, productivity and services in various sectors.

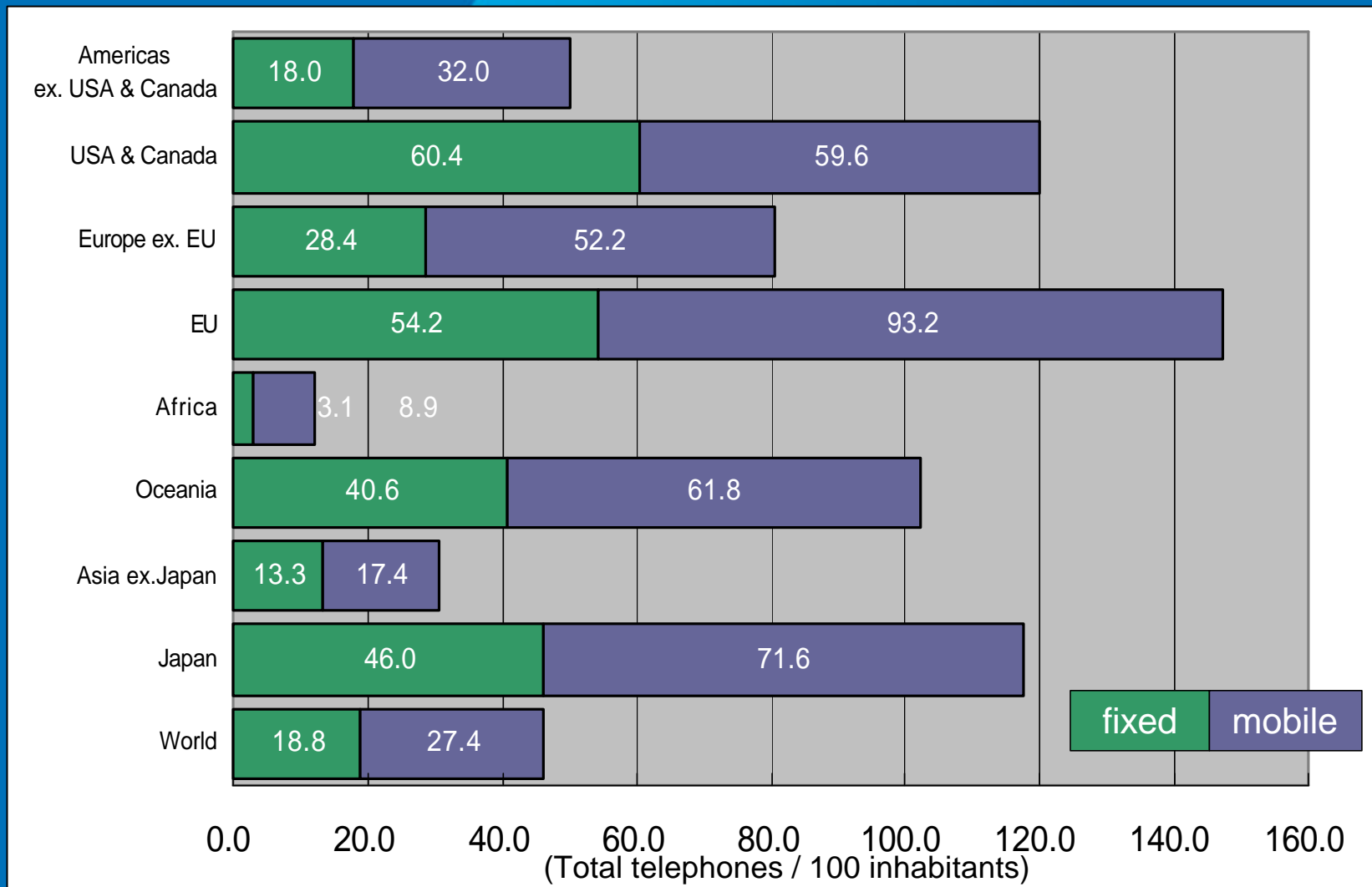
- **Economic Sector**
 - IT industries, other Industries, • • •
- **Social Sector**
 - Education, Healthcare and Medicine, • • •
- **Administrative Sector**
 - Central and Local Government

Importance of ICT (2)

