

# Telecentres: The African Experience



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- Limited incomes
- High infrastructure costs
- => Low diffusion of infrastructure and low levels of private ownership of facilities
- ==> Opportunities for public access: Payphones -> multi-purpose facilities
- Multipurpose Telecentres exploit convergence in ICTs, making the investment in infrastructure more attractive because the telecom facility can deliver more services than voice calls



#### Of the 800 million people in Africa:

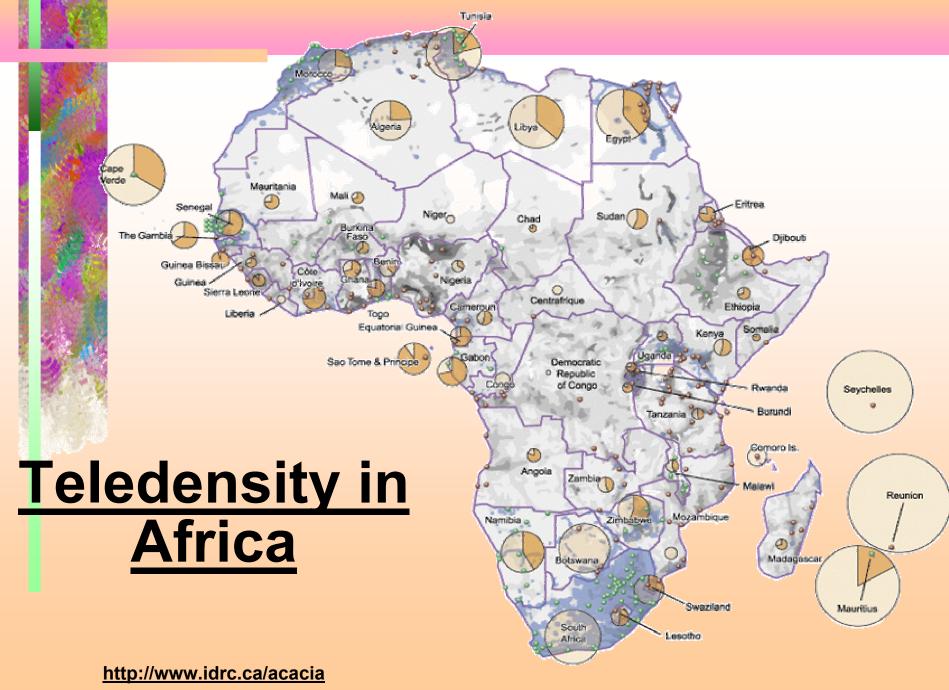
- 1 in 4 have radio (200m)
- 1 in 13 have TV (50m)
- 1 in 33 have fixed telephone line (24m)
- 1 in 24 have GSM line (33m)
- 1 in 130 have a PC (6m)
- 1 in 130 use the Internet (6m)
- 1 in 400 have pay-TV (2m)

But huge variations between countries means often misleading to generalise



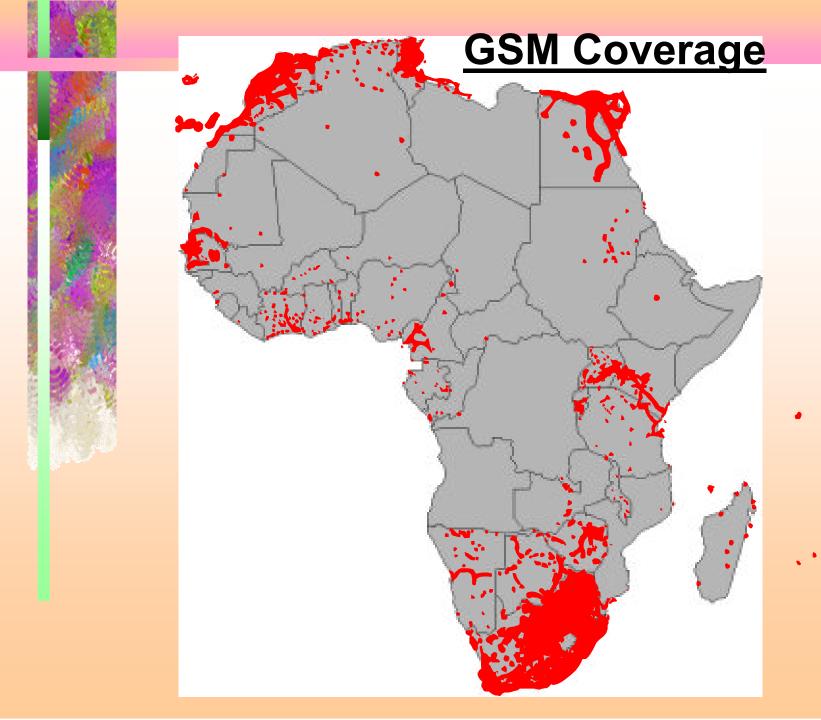
# Lack of Fixed Lines - The Key Access Barrier

