



**Broadband as an
opportunity for
Development**

December 2013

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<http://www.iadb.org>

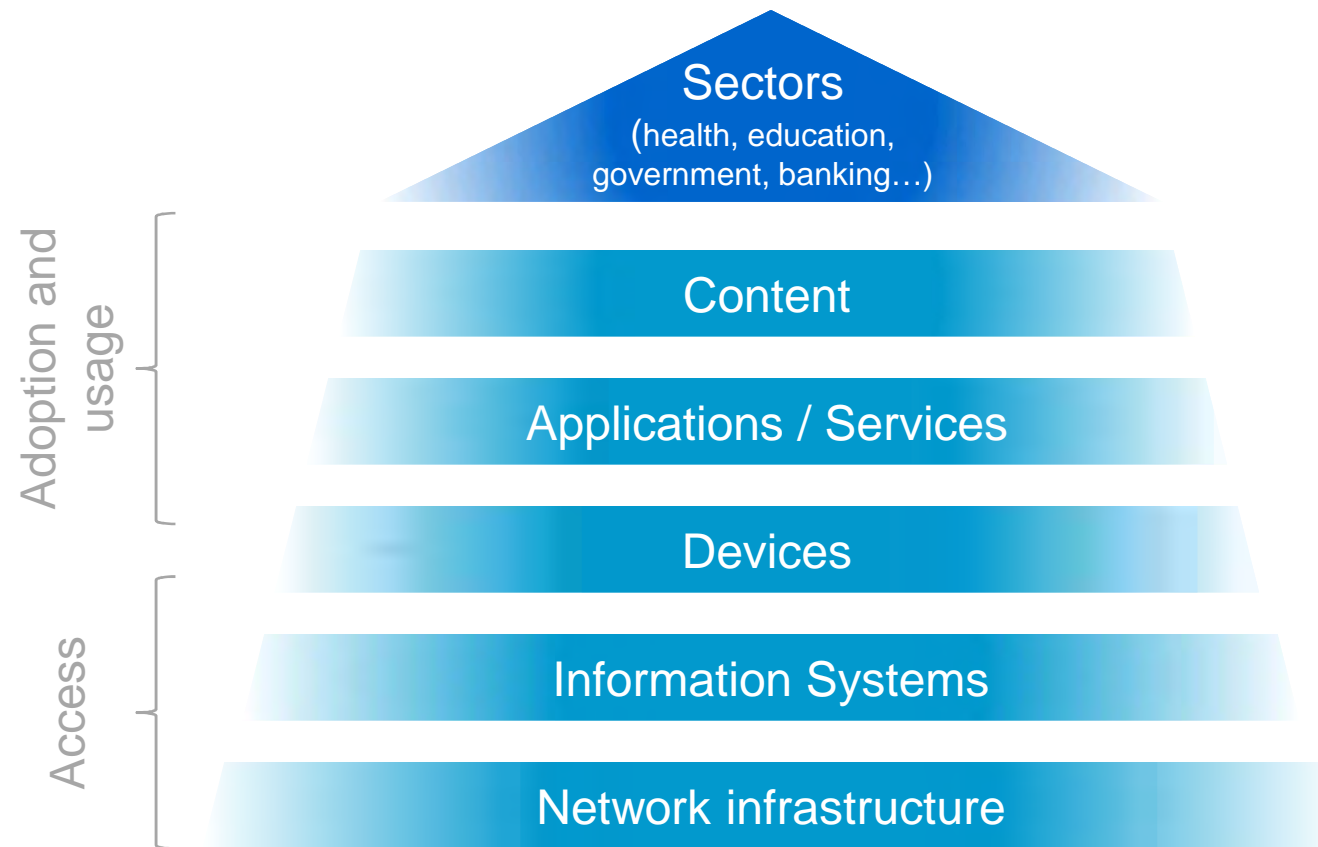
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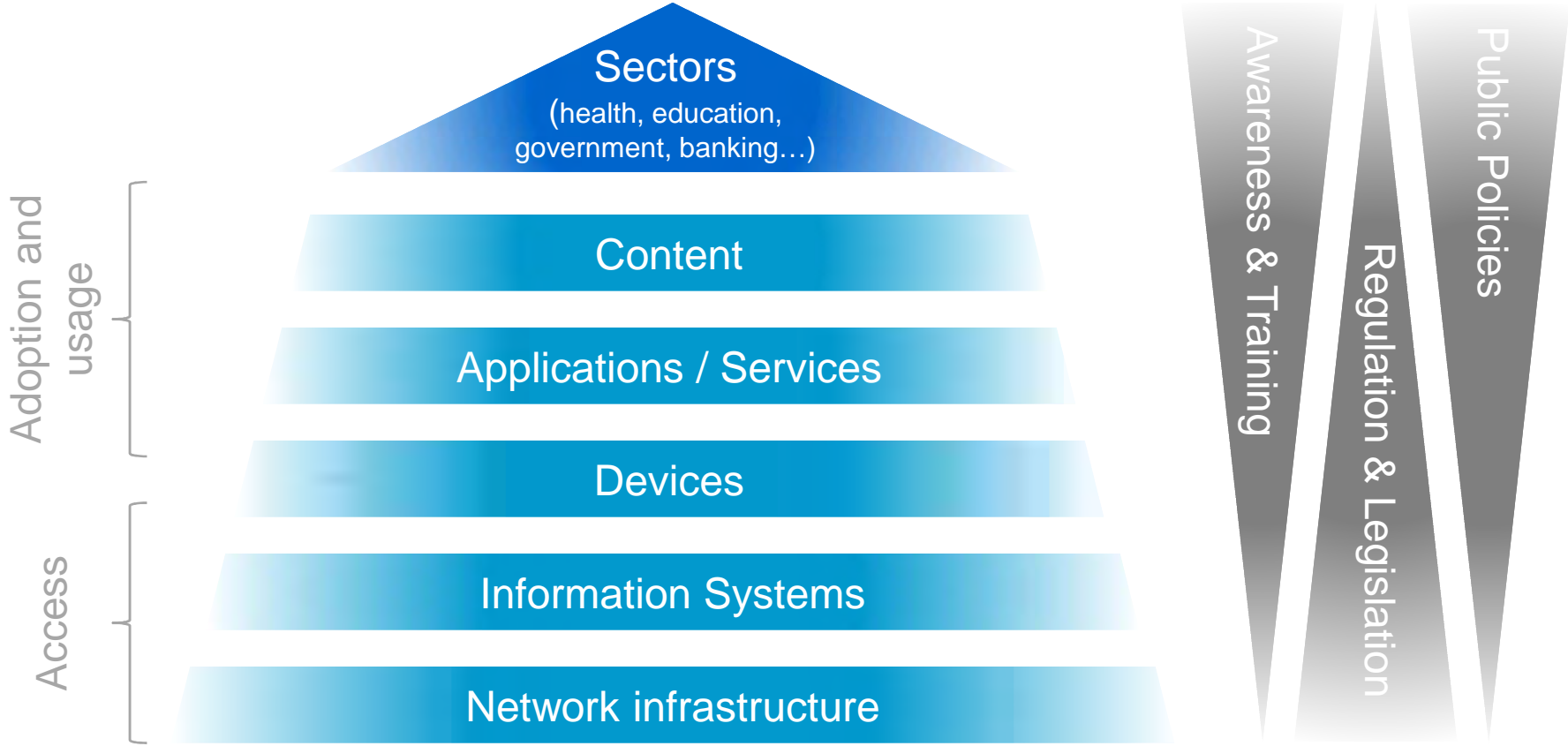
What is **Broadband**?

