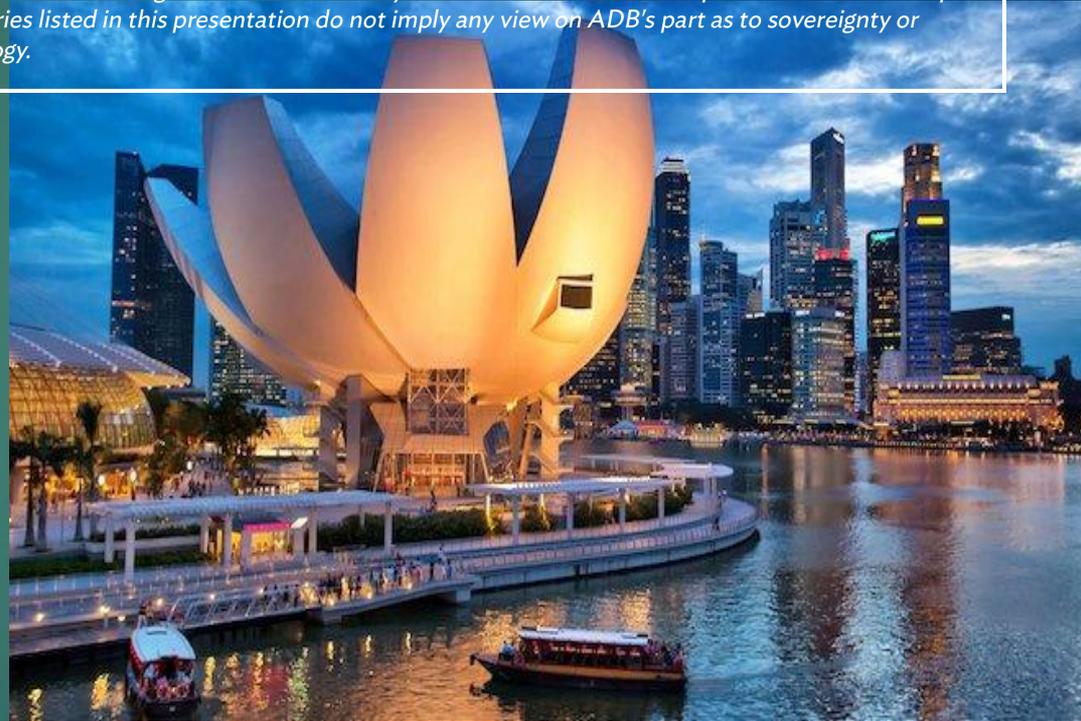


Digital Hubs: Creating Better Jobs, Reducing Poverty

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- ▶ Good Jobs Vs Bad Jobs
- ▶ The Future Ahead – Industrial Rev 4.0
- ▶ Digital Hubs – Success Stories
- ▶ Why Governments must invest in Digital Hubs
- ▶ Role of ADB



NAGA TRINADH BURRA, LKYSPP

Poverty and Jobs

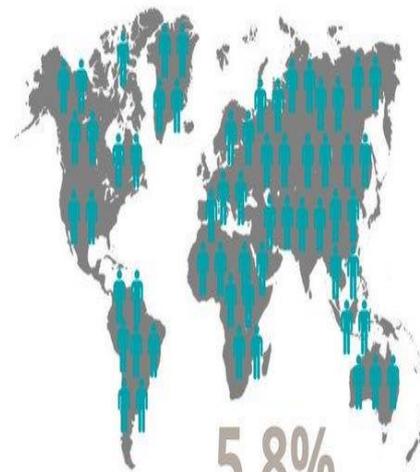


**BY 2030, NOBODY
WILL LIVE IN EXTREME
POVERTY, ANYWHERE
IN THE WORLD**

GOAL 1 NO POVERTY



**201 MILLION WORKERS WORLDWIDE
ARE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED**



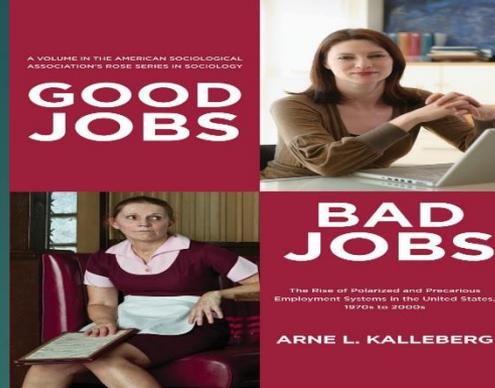
5.8%

Global unemployment rate

**+ 3.4
million**

compared to 2016





▶ Good Jobs

- ▶ Good Pay and Perks
- ▶ Quality of Working Life
- ▶ Employment contract and protection