ICT as BHN

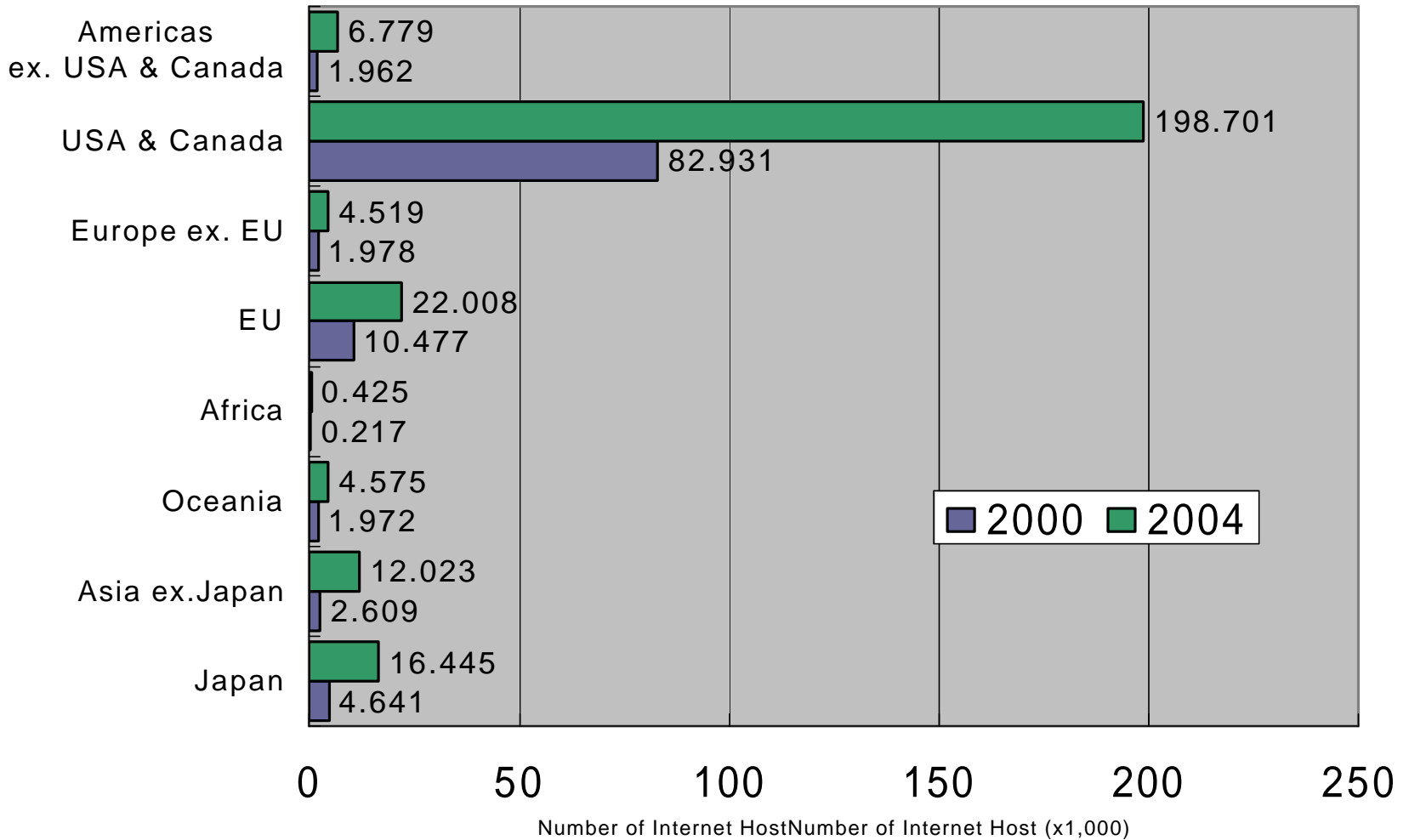
- **ICT provides the Possibility to Develop Human Capacity**
- **Tsunami warning system**
- **Confirmation of the safety in a time of disaster**

Total telephone density in 2004



Number of Internet host (2000 & 2004)

Number of Internet host



World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

1st phase in Geneva (December 2003)

2nd phase in Tunis (November 2005)

- **TUNIS COMMITMENT**

- **We underline** the importance of removing barriers to bridging the digital divide, particularly those that hinder the full achievement of the economic, social and cultural development of countries and the welfare of their people, in particular, in developing countries.