A new approach for broadband: the ecosystem



Source: Antonio García Zaballos and Félix González Herranz (paper in progress)

A new approach for broadband: the ecosystem



Source: Antonio García Zaballos and Félix González Herranz (paper in progress)

IDB has prioritized Broadband

Broadband Special Program

Objective: bridge the Digital Divide by fostering broadband access, adoption and usage

1

Development of public policies and governance models

Development of Broadband plans

2

Development of strategic regulation

Regulatory update to boost access and affordability

3

Institutional strengthening

Capacity and skills building

4

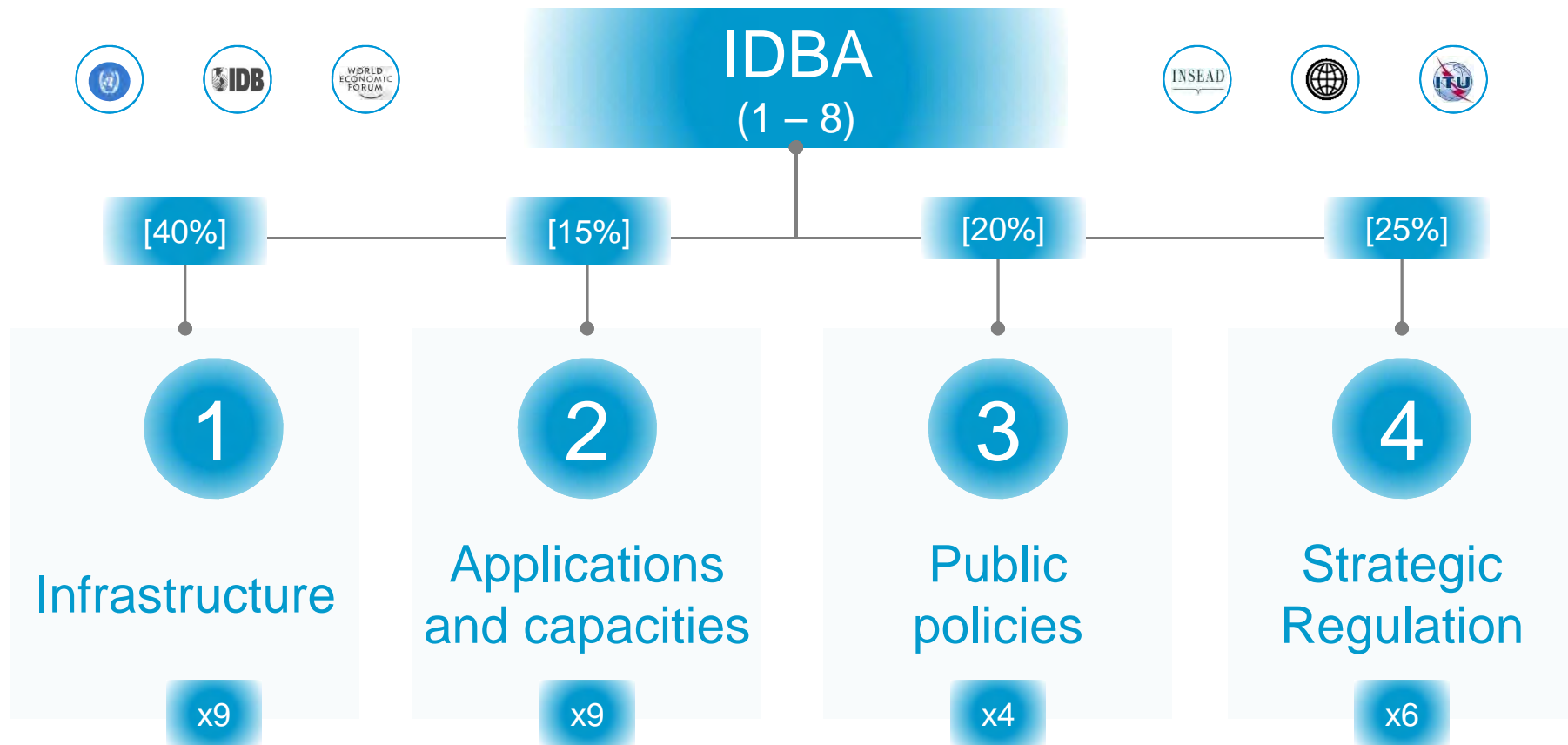
Infrastructure

Network deployment within PPP frameworks

Products

Loans
Technical cooperation
Knowledge products

The innovative BB Development Index (BBDI)



The **BBDI** aims to be a **diagnosis** and **dialogue** tool

63 countries have been analyzed

Country

63

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Korea, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

