Telecentres: The African Experience



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The Need for Public Access

- 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

ICT Usage in Africa

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

Local loop in Kenya and Nigeria



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>Type-A - Demand Driven</u> <u>Telecentre examples</u> Senegal

- 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).

Phone Booths and Prepaid Phone Cards, Lilongwe

M2 Limbe

TELEPHONE



<u>Malawi</u>

850 Public Call Operators (PCOs)

SE 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 25/M



PAY - IN PHONE OPENING HOURS Mon' - Sat 7 ooAm - 6 co Pm Sunday 2 oo Pm - 6 oo Pm EMERGENCY CALLS ARE ALSO ASSISTED

Home-based PCO, Zomba



Phone Kiosks,

• INTERNASIONAL PUBLIC PHONES FRUITE VEG. FRESHLY DAILY

South Africa



Private Multipurpose Telecentre,

Mbeya, Tanzania







Hybrid Telecentre and Hair Salon South Africa

E-Touch C-Café Franchise, Nairobi Kenya

225 2



Type-B Telecentres: Government Programmes

- 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



PTO Sponsored Fixed Wireless Phone Services in Rural South Africa

Phone Shops with Subsidised Calls by GSM Mobile Operators, South

Africa



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 Telecentre, South Africa



Government Telecentres

<u>Tunisia</u>

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



What Model/Which Partners are

Successful?

- 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

<u>Technical Design - Depends on</u> <u>the scale of the telecentre</u>

- <u>Medium/Large telecentre</u> 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.
- <u>Mini telecenter</u> Cabinet with 1 PC, fax, 3in-1 scanner/printer/copier, call meter.
- <u>Micro telecenter</u> pay phone with built-in web browser/smart card reader, receipt printer.
- <u>Micro-mobile telecentre</u> wireless terminal or cell phone



Which Services?

- Starting small:
 - Phones Voice is still the killer application
 - Fax
 - 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

What connectivity?

- Telecom Link
 - 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

Other Infrastructure Issues

- 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

External systemic factors: Electricity Import duties Education

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



Key Barriers

- Limited liberalisation
- 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





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