Japanese Government Stance towards Digital Divide

Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000

- “Comprehensive Cooperation Package to Address the International Digital Divide”
 - (1) Raising Awareness and Contributing Intellectually to Policy and Institution-building
 - (2) Developing and Training Human Resources
 - (3) Building IT Infrastructure and Providing Assistance for Network Establishment
 - (4) Promoting the Use of IT in Development Assistance

e-Japan Strategy

- Create a "knowledge-emergent society," where everyone can actively utilize information technology (IT) and fully enjoy its benefits.
 - 1) building an ultra high-speed Internet network and providing constant Internet access at the earliest date possible
 - 2) establishing rules on electronic commerce,
 - 3) realizing an electronic government
 - 4) nurturing high-quality human resources for the new era

e-Japan Strategy II

- blueprint of the second phase of Japan's national IT strategy
 - For realizing an energetic, worry-free, exciting and more convenient society through the effective IT utilization
 - Infrastructure Development for the New IT Society
 - 1) Information and Telecommunications Infrastructure Development for the Next Generation
 - 2) Development of a Secure and Reliable IT Environment
 - 3) Promotion of Technology R&D to Create Next Generation Knowledge
 - 4) Promotion of IT Human Resource Development and Education for the Era of Effective IT Utilization
 - 5) Development of new international relations via IT technology**

e-Japan Strategy II (2)

- **Development of new international relations via IT technology**
 - Asian Broadband Strategy
 - To invigorate information flows within the region to make Asia as a whole a global information hub
 - Asia IT Initiative
 - To enhance IT cooperation within Asian countries by introducing symbolic IT cooperation projects

jica Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
 - 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
 - 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
 - 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
 - 4: Reduce Child Mortality
 - 5: Improve Maternal Health
 - 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
 - 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
 - 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
- Target 18 : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

1. Objective

- To contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity.

2. Basic Policies

- 1) Supporting self-help efforts of developing countries
- 2) **Perspective of "Human Security"**
- 3) Assurance of fairness
- 4) Utilization of Japan's experience and expertise
- 5) Partnership and collaboration with the international community

3. Priority Issues

- 1) Poverty reduction
- 2) **Sustainable growth**
- 3) Addressing global issues
- 4) Peace-building

Sustainable Growth

- Development of economic and social infrastructure
 - roads, ports and other transport infrastructure, energy related infrastructure such as power generation and transmission facilities and oil and natural gas facilities, **telecommunications and IT infrastructure**, and infrastructure for improving the living environment

Portion of ICT Cooperation in Japanese ODA (FY 2004)

• Total ODA	13,110.25 mil \$	
• ICT Cooperation	233.25 mil \$	1.8%
– Yen Loan	186.88 mil\$	80.1%
– Technical Cooperation	44.10 mil \$	18.9%
– Grant Aid	2.26 mil \$	1.0%

Basic Strategy

- Priority Areas
 - Poverty Reduction
 - **A Foundation for Sustained Growth**
 - Global Issues and Peace-building
 - Human Resource Development

A Foundation for Sustained Growth

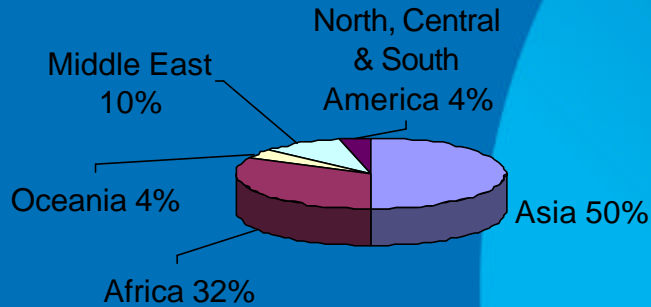
Specific Areas of Efforts

- Economic and social infrastructure that are in great demand in developing countries (in such areas as transportation and distribution, energy, **information and communication**, irrigation, and water supply and sewer systems)
- **The foundation of IT and construct the efficient administrative system and the operational and maintenance system**
- **Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society** in Asian region in order to **tame digital divide** and boost the sustained growth

