



MIDTERM REVIEW
VIENNA PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR
LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
DECEMBER 2019, NEW YORK

Overview presentation - ICT Connectivity, Sustainable Energy and Regional Integration

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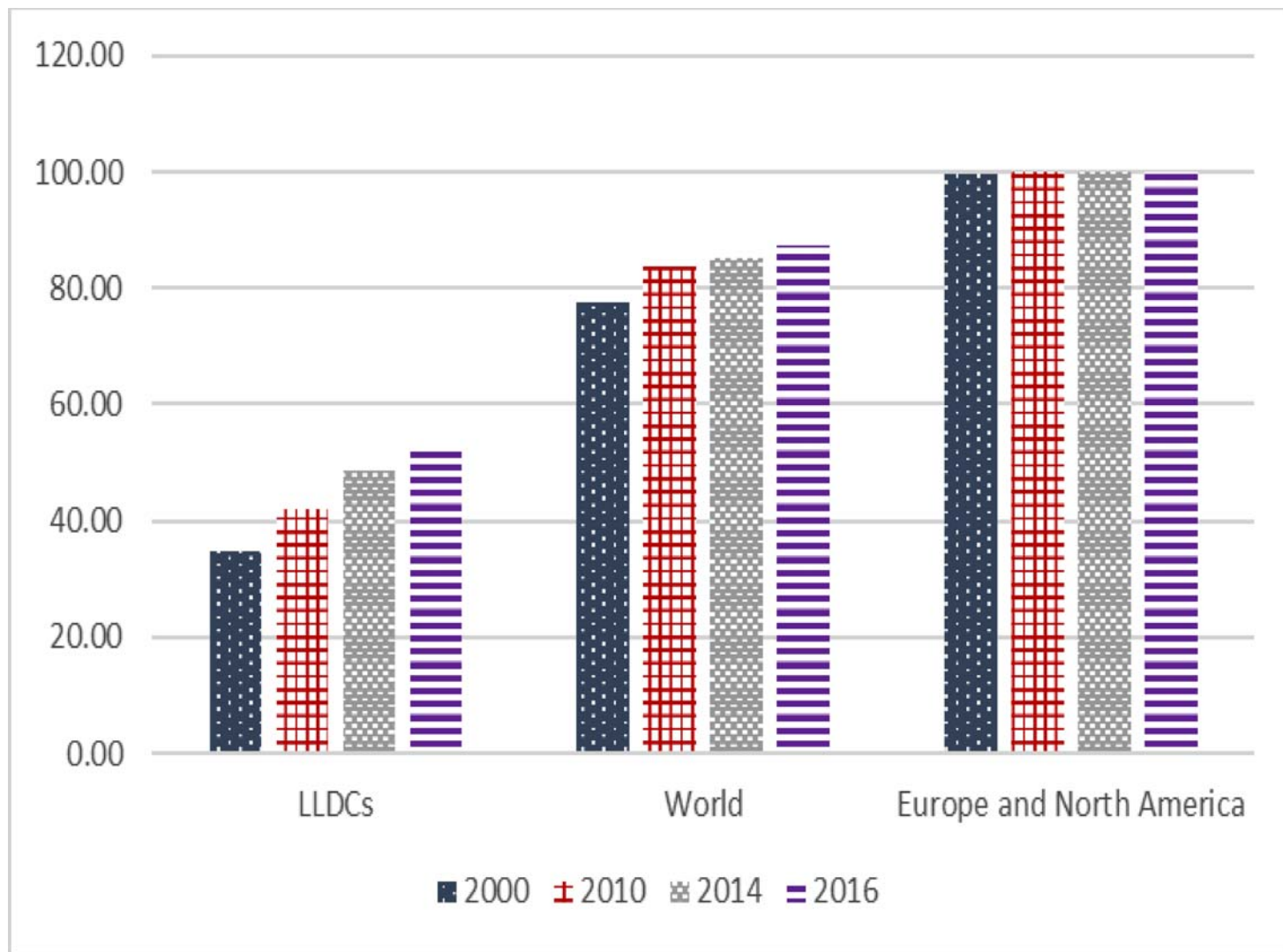


Sustainable Energy and connectivity

- **Global picture**
- **Regional picture**
- **Challenges**
- **Suggested recommendations**