Outcomes

- ▶ Regular and Sustainable livelihood, long term prosperity and ends extreme poverty

▶ Bad Jobs

- ▶ No Guaranteed Income/Below minimum wages
- ▶ No Employment contract and protection
- ▶ Hazardous working conditions

Outcomes

- ▶ Unstable, Unsecured and ignores well being of the employee,
- ▶ Can further drag into poverty

Why Digital Sector ?

- ▶ Creates More Good Jobs
- ▶ Leverages the Demographic Dividend especially across young populated nations
- ▶ Cross Cutting impacting other sectors
- ▶ Catalyst of Growth – Attracts Investments
- ▶ Harnessing New technologies, innovations and start ups
- ▶ Enhances Economic Competitiveness and Greater Social Inclusion

The Future Ahead – IR 4.0

- ▶ ICT – Indispensable and Revolutionizing
- ▶ Rise of New and Disruptive Technologies
- ▶ Changes the nature of jobs, governance, consumption and production patterns
- ▶ Technology – Major Drivers of Economic Growth and Change

WEF's Future of Jobs 2016

Driver of Change	Rated as Top trend
Mobile Internet and cloud technology	34%
Advances in computing power and big data	26%
New energy supplies and technologies	22%
The Internet of Things	14%
Crowdsourcing, peer 2 peer platforms	12%
Advanced robotics and autonomous transport	9%
Artificial intelligence and machine learning	7%
Advanced manufacturing and 3Dprinting	6%
Advanced materials, biotechnology and genomics	6%

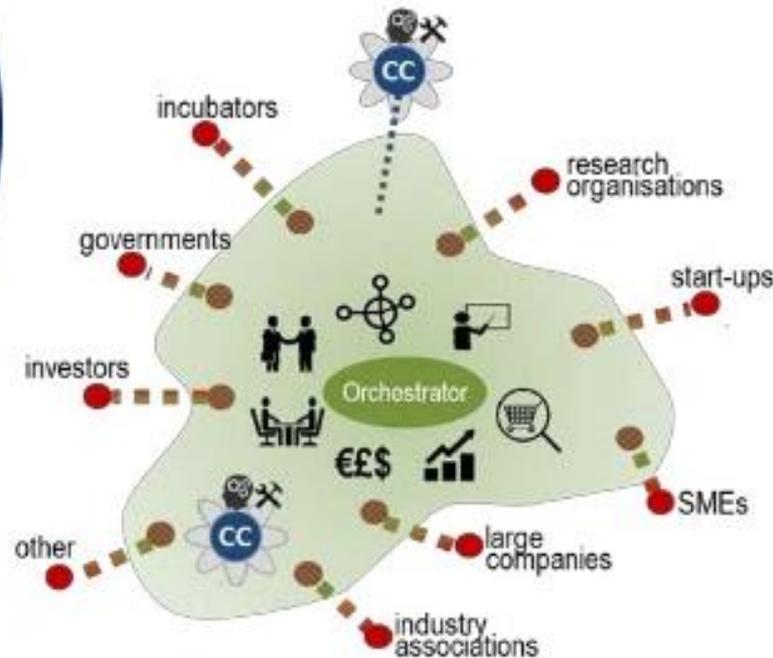
New Technologies: Disrupting Industries, Fostering SDGs

Sector	New Technology	SDGs	Examples
Energy	Digital Power Plants	Health, Water and Sanitation	Sensor- and SMS-enabled village water pumps
Communications	Virtual Assistants	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Soil-monitoring sensors
Agriculture	Moisture Sensors	Environment and Conservation	Radio-based cloud-connected devices to identify and track the presence of illegal fishermen
Health, Sanitation	Fitbit One	Education	Virtual Classrooms
Urban Management	Smart Cities, Smart Meters, Security	Peace and Justice	Tracking Refugees and Migrants