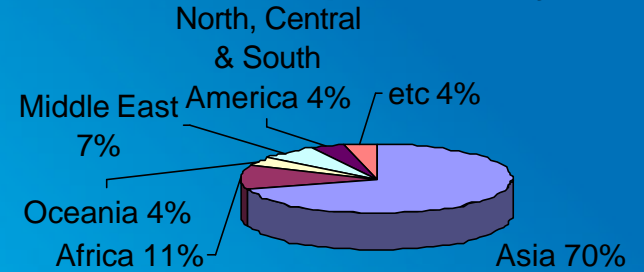
COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	DATE OF APPROVAL	AMOUNT (Mil Yen)	EXECUTING AGENCY
CAMBODIA	Greater Mekong Telecommunication Backbone Network Project (Cambodia Growth Corridor)	2005/3/25	3029	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
CHINA	Broadcasting Infrastructure Improvement Project(Ningxia Autonomous Region)	2004/3/31	4250	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government
VIET NAM	North-South Submarine Fiber Optic Cable Link Project	2003/3/31	19497	Vietnam Posts and Telecommunication Corporation
TUNISIA	TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (III)	2000/3/23	8653	OFFICE NATIONAL DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
KENYA	TELECOMMUNICATION EXPANSION PROJECT	1997/3/3	8724	KENYA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
INDONESIA	RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORKS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT(III)	1995/12/1	5318	DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
UZBEKISTAN	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK EXPANSION PROJECT	1995/6/14	12700	POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY OF UZBEKISTAN
THAILAND	THE RURAL PUBLIC LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE PROJECT 1992-1996	1993/9/22	3888	TELEPHONE ORGANIZATION OF THAILAND
PHILIPPINES	REGIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN REGION I AND II, PHASE C	1993/8/19	3803	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
MALAYSIA	OPTICAL FIBER CABLE SYSTEM PROJECT	1986/3/31	600	SYARIKAT TELEKOM MALAYSIA BERHAD

JICA's Cooperation in ICT

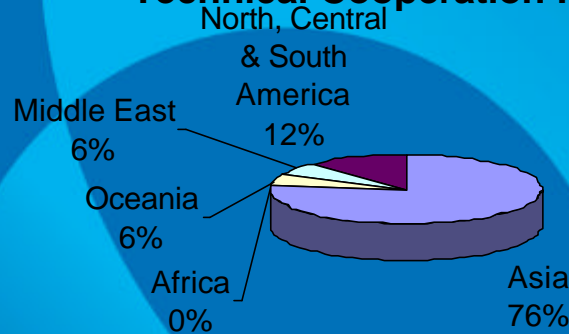
Grant Aid



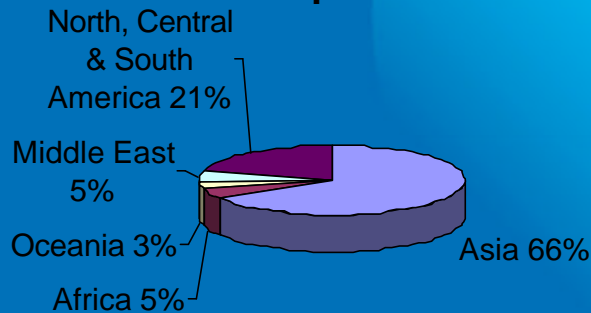
Development Study



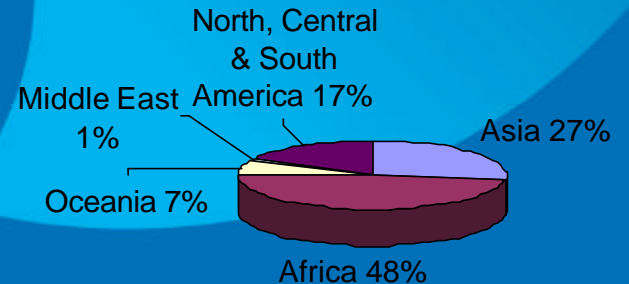
Technical Cooperation Project



Experts



Volunteers



Approach to ICT of JICA

- IT Innovation and Technical Cooperation (Mar 2000)
- The Information Revolution in Development Assistance (Jun 2001)
- Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects -ICT- (Sep 2003)
- Guideline for Issues -ICT- (Dec 2003)
- ICT Cooperation Policy towards Africa (works in progress)

jica Perspective of “Human Security”

- “Human security” means focusing on individual people and building societies in which everyone can live with dignity by protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats.