% of population with access to electricity



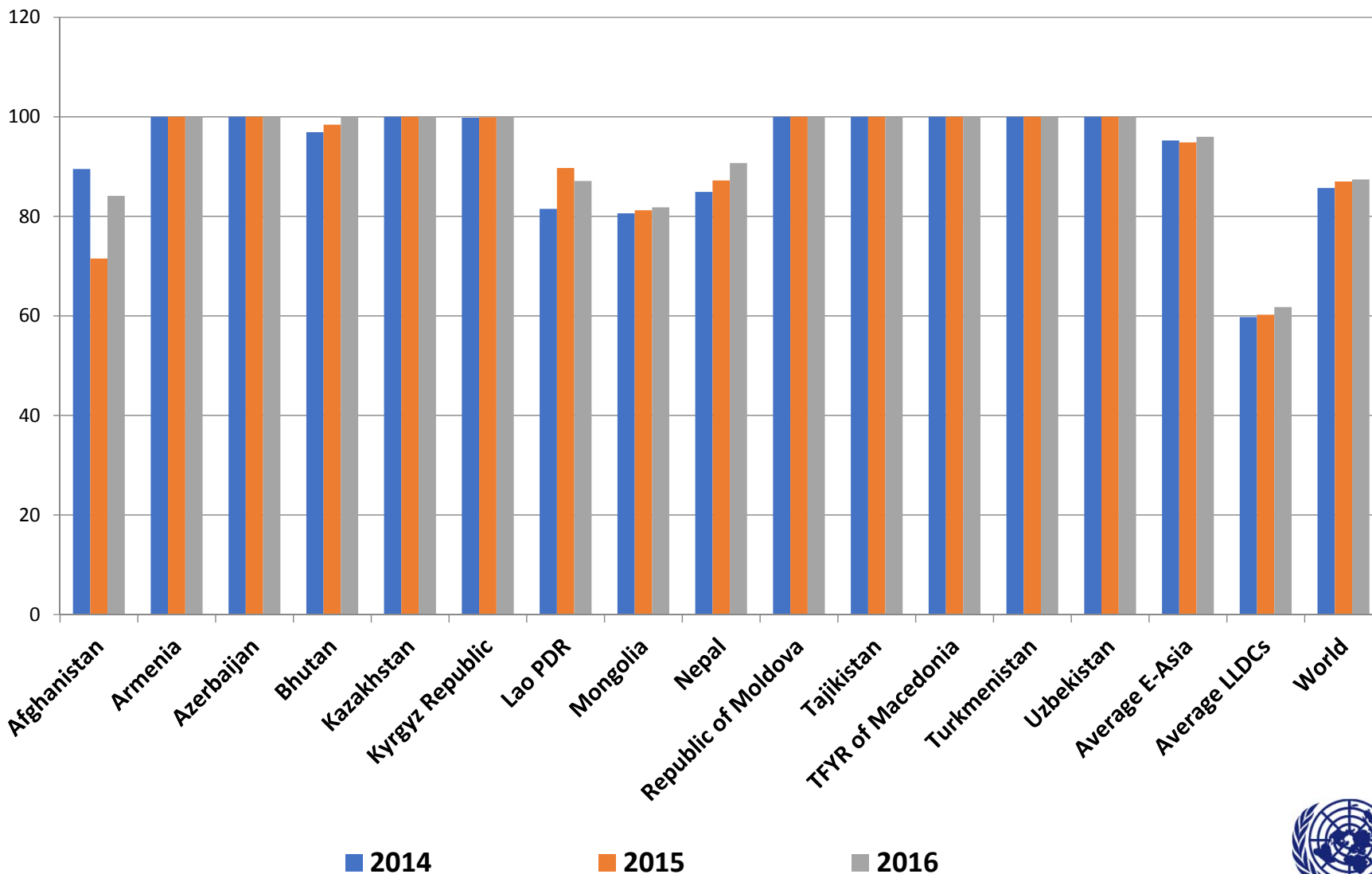
Data Source: UNSG Report E/2018/64

Global

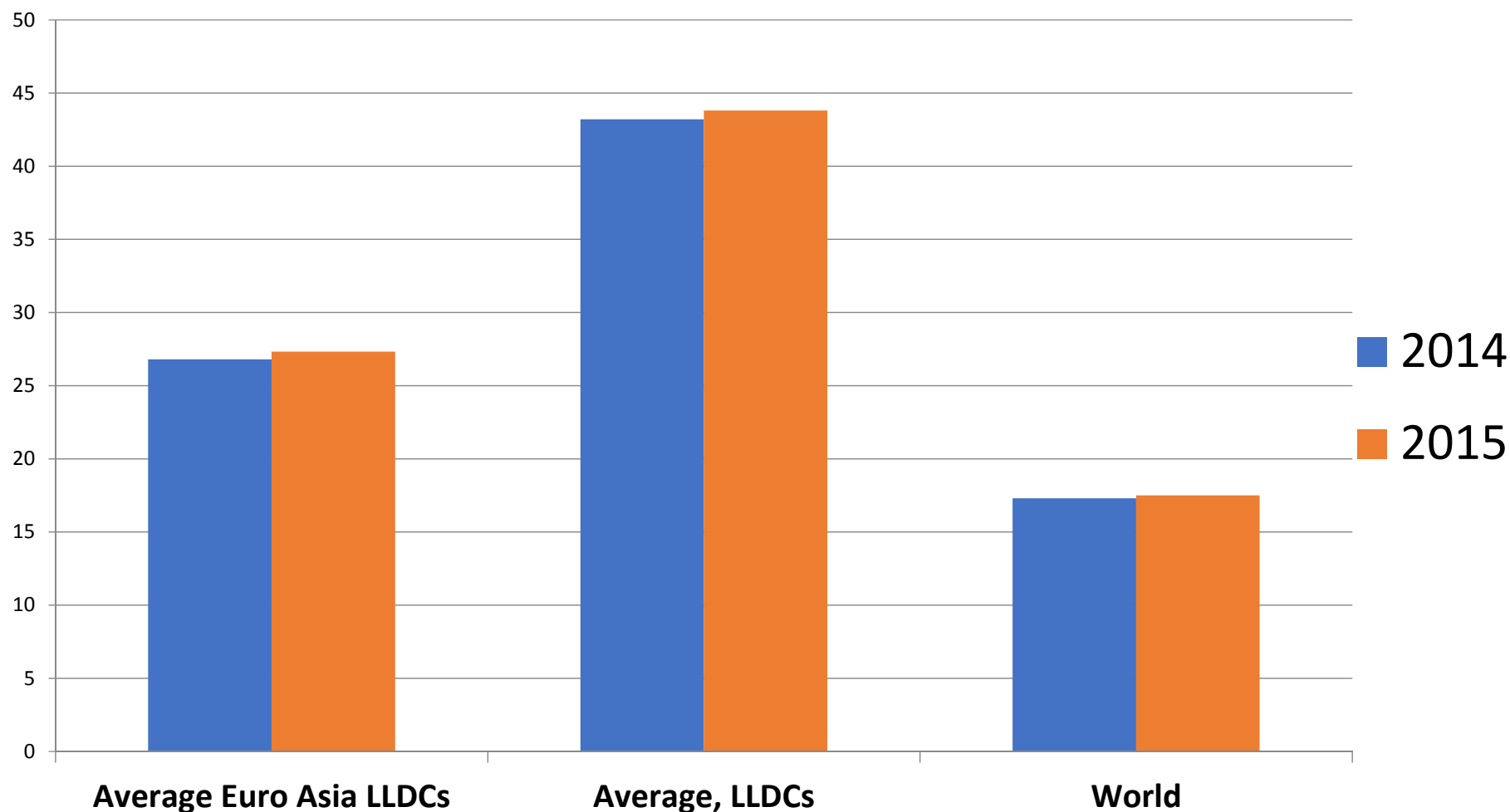
- **83.5% urban vs 40.5% gap is still significant**
- **two thirds of the LLDCs' population (about 300 million) rely on biomass for cooking**
- **Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption improved marginally from 43.3% in 2010 to 43.8% in 2015.**
- **Energy efficiency - in LLDCs of 7.6 megajoules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity GDP in 2015 is still much higher than global average of 5.3.**



Regional - % of population with access to electricity



Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)



Region – energy connectivity

- **National reports - Significant progress in energy connectivity.**
- **Oil and gas line connectivity**
- **Increased hydro power production and connectivity**
- **Increased public-private-partnerships and increased role of private sector**
- **Challenges**
 - **Outdated and inefficient grid and transmission systems**
 - **Cross-border energy trade is still at its early stages of development**
 - **Lack of long-term energy development strategy, policies**

Suggested recommendations

- **Support expansion and upgrading of supply, transmission and distribution infrastructure.**
- **Adopt/increase modern and renewable energy sources.**
- **Strengthen cross-border energy trade and transit through installation of new transmission lines.**
- **Adopt national strategies and policies and programmes to promote modern, reliable and renewable energy.**
- **Increase investments in improving energy efficiency and facilitate green energy development.**
- **Encourage private sector participation in the development of country's energy sector.**



ICT connectivity - Global

- LLDCs have made progress
- Mobile subscription rates per 100 inhabitants increased from 81.4 in 2013 to 90.4 in 2017.
- LLDCs lag behind developed 128 developing countries (102).
- Internet users increased in LLDCs from 21 per 100 people in 2013 to 29.6 in 2016.
