

ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY FOR ELEVATING THAILAND'S DIGITAL GOVERNMENT

Atsuko Okuda
Chief, ICT and Development Section
ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction Division
ESCAP

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ESCAP





The United Nations System



UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council⁶

Subsidiary Organs

Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Funds and Programmes¹

UNDP United Nations Development Programme
• **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
• **UNV** United Nations Volunteers
UNEP⁸ United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT⁸ United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
WFP World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

Research and Training

UNIDIR United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNSSC United Nations System Staff College
UNU United Nations University

Other Entities

ITC International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)
UNCTAD^{1,8} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNHCR¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-Women¹ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Related Organizations

CTBTO Preparatory Commission
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
IAEA^{1,3} International Atomic Energy Agency
ICC International Criminal Court
ISA International Seabed Authority
ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
OPCW³ Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
WTO^{1,4} World Trade Organization

Subsidiary Organs

Counter-terrorism committees
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT)
Military Staff Committee

Peacekeeping operations and political missions
Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Advisory Subsidiary Body

Peacebuilding Commission

HLPF High-level Political Forum on sustainable development

Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Narcotics
Population and Development
Science and Technology for Development
Social Development
Statistics
Status of Women
United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions⁸

ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCSA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy
Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNGEGN United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Research and Training

UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Specialized Agencies^{1,5}

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO International Labour Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNWTO World Tourism Organization
UPU Universal Postal Union
WHO World Health Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO World Meteorological Organization
World Bank Group⁷
• **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
• **IDA** International Development Association
• **IFC** International Finance Corporation

Departments and Offices

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General
DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DFS Department of Field Support
DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
DM Department of Management
DPA Department of Political Affairs
DPI Department of Public Information
DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSS Department of Safety and Security
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services
OLA Office of Legal Affairs
OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
PBSO Peacebuilding Support Office
SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNISDR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNODA United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva
UN-OHRLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNOP² United Nations Office for Partnerships
UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

Notes:

- All members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the GA.
- WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Territory, became independent.
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies but are part of the World Bank Group in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter.
- The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.

This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.



United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

- **Established 1947**, HQ in Bangkok, Thailand
- Regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region.
- **53 Member States** and 9 Associate Members
- The region is home to **4.1 billion people**, or two thirds of the world's population

For more information (<http://www.unescap.org/>)

IMPROVING REGIONAL BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY THROUGH THE
ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY





WSIS C7 E-government

UNITED NATIONS E-GOVERNMENT SURVEY 2018

GEARING E-GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT TRANSFORMATION
TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT SOCIETIES



United Nations E-Government Survey



The Survey **guides public policies and institutions** for digital transformation and innovation



It is the **only global research** that assesses the e-government development status of all 193 UN Member States



It **builds capacity and shares knowledge and good practices** from around the world in enhancing public governance and online public service delivery



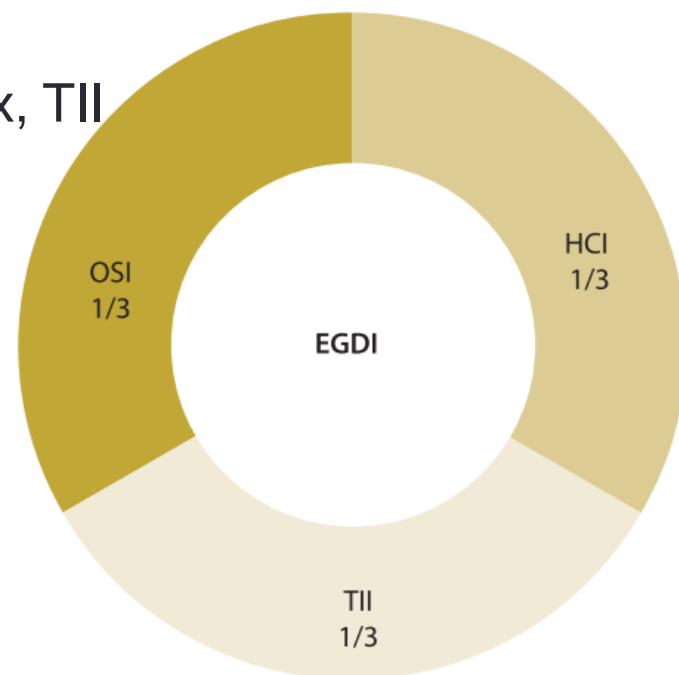
It demonstrates the global progress in e-government development and serves as a **barometer of e-government trends, a benchmark tool and a development tool**



It helps draw attention from the **academia and media** to issues of digital government and related institutions

UN E-Gov Survey Methodology

- A country's ranking in the survey is determined by the EGDI - E-Government Development Index, which is a weighted average of three normalized scores on
- Scope and quality of online services
 1. Online Service Index, OSI
 2. Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII
 3. Human Capital Index, HCI



Online Service Index (OSI)

- Composite normalized score derived on the basis on an Online Service Questionnaire.
- The total number of points scored by each country is normalized to a range of 0 to 1.
- Formula:

$$\text{Online Service Index (Country "x")} = \frac{(114-0)}{(153-0)} = 0.7451$$

- Questions surrounding “**information about**” something such as laws, policies, legislation or expenditures, “**existence of**” a feature such as social networking tools, “**ability to**” do something on the website i.e. run a transaction



E-participation Index (EPI)

- Focusing on the government use of online services in providing information to its citizens or “e-information sharing”, interacting with stakeholders or “e-consultation” and engaging in decision-making processes or “e-decision-making
- Formula:

$$\text{E - Participation Index (Country "x")} = \frac{(29 - 0)}{(38 - 0)} = 0.7632$$

- Other updates included: (i) the availability of information on the citizens' rights to access government information; (ii) feedback from citizens concerning the improvement of online public services; and (iii) public opinion tools on policy deliberation through social media, online polls and online discussion forums.

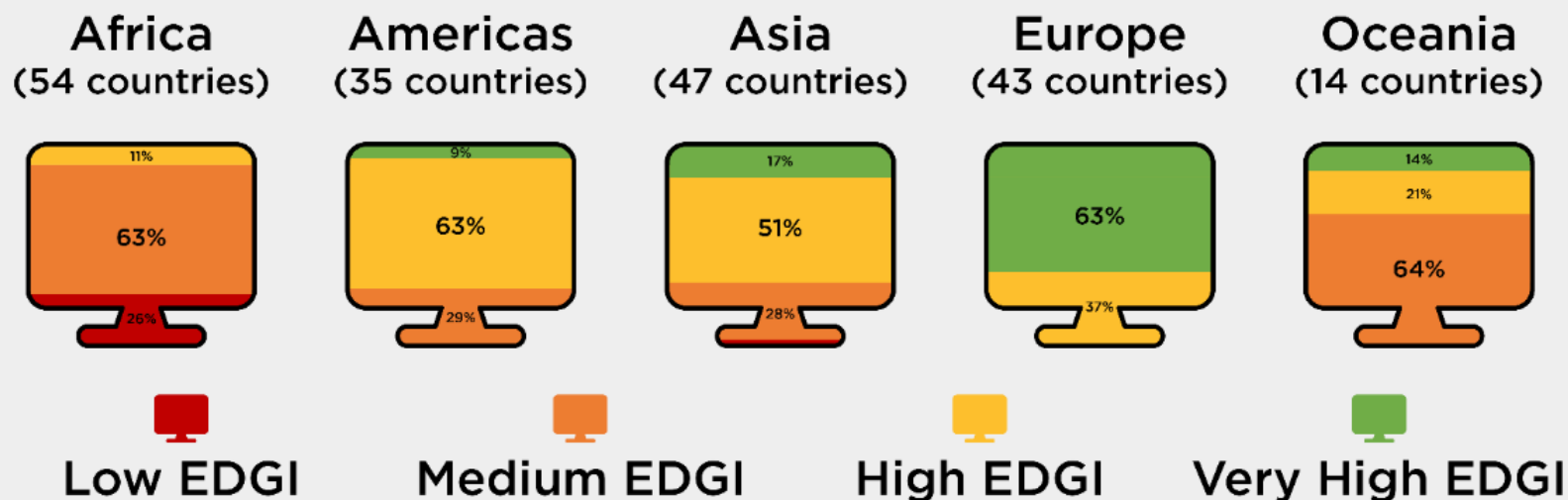


Regional Trends

UNITED NATIONS E-GOVERNMENT SURVEY 2018



Percentage of countries grouped by EDGI levels in each region



Countries with Very High OSI In Asia

#	Country	Region	OSI Score 2018	OSI Rank 2018	EGDI Rank 2018
1	Denmark	Europe	1.0000	1	1
2	Singapore	Asia	0.9861	2	7
3	United States of America	Americas	0.9861	2	11
4	France	Europe	0.9792	4	9
5	Republic of Korea	Asia	0.9792	4	3
6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Europe	0.9792	4	4
7	Australia	Oceania	0.9722	7	2
8	Finland	Europe	0.9653	8	6
9	India	Asia	0.9514	9	96
10	Italy	Europe	0.9514	9	24
11	Japan	Asia	0.9514	9	10
12	New Zealand	Oceania	0.9514	9	8
13	Norway	Europe	0.9514	9	14
14	Sweden	Europe	0.9444	14	5
15	United Arab Emirates	Asia	0.9444	14	21
16	Spain	Europe	0.9375	16	17
17	Canada	Americas	0.9306	17	23
18	Germany	Europe	0.9306	17	12
19	Netherlands	Europe	0.9306	17	13
20	Poland	Europe	0.9306	17	33
21	Portugal	Europe	0.9306	17	29

[Source: 2018 UN E-Government Survey](#)

2018 Global Highlights

- E-government has grown rapidly over the past 17 years, since the first attempt of the United Nations to benchmark e-government in 2001.
- In the 2018 Survey, 40 countries score “very high”, with e-government development index (EGDI) values in the range of 0.75 to 1.00, as compared to only 29 countries in 2016.
- Since 2014, all 193 Member States of the UN have delivered some form of online presence.
- Countries in the Low-EGDI level have dropped by a significant 50 per cent or 16 countries compared to 32 countries in 2016.



Towards sustainability and resilience

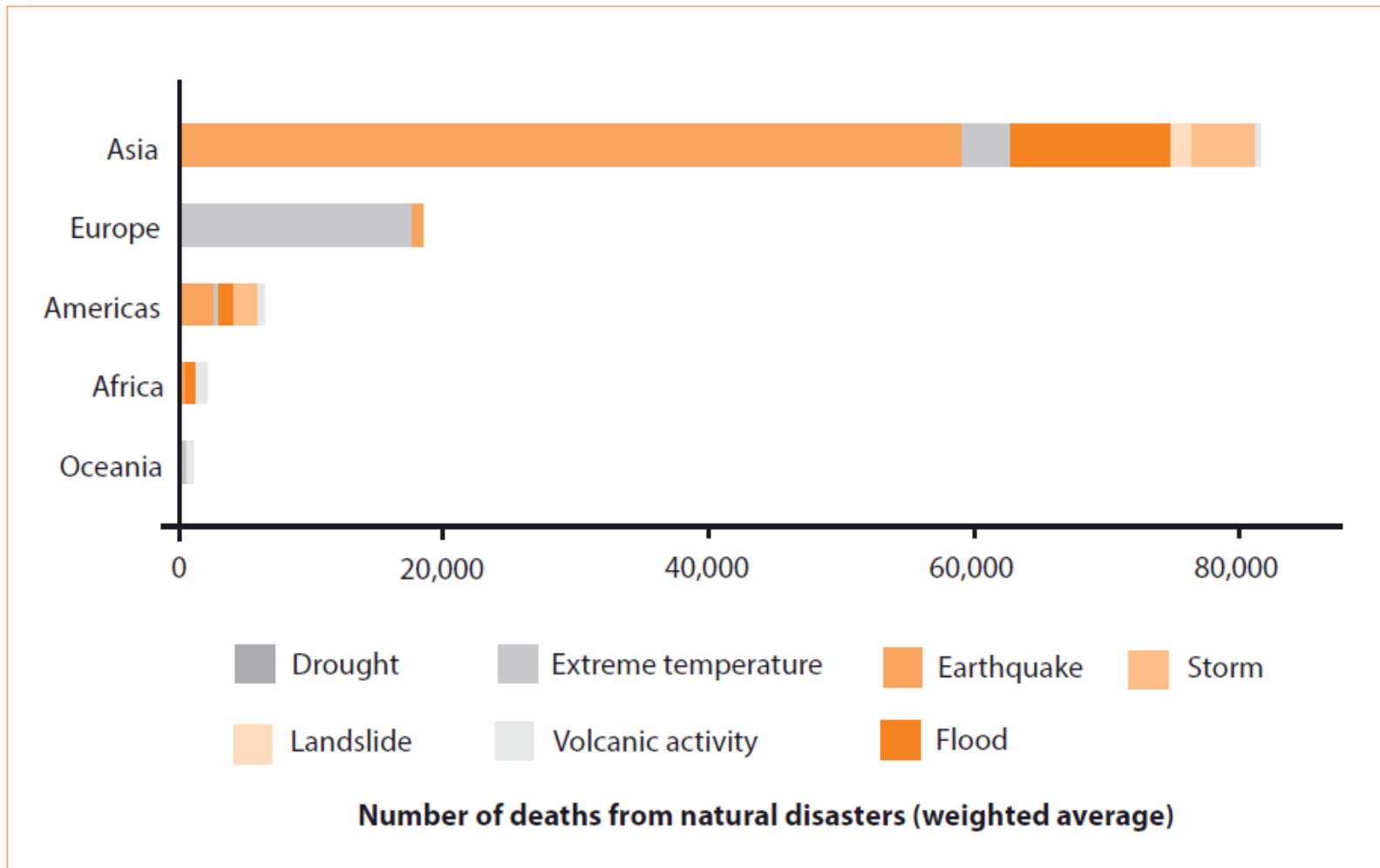


- Highlights the many and complex opportunities for deploying e-government to build resilient societies and sets out the necessary preconditions,
- Outlines ways in which e-government can advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals



Natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific

Figure 3.2. Total number of deaths from natural disasters (2000 - 2017), by major regions



E-resilience as part of Digital Government

- **Resilience** = “ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions”
- **E-resilience** = the use of ICTs during all phases of disaster risk management —prevention, reduction, preparedness, response and recovery — towards reducing risk and impact and maintaining the gains made towards sustainable development, including through e-government.