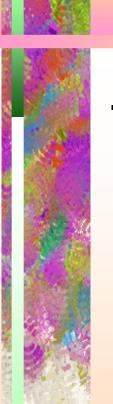
- In 2003 there were about 24 million lines for the 800 million people in Africa (1 in 33). In Sub Sahara outside South Africa, there were only about 4 million lines (1 in 200)
- In many countries more than 90% of these lines are in the capital city and secondary towns, while 70-80% of the people live outside these areas:
- E.g. Malawi has 8 000 fixed lines for the 10 million rural populuation: 1 line for every 1250



Sources: ESRI, GSM Association/Coversoft, ITU, Mike Jensen

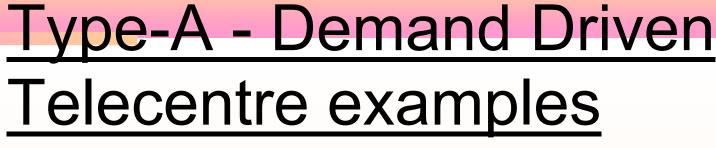






## Two Telecentre Types

- Type-A: Demand-driven expansion of services at existing public telephoneshops and small businesses
- Type-B: Government programmes to support public access, esp in rural areas



### <u>Senegal</u>

- The PTO (Sonatel) does not provide public phones
  - 10 000+ public telephone shops run by local entrepreneurs licensed by the PTO
  - Many have added fax & word processing & Internet services, VOIP a significant driver
  - Sonatel gives 40% discount on tariffs and assists telecentres with new services by providing advice (no financing).





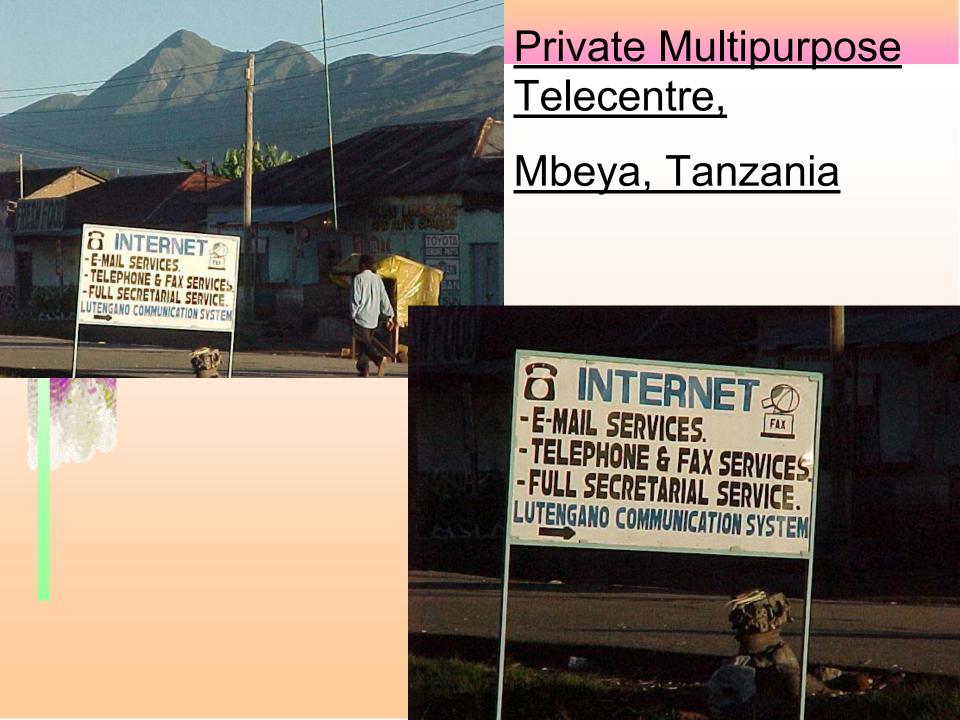
#### Malawi

## 850 Public Call Operators (PCOs)

S & K TELEPHONE BUREAU WITHIN ZOMBA K5/MINUTE SOUTHERN REGION KID/MINUTE CENTRAL REGION K15/MINUTE NORTHERN REGION K20/MINUTE REVERSE CALL HALF DOWN THE CHARGES











