

“Connect the Unconnected” Esilalei



#Internet4All

#Digital Inclusion

#Digital Health

#Education

#Women and Girls

#Societal Empowerment

“Connect the Unconnected” Selela Market Place



Mbaash



- Antenna in 6 m height
- Reaches Tigo tower > 20 km away

“Connecting the Unconnected” Migoli (Nyerere High School)



1271 pupils, 34 full-time teachers
9 m pole (above trees) base to connect
- Migoli health station
- Migoli village office





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Envision a world of free access to basic information on health care, education or development. Join our quest to make this vision a reality!

Kjeller, Norway

BasicInternet.org

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The panel highlights some references to be taken into consideration, including the @Basic4All 's DigiI project in Tanzania #SDGs #digitalinclusion #DigitalCooperation @UNSGdigicoop

There has also been considerable private sector activity in this arena. Loon, a project of Google's parent company Alphabet, uses internet-enabled balloons – in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria, they provided connectivity to 200,000 in Puerto Rico.¹⁵ Amazon, OneWeb, Telesat, Space Norway and SpaceX are among companies considering connectivity solutions using low-earth orbit satellites.¹⁶

Some countries, such as Indonesia, have set targets that treat internet connectivity as a national priority.¹⁷ While finance alone will not achieve universal internet access, it can help if invested wisely: some countries are generating financing from fees on existing communication network providers to help expand systems to those who are currently uncovered, for example through Universal Service Funds.¹⁸

Advance market commitments deserve further consideration as a possible way to incentivise investment, as they have in other areas such as vaccine developments. They involve a commitment to pay for a future product or service once it exists; the commitment in this case could come from consortia of governments, international organisations or others interested in enabling specific uses in areas such as health or education.¹⁹

Many local groups are also working on small-scale community solutions: for example, a rural community of 6,000 people in Mankosi, South Africa, built a solar-powered "mesh network" in collaboration with a university.²⁰ Such community projects are often not just about getting online but building skills and empowering locals to use technology for development and entrepreneurship.²¹

organisations.²² Initial should start with deployment and evaluation.

Efforts to improve digital skills need to be a clear and agreed set of priorities for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the Group of Twenty (G20) and the United Nations. Needs to be broadened to include, importantly, needs of rural and low-income countries.²³ The Panel urges governments to develop measures of digital inclusion, about measurements and issues underlying inclusion.

2.2 RETHINKING HOW WE WORK AND LEARN

Many previous waves of technological change have shifted what skills are demanded in the labour market, making some jobs obsolete while creating new ones. But the current wave of change may be the most rapid and unpredictable in history. How to prepare people to earn a livelihood in the digital age – and how to protect those struggling to do so – is a critical question for digital cooperation for governments and other stakeholders who aim to reduce inequality and achieve the SDGs.

Vi trenger:
- tilgang til landsbygda
- politisk forankring
- resurser