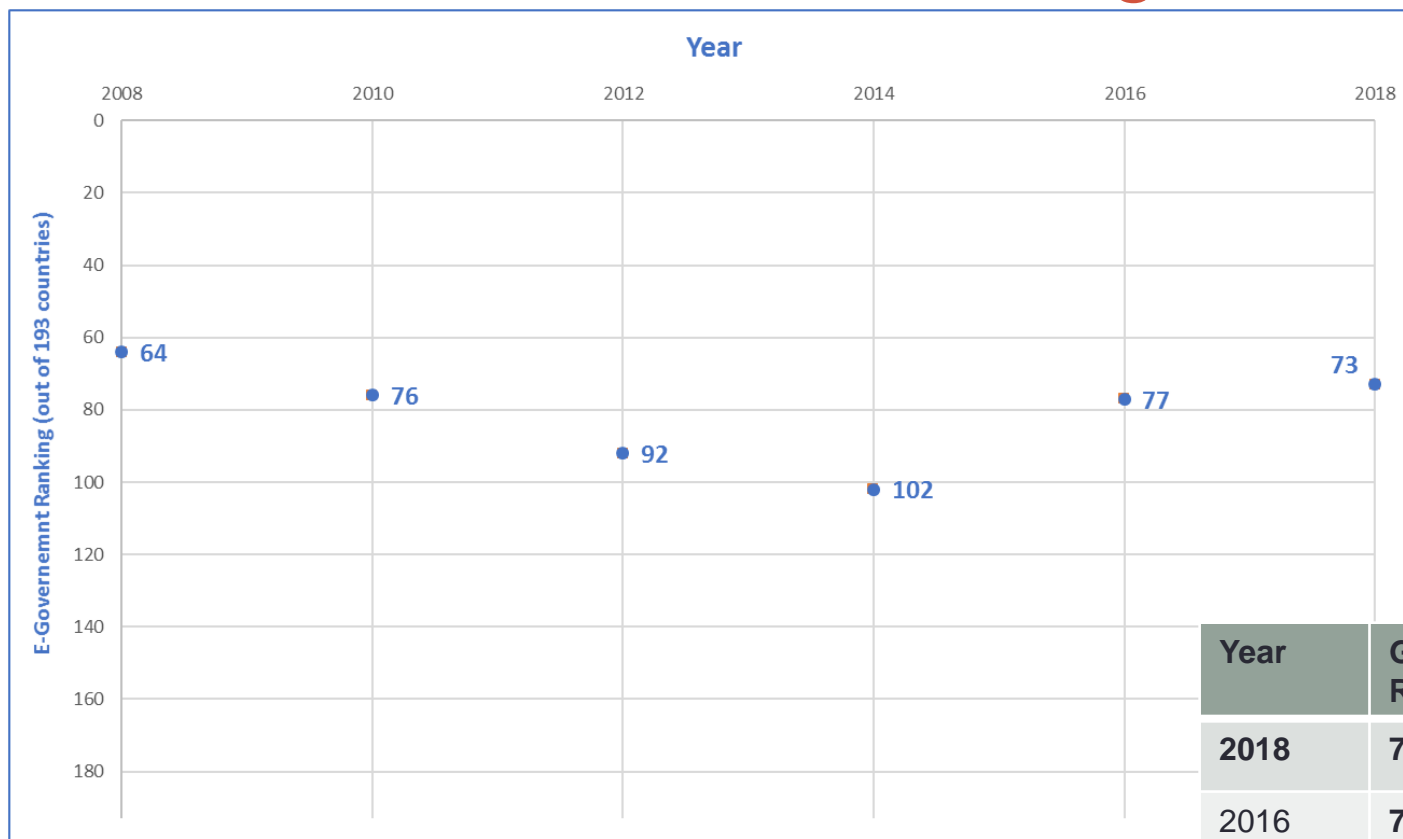
DRM Phases	ICT Roles				
	Prevention	Reduction	Preparedness	Response	Recovery
Key Tasks	Improving risk information as basis for investments and business strategies / operations	Reducing the chance of disasters and mitigating the level of disruptions, damage & losses	Planning and getting adequately and appropriately ready to respond to any disaster eventuality, in a timely manner	Saving lives, preventing further damage and losses and meeting immediate needs during disasters	Being able to restore functions, recover assets and operations, and build back better
ICT for its own resilience (ICT Sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to create/ increase risks • Not to exacerbate existing risks • Avoid and transfer risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying factors of risks • Reduce vulnerability • Increase capacity/ protection • Undertake retrofitting • Reduce exposure • Invest in early warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan System/network continuity • Implement system redundancy/backup • Ensure response readiness • Conduct training and drills • Set up emergency response and communication mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather data and information on any damage and disruptions to the ICT infrastructure, facilities and services • Restore and repair services, data, facilities and equipment • Activate emergency communication systems, such as satellite systems and mobile communication units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid assessment of damage and losses • Assess needs for recovery • Factor in additional investment to reduce future risks
ICT for society's resilience (non-ICT Sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make ICTs available to improve risk assessments • ICT as crucial instruments for analysis • ICT to enhance development/ business investment planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up risk databases • Introduce Geo-Referenced Information Systems (GIS) for decision making, planning and mitigation • Expand ICT as a tool for disaster knowledge, innovation, education • Enhance coordination via ICT • Enhance risk observation, assessment and early warning by ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and put in place emergency decision making tools (assessment, mapping, databases, planning) with ICT • Set up and enhance emergency/humanitarian communication, application and coordination • Position ICT as one of common services to all sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather data and information on casualties, losses and damage for coordinated responses • Request for satellite imagery of affected areas • Activate data backup in case socioeconomic data is lost. • Inform citizens of available emergency services and information via SMS, website, radio or PA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance rapid assessments and detailed Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) • Use ICT systems and applications to facilitate disaster response efforts • Inform more robust future investment within the recovery framework

AI for e-resilience: Qatar

- Qatar's Artificial Intelligence for Disaster Response (AIDR) = a free and open source software that automatically collects and classifies social media feeds including tweets that are posted during humanitarian crises.
- AIDR maximises the use of machine intelligence and assists in making sense of significant amounts of data, video, images and texts on social media whenever disaster strikes.
- Once the collection starts and tweets begin to gather, different keywords and hashtags are created, such as #Medical Needs or #Shelter.



Thailand's E-Government Ranking



Year	Global E-Gov Ranking
2018	73 rd / 193
2016	77 th / 193
2014	102 th / 193
2012	92 nd / 193
2010	76 th / 192
2008	64 th / 192

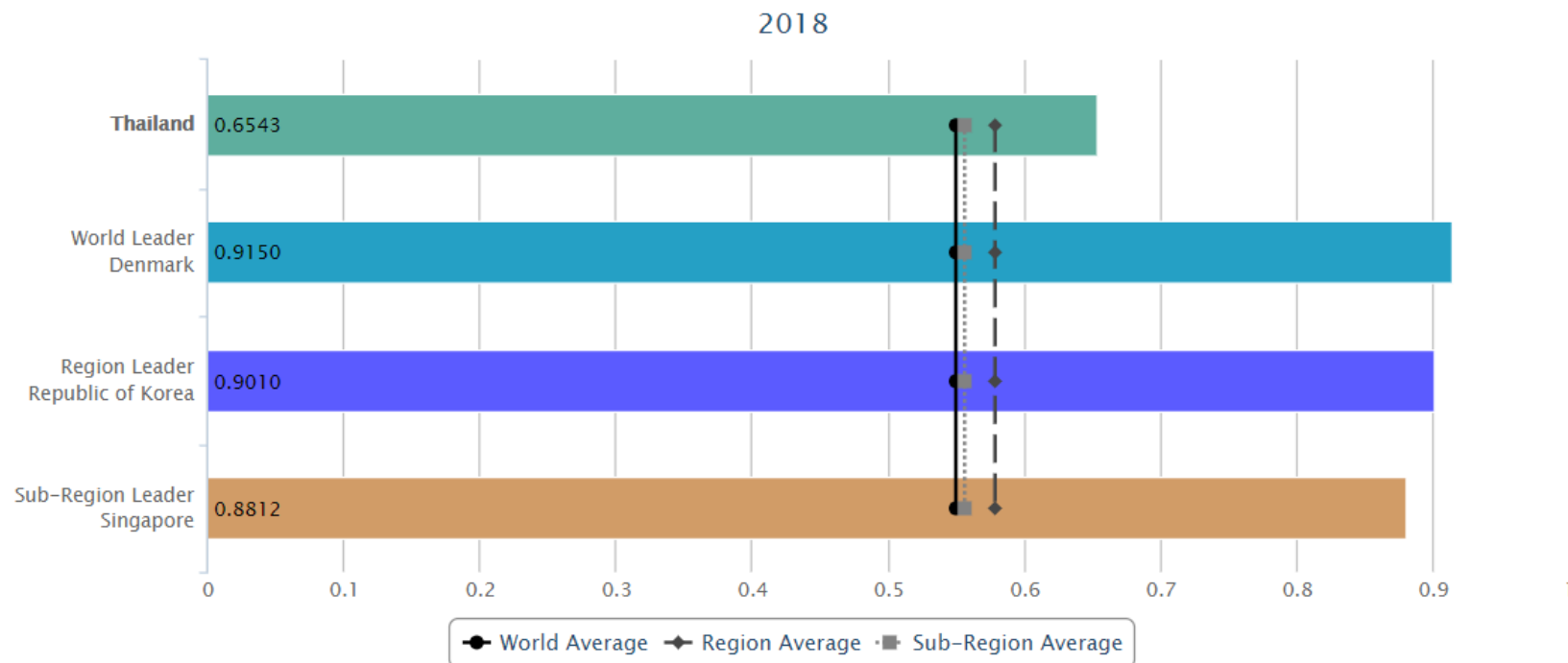
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Thailand's E-Government Ranking

E-Government Development Index



Highcharts.com

EGDI Rank	2018	2016	2014	2012	2010	2008
Thailand	73	77	102	92	76	64

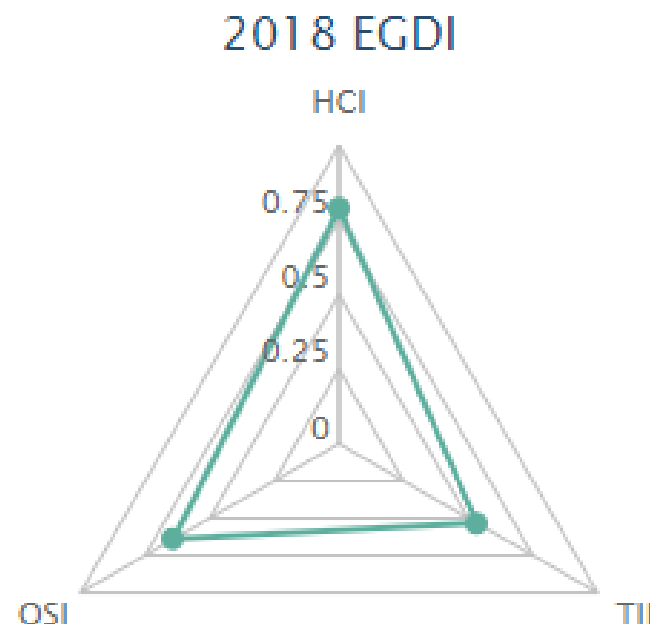
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Source: 2018 UN E-Government Survey

Thailand's E-Government Development Index

Global Rank	73rd / 193 countries
Regional Rank (Asia)	19th / 47 countries
Sub-regional Rank (South-East Asia)	4th / 12 countries
<u>High</u> EGD	0.6543
<u>High</u> OSI	0.6389
<u>Very High</u> HCI	0.7903
<u>High</u> TII	0.5338
<u>High</u> EPI	0.6517



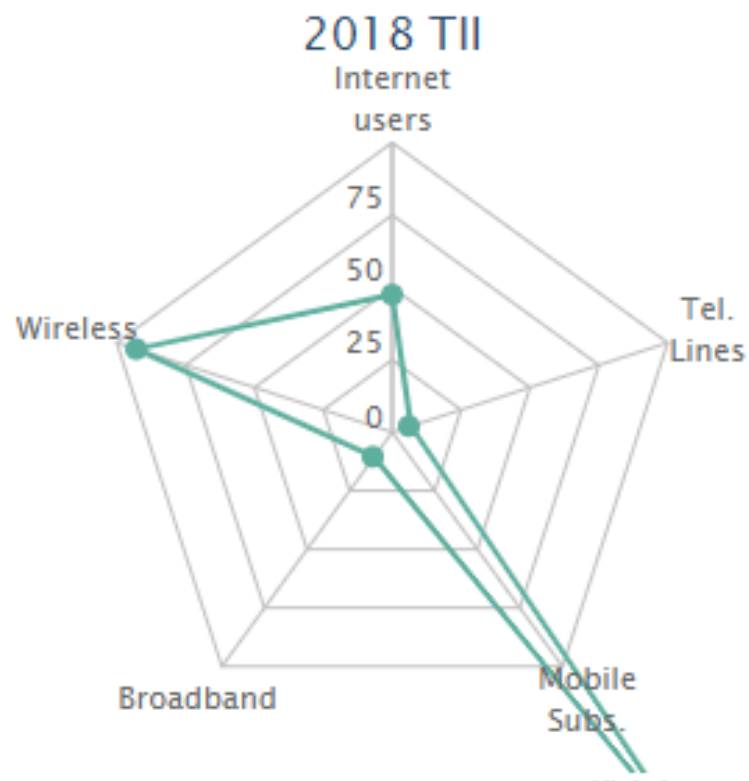
Note:

