TTC技術レポート
Technical Report

TR-1058

遠隔地域での
ICT ソリューション導入に向けた
ハンドブック

Handbook
to introduce ICT solutions
for the community in rural areas

第 7 版

2024 年 12 月 20 日制定

一般社団法人
情報通信技術委員会

THE TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Telecommunication
Technology
Committee

＜参考＞

１．国際勧告等との関連

本技術レポートに関する国際勧告はない。

２．改版の履歴

版数	制定日	改版内容
第 7.0 版	2024 年 12 月 20 日	ケーススタディの追加 “Promoting Data-Driven Farming Management Practices Using Smart Data Analytics Platform For Improving Agriculture Profitability In West Java Province, Indonesia”
第 6.0 版	2024 年 4 月 12 日	ケーススタディの追加 “Behavioural Analytic and Real-Time Tracking of Patients using IoT and RFID in Malaysia”
第 5.0 版	2022 年 3 月 1 日	ケーススタディの追加 “e-Healthcare for end epidemic of Tuberculosis in Myanmar”
第 4.0 版	2020 年 3 月 23 日	ケーススタディの追加 “Smart City Application”
第 3.0 版	2018 年 3 月 28 日	ケーススタディの追加 “e-Aquaculture (2) in Vietnam”
第 2.0 版	2016 年 2 月 16 日	ケーススダディの追加 “E-disaster risk management”
第 1.0 版	2015 年 3 月 10 日	制定

３．本技術レポートの作成について

TTC は 2007 年に普及推進委員会を設置し、アジア・太平洋電気通信共同体 (Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)) の活動プログラムであるアジア・太平洋電気通信標準化機関 (APT Standardization Program (ASTAP)) に設置された標準格差解消エキスパートグループ (EG BSG) での討議に参加するとともに、アジアのルーラルエリアにおける ICT ニーズや有用性を把握するため、APT パイロットプロジェクトに参画し 3 カ国（インドネシア、マレーシア、フィリピン）・5 分野で ICT ソリューション実証実験を実施してきた。これらの討議・ケーススタディを積み重ねていく中で、ICT ソリューションをアジアのルーラルエリアに広く普及させるためには、他地域にも展開可能となるようルーラルエリア共通の要求条件や導入ガイドライン等を「ソリューション利用標準」として標準化し普及させる必要性があることを強く認識した。
本技術レポートは、これらの活動を通じて得られた知見をもとにして作成されたものである。

なお、2024 年 5 月に開催された ASTAP-36 に、本技術レポートをもとに "Handbook to Introduce ICT Solutions for the Community in Rural Areas” の改版を提案した。この文書はレポートとして承認 (APT/ASTAP/REPT-13(Rev.6)) され、APT ホームページより参照可能である。

４．執筆者

本文書は BSG 専門委員会委員および実証実験プロジェクトを共に遂行した SHARE ミーティングメンバーが執筆した。

※SHARE ミーティング：“Success & Happiness by Activating Regional Economy” Meeting
BSG 専門委員会が主催する、ASEAN 各国（インドネシア、フィリピン、マレーシア、タイ、ベトナム）通信主管庁・大学関係者等との連絡会組織　　各国にて農業・水産業・教育・医療・環境等に関する ICT ソリューション導入パイロットプロジェクト等を実施

５．工業所有権

TTC の「工業所有権等の実施の権利に係る確認書」の提出状況は、TTC ホームページで公開されている。

６．標準策定部門

標準格差解消(BSG)専門委員会

HANDBOOK

TO INTRODUCE ICT SOLUTIONS

FOR THE COMMUNITY

IN RURAL AREAS

Revision 6

CONTENTS

1. Overview of the Handbook

This handbook summarises a selected list of projects which were conducted through the provisions of APT J2 and J3 programmes. The APT J2 programme is titled "HRD Programme for Exchange of ICT Researchers/Engineers through Collaborative Research" and APT J3 programme is titled "ICT Development Programme for Supporting ICT Pilot Projects in Rural Areas".

The goal of these projects is focused on strategies to demonstrate how rural needs can be addressed by deploying state-of-the-art ICT solutions. The proponents from every country proposed to address specific areas in their country for rural deployment. In these projects e-Aquaculture, e-Education, e-Environment and e-Healthcare were proposed in the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia; with support and assistance from local project leaders, and through regular consultations and collaborative meetings, the other team members and Japanese collaborators shared in the development and deployment of each project work. There has been instances in which innovations in one country flowed quickly to another team in another country. An important feature of these SHARE projects has been the development of a strong local build to the programmes. To meet the goal, it necessitated careful site selection for each project to ensure long term reliability and local co-ownership of the projects. To achieve the collaborative goal within a short period designated for each project, every team leader thrived on already existing relationships with local governments or relevant organizations. In this way the local people became co-innovators in the SHARE project.

Each project was carried out in one country; however, every solution and constructed network system is applicable and useful to other member countries as well. The sharing of information about experiences with local communities in each country is invaluable; it has helped shape the strategies to engage and to deploy solutions that aligned with the SHARE goals. In the handbook four projects are presented as case studies of solutions. Each project begins with an introduction to the local sites, analysis of problems, decision processes for the design of solutions, system configurations and a conclusive description about the outcome of each project.

1.1 Introduction

The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC) Promotion Committee began its activities in April 2007. Its philosophy was based on the slogan "Let's SHARE -**Success & Happiness by Activating Regional Economy-** together." Through cooperation among five countries in Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam), and with the support of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), TTC has been conducting ICT pilot projects in rural areas, with solutions for social issues in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Environment, Health, Education and constructing Telecommunications infrastructure.

In the 14th meeting in June 2008, a Case Study Team (CST) was established in 2008, under the standardization gap, from the point of how to use the latest ICT for improving people's lives and bringing more happiness in developing countries and how to implement latest technologies, systems and services at affordable cost toward that goal. These goals were realized through the development of various case studies enabled by APT funding, which were implemented in each country. The solutions created and deployed were extended to neighboring Asia countries upon completion.

In summary, SHARE members and CST were able to apply latest standardized technologies and systems to various applications and services through the collaborative experience in designing and developing innovative solution-based projects supported by APT's J2 and J3 programmes.

SHARE members have selected the following five applications over ICT to be developed as the solutions for social issues in rural areas.

- e-Agriculture and Aquaculture
- e-Education
- e-Environment
- e-Healthcare
- e-Disaster Risk Management
- Smart City Application

Details about each solution are presented in the following sections.

1.2 Generic Model of SHARE Pilot Projects

Figure 1-1. shows the generic model for pilot projects demonstrated in rural areas of South-East Asia. The model centres on the building of sensor networks, to gather data which are measured by various sensors on a file server, and the processed data are sent to specialists in urban areas through the network. Specialists would then be able to analyse the data, and provide prompt feedback through the network, to enable efficient resolutions to issues faced on location.