Approaches for Systematic Planning of ICT Development Project

Development Objectives

-) Strengthen Capacity for ICT Policy Formulation
-) Human Resources Development in ICT
-) Improvement of Communication Infrastructure
-) Improvement of Efficiency and Effectiveness of Every Sector through the Use of ICT
-) Improvement of Efficiency and effectiveness of Development Assistance through the Use of ICT



Strengthen Capacity for ICT Policy Formulation

- Establishment of Telecommunications Policy
- Establishment of Policy to Foster ICT Industry
- Establishment of Policy to Eliminate Domestic Digital Divides
- User Protection

➔ **Dispatching ICT Advisor,
Development Study**



Human Resources Development in ICT

- Development of ICT Analyst, Designer, Project Manager and Instructors
- Development of Policy Makers



**Technical Cooperation Project
Technical Training in Japan
Volunteer Activities**



jica **Human Resources Development in ICT**
Examples of Projects (1)

ICTs Capacity Building at the University of the South Pacific

Objectives: More students can receive improved education Service through the enhanced IT Capacity of the University of the South Pacific

Activities : to nurture less experienced Computer Science lectures from extension campuses of 12 member counties through the job training

Project Period :Jun 2002 to Oct 2005

Human Resources Development in ICT Example Project (2)

IT Human Resource Development Project in the Republic of Philippines

Objectives: To provide IT Course graduates of university / college and IT engineers with appropriate IT training course at the University of the Philippines

Activities : Establishment of Project Management System to conduct the ICT Center and to provide technical training to lectures

Project Period : Jul 2004 to Jul 2008

JICA Human Resources Development in ICT Examples of Projects (3)

Informatics Curriculum Modernization at the Grammar School Mostar in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Objectives: Promotion of ICT utilization and help contribute to realize the interethnic collaborations

Activities : Establishment of teaching curriculum, syllabus and textbook and to provide the teaching method of IT course through the face-to-face activities of JICA Expert

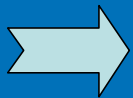


Project Period :2005 to 2007

Objectives 3

Improvement of Telecommunication Infrastructure

- Provision of Telecommunication Infrastructure
- Fostering Internet Service Provider
- Provision of Access Point



Grant Aid
Development Study

Improvement of Telecommunication Infrastructure Example Project

Local Network Expansion and Human Resource Development Project in Buthan

Objectives: Support to develop networks
for Telecom Network and HRD

Activities : Technical Transfer of installing
distribution telephone network to
Buthan Telecom through the face-to-
face basis Activities of JICA Expert

Project Period :

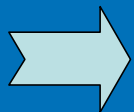
Jun 2003 to Oct 2005



Objectives 4

Improvement of Efficiency and Effectiveness of Every Sector through the Use of ICT

- Promotion of e-Government
- Promotion of the Use of ICT in Every Sector



**Grant Aid, Development Study,
Technical Cooperation Project**



Improvement of Efficiency and Effectiveness of Every Sector through the Use of ICT Example Project

F/S on Establishment of the e-Government Platform in the Republic of El Salvador

Objectives: Feasibility Study of the Establishment of e-Government and to make Necessary suggestions and recommendations for Future Development of e-Government in the Republic of El Salvador