EGDI – E-Government Development Index
 OSI - Online Service Index
 TII - Telecommunication Infrastructure Index
 HCI - Human Capital Index
 EPI – E-Participation Index

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Thailand's Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII)



Mobile subscriptions	173.78%
Wireless broadband subscriptions	92.9%
Internet Users	47.5%
fixed broadband subscriptions	10.48%
fixed telephone line subscriptions	6.83%

Source: 2018 UN E-Government Survey

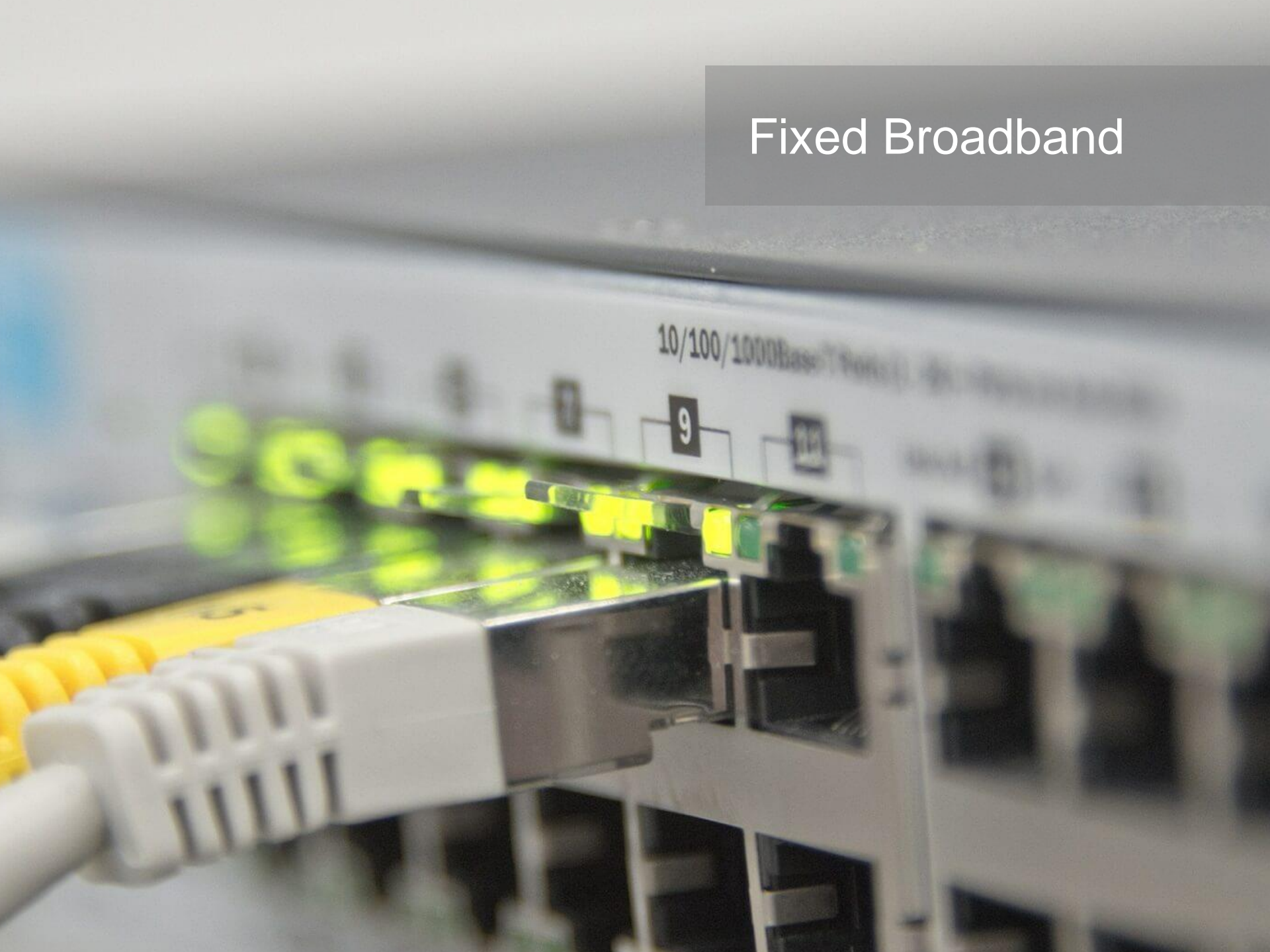


Thailand's Online Service and E-Participation

- Thailand's online service index (0.6389), human capital index (0.7903) and e-participation index (0.6517) are in the same range as e-government index (0.6543), indicating that the demand/uptake of e-government services offered is comparably high.
- These numbers also indicate that upgrading Thailand's telecommunications infrastructure, especially the availability of fixed broadband (currently 68th at 0.5338) and expanding the online services offered to its citizens could potentially elevate the country's already high ranking, but most importantly, ensure that the country is in the best position to leverage on new technologies in implementing its development goals and in making these technology-based services available to everyone.

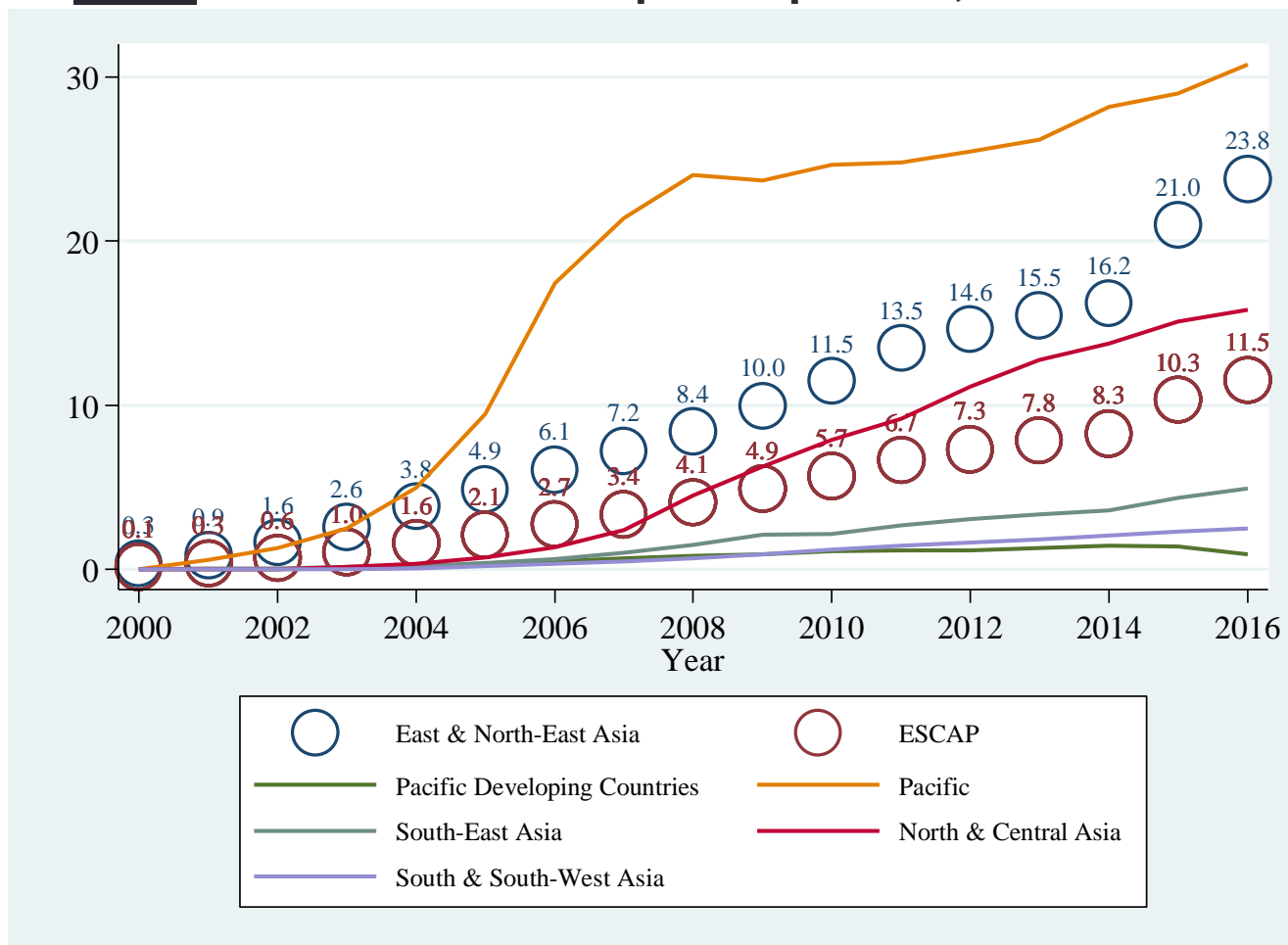


Fixed Broadband



Challenges: Digital Divide in Asia and the Pacific

Fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100, 2000-2016



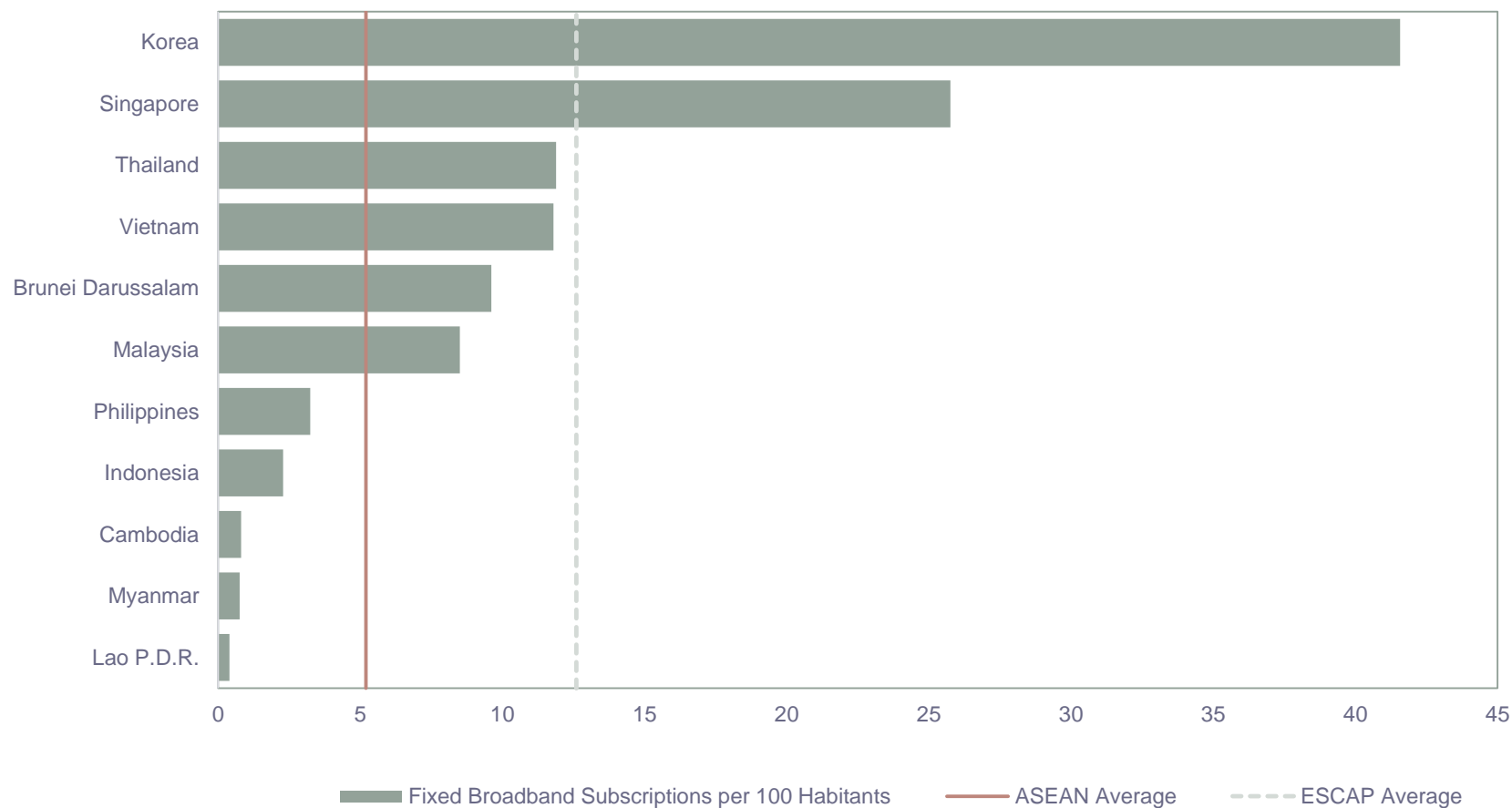
Source: Produced by ESCAP, based on data sourced from ITU World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database (accessed July 2017).