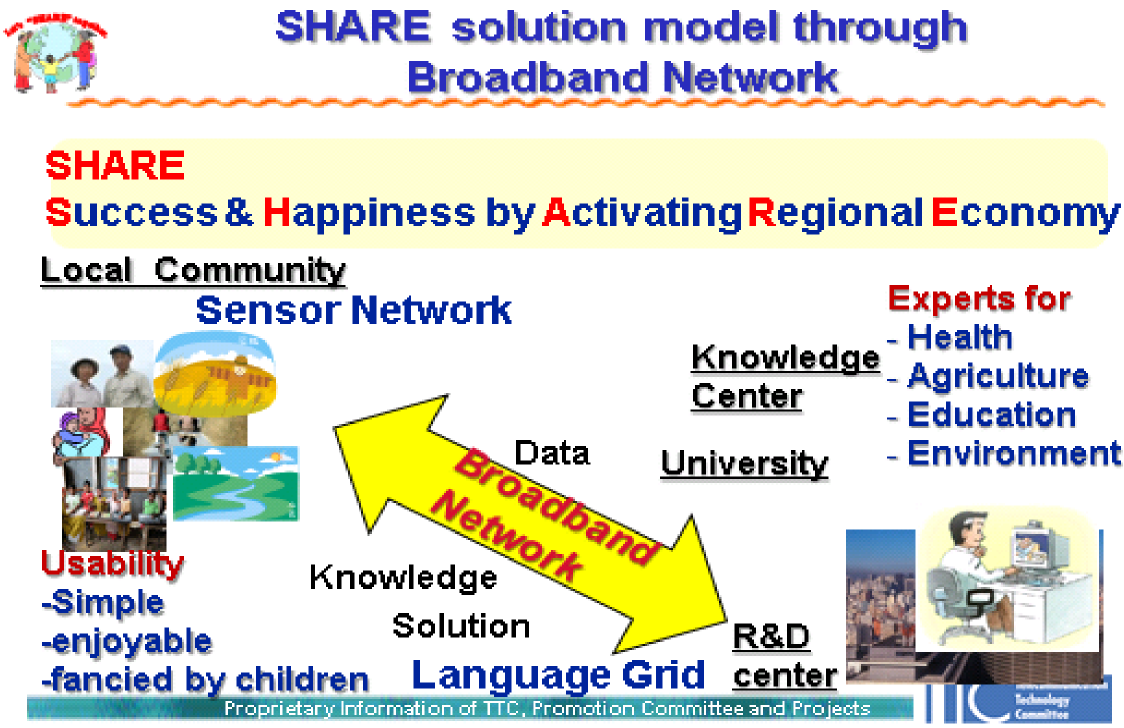


Figure1-1: SHARE solution model through Broadband Network

2. Case Study of Solutions

2.1 Aquaculture Solution in the Philippines

-APT J2 in the Philippines: "A Broadband Farm to Market Ecosystem for Fisher Folk Communities"

-APT J3 in the Philippines: "Broadband Farm to Market Ecosystem for Fisher Folk Communities"

The APT J3 project in the Philippines is the continuation of a previous study funded under the APT J2 Programme, which was conducted in CY 2009 to explore the technologies and protocol as needed with a view to designing the implementation (on a pilot scale) of an open access broadband farm to market ecosystem. The Project "A Broadband Farm to Market Ecosystem for Fisher Folk Communities" cover activities leading to the pilot deployment and development of a network of sensors, field servers, ICT telecenters and knowledge management systems aimed at enabling a fully functioning research, social, economic and education ecosystem centered around the tilapia raising industry of a well-organized community of fisher folks in the Seven Lakes of San Pablo City, Laguna, Philippines.

2.1.1 Background of the Project

Aquaculture production in the Philippines rapidly grew in the last fifty years (Figure 2-1-1). It is important to note that Aquaculture production has increased twice of marine production (Fig. 2-1-2) and consequently requires strong support to expand further. At the project site, the seven lakes of San Pablo City Laguna, Philippines, has been diagnosed to have a lack of oxygen supply, leading to sudden killing of many fish. The project aims to reduce fish kill that has been caused by oxygen deficiency in the lake since 2010, by monitoring water quality. The solution was to monitor the dissolved oxygen, conductivity, turbidity, and temperature of the water.