Project Period : Apr 2002 to Feb 2007

Objectives 5

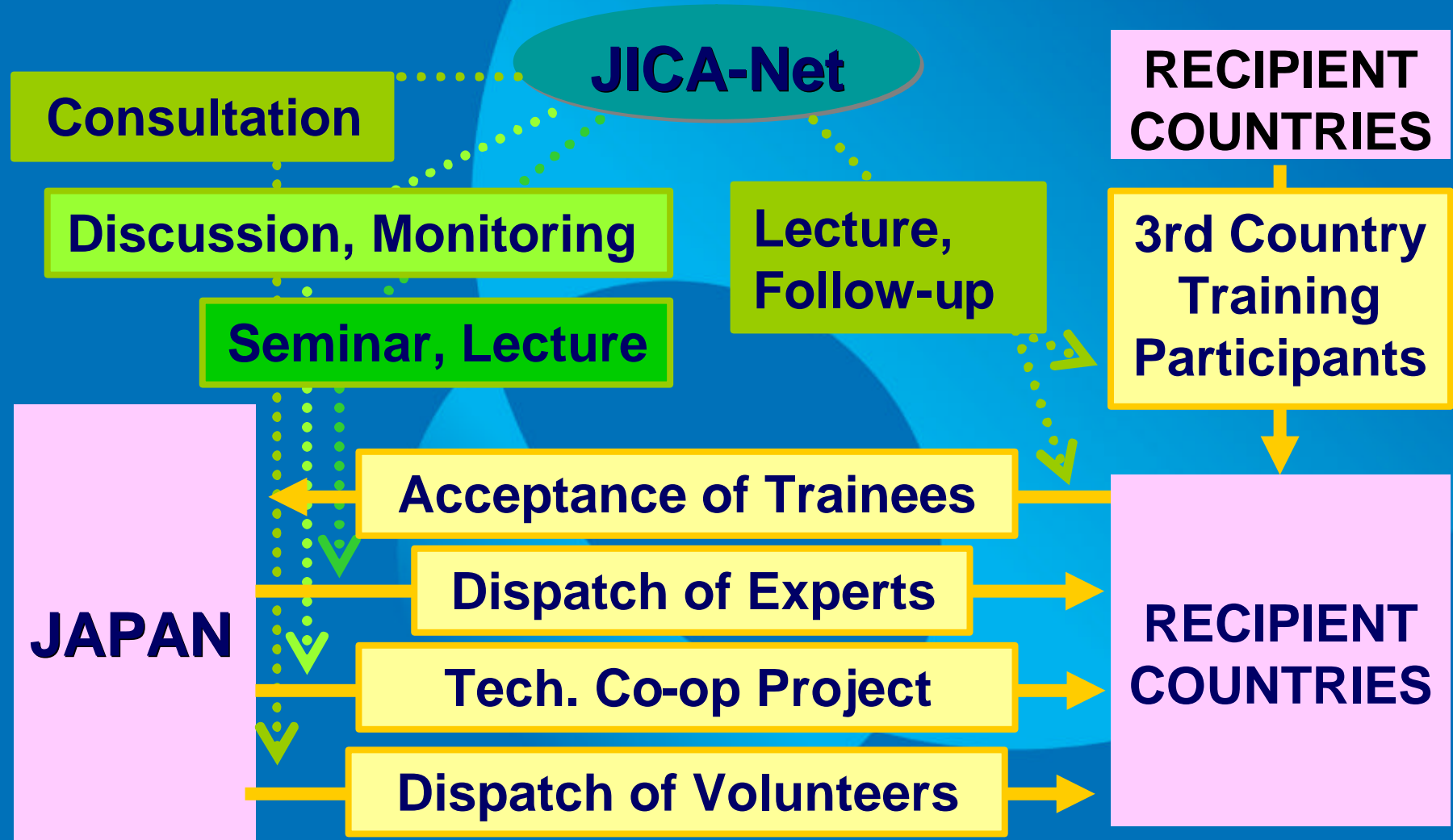
Improvement of Efficiency and Effectiveness of Development Assistance through the Use of ICT

- Dissemination and Transfer of Existing Knowledge
- Sharing and Creation of Knowledge and Experience
- Use of ICT in Project Implementation



**JICA-Net ;
Video Conference and Distant Education System**

Frameworks of the JICA-Net Program

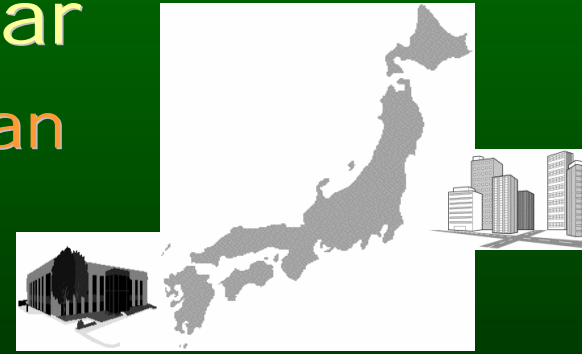
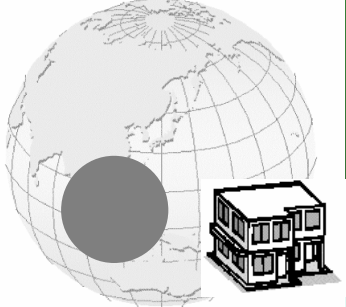