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Challenges: Fixed Broadband in SEA

Fixed Broadband Subscription per 100 habitants, 2017



Mobile Broadband Divide

STATE OF ICT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2016

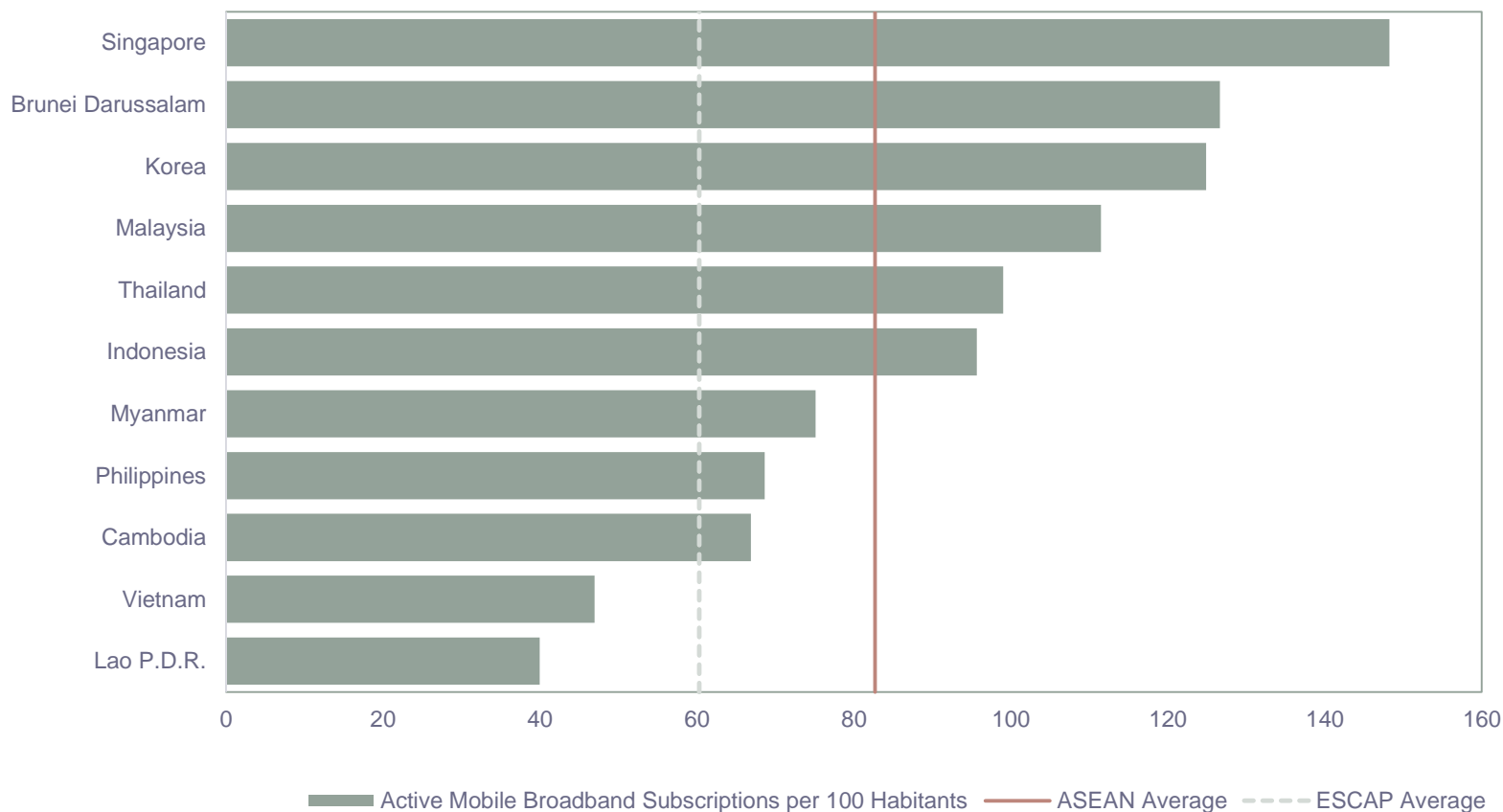
UNCOVERING THE WIDENING BROADBAND DIVIDE



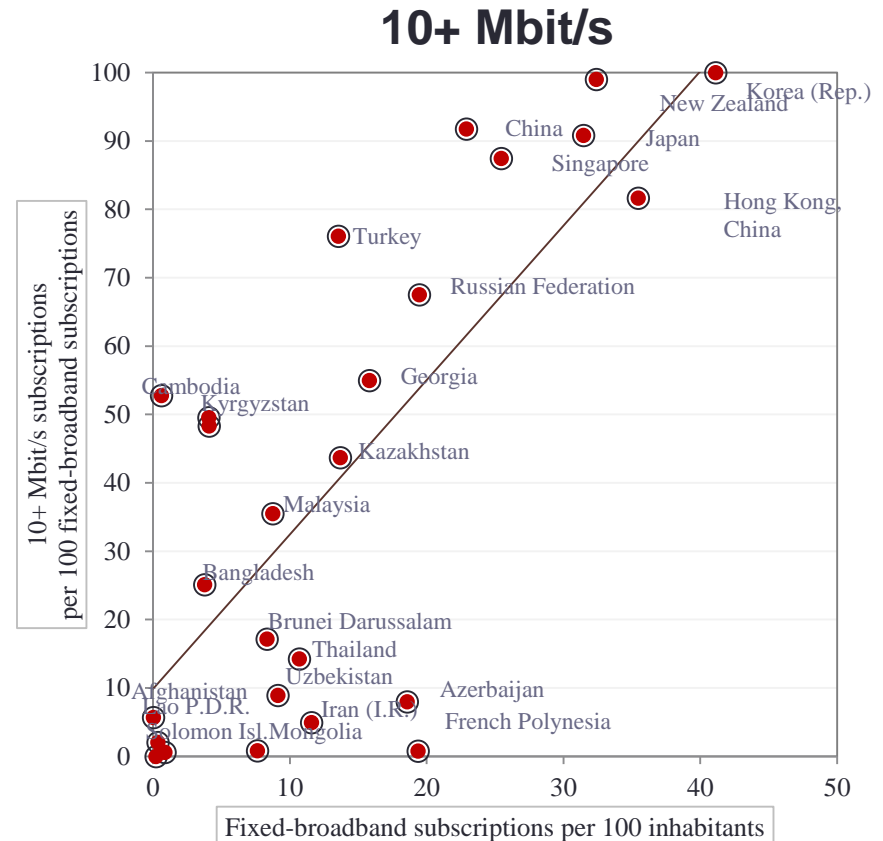
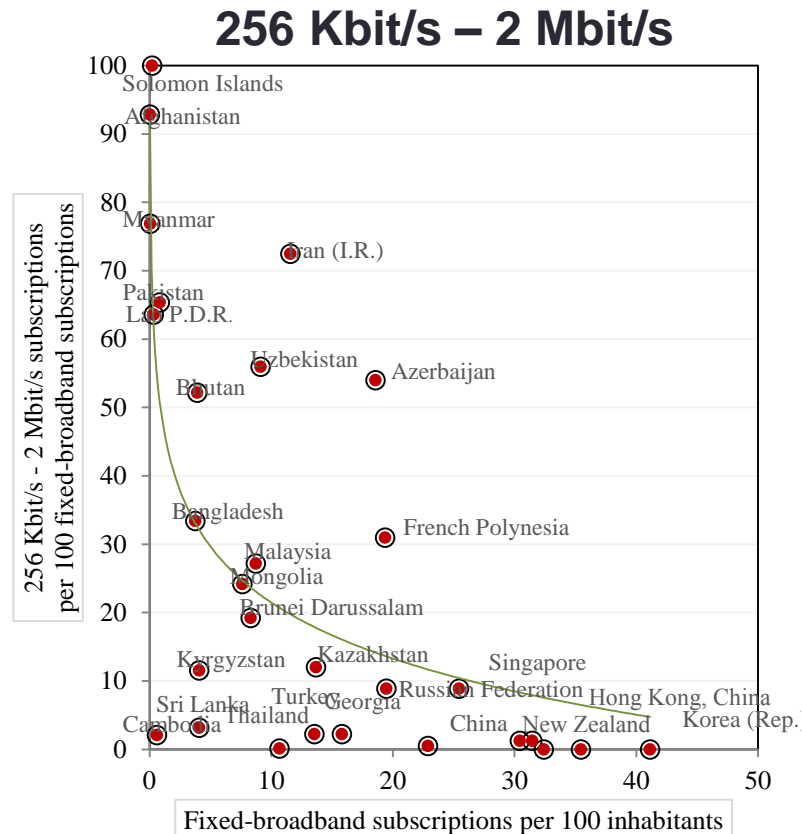
Technical Paper by the Information and
Communications Technology and
Disaster Risk Reduction Division

Challenges: Mobile Broadband in SEA

Mobile Broadband Subscription per 100 habitants, 2017



Network quality and fixed-broadband adoption



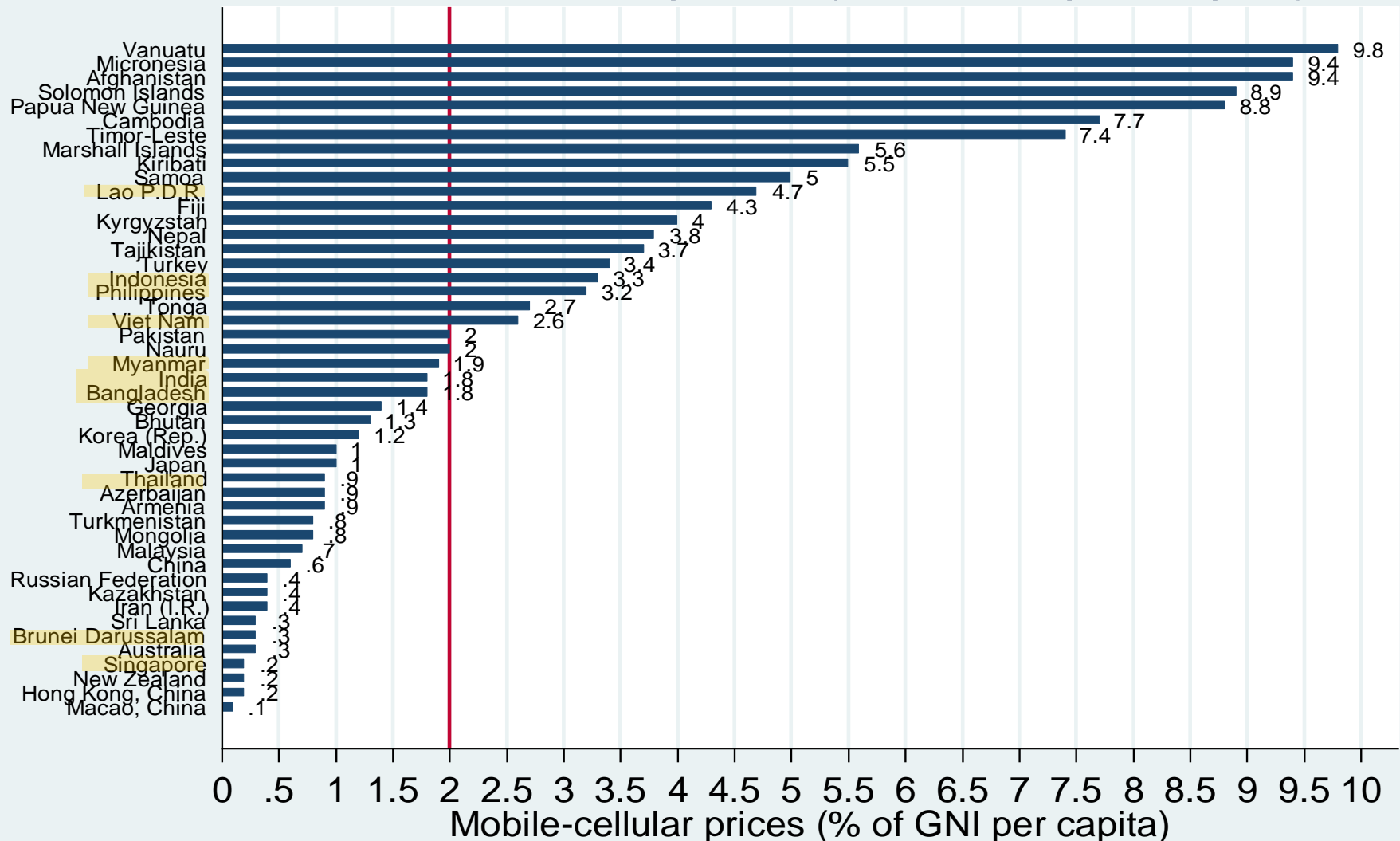
Source: Produced by ESCAP, based on data sourced from ITU World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database (accessed July 2017).