The Economic Potential and the Downside

- ▶ Worldwide Market - \$ 7.1 trillion in 2020
- ▶ “Disruptive Technologies” could unleash an additional \$220 - \$625 billion in annual economic impact in ASEAN by 2030
- ▶ 65% of children entering primary school will end up working in completely new job types that don't yet exist (Shift Happens)
- ▶ New Technologies and the Future Innovations require
 - ❑ Capital Intensive
 - ❑ Resource Intensive
 - ❑ Policy Intensive

Digital Hub - One Stop Solution



Economic Zones

Jobs & Livelihood

Innovation & Entrepreneurship

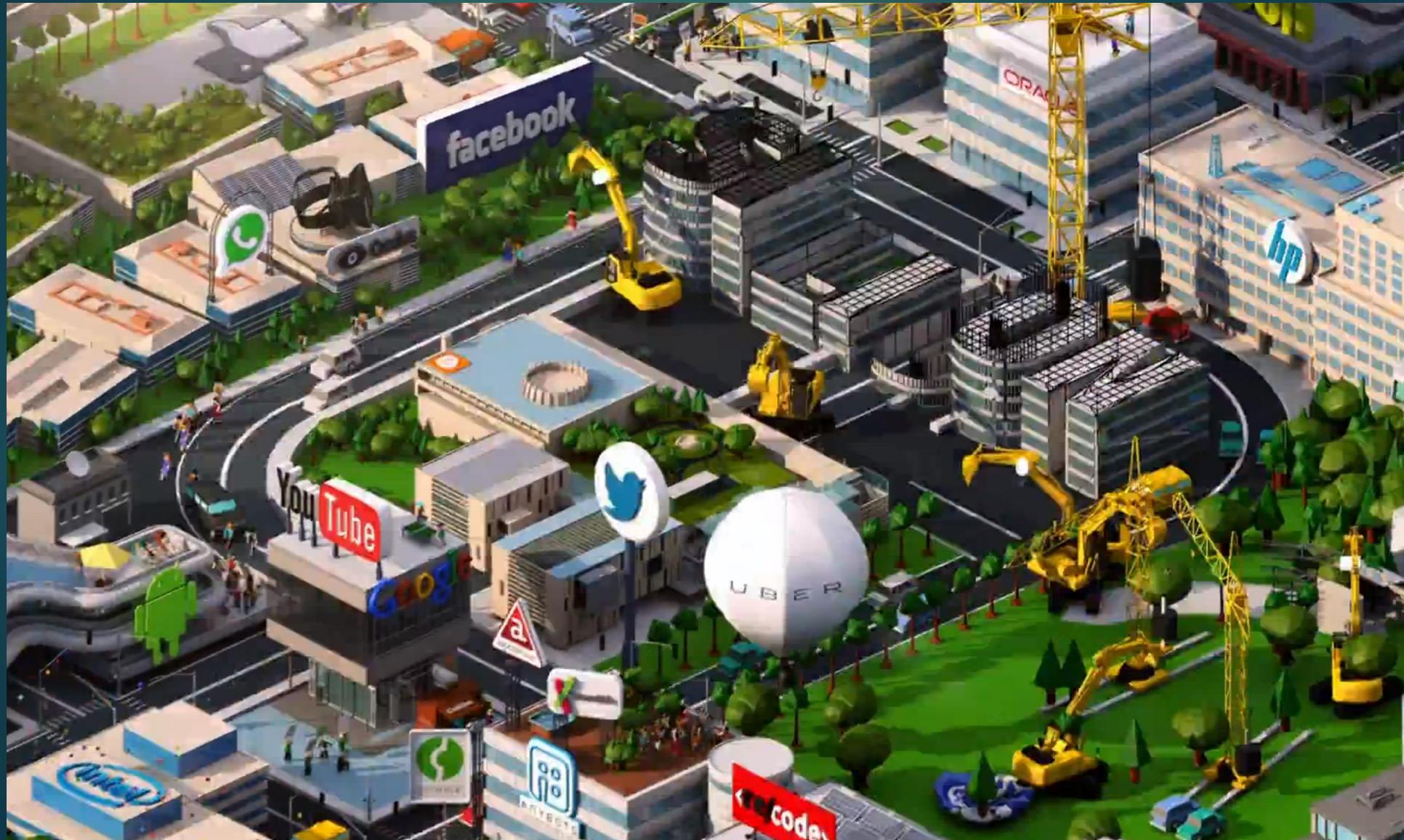
Infrastructure Research & Development

Diversity and Cultural Exchange