Clustered in 10 clusters

Cluster

9

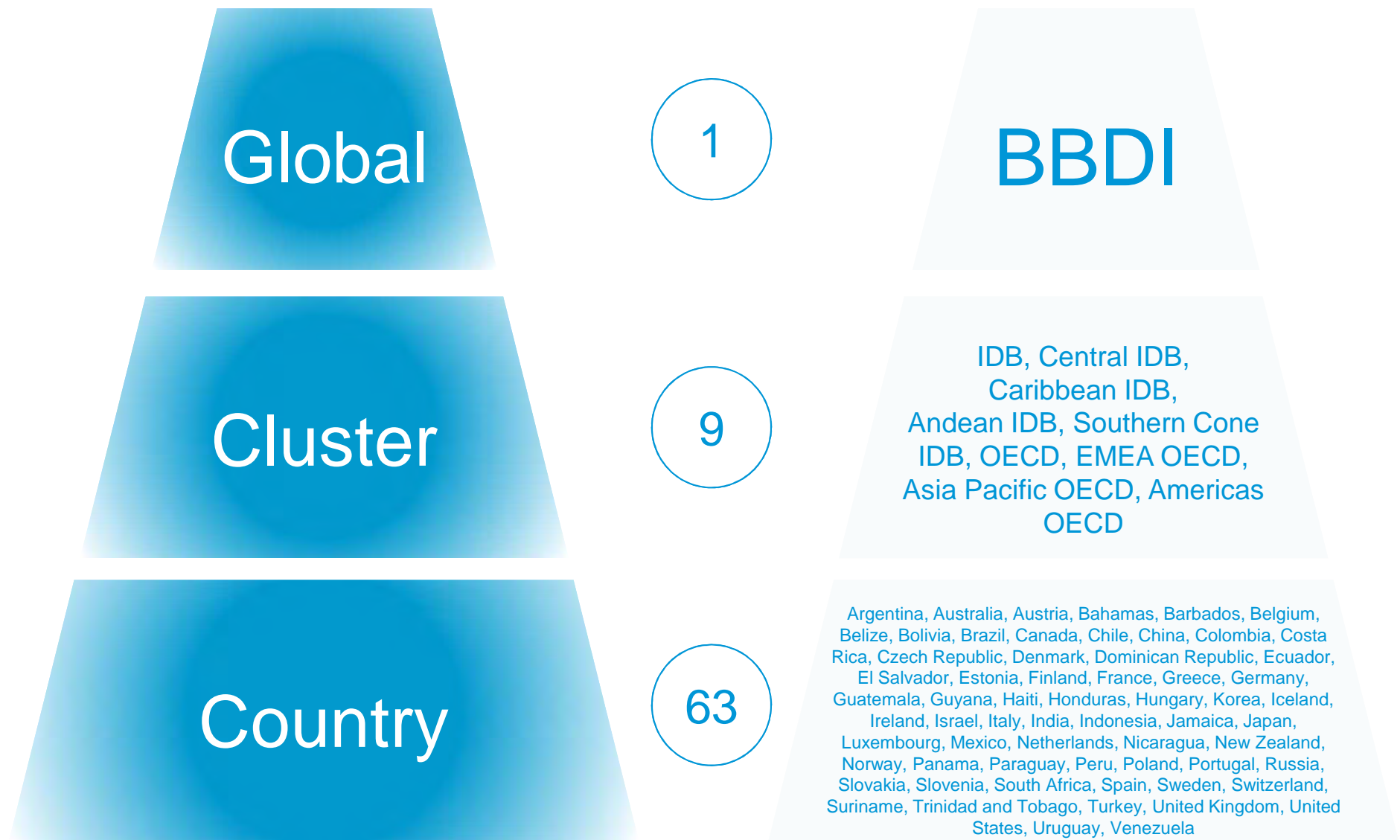
IDB, Central IDB,
Caribbean IDB,
Andean IDB, Southern Cone
IDB, OECD, EMEA OECD,
Asia Pacific OECD, Americas
OECD

Country

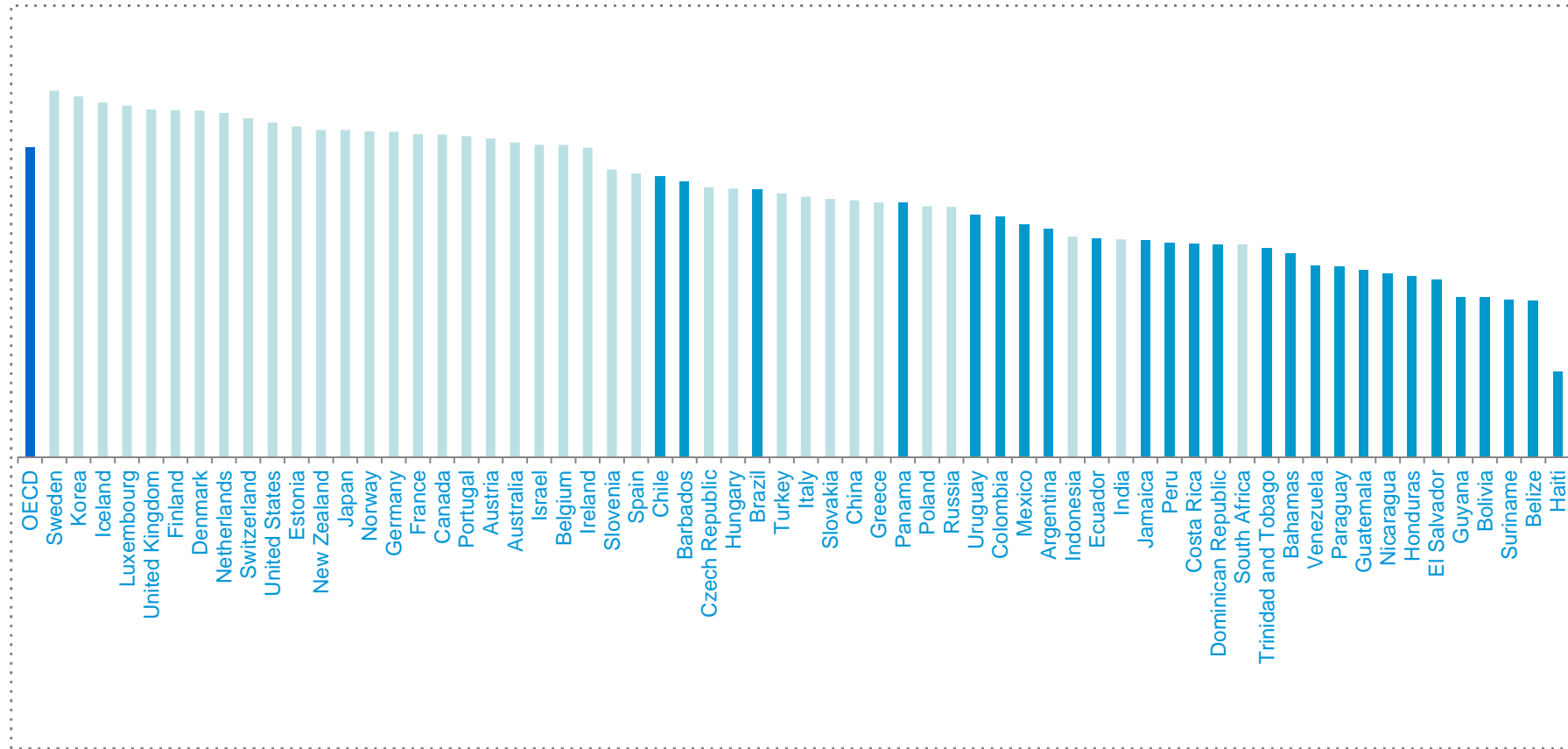
63

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium,
Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa
Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Germany,
Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Korea, Iceland,
Ireland, Israel, Italy, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan,
Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand,
Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russia,
Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,
Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United
States, Uruguay, Venezuela