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Challenges: Affordability (Mobile)

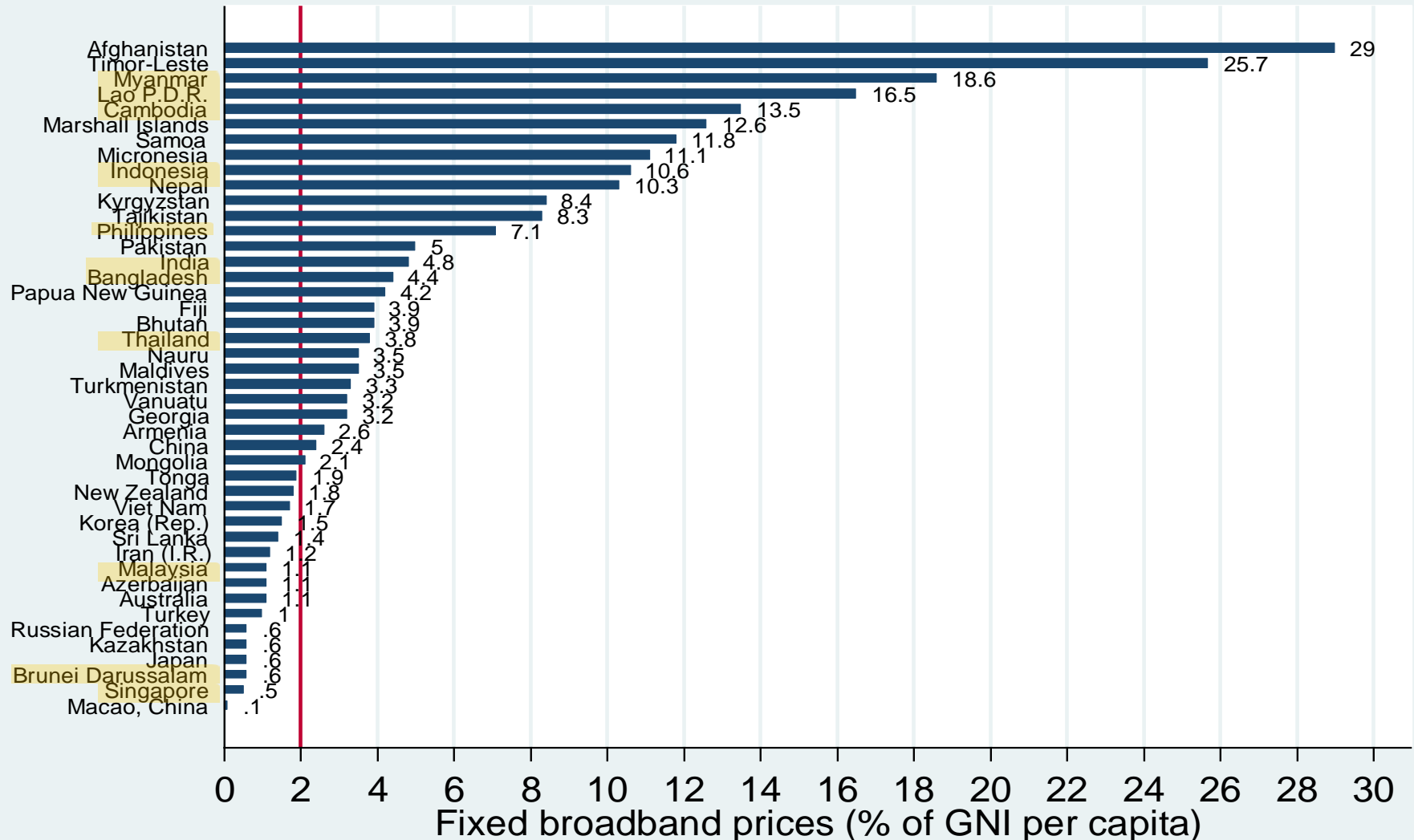
Mobile-cellular prices (% of GNI per capita)



Source: ITU World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database (21th Edition/Dec 2017)

Challenges: Affordability (Fixed)

Fixed-broadband prices (% of GNI per capita)



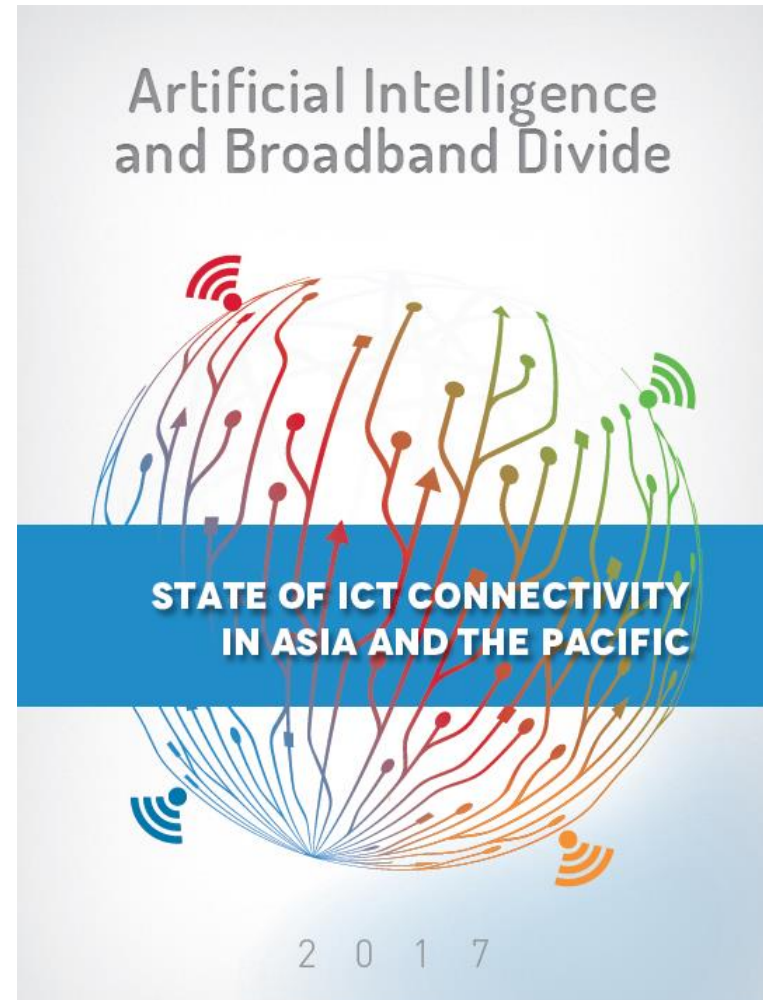
Source: ITU World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database (21th Edition/Dec 2017)

Artificial Intelligence



ESCAP's analytical work on ICT:

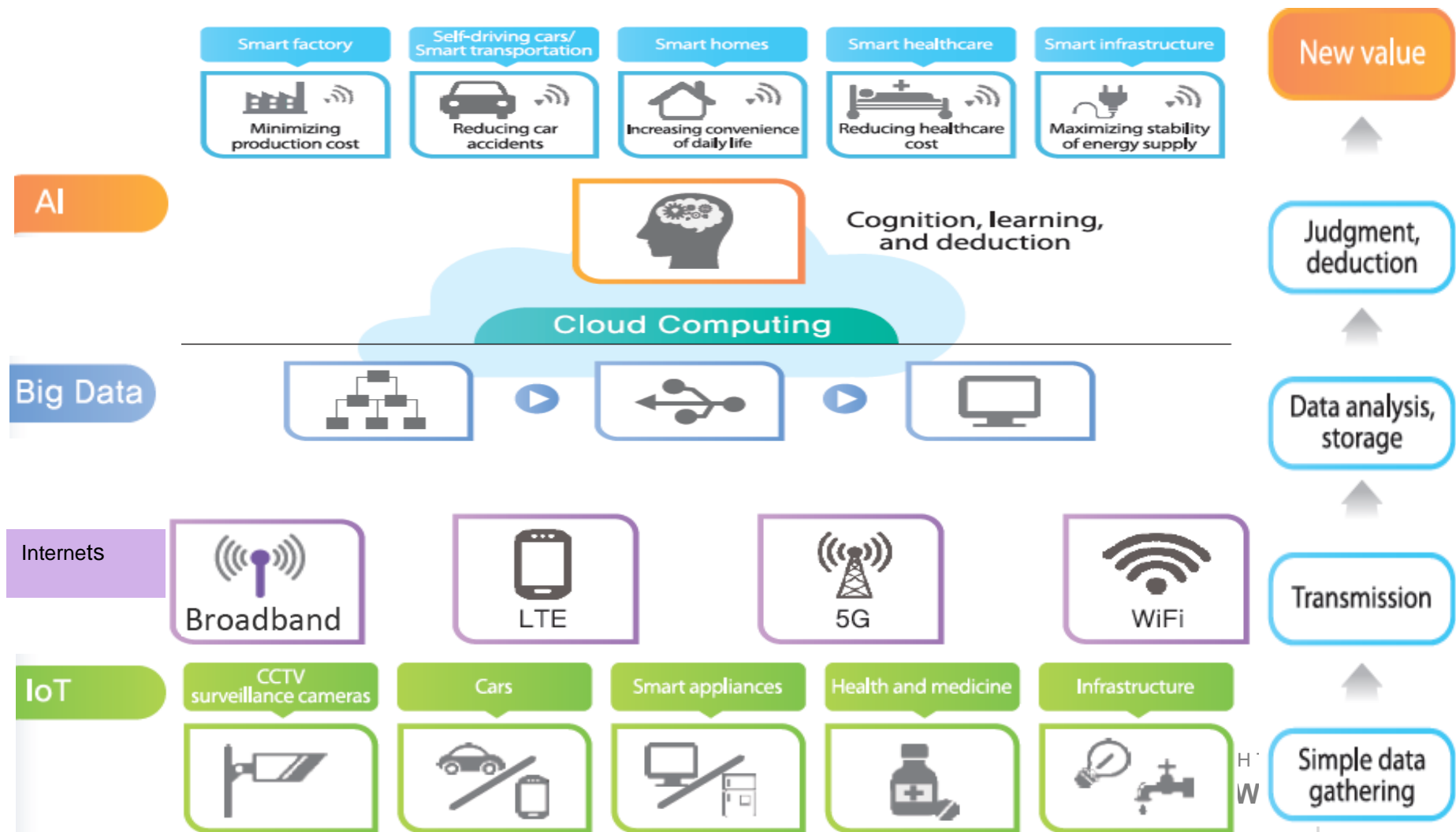
new technologies,
financing mechanism,
broadband infrastructure,
co-deployment,
international gateways,
university education
among others



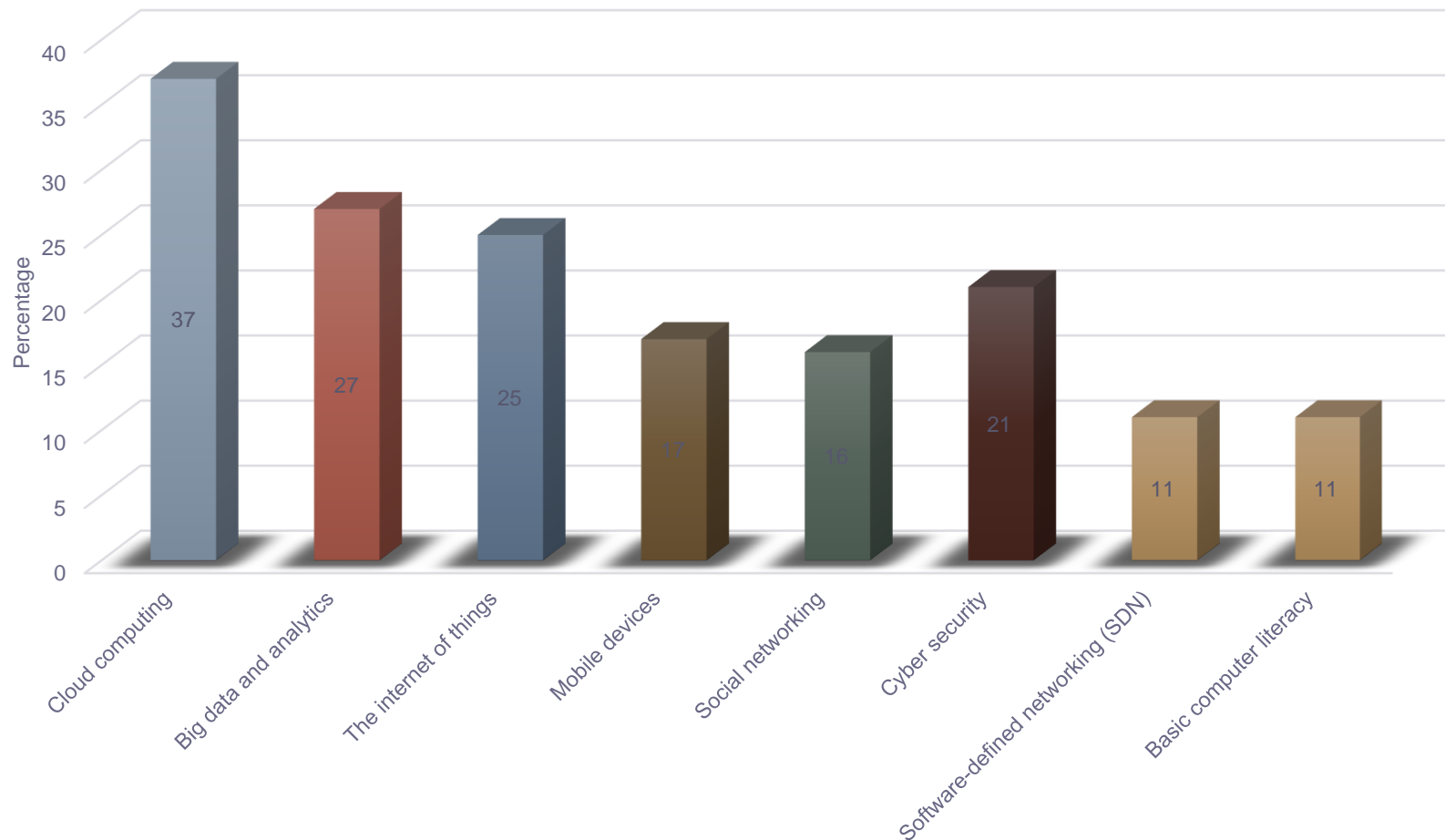
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New reality with Artificial Intelligence