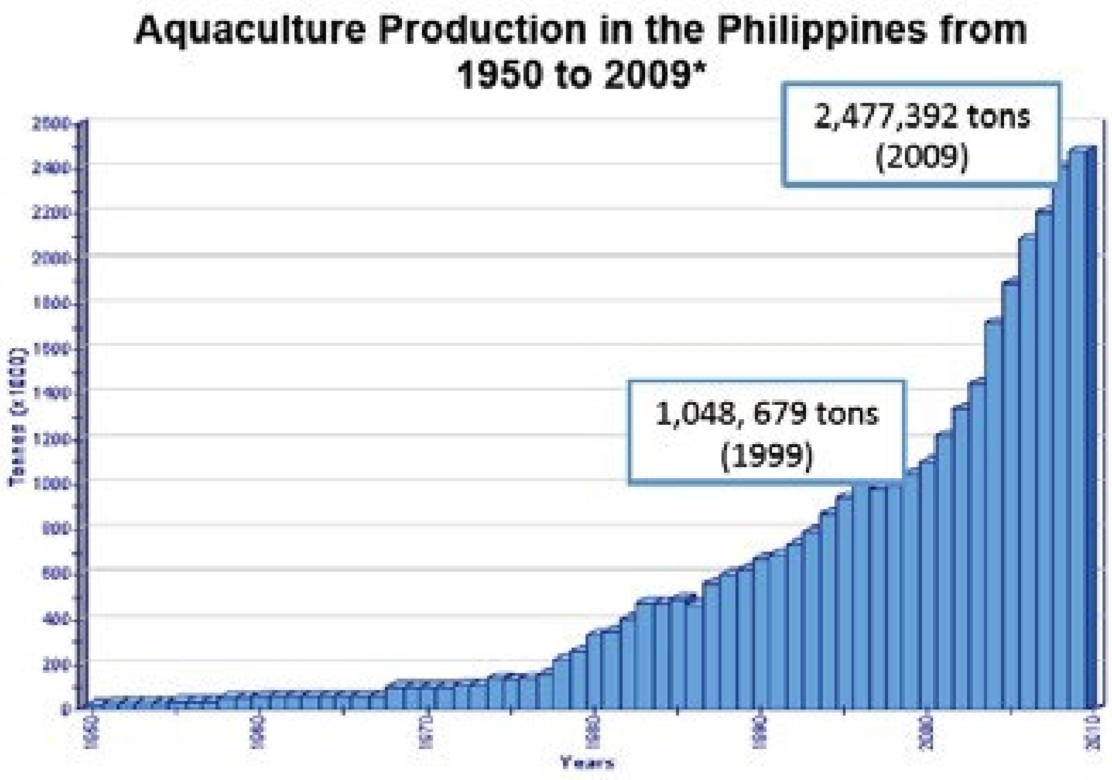


Figure 2-1-1: Aquaculture Production in the Philippine from 1950 to 2009

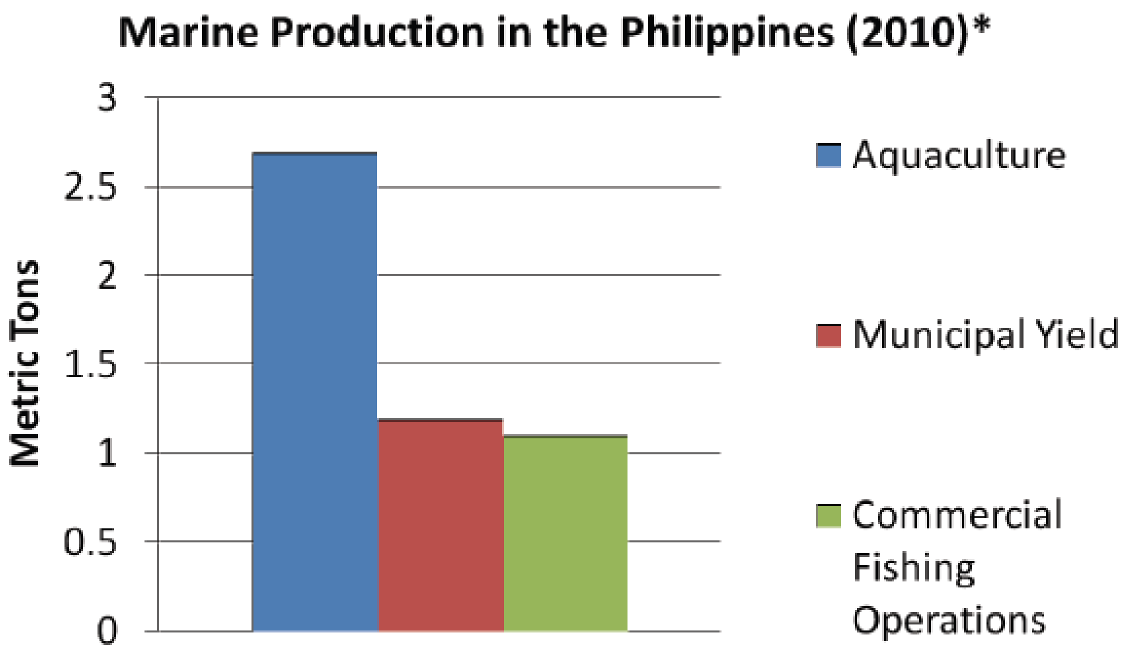


Figure 2-1-2: Marine Production in the Philippine 2010

2.1.2 Objectives

The fish kill problem is one of the biggest problems for fishing communities in the Philippines. Fish kills often happen when there is insufficient dissolved oxygen. Fully polluted water decreases gas absorption in water. Another cause for fish kill is over-feeding, which leads to increased biological demand for oxygen. At the project location, there also exists an issue about the multiple management of the lake resources, which caused misalignment in strategies to upkeep the fishing industry efficiently. The main aim of the project is to reduce fish kill that is caused by oxygen deficiency in the lake. The project constructed a sensor network that measured and monitored the dissolved oxygen level, temperature and transparency of the water. Furthermore, it also builds a knowledge database that contributes to market growth and training the young fisher folks. In sum, the data can be viewed on a website in almost real time, enabling lake management best practice.

2.1.3 Project Site

Lake Palakpakin, located 14°06’771”N and 121° 20’194’E in the city of San Pablo, Laguna is the second largest lake among the Seven Crater Lakes. It has a total surface area of 43 hectares and a maximum depth of 7.5 meters (MSC Technologies Inc., 1998b). It is bordered by the three barangays of San Buenaventura, San Lorenzo and Dolores. The inlet of the lake brings water in from Lake Calibato through the Prinsa River (Figure 2-1-3). Aside from rainfall, this river system is the only source of water for the lake. Water from the lake goes out into a connecting river, and eventually drains into the Laguna Lake.

Figure 2-1-3: Map of seven lakes area

Four sites were sampled, specifically;
Site 1 is at the inlet where water comes into the Palacpaquen from Lake Calibato;
Site 2 is at the pool beside the inlet, where there is relatively calm water;
Site 3 is on the periphery of the lake in between the inlet and outlet, and
Site 4 is at the lake outlet under the bridge.

2.1.4 Partner Organization

・Ateneo De Manila University, Philippines

・Department of Transportation And Communication, Philippines

・Congressional Committee On Science Technology And Education (COMSTE), Philippines

・The Telecommunications Technology Committee (TTC), Japan

・NTT-West, Japan

・Kasetsaart University & NECTEC, Thailand

・Tokyo University, Japan

・National Agricultural Research Office (NARO), Japan

・Agriculture Land Reform Office (ALRO), Thailand

2.1.5 System Configuration

This project designed, built and constructed a sensor network that measured and monitored the dissolved oxygen level, temperature and transparency of the water. Eventually, once internet connection is established in the deployment site, the floating field server would be stationed anywhere in the lake to monitor the different lake parameters. Figure 2-1-4 illustrates the network diagram of the field servers at Palakpakin Lake as the pilot deployment site. As part of the lake monitoring, an unmanned aerial vehicle equipped with camera were also deployed for map stitching and surveying to make sure that the carrying capacity of the lake was maintained.

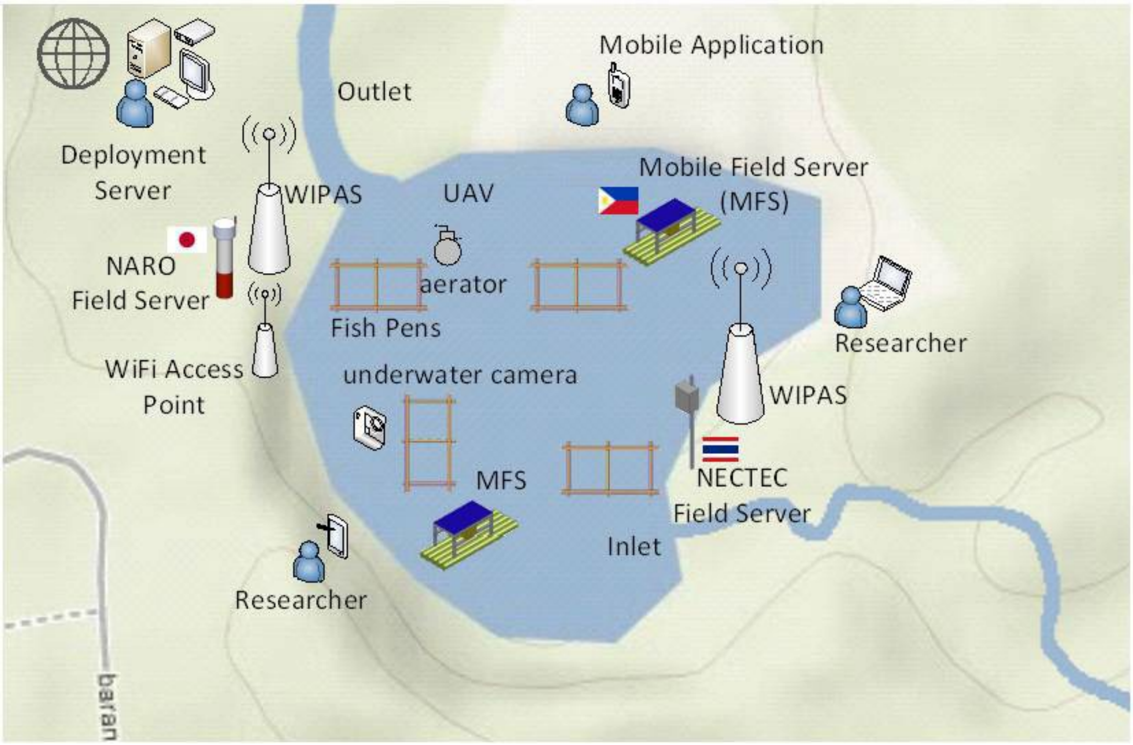


Figure 2-1-4: System configuration in Palakpakin lake

The research team used each country's field server, specifically from Thailand and Japan. The Philippine's mobile floating field server was able to capture data about Dissolved Oxygen, conductivity, water temperature under 0.5 and 2.5 m and using GPS location. The Japanese Field Server was able to measure Dissolved Oxygen, pH, air temperature, humidity, and Built-in IP camera. The Thai's Field Server-Measures was able to measure Dissolved Oxygen, pH, and humidity (Figure 2-1-5).