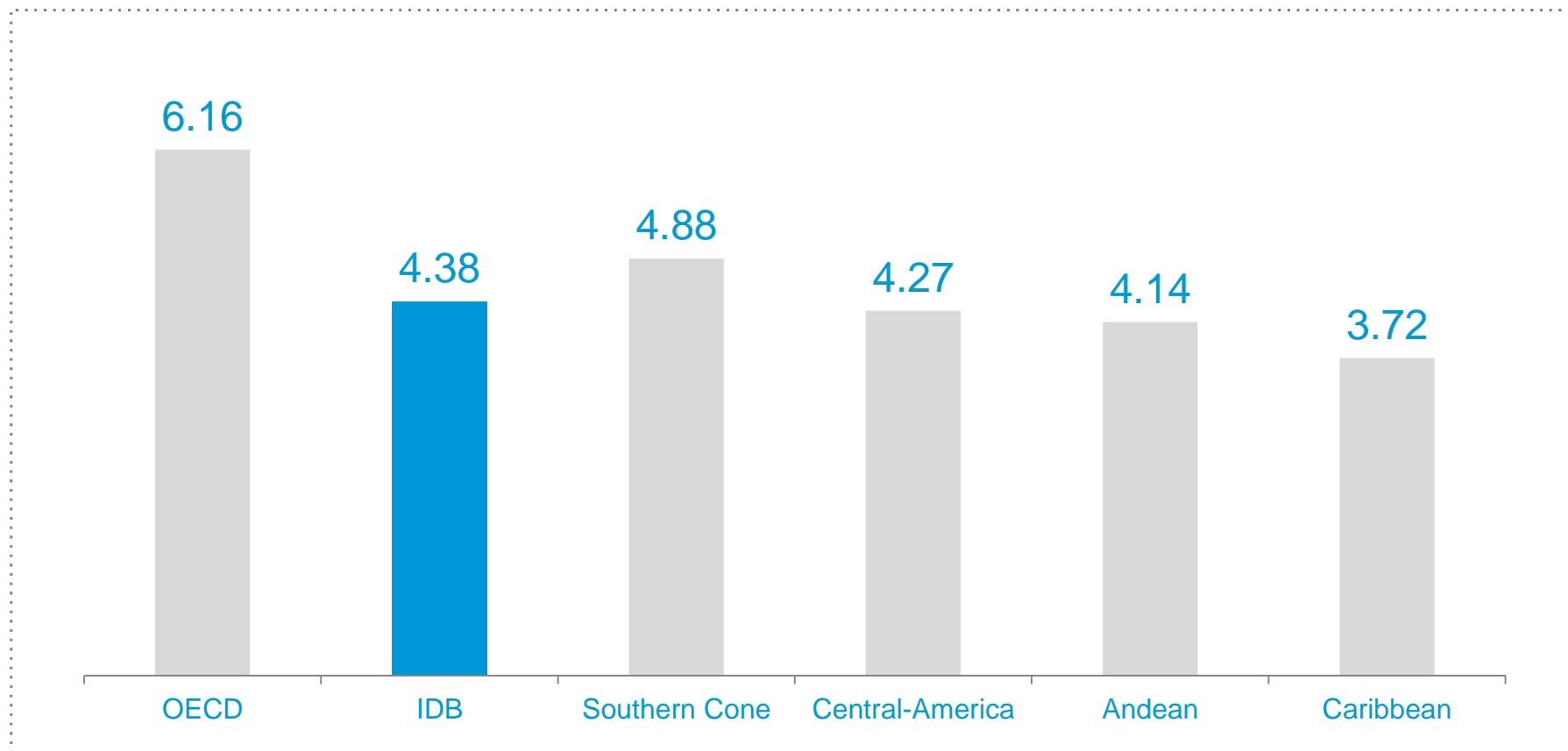
And one overall index



First, there is a global Digital Divide

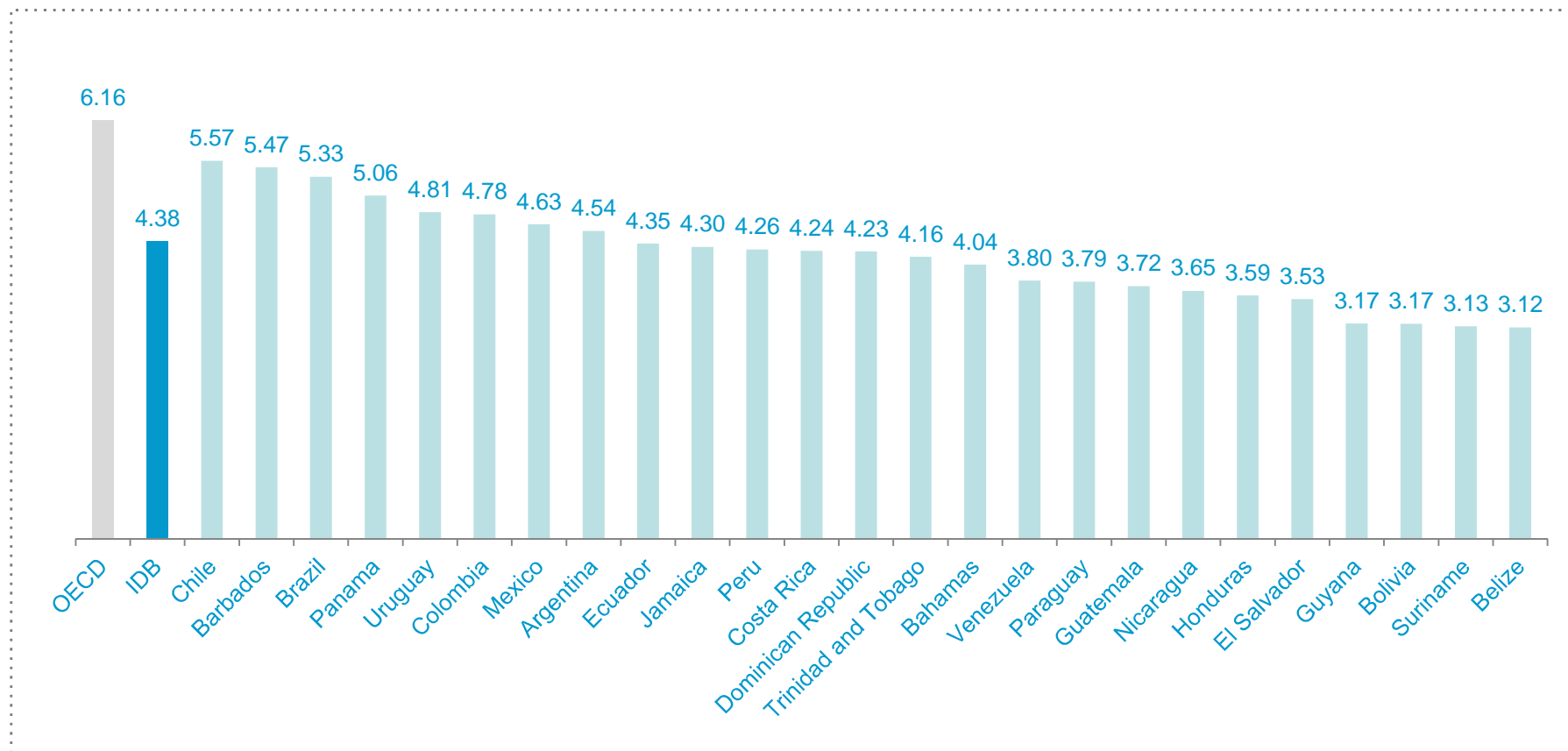


A divide between the region