Typical scenes on JICA-Net

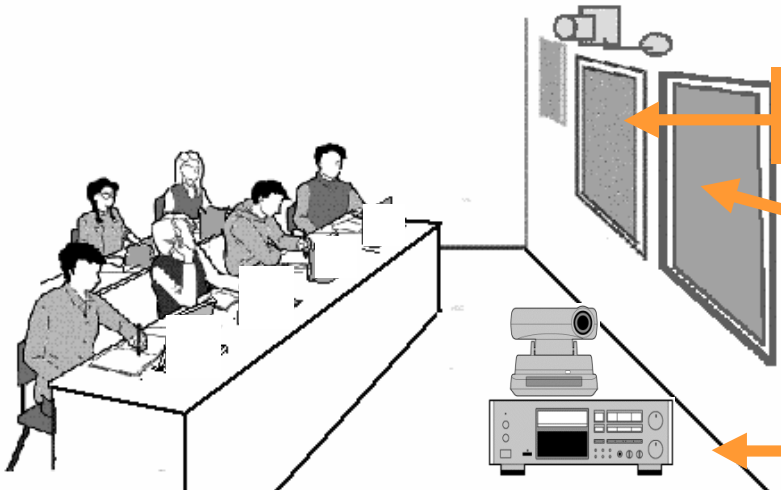
Live lecture / seminar

Recipient Countries

Japan



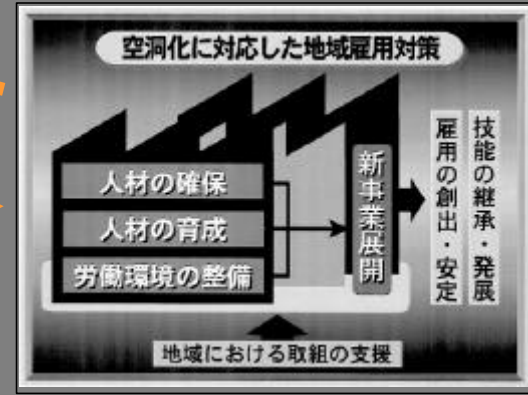
Lecture and materials on two screens



Live lectures



Q & A



Government officials, counterparts, etc.

TV Program Production in Cambodia

Objectives: HRD for TV Program Production

Activities : Technical Transfer
of TV Program Production
to the National Television
of Cambodia through the
face-to-face basis
Activities of JICA Expert

Project Period : Apr 2002 to
Feb 2007



Volunteer Activities

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

173 Volunteers in the field of Computer or Telecommunications are active in 46 countries
(April, 2004)

More than half people work in rural area

Teaching ICT in public institution, NGO, community Internet Center, schools, etc in rural area.



Lessons Learned from the Projects (1)

- Short Term implementation, Machine Gradually Installation (Dog Year)
- Incentives to the Counterpart (Job Hopping)
- Operation and System Maintenance Cost



Training must be attractive
Good Curriculum,
Good Lecturers,
Good Employment



Lessons Learned from the Projects (2)

- Clear ICT Policy and Strategy
- Importance of ICT Infrastructure
- Leadership of the recipient Side
 - Public servants
 - Direct and indirect beneficiaries
- Better Understanding of the Power of ICT