- LLDC group lags behind developed (79.5) and developing countries (42).
- LLDCs experienced a growth in fixed broadband subscriptions from 3 per 100 inhabitants in 2013 to 4.6 in 2017.



Current Constraints & Challenges

- **Infrastructural gaps,**
- **Relatively high cost of ICT services, in particular broadband services,**
- **Low digital literacy rates,**
- **Poor quality regulation**
- **High cost of accessing submarine cables.**
- **Not many people in LLDCs own ICT equipment such as computers and televisions.**



Suggested recommendations

- **Support universal access to fixed broadband services**
- **Reduce broadband prices in line with purchasing capacities of people**
- **Formulate national broadband policy to improve access to international high-capacity fiber-optic cables and high bandwidth networks**



Regional Integration

- The Eurasian Economic Union that includes 3 LLDCs was established and entered into force August 2015.
- Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and India signed a Motor Vehicles Agreement in 2015 to facilitate movement of cargo across their borders.
- In November 2018, ASEAN adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025
- The Belt and Road Initiative
- In June 2016, China-Mongolia-Russia - economic corridor between the countries.
- Utilization of new policy tools such as the UNESCAP-led Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific



Suggested recommendations

- Regional initiatives should be supported for their effective implementation.
- Promote greater sharing of experiences between regions/ sub regions
- LLDCs and transit countries should also consider undertaking regional integration initiatives that encompass investment, research and development, industrial development and regional connectivity
- LLDCs and transit countries should consider corridor approach to improve transit transport.



Thank You

Find out more on the midterm review of the Vienna
Programme of Action at

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