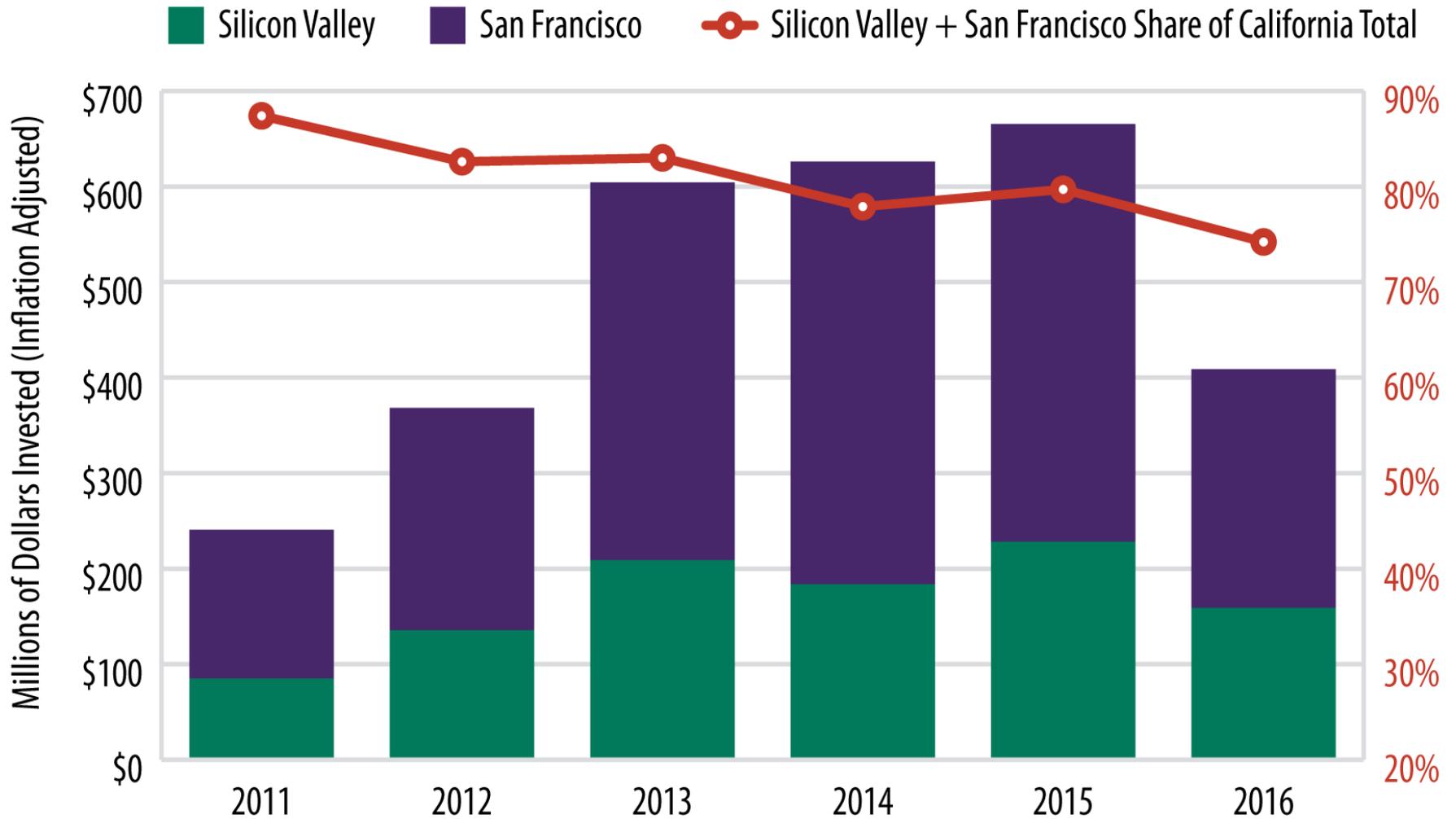
Smart Solutions Governance

Welfare State

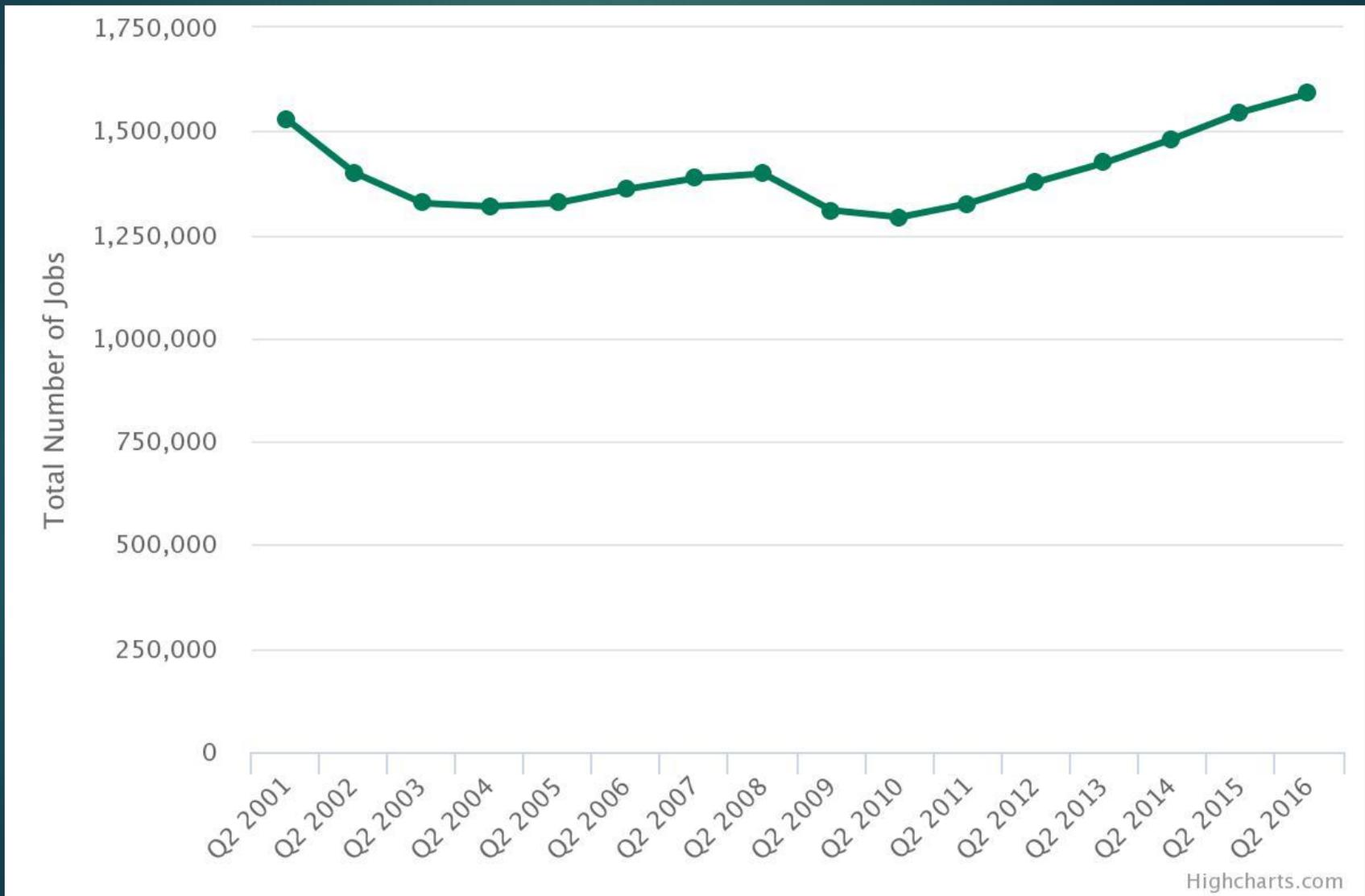
Success Stories – Silicon Valley



Investments



Jobs in Silicon Valley



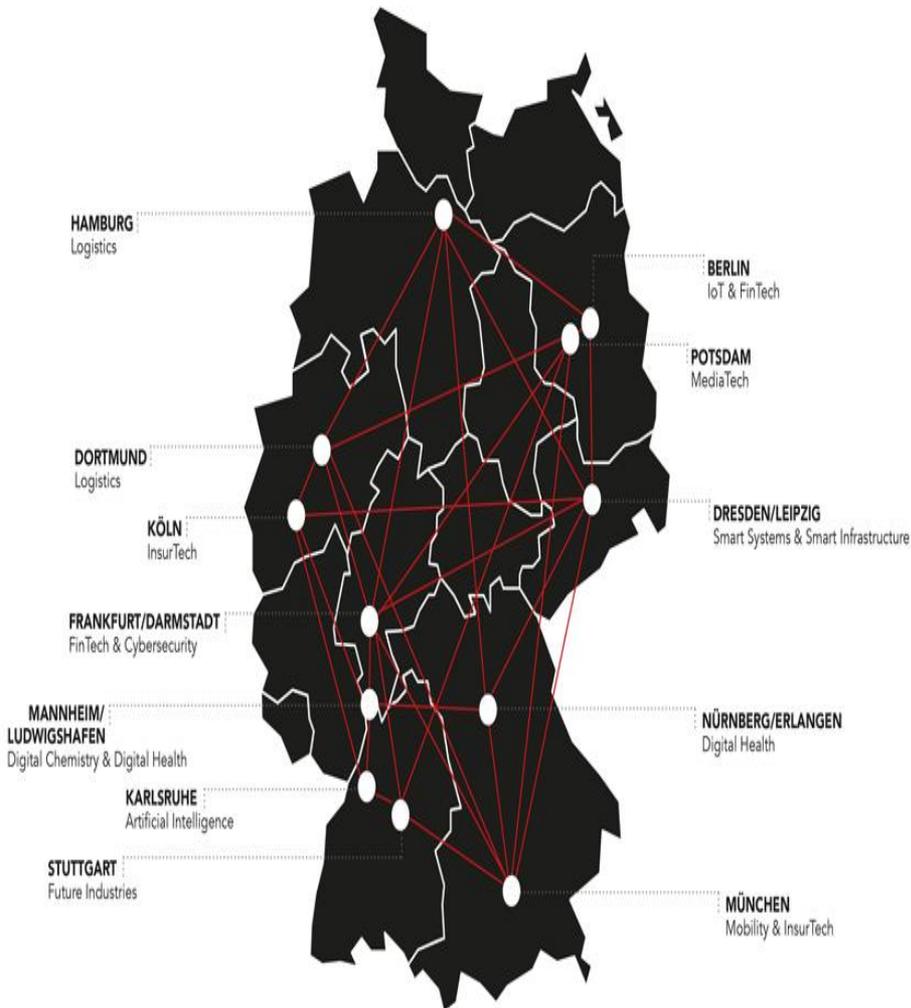
Patents Per Capita

Patents Granted per 100,000 People

	2011	2015	2011-2015 Percent Change
Silicon Valley	476	628	+32%
San Francisco	144	301	+110%
California	75	103	+37%

Digital Hubs in Europe

Germany's DHI



France's Station F



Success Stories from Asia

Digital Hub	City	Country
Hitec City/Cyberabad Towers	Hyderabad	India
Cyber City	Penang	Malaysia
Science Park	Singapore	Singapore
Hoa Lac Hi-tech Park	Hanoi	Viet Nam