Hybrid
Telecentre
and Hair
Salon

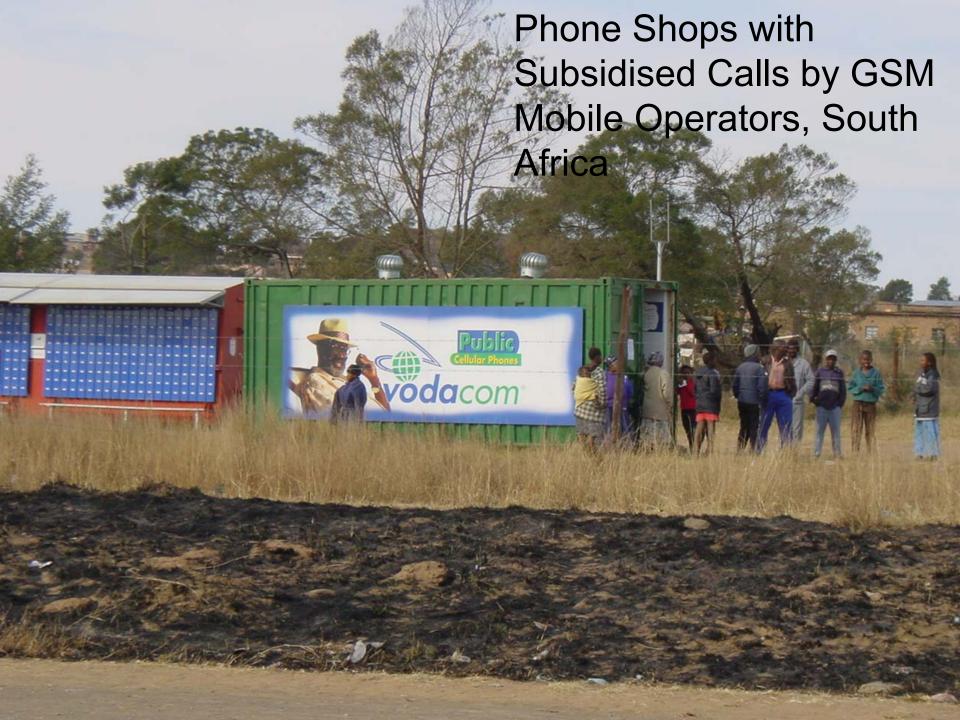
South Africa

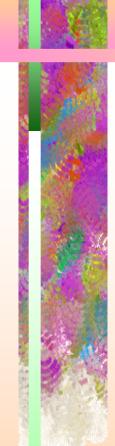




- Payphone & Telecentre Roll-out Programmes as part of Government policies to address Universal Access objectives and the digital divide
- To improve access for students and teachers
- Job creation and computer literacy training programmes







## Government Supported

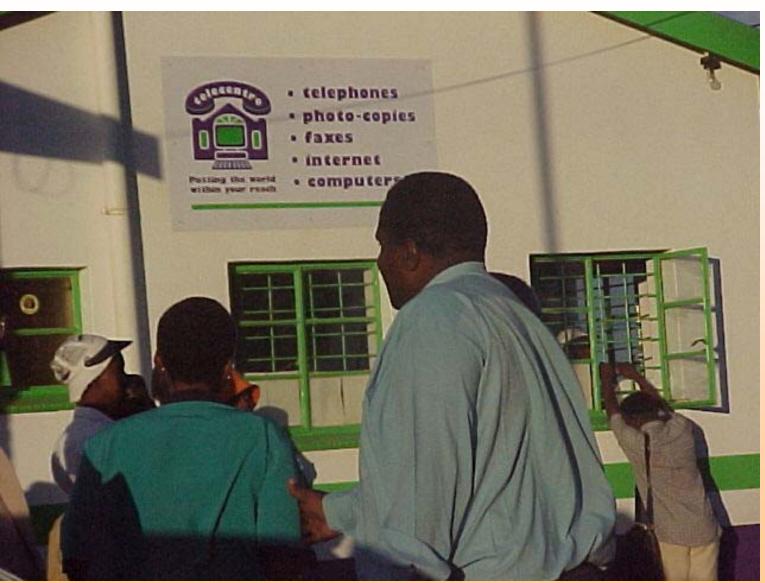
### Multipurpose Telecentres

#### South Africa

- Universal Service Agency established with the '96
   Telecommunications Act
- Startup costs for the telecentres comes from the telecom operators who contribute 0.2% of their profits to a Universal Service Fund
- Also supported by partnerships with development agencies, NGOs, private sector and government who 'adopted' individual telecentres
- Initially aimed to roll out 2000+ telecentres by now, only about 90 operational, 50% of these sustainable
- Government Communication Services (GCIS)
   launched its own container-based computer
   literacy/Internet access programme