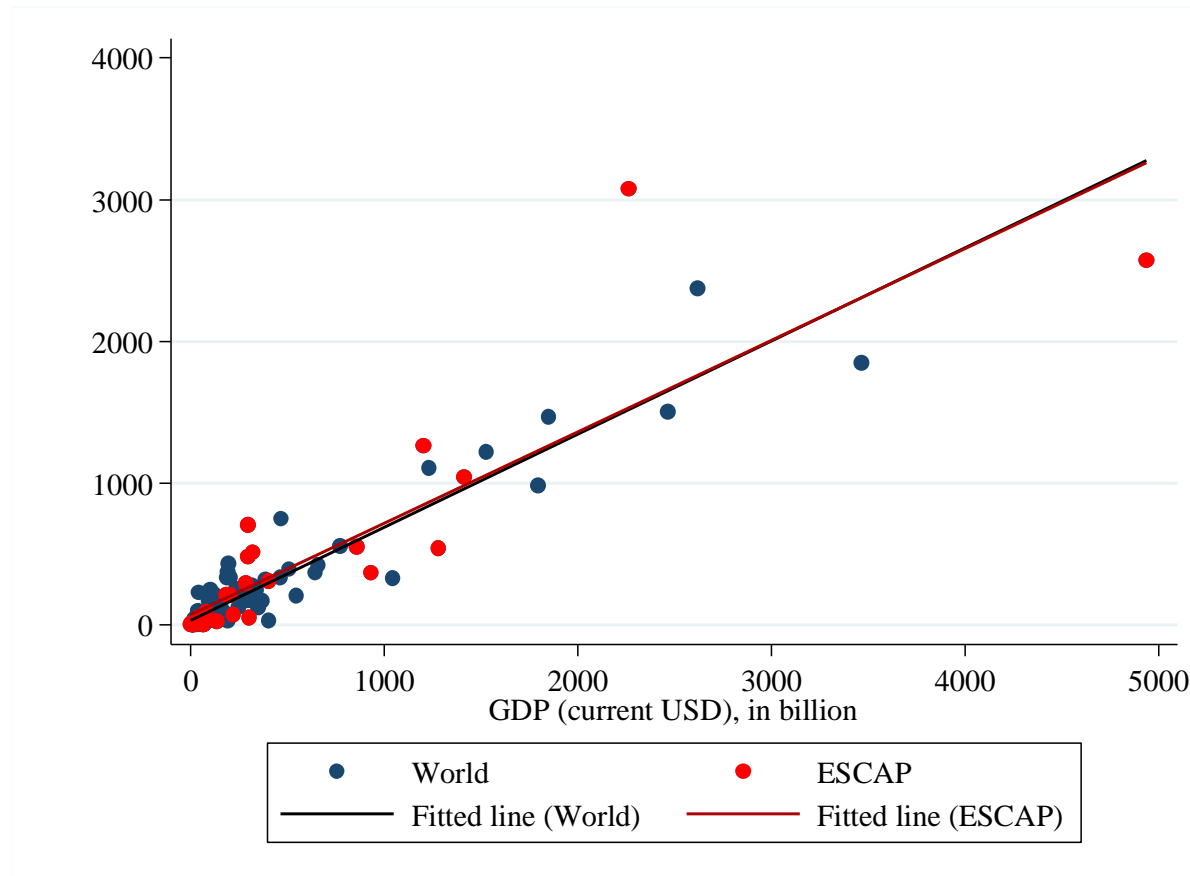
Most important technologies today



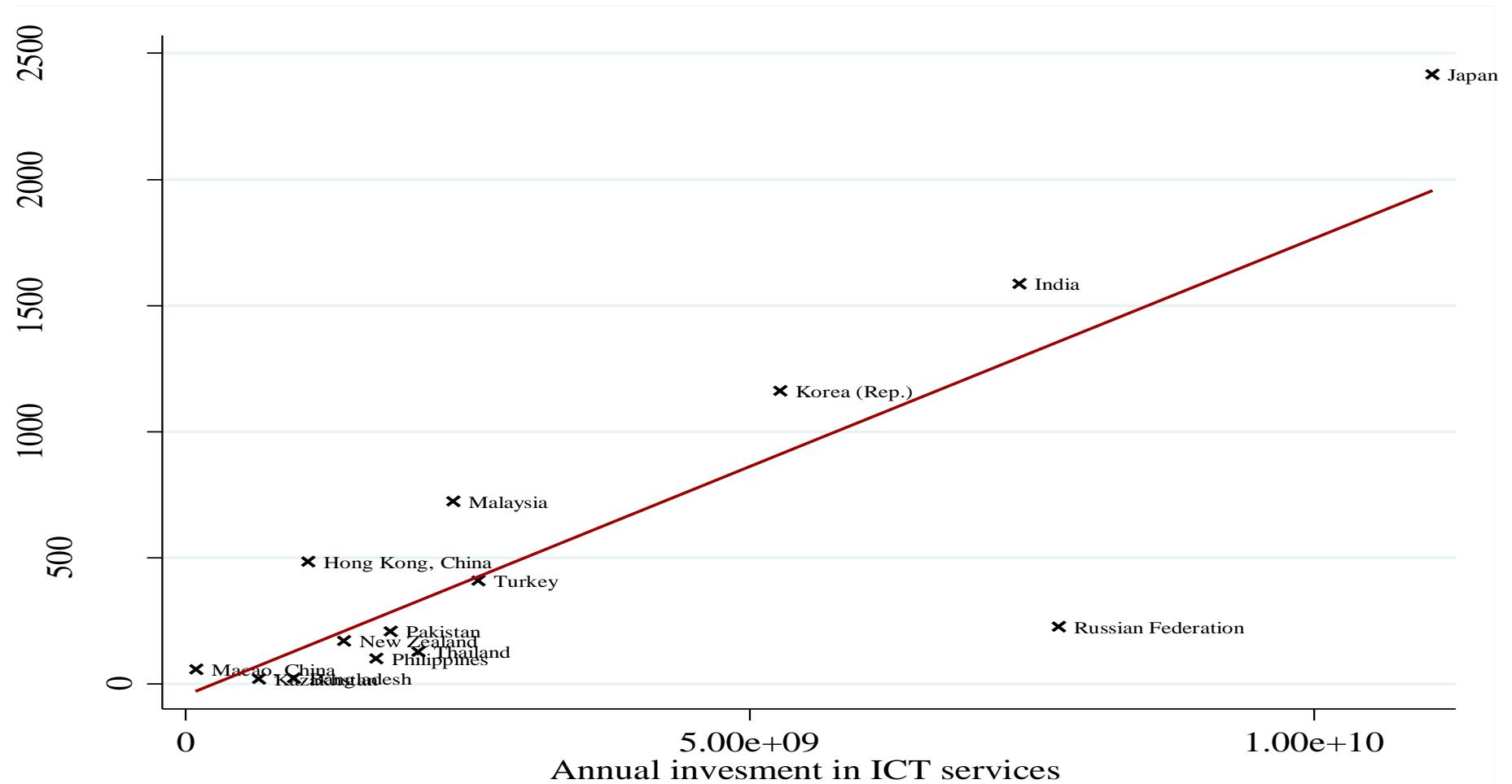
The Economist Intelligence unit Limited 2016



Number of Artificial Intelligence research and size of the economy, 2015



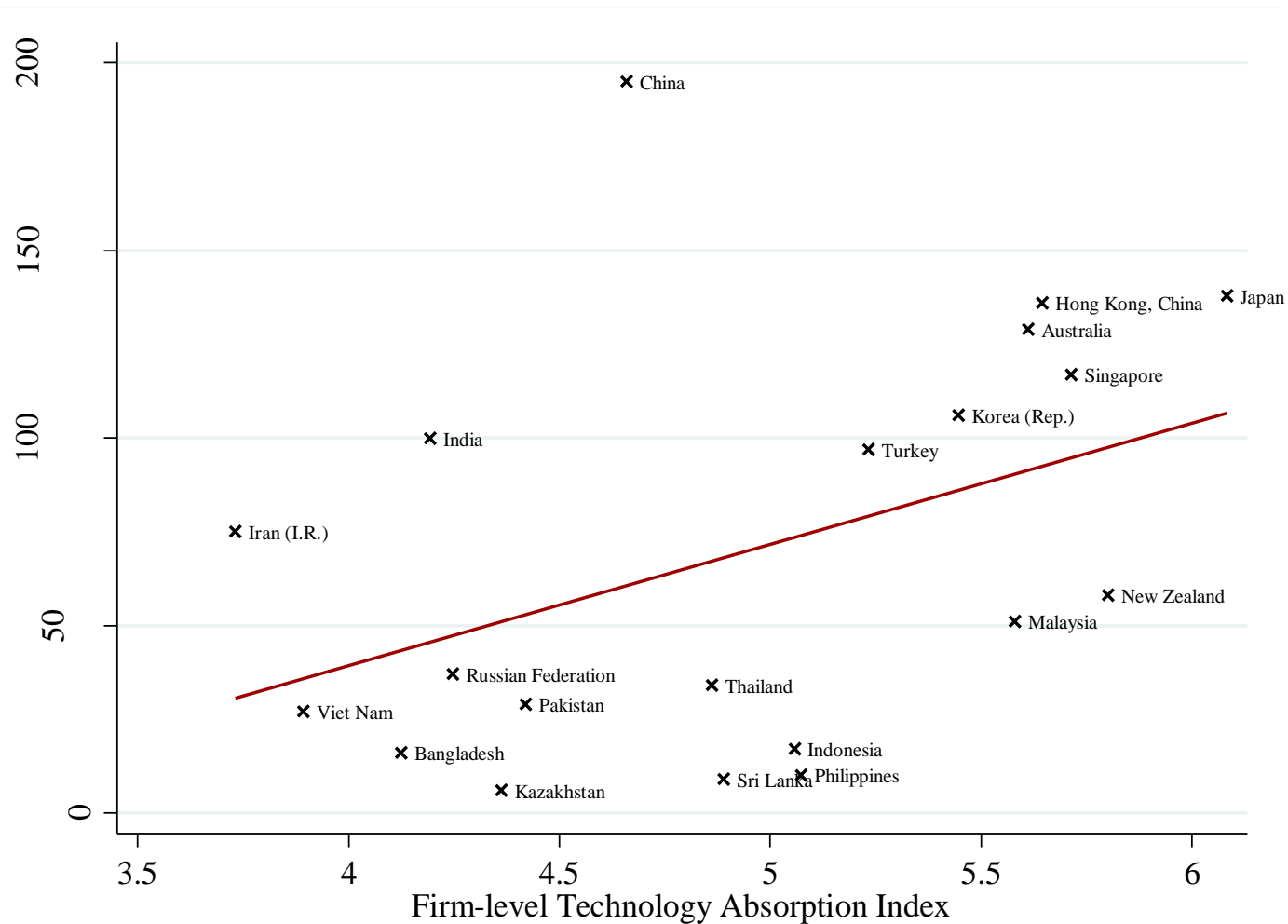
AI research and ICT investment



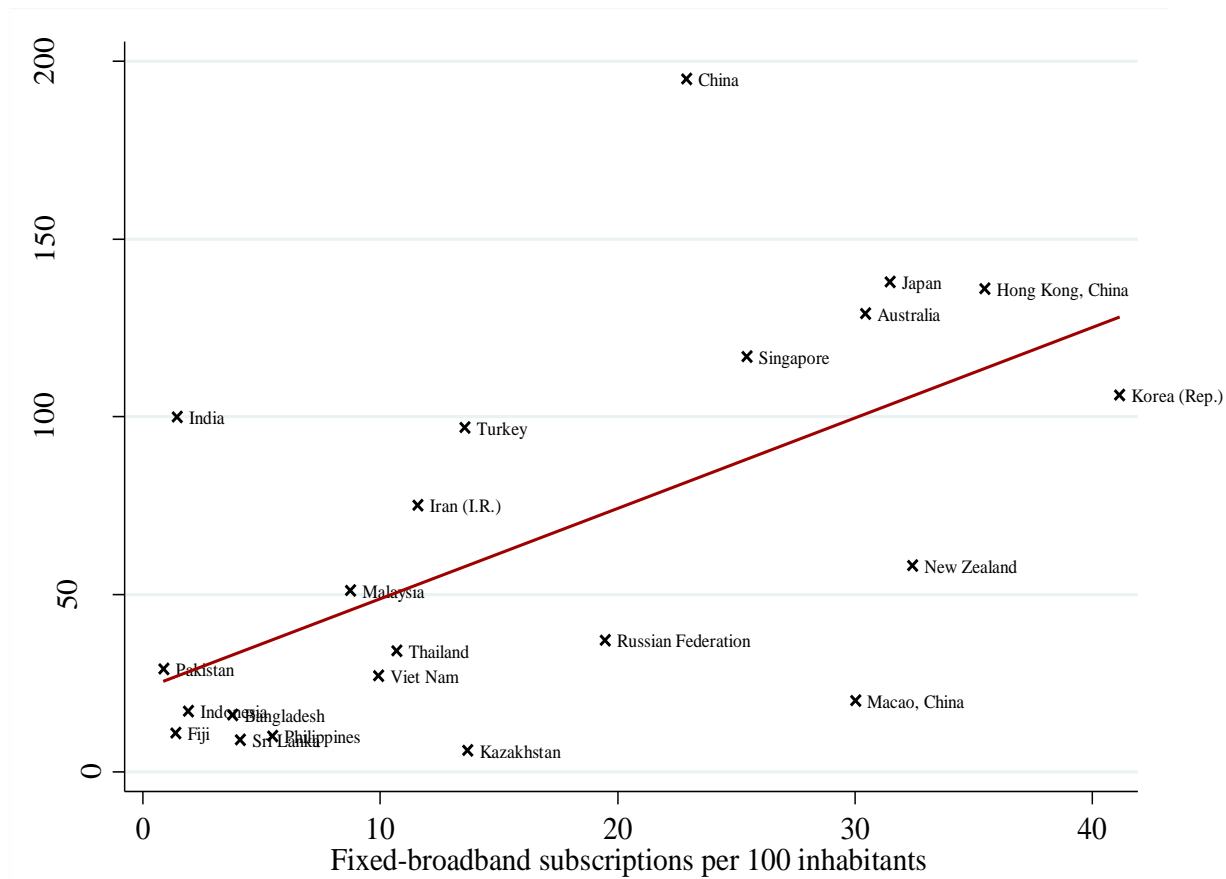
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AI research and Absorptive Capacity



AI research and Fixed Broadband



Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway

ASIA-PACIFIC
INFORMATION
SUPERHIGHWAY

亚太信息高速公路

АЗИАТСКО-
ТИХООКЕАНСКАЯ
ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ
СУПЕРМАГИСТРАЛЬ

L'AUTOROUTE
ASIE-PACIFIQUE
DE L'INFORMATION

INFO & PUBLICATIONS ON
WWW.UNESCAP.ORG/APIIS

The **Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway** initiative aims to **increase the availability and affordability of broadband Internet** across Asia and the Pacific, by strengthening the underlying Internet infrastructure in the region.