Cooperation Between Public and Private Sectors in ICT Field

- Establishment of policy and institutional framework for recipient country

Technical Cooperation

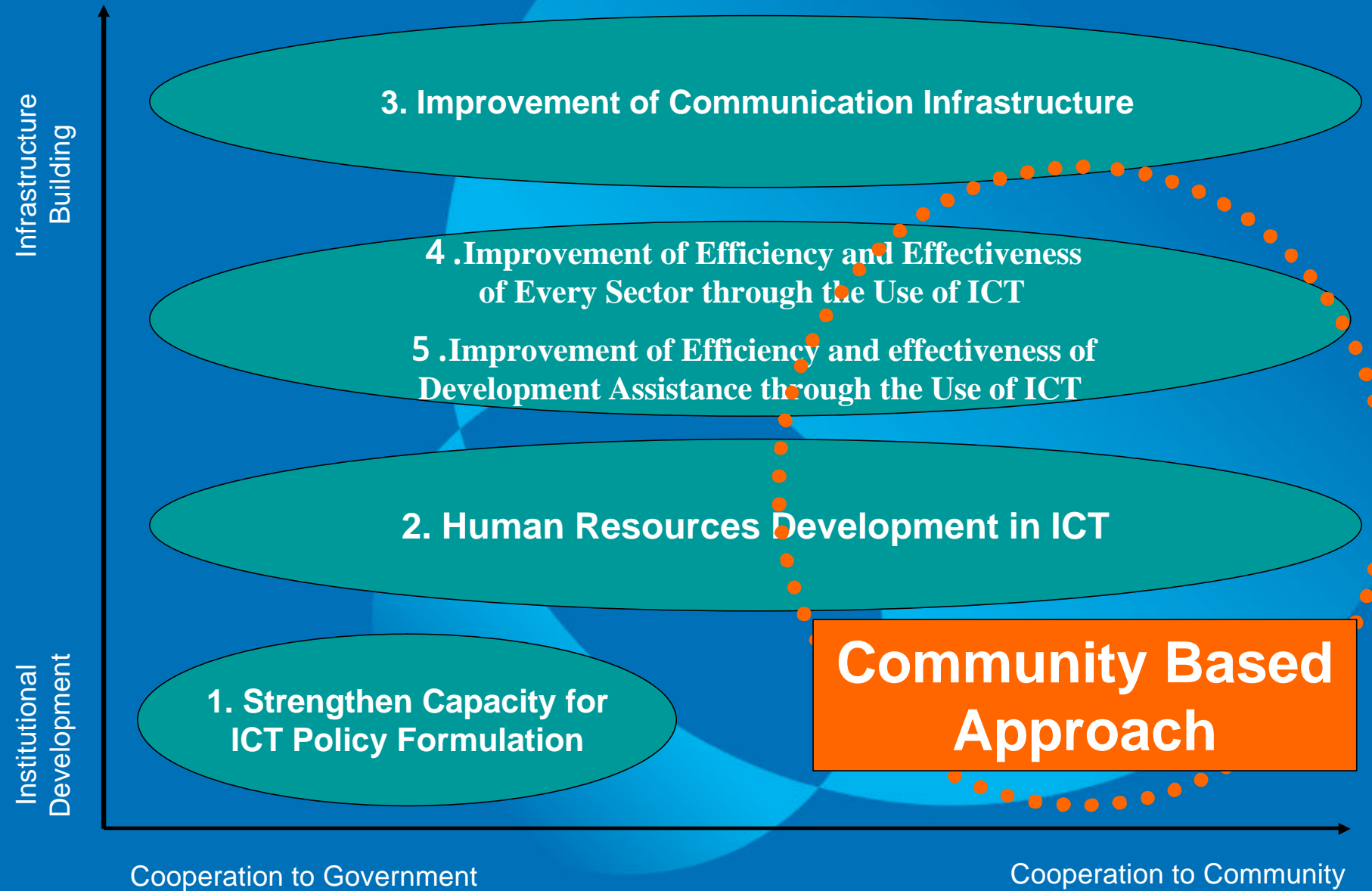
- Unprofitable Project

**Feasibility Study + financial assistance
(Grant Aid, Yen Loan ...)**

- Profitable Project

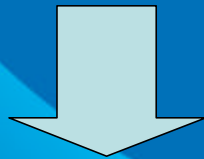
Project financing of JBIC, Private finance

Community Based Approach



ODA Reform

- Leadership (Strategy) :
 - Overseas Economic Cooperation Council as a Control tower
- Policy Planning :
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Implementation:
 - Total Coordination among Technical Cooperation, Yen Loan, Grant Aid



Integration of JICA and JBIC(ODA Loan)

Thank you very much

< Contact >

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