Figure 2-1-5: Field Server each country

Furthermore, it also builds on a knowledge database that contributes to market growth and training the young fisher fork. In the information system the field server data are all displayed and often data (like pictures taken from the lake) can be added. Through the approach, the research team is able to demonstrate a lake management system.

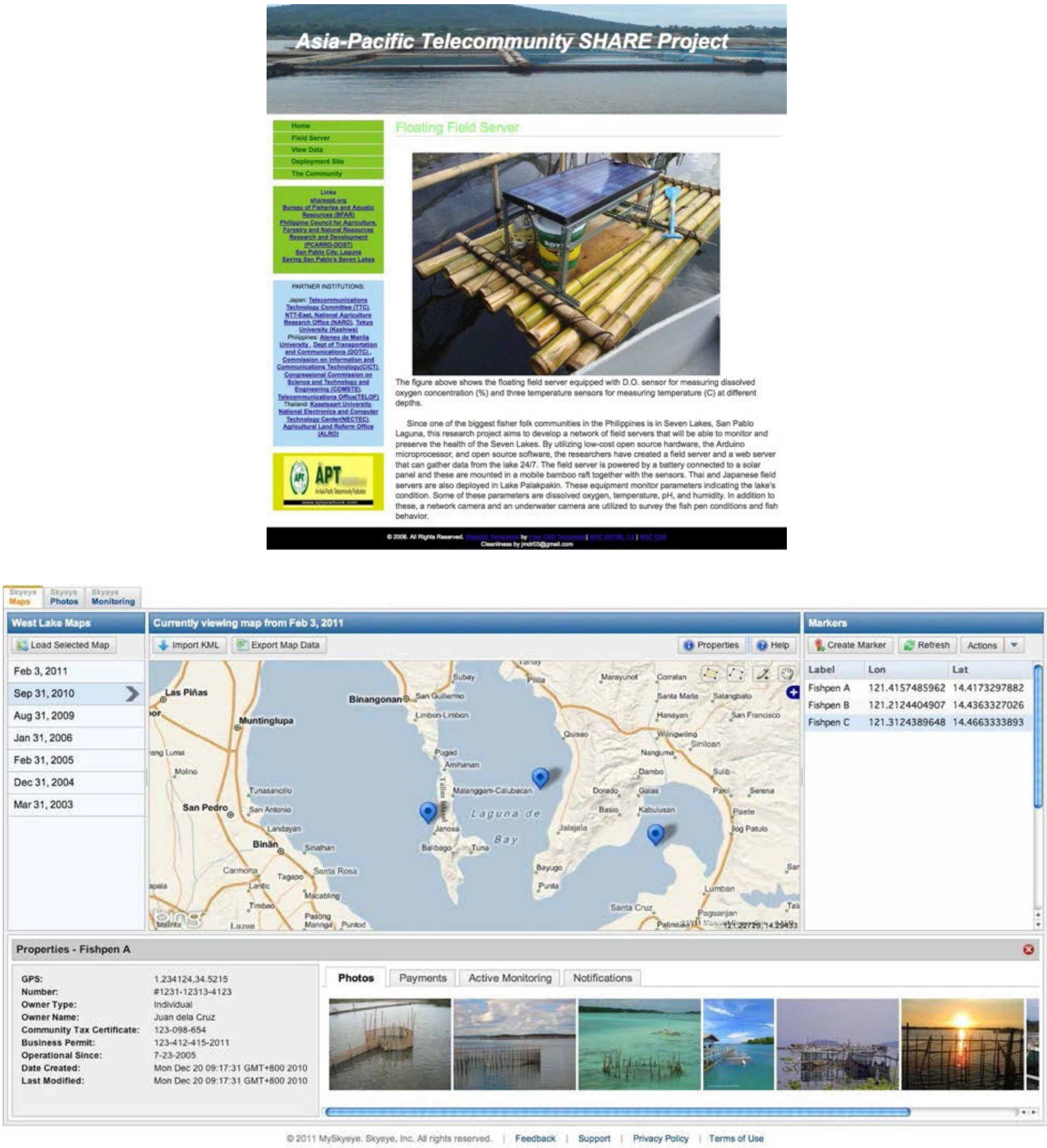


Figure 2-1-6: An information and knowledge base was developed from field servers data

2.1.6 Benefits of Introduction

Figure 2-1-7 shows a fishpond worker removing dead milkfish locally known as Bangus after thousands of them were found floating on Taal Lake in Batangas province, south of Manila, Philippines, recorded on Sunday May 29th,2011. Losses from fishkill in northern Philippines are tremendous. Over 800 tons of fish die, and these losses from fish kill are estimated to be valued at P150 million. Our project is expected to help to stabilise aquaculture production and income for fisher folk through the Philippines, once standardized sensor systems are developed with full telemetry web information.

Figure 2-1-7: 800ton fish die in Taal Lake

2.1.7 Conclusion (Future Prospects)

A first cut network design has been completed. The sensor suite should include data on dissolved oxygen, conductivity, turbidity and temperature. First cut sub-system prototypes, the purpose of which would be to clarify design and implementation issues needed to be successfully deployed in such a system for the J3 Project Phase. After the project, AIC (Ateneo Innovation Center) continued the development of a newly developed system which has expanded the sensor system to include an aerator that pumps oxygen into the fish ponds, when they see the oxygen levels being really low, turn on aerator system by simply texting the field server. All data appears on a website updated every 30 minutes.

2.2 e-Education Solution in Malaysia

-APT J2 in Malaysia: "Bridging the digital divide in Remote rural areas: a universal Playground for children"

-APT J3 in Malaysia : "Technology enhanced solutions for Remote rural communities in Malaysia to facilitate Development of Learning and Preservation of local knowledge and create health awareness and practice for healthy living"

2.2.1 Background of the Project

Bario is a remote rural location on the island of Borneo, close to the Malaysia-Indonesia border between Sarawak, Malaysia and Kalimantan, Indonesia. There are twelve longhouses in Bario which are homes to about 1,000 people. While there are many locations in Sarawak that can be categorized as remote rural, Bario was selected because of its isolated geographical location.

Before the Universiti Malaysia Sarawak's project commenced in 1999, Bario did not have 24-hour electricity supply and water was available only through gravity-fed systems. There was also no sophisticated telecommunication service available, and communication was largely conducted using radio calls, as well as by passing messages to departing passengers、and getting messages from passengers arriving at the local airport.

In April 1999, UNIMAS started the e-Bario project with the general aim of bridging the digital divide between urban and rural communities. In order to achieve this, baseline data describing the technological needs and readiness of the Bario's community was obtained, and this was soon followed by the introduction of ICT to the community. The technologies deployed were VSAT (telecommunication system) which allowed the Internet connectivity to the Bario telecenter. Power is supplied by photo-voltaic (solar system) with computers there. Facilitated by UNIMAS e-Bario researchers, the people of Bario began connecting with the rest of the world using ICT, and this marked the first phase of the project implementation.

2.2.2 Objectives

This project proposed to implement a multifaceted approach to provide efficient technology-enhanced solutions for remote rural communities in Sarawak, Malaysia. Specifically, the objectives of the project are to establish a optical LAN infrastructure for two schools and a health clinic in Bario; to develop e-Education solution which serves as digital learning repository to complement formal teaching and learning experiences of the school community in Bario, Ba'kelalan, Long Lamai and Larapan Island; and to propose a sustainable health check system for use by community members in these identified remote rural communities in Sabah and Sarawak.

The optical LAN infrastructure is an important linkage that will enable the other two solutions (i.e. e-Education and e-Health) to be developed in these remote rural areas. The e-Education solution aims to design and develop a digital learning repository in five areas of interest: health sciences, ICT, communication, living skills, and indigenous knowledge and culture. The e-Health check system is to be introduced to children and young adults in the community, to raise awareness about regular health checks which need to be performed periodically to detect and monitor common illnesses.

Overall, the objectives of the project state that:

- Implement a multifaceted approach to provide efficient technology-enhanced solutions for remote rural communities in Sarawak, Malaysia
- Establish optical LAN infrastructure for schools and health clinic in Bario to enable

Develop an e-Education solution which serves as digital learning repository to complement formal teaching and learning experiences of the school community in Bario, Ba'kelalan, and Long Lamai in Sarawak and Larapan Island, Sabah

Develop an e-Health solution to provide a sustainable health check system for use by community members in these identified remote rural communities in Sarawak and Sabah.

Document the impact of e-Education and e-Health solutions on educational experiences and health awareness of the community members in these remote rural locations

2.2.3 Project Site

The project is mainly conducted at Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) campus in Kota Samarahan, and Bario, the Kelabit Highlands. Figure 2-2-1 is a map of Sarawak indicating the locations of both venues

Figure 2-2-1: Location of Bario and Kuching on the Borneo map

Bario is a remote rural location on the island of Borneo, close to the Malaysia-Indonesia border between Sarawak, Malaysia and Kalimantan, Indonesia. The only practical way to get to Bario is a one-hour flight on a 19-seater Twin Otter airplane from Miri, Sarawak. At present, there are no gravel roads leading into Bario, and a land journey requires a river journey and a 14-day-long trek across forested mountains.

The majority of the people in Bario are Kelabits, one of the smallest ethnic groups in Sarawak. They are generally farmers, growing the famous organic, fragrant Bario rice, and the sweet highland pineapples. While there are many locations in Sarawak that can be categorised as remote rural, Bario was selected because of its isolated geographical location.

The Bario children go to the Bario Primary School which provides education from Primary 1 to Primary 6 or age 7-12. Bario Secondary School provides education from Form 1 to Form 3 (ages 13-15) only. When students finish school in Bario, they have a choice to either go to two nearby towns, Miri or Marudi, to continue their studies. Most students attending the primary and secondary schools in Bario stay at the school dormitories because their own homes are miles away from the location of the schools. Today, the schools have received a growing number of Penan (who practice nomadic values and way of living) and Sabans (who migrated from another remote rural area for socio-economic needs), and both of these ethnic groups are of minority ethnic in Sarawak, living within close proximity to the Bario Highlands.

2.2.4 Partner Organization

- Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Malaysia
- The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC), Japan
- NPO Pangaea, Japan
- Japan Advanced Institute of Science Technology (JAIST), Japan
- Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT), Japan
- Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan

2.2.5 System Configuration

2.2.5.1 Fibre Optic Network

Figure 2-2-2 shows the schematic view of optical fiber network in Bario. We installed optical fiber from telecenter (eBario) to primary and secondary school and from telecenter to New hospital and current clinic.

One fiber count optical drop cable was used for aerial and one fiber count indoor optical fiber cable with SC connector was used for indoor. The existing poles once built for an abandoned hydropower supply plan were utilized to lay on optical fibers, Optical splitter is located at the pole between primary and secondary school and the pole between new hospital and current clinic, respectively. Total fiber length is about 2.5 km from eBario to secondary school, about 2.3 km from eBario to primary school, about 500m from eBario to a new community clinic, and about 200m eBario to the existing clinic, respectively.

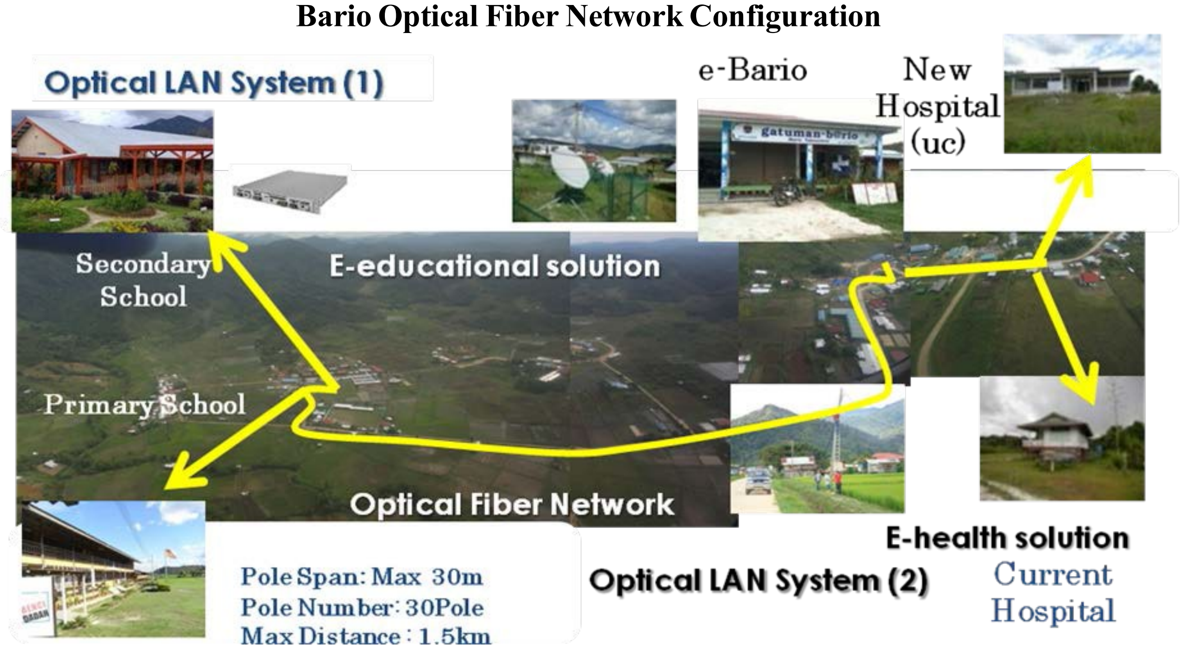


Figure 2-2-2: Optical LAN System

2.2.5.2 Optical Network System

Figure 2-2-3 shows the GE-PON network for APT J3 Malaysia Project at Bario. The GE-PON network is constructed over the optical fibers laid by Commuture in October, 2011. As shown in the figure, the GE-PON network consists of the following two PON lines:

Line A from TeleCenter to the Primary School and the Secondary School, and Line B from TeleCenter to the Current Clinic and the New Hospital.

Both Line A and Line B are terminated at the local telecenter by the OLT (Optical Line Terminal). The OLT relays packets over Line A or Line B to a server or a router via a L2 switch. The other ends of Line A and Line B are terminated by ONUs. An ONU has a LAN port to accommodate a PC, an L2 switch, or a WiFi BTS.

Bario Network System Configuration

Figure 2-2-3: Bario Network System Configuration

2.2.5.3 WiFi Implementation

At the ONU termination in the two schools, the network connection was further extended to the common student activity areas via WiFi access point. The tablets required WiFi connection to the network as that is the only means to connect. WiFi access point allowed multiple tablets to connect to the GE-PON network concurrently. The WiFi access points deployed were compliant to the IEEE802.11n standard for supporting maximum data rate to take advantage of the higher performance GE-PON system installed. The WiFi coverage was within 50 meters from the WiFi access point.

2.2.5.4 Server Implementation

There was a total of four servers being deployed in the e-Bario telecentre for various applications provision over the GE-PON network. The application servers are as follow.

a) e-Health Database Server

b) Viscuit Application server

c) Education Moodle Server

d) Backup Server for e-Health Database

Among the deployed servers, the e-Health Database server is a standard desktop computer comes complete with a monitor display, keyboard and mouse. The server is running on Ubuntu platform.

The Viscuit Application server is a notebook computer that hosts all the proprietary Viscuit application services. Viscuit enables users who is not familiar with computers to create graphical animation by utilizing drawing tools. The advantage of using Viscuit is to teach users the fundamental concepts of basic programming.

The E-Education server runs on a Windows platform. The server hardware utilizes the green computing concept or known as green server in that it is able to utilize energy, either from the telecentre, or from its own dedicated solar panel and battery system. The green server is a highly power optimized computer system built from Intel Atom processors and other power optimized system components such as solid state drive etc. Its power supply system is designed for native solar power input to take advantage of minimizing the power conversion loss throughout. The power of Green Computing System is supplied through a customized portable solar charging system with battery that can be installed almost instantly anywhere due to is small in size (battery and controller box dimension is around 10" x 12" x 7" and solar panel size is around 4' x 2.5').

The backup server for e-Health solution is a replica of the e-Health database server where its hardware is similar to that used by the E-Education server, which adopts the Green Computing System.

2.2.5.5 Solar Power Implementation

A separate solar power system was designed and deployed as additional electrical power input for the e-Bario telecentre. Figure 2-2-4 shows the solar panel, which is installed on the telecentre's rooftop. The size of this solar power system is 1.3kW. The main purpose of the system is to provide power specifically for the network equipment such as the GE-PON, switches, routers and servers deployed for the project. This solar power system is separated from the main telecentre solar power system in order to prevent single point power outage in the telecentre that may cause power blackouts to the critical network equipment. Hence, connectivity reliability can be further improved.

Figure 2-2-4: Solar panel installation on bario telecentre's rooftop

2.2.6 Outline of the Solution

2.2.6.1 e-Education system

There are several outputs identified for this aspect of the Digital Learning Repository (DLR). These are the features available on the E-Education system:

a) Creating an Android application which will be the primary input tool for the children to capture data and content

b) Creating a customized access and interface to an open source Learning Management system, which will be used to assemble and further develop the data and content captured by the children

c) Creating a user-friendly localized version of Viscuit, an open source application for children which teaches them to learn about basic computer programming using drawing tools

To best understand the process of data collection and processing between users and stakeholders in the project, an illustration of the scope of work for this project is presented in Figure 2-2-5.

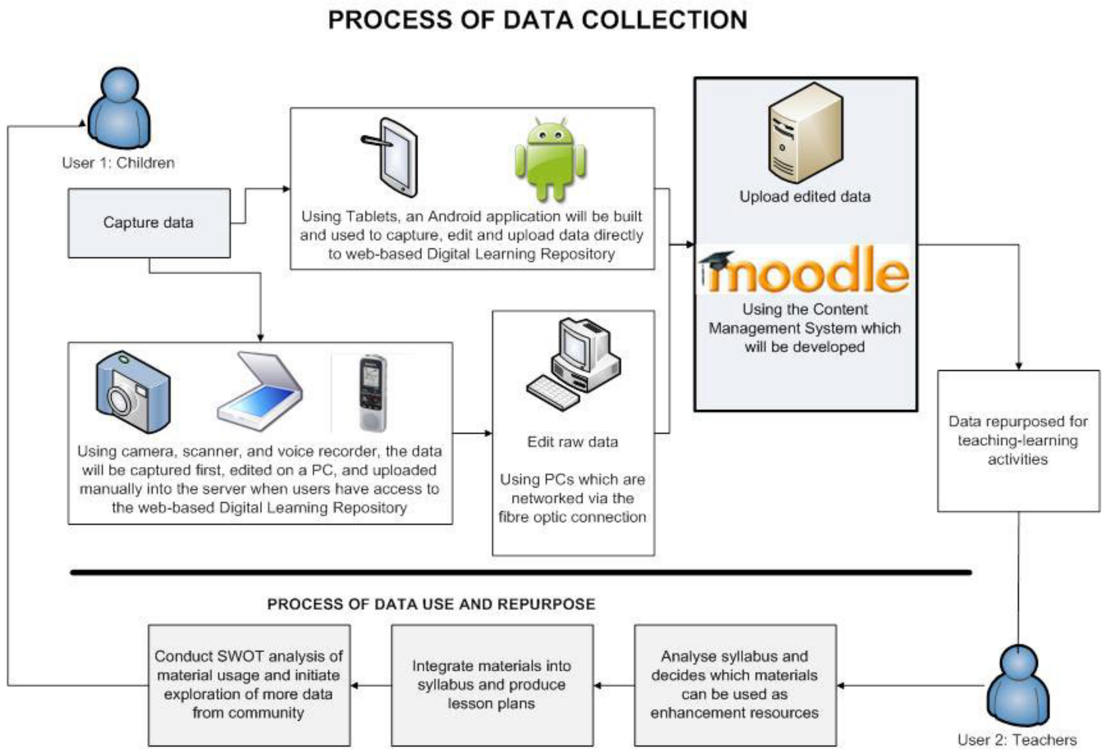


Figure 2-2-5: Process of Data collection

2.2.6.2 e-Health Check system

The e-Health check system for this project is designed to record basic health data (height, weight and blood pressure) of the local population. The system is developed by researchers in JAIST, and it was introduced to children and young adults in the community to raise awareness about regular health checks which need to be performed periodically to detect and monitor common illnesses.

During the installation of the system, community members from a village called Ulong Padang in Bario learned how to use all the health equipments packaged in the E-Health Check system. They were also taught how to create a health check database, which records individual weight, height and blood pressure measurements of people in the local community. Using the fiber optic network, the data collected from users could be transmitted to the local health clinic, and the medical officers could be alerted if there was any anomaly in the data. With a systematic database of information available, dissemination of important health information and interventions can be deployed in a more strategic and sustainable manner.

2.2.7 Benefits of Introduction

2.2.7.1 e-Education

The project enabled the children of a remote rural community in Bario to utilise technology to preserve elements of their culture, language, traditional songs, local myths and living legends into a digital form. The children are able to complement what they learn in school by adding on knowledge from their own local values and culture. The fibre network connection connected the children from their schools to the local telecentre, which opened new ways for them to connect with the rest of the world.

Their teachers at the schools also benefited from the availability of the mobile tools and applications and internet connection as well, because they are now able to use digital resources to strengthen the contents of their lessons. With the children's activities using the mobile technology tools, the teachers are also able to tap into the children's digital products and integrate the contents with topics they teach in the classroom.

Children and teachers in Bario are encouraged to use the mobile tools as much as possible, and they are not confined to only activities designed for the programme, in order to maximise the potential of mobile learning for learning and teaching.

2.2.7.2 e-Health

The introduction of E-Health Check system which includes patient monitoring system, intends to promote health awareness among the communities in Bario. Since the elderly make up the majority of the local population, plus the lack of professional health personnel on a permanent basis in Bario, health monitoring is a key concern for Bario residents.

The Health Check system was designed by researchers in Japan, and it was deployed earlier at Tanah Datar province in West Sumatera, Indonesia. The same set was introduced in Bario, to enable the local community to conduct and manage their own health checks at their convenience. The Bario community has one health clinic established at the heart of Bario, and medical officers are flown in every two weeks to conduct physical checks on those in need.

With the introduction of the E-Health Check System, the community was excited to know about their health status. They were pleased that they were able to conduct their own checks, and data from the checks were transmitted to the Health Check database located at the local clinic. It enabled a systematic record of health checks, making it easier for medical officers to obtain records about the health of people in Bario.

2.2.8 Conclusion

This pilot project was the first trial to introduce fiber optic network into rural areas in ASEAN countries and indicated its effectiveness. The research team continues to learn and to seek solutions using ICT to help extend the indigenous knowledge and culture of these communities to enable them to prosper and improve their lives and well-being even when living in remote rural locations. The focus remains on developing the ICT literacy skills and knowledge of children in remote rural areas, because these children are the hopes of their unique communities to propel their social, economic, cultural and intellectual developments into the future.

2.3 e-Environment Solution in Indonesia

-APT J2 in Indonesia: "Exploration of ICT's Potential in Peatland Environmental Conservation to Address Climate Change"

-APT J3 in Indonesia: "Promotion of e-environmental community with ICT solution in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia"

2.3.1 Background of the Project

In the later half of 1990's the development of peatland in Central Kalimantan, Indonesian Government planned and executed Mega Rice Project (MRP) as a measure in tackling poverty issue. However, it caused environmental destruction of peatland that entailed the social issue of the restoration and conservation of peatland.

Failure of the MRP was caused by unrealistic dimensions of channels, ignoring local knowledge and culture, and it has consequently affected peatland to become very dry in dry season and very susceptible to peat fire, which subsequently produced a large amount of CO2 every year. Thus, deforestation and the degradation of peatland have been the main causes for Indonesia being one of the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases. Air pollution by peat fire smoke has been threatened human health of neighboring countries.

As the counter-measure to restore the peatland, University of Palangka Raya, through the Center for International Cooperation in Sustainable Management of Tropical Peatland (CIMTROP), has been working for the restoration of the peatland around the university premises for more than 15 years. One of its main activities is to construct the simplified dams on the canals to maintain the water level of the peat land to avoid peat fire from occurring.

However, researchers must personally attain access to the dam sites for observation and information or data gathering, whilst the sites are rigorously challenging to gain access to, and the effort is time consuming.

Thus, it is considered essential to establish a remote monitoring system using ICT technologies, which will make the process of the operations quicker, more efficient, and a set of data series could be recorded.

2.3.2 Objectives

To establish a remote monitoring system for dams and the peatland using ICT technologies, CIMTROP, KOMINFO (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology), and TTC performed APT J2 project APT J3 project.

The project aims:

1) To conduct a feasibility study towards the establishment of the ICT remote monitoring system at rural area. The ICT remote monitoring system is to monitor a simplified dam and peatland so that the researchers can see the visual image of the dam and get the information of the water level remotely at the new data center where the research team of University of Palangka Raya has the facilities for his activities.

2) To encourage young researchers to become familiar with the remote monitoring system and also to enhance and improve their understanding, knowledge, and skills about ICT technologies

3) To integrate soil sensors at a new monitoring point and to make a test of a new firefighting agent that is expected to act as a preventive measure as well as a counter measure for peat fire.

4) To establish a telecenter where the students and residents will be educated on knowledge about ICT, for instance, the various uses of the Internet and the use of technology for environmental conservation.

5) To share the data collected from the system with joint researchers in the Asian countries.

2.3.3 Project Site

Figure 2-3-1: Location of the Project in Perspective to Larger Indonesian Map

The basic operation of this project is conducted at the site of University of Palangka Raya, in close proximity to Palangka Raya city, the capital city of Central Kalimantan Province, as shown in Figure 1. It takes around 1.5 hours by plane from Jakarta to Palangka Raya. Based on 2010 population census, the population of the municipality stood at 220,223.

As shown in Figure 2-3-2, the project site is located between the two big rivers; Kahayan River and Sabangau River, and canals that were made to drain the water to those rivers from the peatlands that were designated to be developed into rice field as stated on Mega Rice Project objective. Therefore, the peat became dry and consequently it became susceptible to fire.

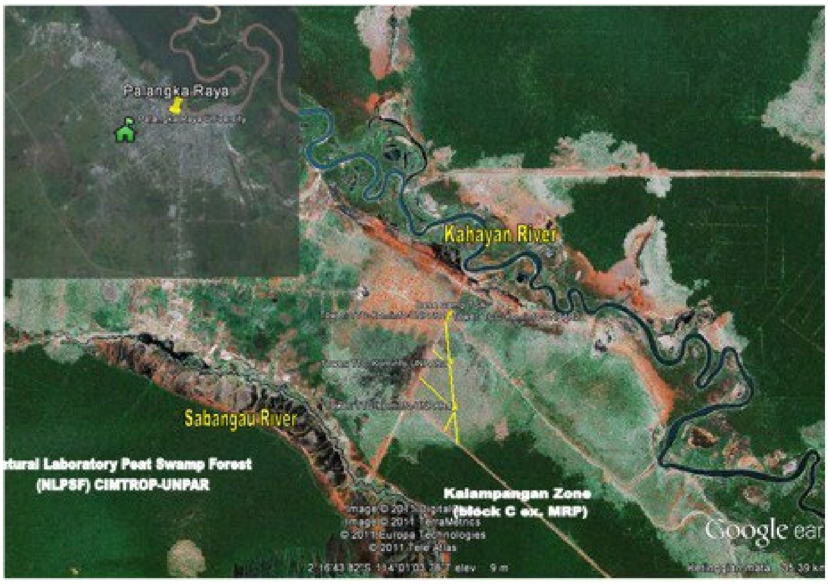


Figure 2-3-2: Map of Palangka Raya and Pulang Pisau Regencies

2.3.4 Partner Organization

・University of Palangka Raya (UNPAR)

・A center for international research collaboration for tropical peatland (CIMTROP).

・Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (KOMINFO)

・The University of Kitakyushu, Japan

・The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC), Japan

・Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT), Japan

・NEC Corporation, Japan

2.3.5 System Configuration

The ICT Network configuration is shown in Figure 2-3-3. In the 2010 APT-J2 project, one Data Center and three monitoring points, A, B, and C have been constructed. The Data Center was established specifically with a data server to compile the data sent from the towers. Four 25m Towers were erected, one at the Data Center and three at the designated measuring point A, B and C to establish radio link.