## Universal Service Agency Tologoptro, South Africa







#### **Tunisia**

 Agence Tunisienne d'Internet (ATI) - the government authority for maintaining the Internet backbone in Tunisia, tenders for 100s of telecentres, called PubliNets





- Local small scale entrepreneur
- Franchise by large company/govt department
- Post Office
- School
- Community group
- Church group
- Co-operative (Agriculture)
- Library service
- Municipality
- Radio station



- Medium/Large telecentre At least 10 phone lines, call management system, cell phones for rental, fax, scanner, 5 PCs including Internet access, printer, photocopier, digital camera, overhead projector, TV, VCR, cassette tape, catering.
- Mini telecenter Cabinet with 1 PC, fax, 3in-1 scanner/printer/copier, call meter.
- Micro telecenter pay phone with built-in web browser/smart card reader, receipt printer.
- Micro-mobile telecentre wireless terminal or cell phone



## Which Services?

- Phones Voice is still the killer application
- Office apps & Internet access
- Typing & small copy runs
- IT & Internet Training
- Expansion:
  - More lines, more PCs
  - Local email/printing/delivery
  - Additional office services DTP/Scanning
  - Printing/reprographics
  - Photography (digital camera/CDROM)
  - Financial Services/E-Procurement
  - Meeting/training venue
  - Materials and ICT equipment sales
  - Connectivity to surrounding institutions





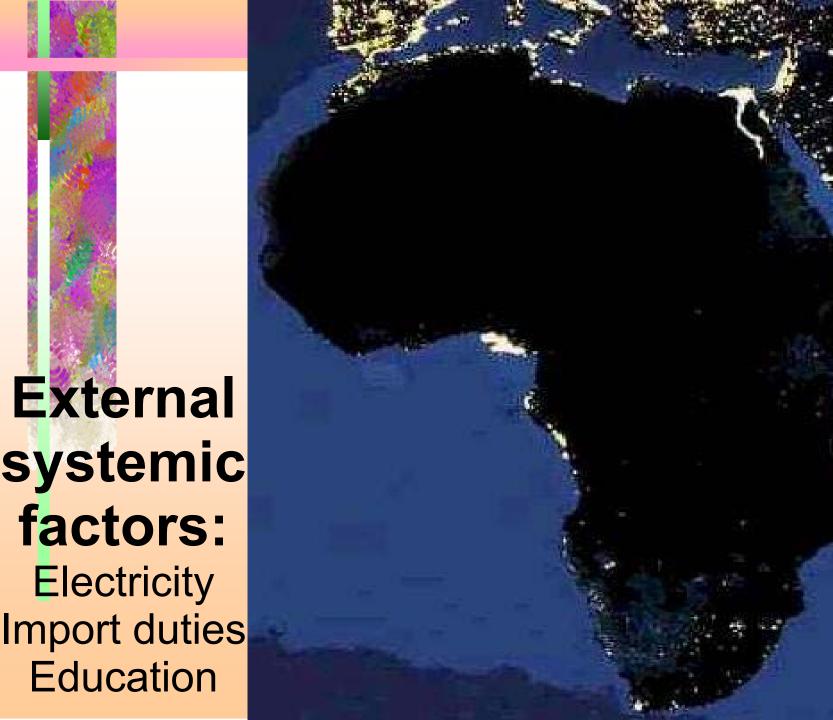
- Normal phone lines POTS/PSTN
- Cellular phones
- Wireless Local loop
- Leased Line & DSL
- VSAT
- WiFi Point-to-Point
- Access Network
  - 1 PC/Modem/shared email address
  - LAN/shared dialup modem/PPP link with multiple remote email/websites
  - Local mail server/video/audio on demand server
  - Voice mail, Internet telephony/fax server