Silicon Gulf	Davao	Philippines
Zhanjiang Hi-Tech Park	Shanghai	Peoples Republic of China

Why Developing Nations must invest in Digital Hubs



World Bank's report (2017) titled "*The Innovation Paradox: Developing-Country Capabilities and the Unrealized Promise of Technological Catch-Up*"

- ▶ Tremendous scope and potential
- ▶ Why Developing countries are lacking behind
- ▶ Skill Mismatch, Public Sector Averseness to new technologies
- ▶ Missing Policy Robustness

5 Reasons why Governments must invest in Digital Hubs

- ▶ **Integrated Resource Pooling**
- ▶ **Attracting Investments**
- ▶ **Skill Training**
- ▶ **Monitoring and Regulation**
- ▶ **Policy Framework**

Possible Role of ADB

- ▶ Facilitate the governments to invest and focus on the digital sector
- ▶ Bring together Policymakers and Industry – Strategize a ICT Vision for the region
- ▶ Capacity Building in IR 4.0
- ▶ Creating Urban IT solutions (Product Line)
- ▶ Develop tools for governments

Tools

- ▶ A comprehensive policy providing a **roadmap to promote ICT**
- ▶ A **detailed policy on promoting startups,**
- ▶ A **model digital hub** blue print
- ▶ A **draft contract with important leasing terms and conditions**
- ▶ An **updated technical syllabus**
- ▶ **Knowledge Management** and Sharing of the best practices in the sector