- Promote **terrestrial and submarine fibre-optic connectivity**
- **Provide a regional intergovernmental platform** focusing on the missing fibre-optic links between ESCAP countries
- ESCAP resolution 73/6 = mandate

ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY (AP-IS)

ASIA-PACIFIC
INFORMATION
SUPERHIGHWAY

亚太信息高速公路

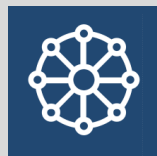
АЗИАТСКО-
ТИХООКЕАНСКАЯ
ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ
СУПЕРМАГИСТРАЛЬ

L'AUTOROUTE
ASIE-PACIFIQUE
DE L'INFORMATION



AP-IS PILLAR 1

Connectivity



AP-IS PILLAR 2

Internet Traffic & Network Mgmt.



AP-IS PILLAR 3

E-Resilience



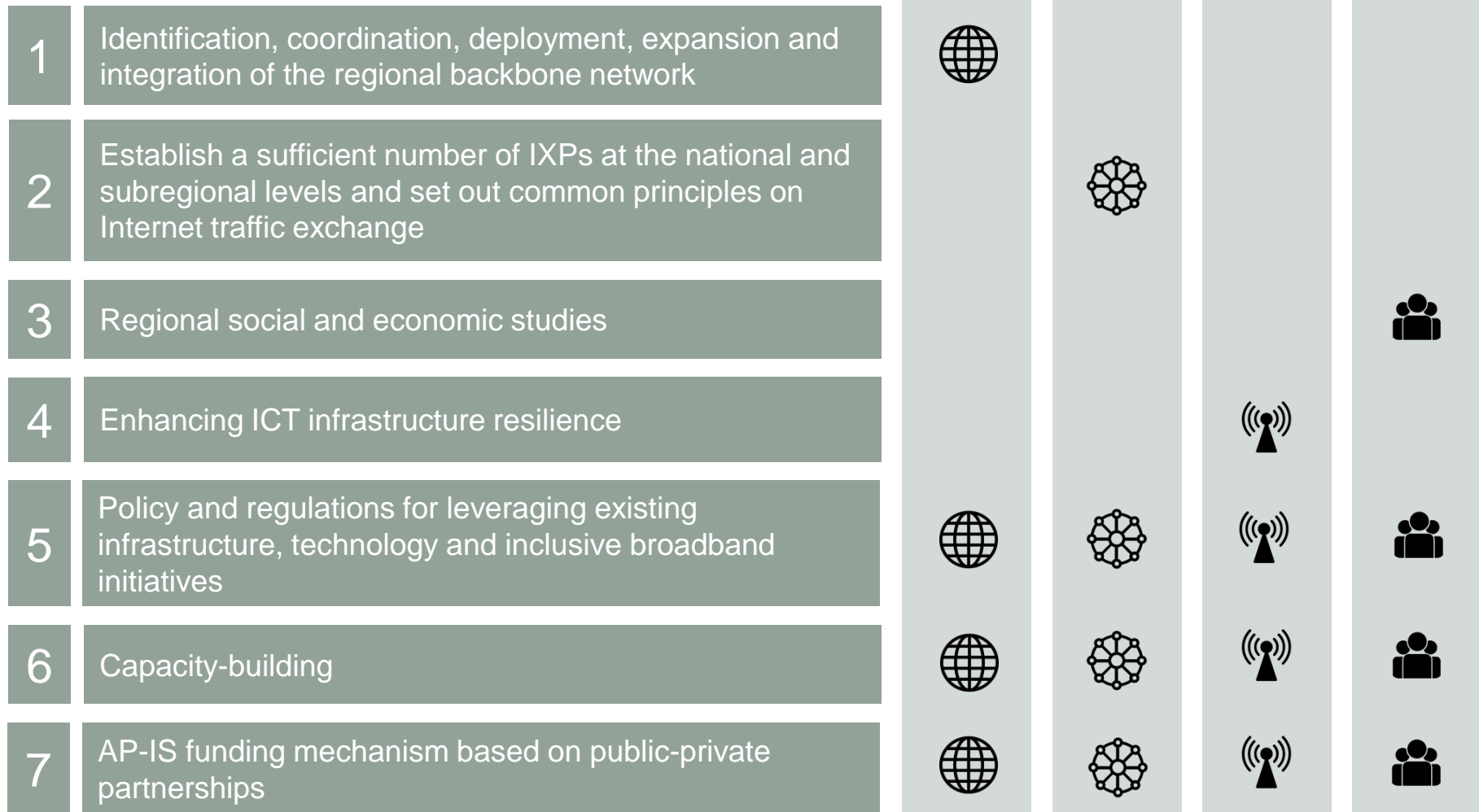
AP-IS PILLAR 4

Broadband for All

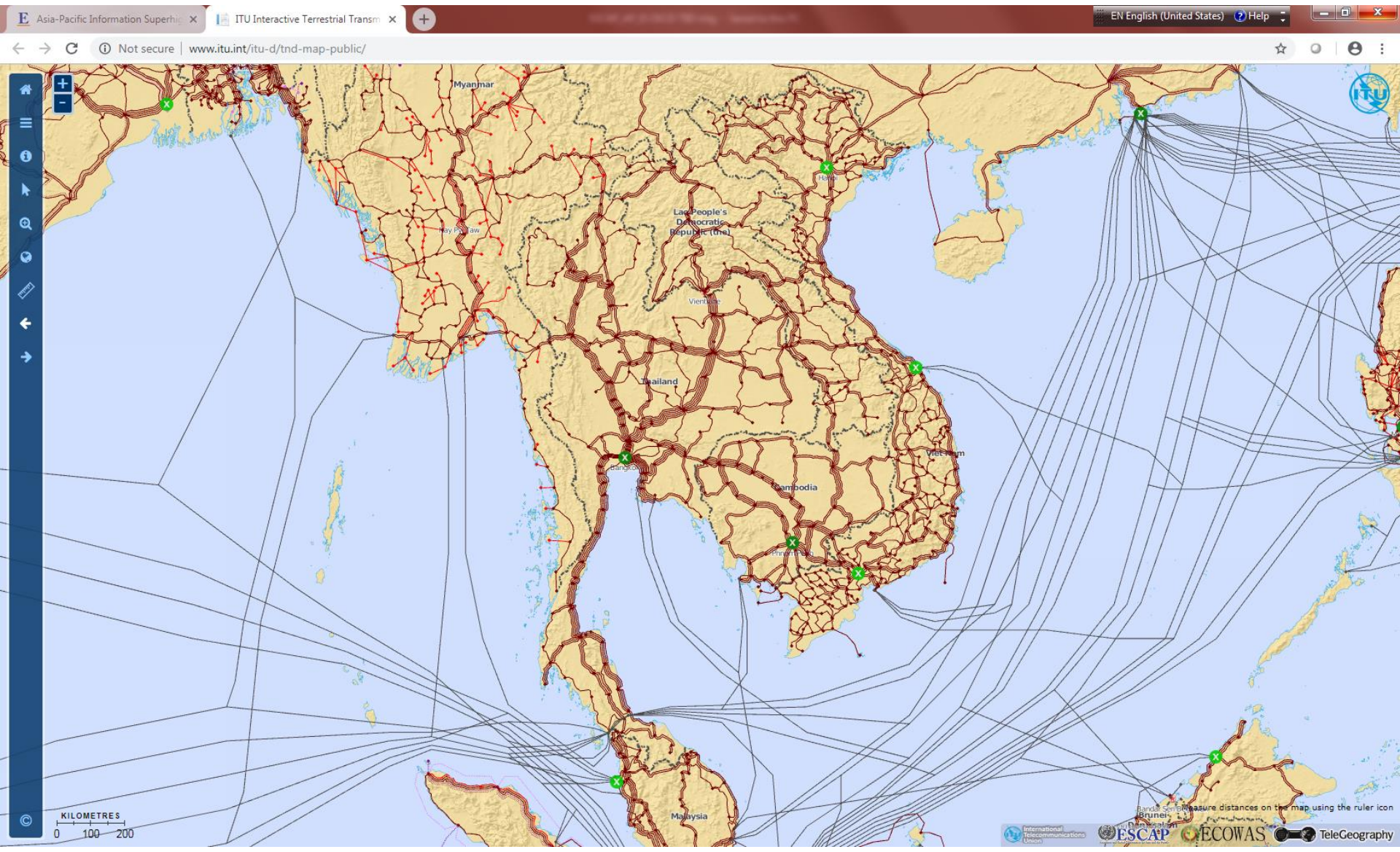
INFO AND PUBLICATIONS ON WWW.UNESCAP.ORG/APIIS

AP-IS Initiatives

Strategic Initiatives 2016-2018



Transmission Map: Thailand



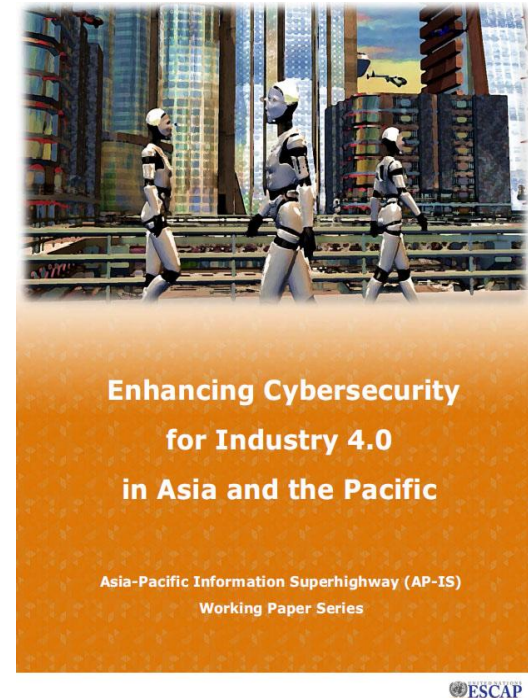
Cybersecurity

- “Enhancing Cybersecurity for Industry 4.0 in Asia and the Pacific” report was prepared:

to increase awareness and understanding of cyberattacks and cybersecurity among policy- and decision-makers, regulators, academia, private sector and CSOs with focus on Asia and the Pacific

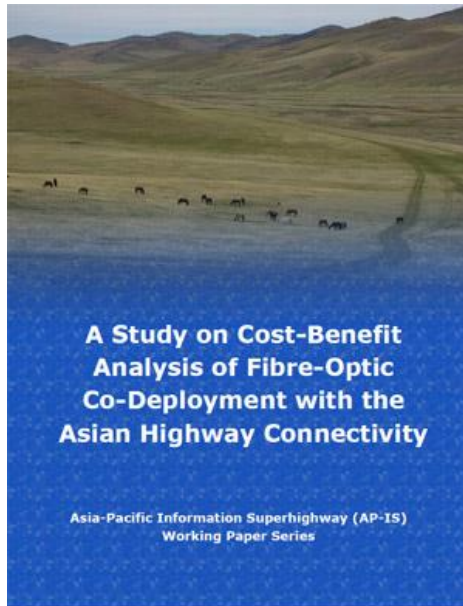
This report provides:

- (1) insights and understanding of the nature and magnitude of cyberattacks
- (2) help to initiate policy discussions and dialogues for action to enhance cybersecurity
- (3) support the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway (AP-IS)



The report is available at:
<https://www.unescap.org/resources/enhancing-cybersecurity-industry-40-asia-and-pacific>

Co-deployment in Myanmar



The report is available at:

<https://www.unescap.org/resources/study-cost-benefit-analysis-fibre-optic-co-deployment-asian-highway-connectivity>

- This report details: the cost-benefit analysis of broadband co-deployment between the telecommunications and transport sectors and highlights methods for reducing time and costs

As a result of the comparative study in Myanmar, the co-deployment of the broadband network (compared with separated deployment) has been estimated to save at least USD 7,379 per kilometre, and the percentage of cost savings has been calculated at 56.83 per cent

Results show that the telecommunications sector will benefit from significant cost savings and avoid the duplication of civil engineering works in the deployment of a broadband network





UNITED NATIONS

ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

/ APCICT[®]