## **Emerging Infrastructure Trends**

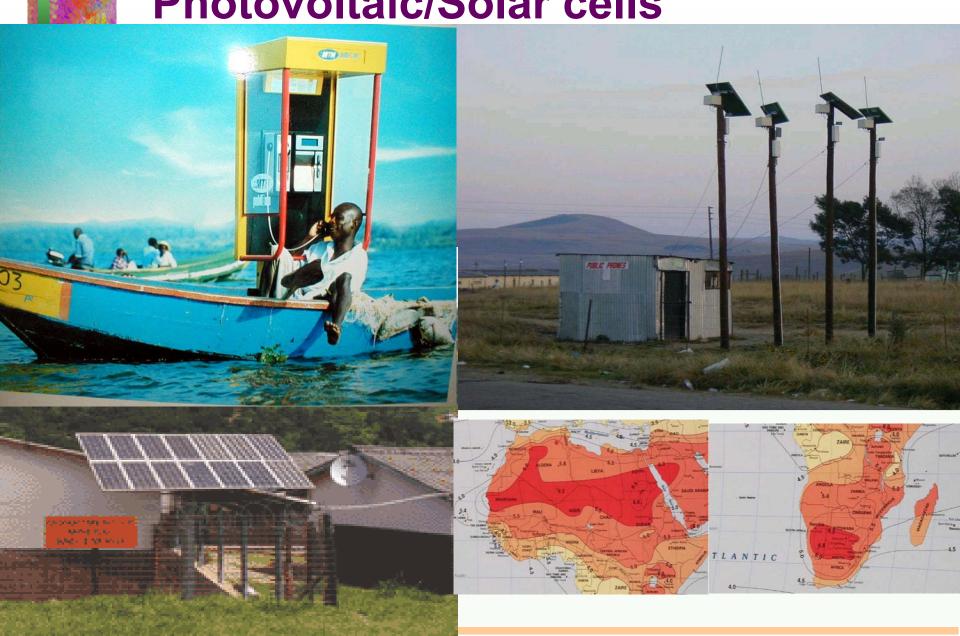
- Wireless Data WiFi/broadband, narrowband HF/UHF
- User financed Infrastructure & Mesh Networks
- Digital powerline
- Low-cost equipment Open Source Software, recycled PCs, thin clients, handhelds/PDAs
  - Mixed technologies/Hybrid systems Internet supported Radio, TV, & Print, PSTN+ simplex satellite,
- GSM/SMS <-> Email/Web
- Mobile/Roving Telecentres

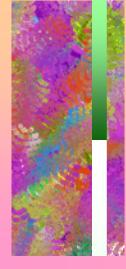


- Voice Call revenue is key to financing infrastructure and services
- All options need effective bandwidth management strategies – spam / virus cops, proxy/cache, firewalls and b/w monitoring
- Regulatory restrictions limit use of independent connectivity
- Access to skills for maintenance and installation difficult in rural areas



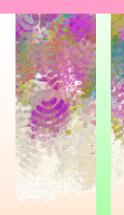
## Alternate Power Sources Photovoltaic/Solar cells





### Tanzania Biogas

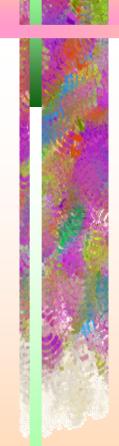
Manure from 12 cows generates methane, mixed with diesel in a 70:30 ratio, used to drive generator produces 10 Kilowatts. Runs 15-16 computers for eight hours daily











## **Reducing Power Consumption**

In next five years a high capacity desktop requiring low power should be available:

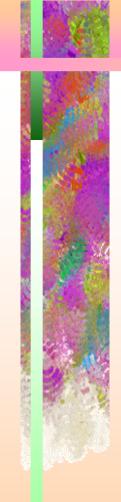
- The central processor 0.8 W
- Full sized OLED screen 4 W
- Solid-state secondary storage 0.2 W
- RAM memory, graphics cards, and other on-board devices - 0.4W
- Wireless internet connection 0.1 W
  Total system power consumption will be on the order of 5 Watts perhaps the equivalent of two cell phones today and this will mostly be a function of screen size and display parameters

Note that a comparable system today might require nearly 400 watts to power





- Policy not keeping up with technology developments - few African countries allow VoIP, private VSAT and wireless data/WiFi, high license fees for satellite terminals, where available
- High import duties on comms equipment
- Limited finance for small public access businesses and for consumers to obtain equipment
- Limited skills and knowledge of options
- Limited perfusion /unreliable electricity grid



## **Thank You**

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