and most advance countries



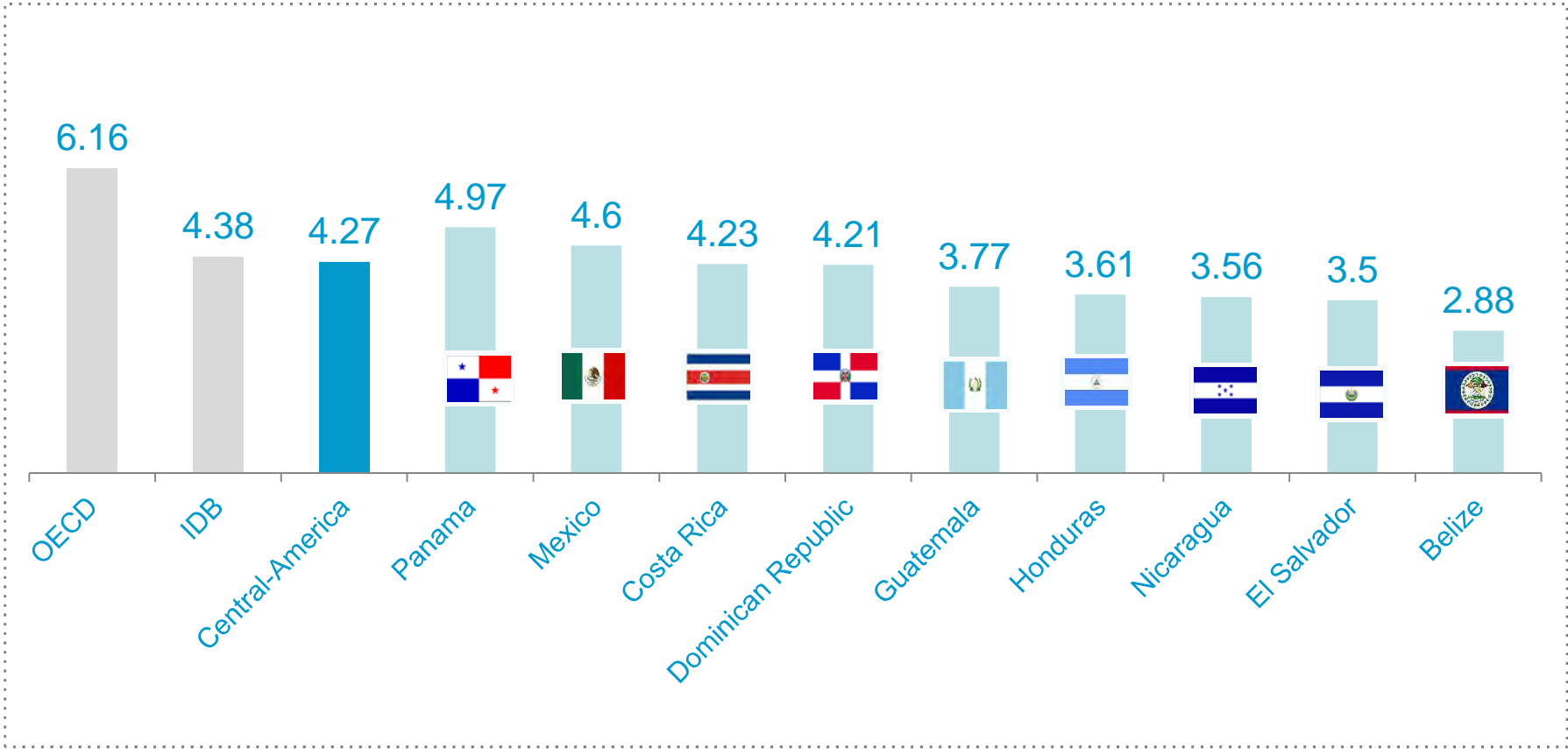
Despite the progress, there exists a **Digital Divide** between **LAC** and the most developed countries

Secondly, there is a divide within the region

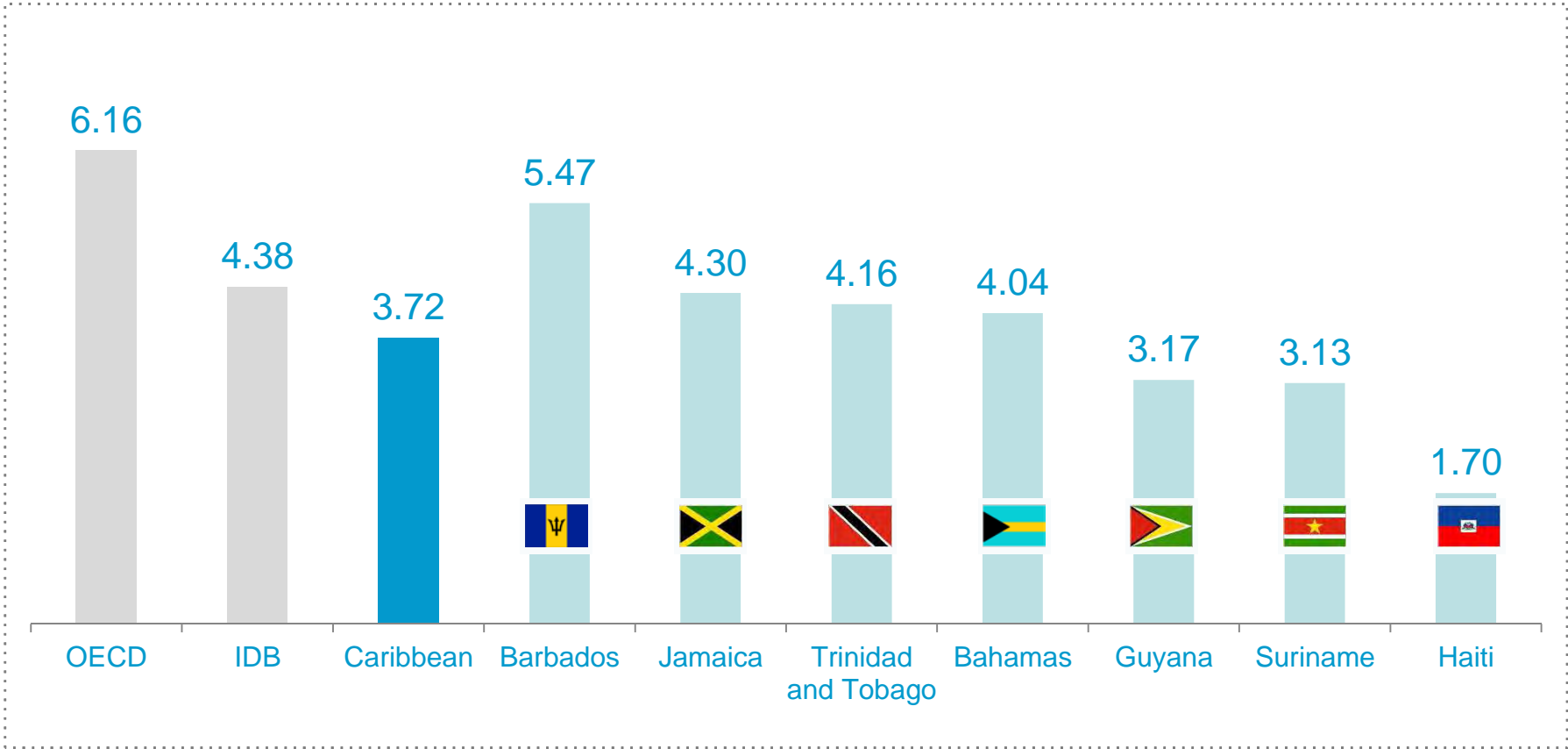


There also exists a **Digital Divide** within the region

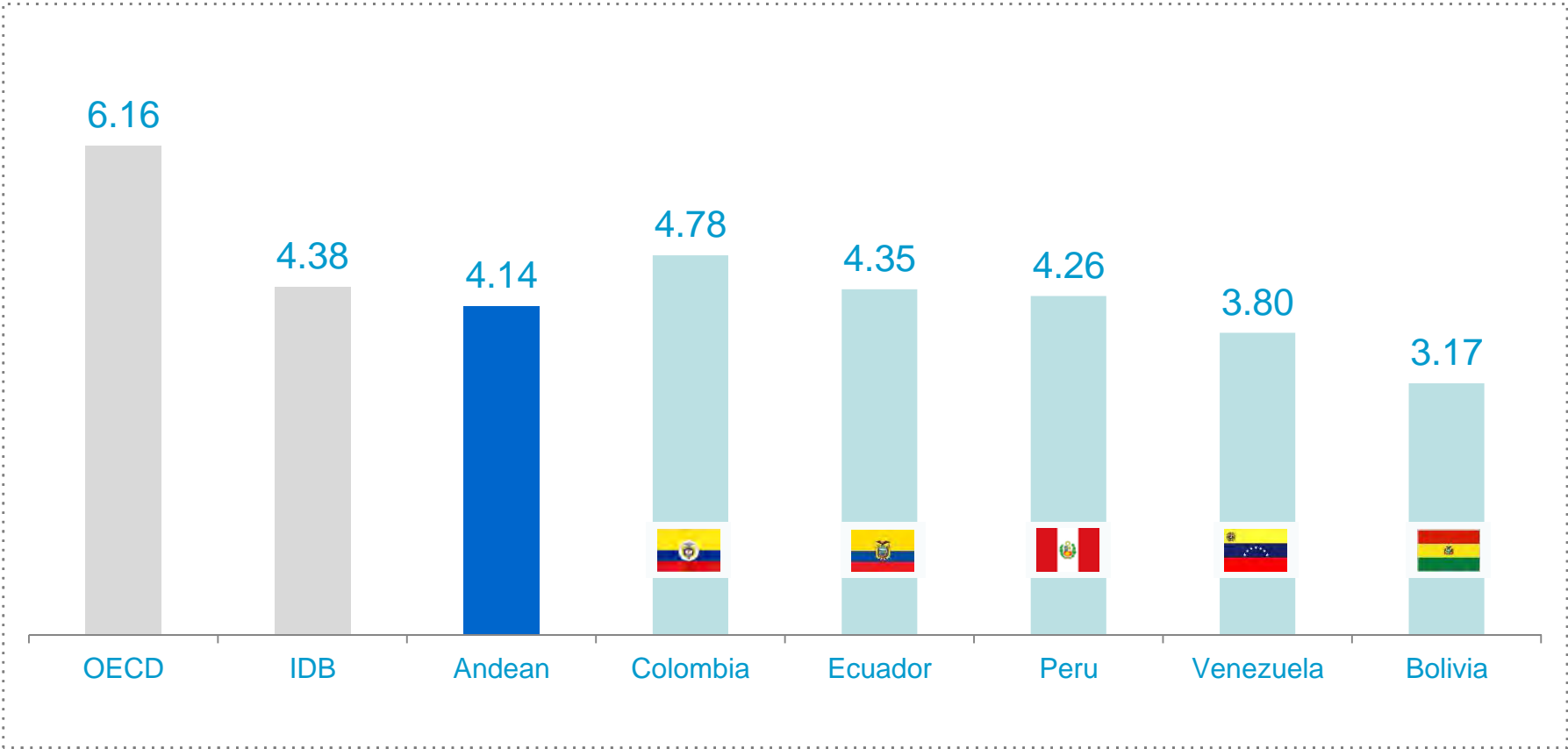
Among Central-American countries



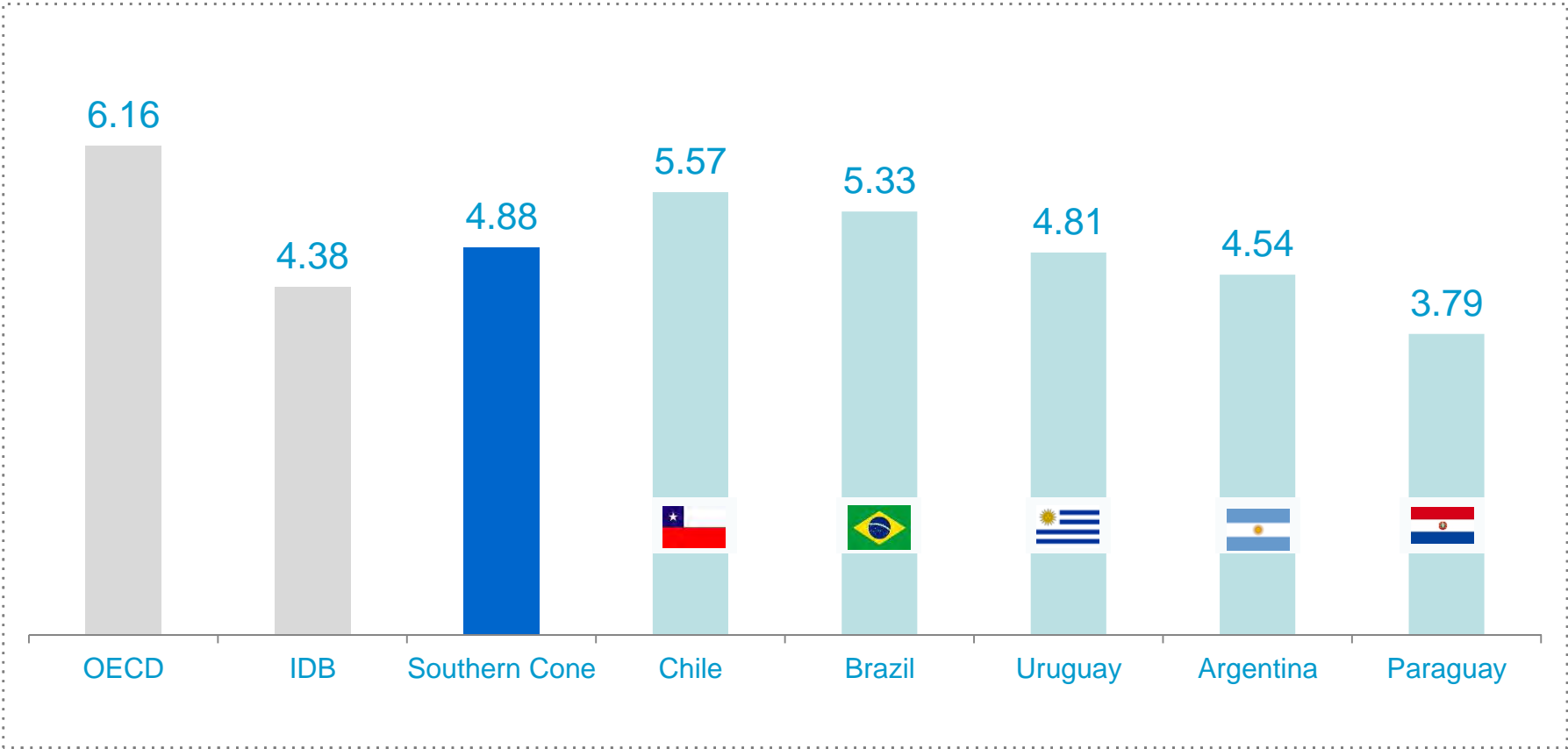
Among Caribbean countries



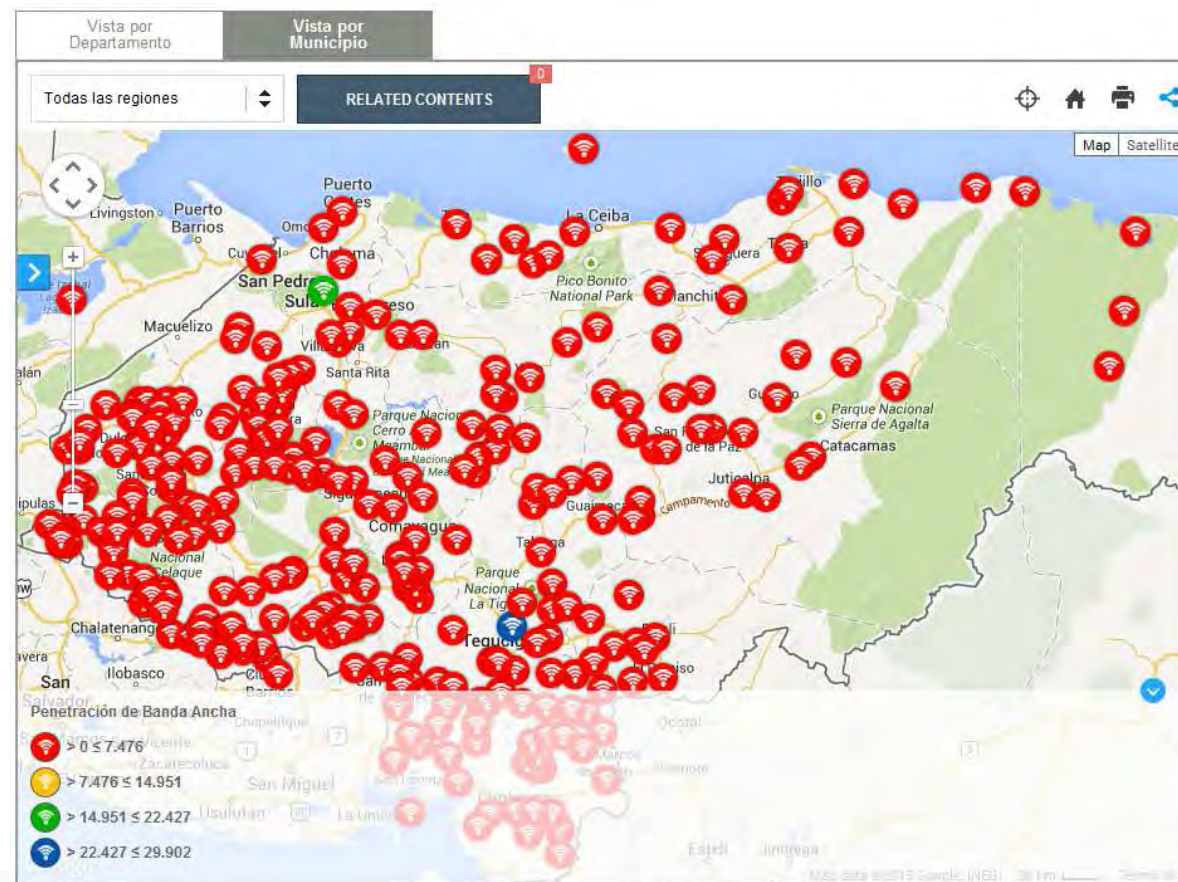
Among Andean countries



Among Southern Cone countries

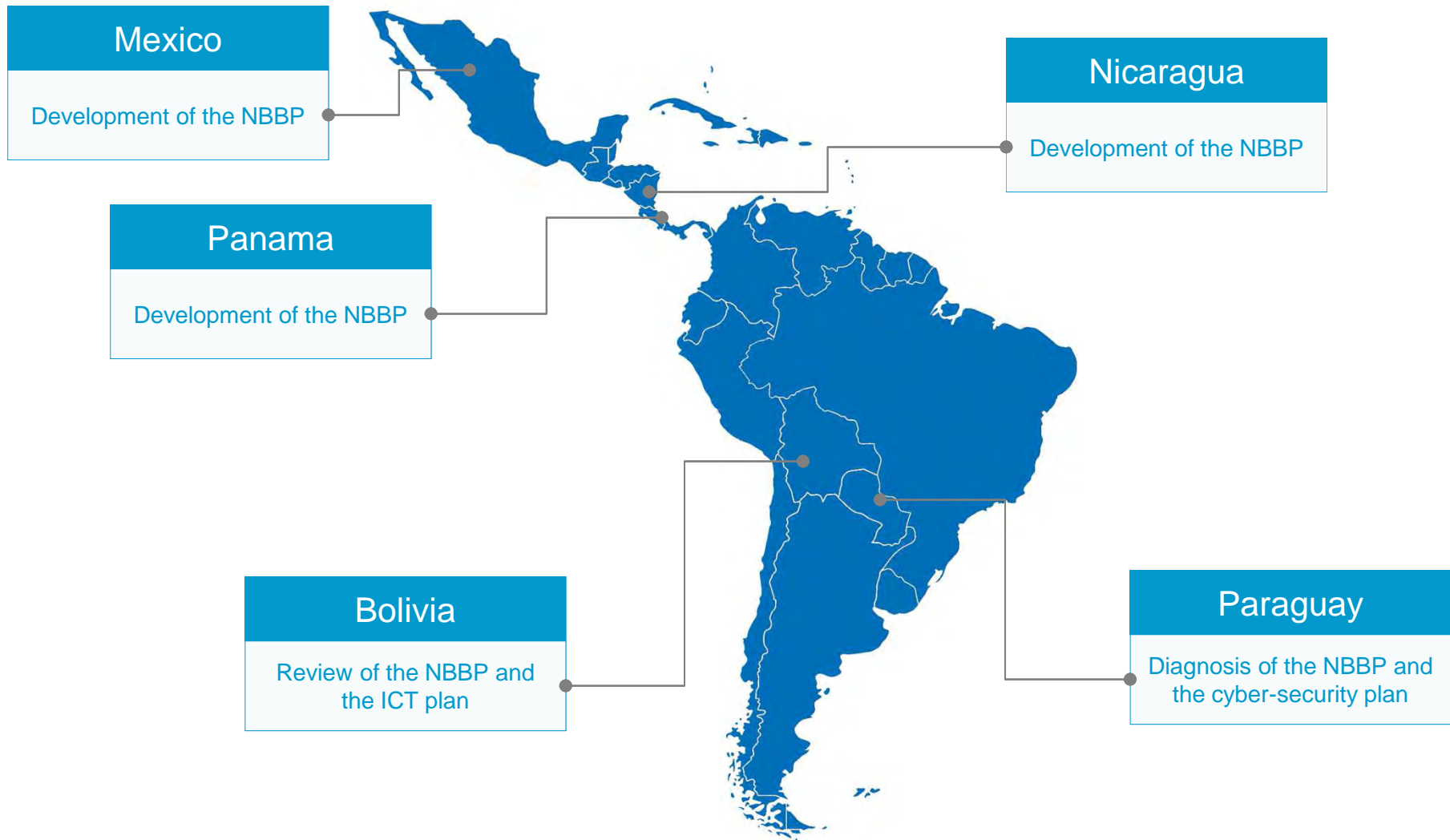


Thirdly, there is a Digital Divide inside the countries

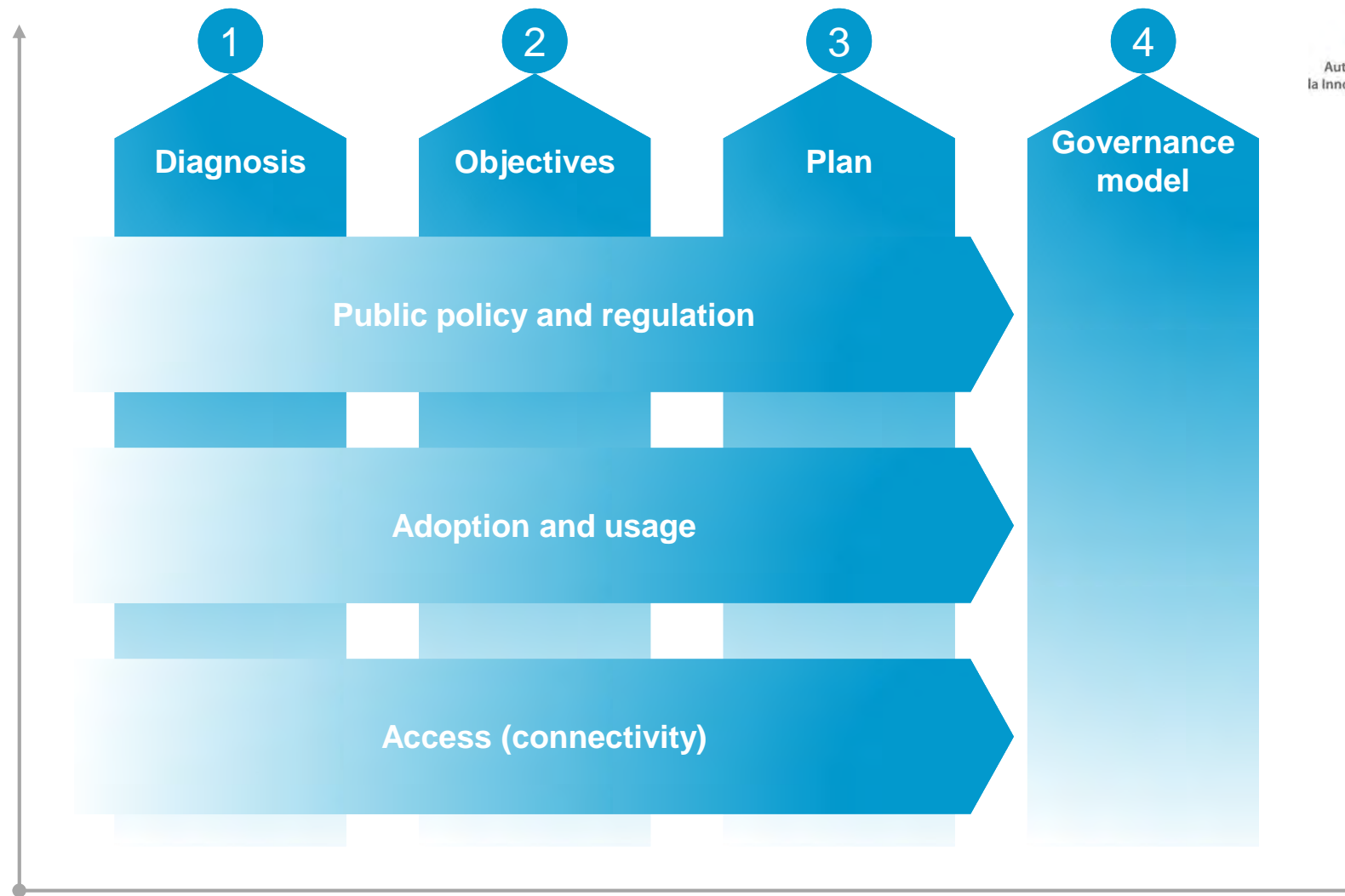


The **IDB** has developed **infrastructure maps** to identify the national **Digital Divide**

IDB is supporting countries in developing their NBBP



Panama's NBBP has a two axis structure



Objectives are clear and ambitious

- 1 Seek universality of access
- 2 Boost adoption and usage
- 3 Guarantee affordability
- 4 Promote entrepreneurship and local content creation
- 5 Create new business models and boost competition
- 6 Boost ICT exports
- 7 Increase enterprises' competitiveness
- 8 Improve quality and coverage for health, education and government services through broadband

The plans starts with access

Area typology	Bandwidth target	Foreseen technology	Retail target price
Dense urban areas	Up to 100 Mbps	Fiber optic	\$20
Urban areas	Between 10 Mbps and 30 Mbps	Fiber optic	\$10
Rural areas	Between 2 and 10 Mbps	LTE	\$5

Panama has outlined a very aggressive **connectivity plan**

And is complemented by a strong adoption & usage plan

Cit.

- Promote an ICT skill-building and awareness program (leveraging Infoplazas)
- Launch program to subsidize device purchase

Gov.

- Boost the cyber-security program
- Launch e-government solutions program

Edu.

- Include ICTs in education programs and curriculums
- Launch program to install computers with connectivity in rural areas

Htih.

- Launch program to connect health centers and install computers
- Launch tele-medicine program

Ent.

- Launch connectivity program for SMEs and micro SMEs
- Create and promote start-up incubators

Panama has complemented the connectivity plan with a robust
ICT plan

Conclusions

1 LAC countries have a different situation in terms of BB development



2 There are challenges to bridge the 3 Digital Divides:
(1) with OECD, (2) within LAC, (3) national



3 Each country requires a specific strategy (NBBP)



4 IDB is eager to support countries in their efforts



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