**Asian and Pacific Training Centre For Information and
Communications Technology for Development**

MISSION



**To build the ICT human and
institutional
capacity of ESCAP member States**

Training

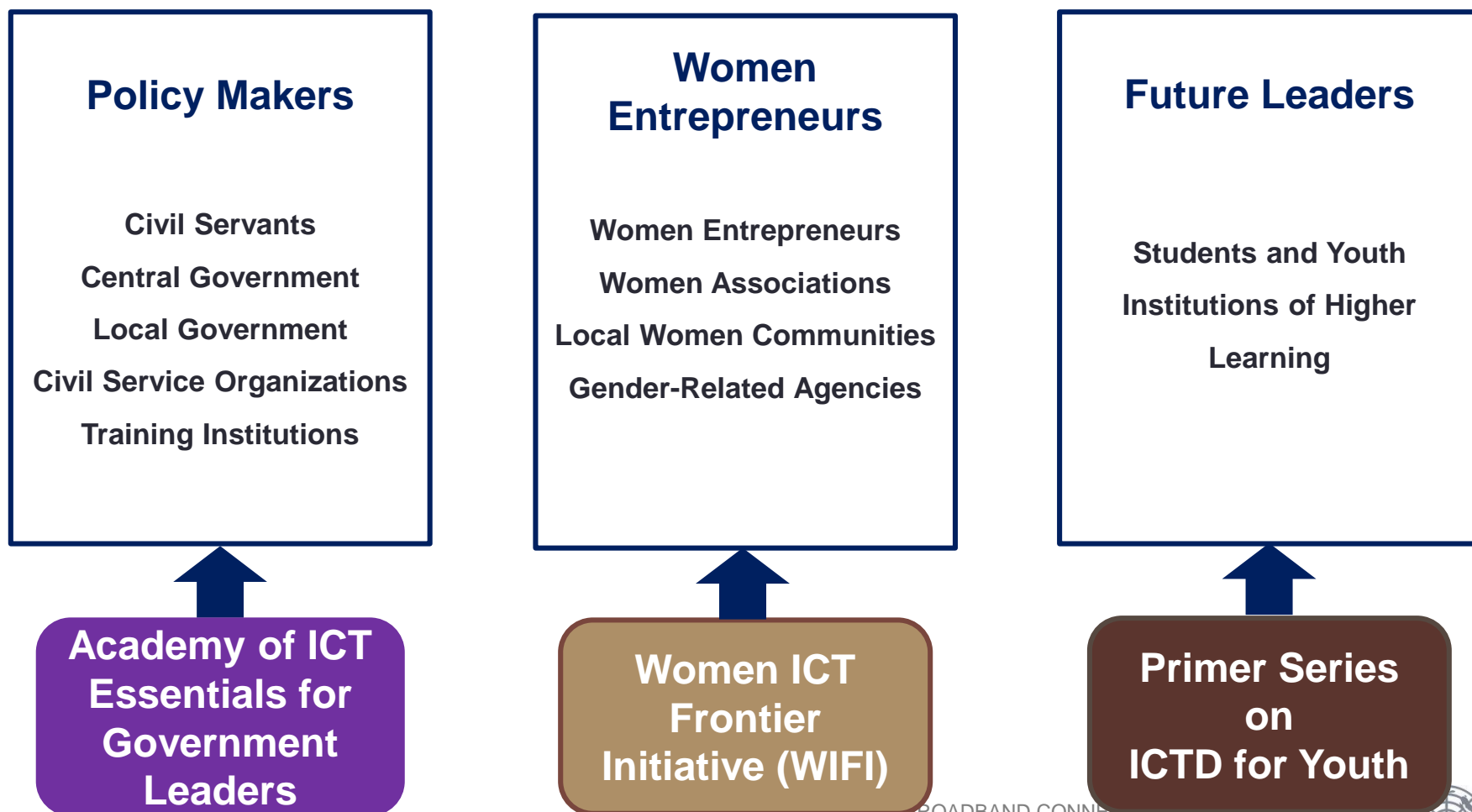
**Knowledge-
Sharing**

**Multi-Stakeholder
Dialogue and
Partnership**

IMPROVING REGIONAL BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY THROUGH THE
ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY



TARGET AUDIENCE AND FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES



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ACADEMY OF ICT ESSENTIALS FOR GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Foundational

- M1 - The Linkage between **ICT Applications** and **Meaningful Development**
- M2 - **ICT for Development Policy**, Process and Governance
- M3 - **E-Government** Applications



Technical

- M4 - Network & Information **Security and Privacy**
- M5 - **Internet Governance**
- M6 - ICT **Trends** for Government Leaders



Managerial

- M7 - ICT **Project Management** in Theory and Practice
- M8 - Options for **Funding** ICT for Development



Thematic Modules

- M9 - ICT for **Disaster** Risk Management
- M10 - ICT, **Climate Change** and Green Growth
- M11 - **Social Media** for Development



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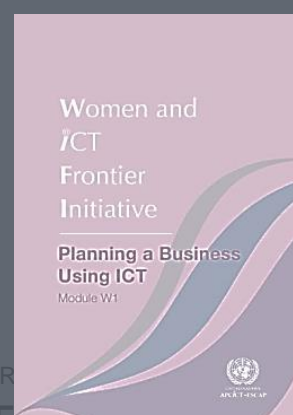
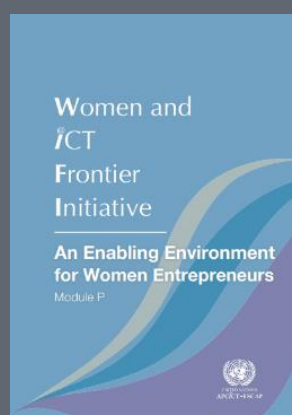
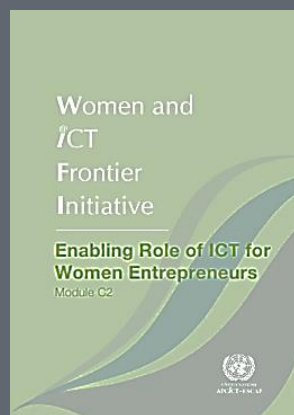
UTILIZATION OF THE ACADEMY PROGRAMME



WOMEN ICT FRONTIER INITIATIVE



Promote Women
Entrepreneurship through ICT
Capacity Development



UTILIZATION OF THE WIFI PROGRAMME



**7 Countries and
2 Subregions
reached**

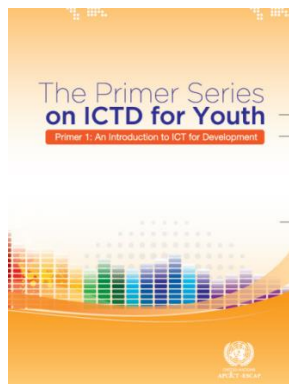
**7
Localized
Languages**

IMPROVING REGIONAL BROADBAND ACCESSIBILITY THROUGH THE
ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY

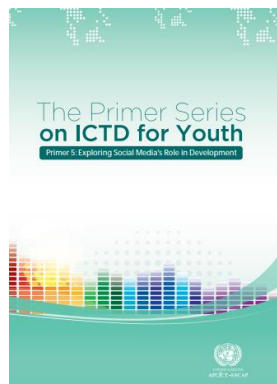


PRIMER SERIES ON ICTD FOR YOUTH

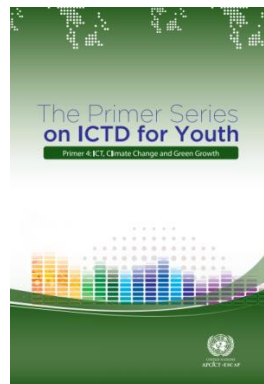
Impart key knowledge of ICT for Development
(ICTD) to students and youth



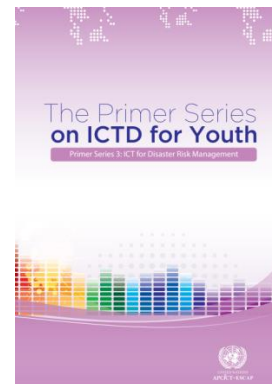
**An Introduction to
ICTD**



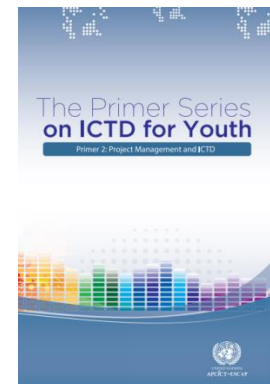
**Project
Management
and ICTD**



**ICT for
Disaster Risk
Management**



**ICT, Climate
change, and
Green
Growth**



**Social
Media for
Development**



UTILIZATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Colleges and universities in the region are using the Primer Series as learning resources

- Build Bright University (Cambodia)
- Institute of Information Technology Bangalore (India)
- International Information Technology University (Kazakhstan)
- Kathmandu University (Nepal)
- Kyrgyz State Technical University (Kyrgyzstan)
- Royal University of Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
- Satbayev University (Kazakhstan)
- Tashkent University of Information Technologies (Uzbekistan)
- Universitas Gadjah Mada (Indonesia)
- University of Indonesia (Indonesia)
- University of Hyderabad (India)
- University of Moratuwa (Sri Lanka)
- University of Technology, Yadanabon Cyber City (Myanmar)



DELIVERY CHANNELS

e-Learning Platform (AVA)



<https://e-learning.unapcict.org/>

Knowledge Repository Platform (ECO HUB)



<http://unapcict.org/ecohub/>

WIFI Resource Center (WIFI INFOBANK)

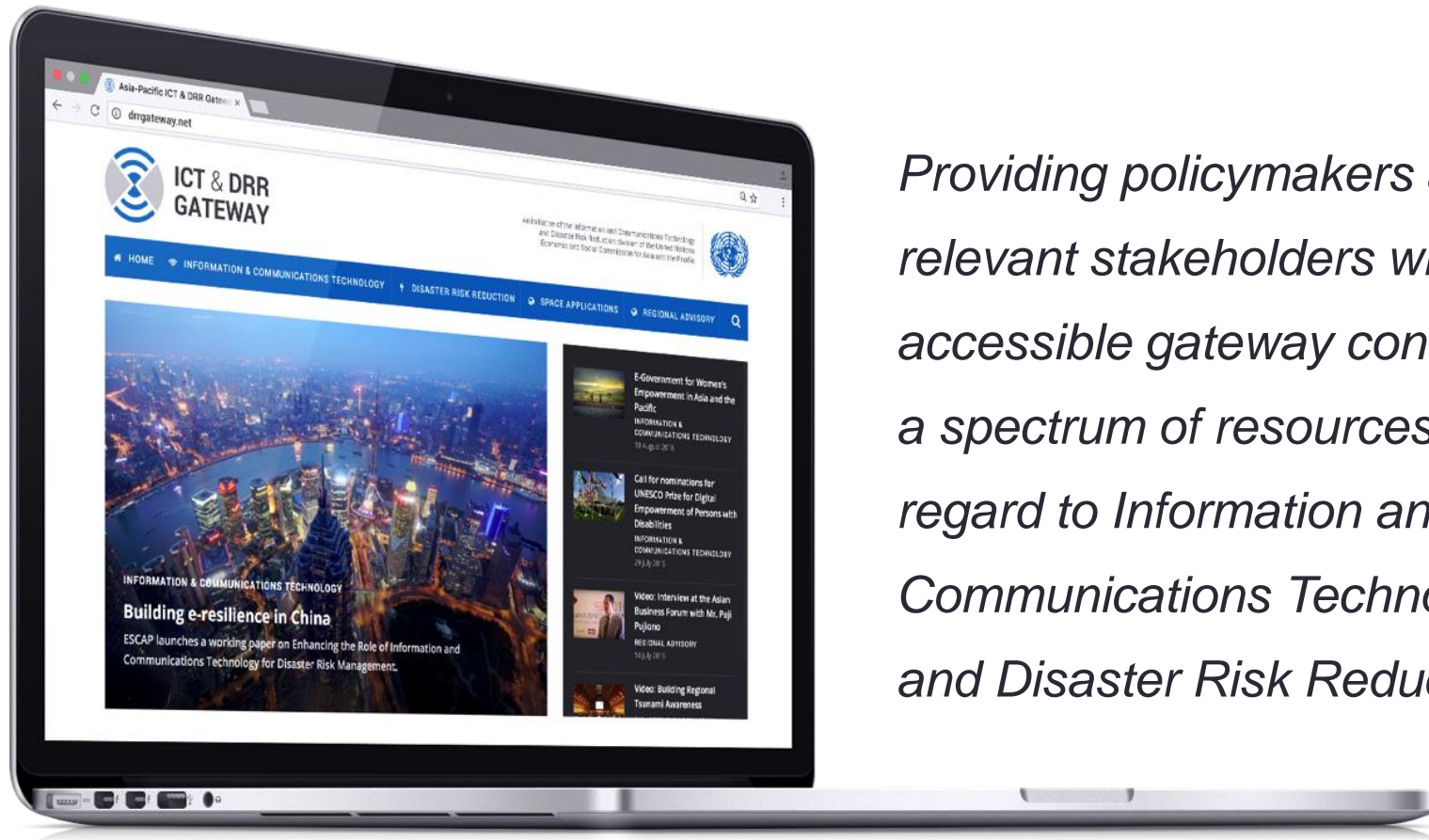


<http://wifiinfobank.unapcict.org/>

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ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY



Asia-Pacific ICT & DRR Gateway



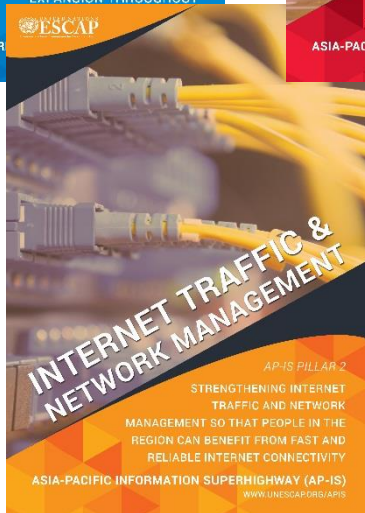
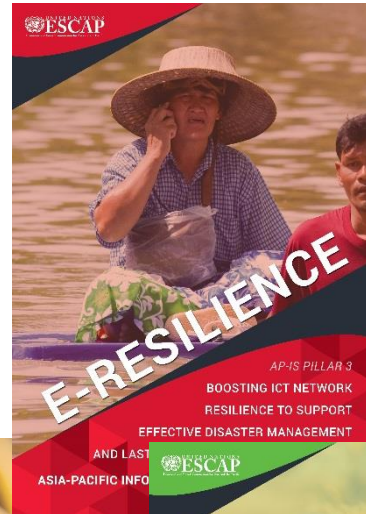
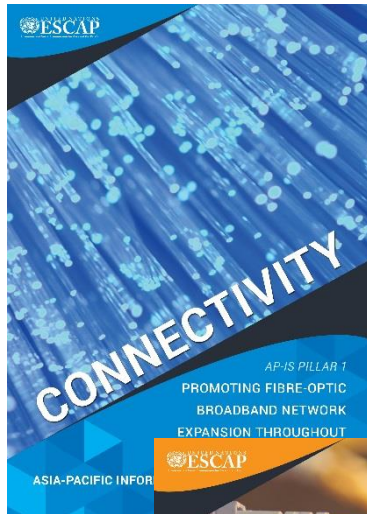
Providing policymakers and relevant stakeholders with an accessible gateway containing a spectrum of resources with regard to Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction

Navigate to the ICT & DRR Gateway



Access the Gateway on
www.drrgateway.net





Thank you!

Email: escap-ids@un.org

IMPROVING REGIONAL BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY THROUGH THE
ASIA-PACIFIC INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY

