MALAWI COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY (MACRA)



ITU/BDT Regional Broadband Wireless Access for rural & remote areas for Africa

Overview of Malawi's Rural ICT Development Programmes

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Presentation outline

- Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA)
- ICTs Development Rural Areas
- **■** Technology Solution
- Challenges to ICT Development in Rural Areas

Telecommunication Statistics for Malawi

- 70,000 fixed telephone lines
- 2.19% aggregate teledensity
- 1.56 % mobile density
- 80 % of lines in urban centres

Source: MACRA, 2004

- This paper will describe briefly some of the projects or programmes being
- undertaken to ensure that rural masses access ICT services in the country.

Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA)

- ✓ MACRA is the regulatory authority that was established under the 1998 Communications Sector Policy & the Communications Act of 1998
- ✓ The Communications Sector Policy Statement laid the foundation for the liberalization of the sector and enhancing private sector investment to ensure affordable, efficient and high quality service.

MACRA'S MANDATE

- ✓ Under the provisions of the Communications Act and the Communications Sector Policy Since MACRA has been mandated to
 - ✓ Plan and manage the Radio Frequency Spectrum
 - Regulate the entire communications sector: telecommunications, broadcasting and postal services

Roles and responsibilities

- MACRA ensures that as far as it is practicable there are provided throughout the country reliable and affordable services sufficient to meet the demand
- MACRA promotes the development of and access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and other forms of communication services in Malawi

ICT Development Initiatives / Programmes

- ✓ ICTs for Sustainable Rural Development (ISRD) Project
- ✓ Infrastructure Services Project (ISP)

ICTs for Sustainable Rural Development (ISRD) Project

- ISRD project is a project being undertaken by the Malawi Government with the support of ICS-UNIDO of Italy.
- The project is being coordinated the Ministry of Information and Tourism through MACRA
- Aim: To reduce poverty and isolation of the rural communities by making accessible ICT enable services through scalable and cost effective communication infrastructures.

Implementation arrangements

- The project will be implemented by installing multi-purpose community telecentres in the rural areas
- The implementation of the pilot telecentres calls upon the financing from the donor community and government as well as a public-private-partnership for the operation of the telecentres.

Infrastructure Services Project (ISP)

- The ISP Project is being coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development with the support of the World Bank.
- The project focuses on priotized service delivery in the water and sanitation, electricity, roads and including the ICTs in the some selected rural areas
- Service provision in rural and unerserved areas through target interventions will be financed by the Universal Access Fund introduced by the the Universal Access Policy (to be formulated)

ISP Project Description

■ The GoM will procure consulting services to advise on best approaches to improve connectivity in rural and under-served areas and creating the policy, legal, regulatory and institutional conditions for improved access.

ISP Project Description (cont)

- Focus on improving access to telecommunications and information services in targeted areas
- Providing rural telephone connections to communities
- Public phones and MCTs to be used
- The project focuses on rural & under-served areas where people cannot access ICT services

Implementation arrangements

- Endorse the Universal Access Policy (GoM)
- MACRA will administer the UA Fund and ensure that the Universal Access Fund place is utilized
- MACRA will make regulations for rural telecommunications development (license conditions for operators)
- The project calls for public-private partnership for successful implementation

Technological solution

- VSAT connection to provide to provide voice (using VoIP), Internet, E-mail and other web-based applications.
- The connection can also be extended to other institutions and centres and form a cluster of telecentres sharing a single connection and benefit from economies of scale. But
- VSAT solution would require substantial amount of operating costs paying for bandwidth.
- Further in hilly areas like Cape Maclear; the fixed operator proposes to use optical fiber technology

Challenges

- Universal Access is only attainable where all concerned parties i.e. Government, Public and Private sectors and all other stakeholders are willing to show commitment to the cause.
- Managing public- private projects may be hectic due to different interests:
 - the private sector is profit oriented
 - the public sector would ensure that services are provided even in areas where it is not economically viable.

Technological solution

- •Wireless technology provide cheaper solution to the rural communities;
- Installation of a VSAT connection to provide (possibly VoIP), Internet, E-mail and other web-based applications.
- The connection can also be extended to other institutions and centres and form a cluster of telecentres sharing a single connection and benefit from economies of scale.
- •However VSAT require substantial amount of operating costs paying for bandwidth, but
- •Wireless technology (VSAT)- proposed to be the best solution and has these advantages: Fast and easy deployment, Reliable and secure
- •Scalable and flexible

Technology solution

■ Use of electricity to provide broadband Internet service.....

Challenges

Other technologies may pause challenges since other they are expensive to deploy causing higher tariffs to the end user; for example terrain would pause challenge to wireless technology deployment in other targeted hilly areas (Neno, Cape-Maclear).

Broadband over power lines

 Broadband over powerlines is another option which the electricity company in Malawi has already started implementing it.