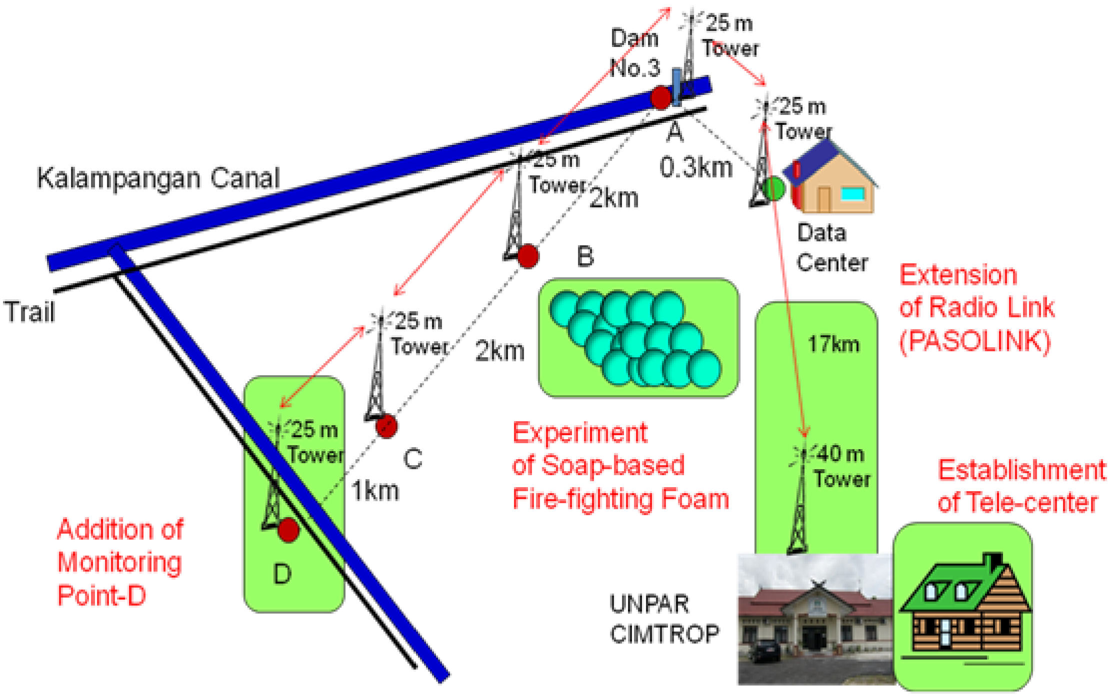


Figure 2-3-3. Network Configuration of Remote Monitoring System

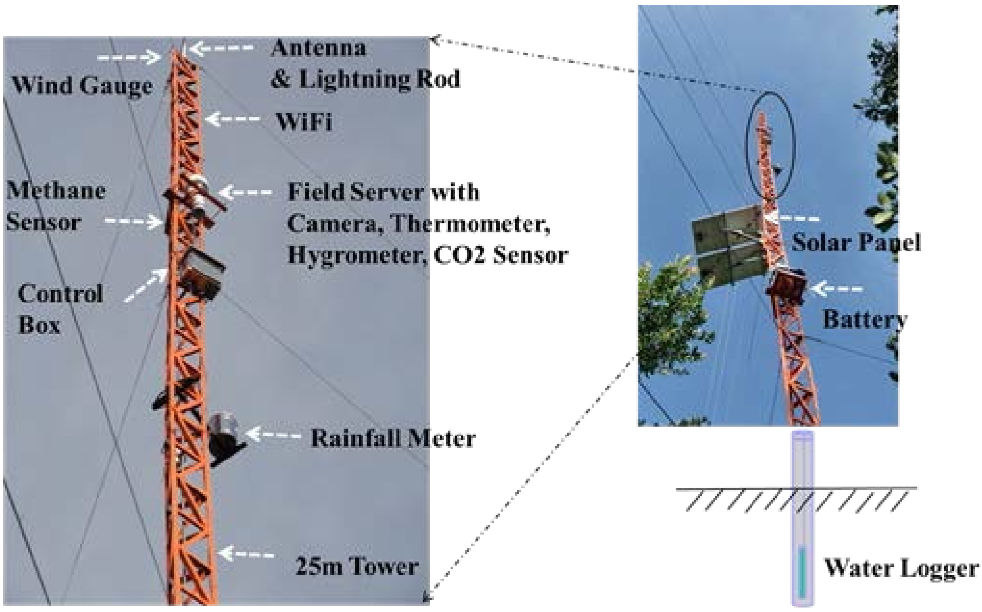


Figure 2-3-4: Tower at Measuring Point A,B and C

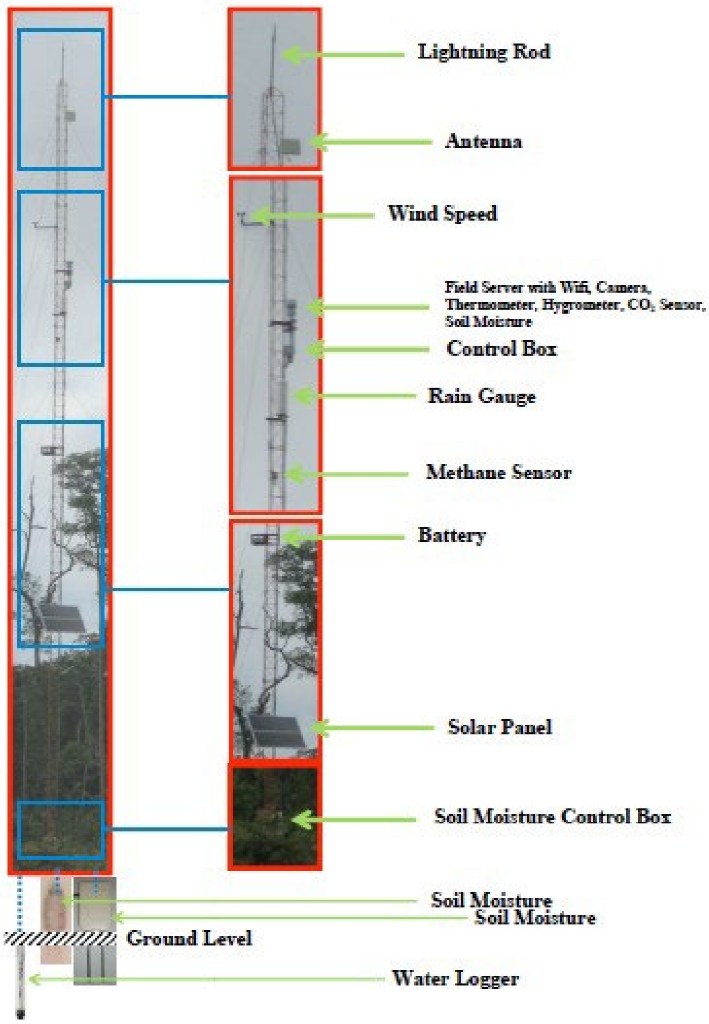


Figure 2-3-5 Tower at Measuring Point D

The equipment was mounted on each tower which consists of a water level sensor in the water, a field server, solar panels with battery, and WiFi equipment for radio system.

The field server is also equipped with WiFi interface and also consists of a thermometer, a hygrometer, a rain gauge, an anemometer, a CO2 sensor, a methane sensor.

In 2011APT-J3 project, Point D was newly provided, which lies on the extension of the straight line from Point A to C and is located in the natural forest near Taruna Canal. In order to evaluate the effect of the fire-fighting foam, the soil sensors were installed at Point D.

A high speed data link, which is called PASOLINK system, was installed to connect the Data Center and CIMTROP office, so that all the collected data at Data Center are transmitted to the data server in CIMTROP office.

The list of the equipment and materials provided in this system is shown in Table 1.

Table 2-3-1: Equipment and Materials List

No.	Item	Quantity
1. Field Server		
1.01	Field Server	4
1.02	Thermometer	4
1.03	Hygrometer	4
1.04	Rain Gauge	4
1.05	Anemometer	4
1.06	CO_2 Sensor	4
1.07	Methane Sensor	4
1.08	Solar Panel	4
1.09	Battery	4
1.10	Battery Charging Controller	4
1.11	WiFi Equipment	5
1.12	Software to Display the Collected Data	1
1.13	Accessories	1 lot
2. Hydrograph		
2.01	Water Level Sensor	4
2.02	Connecting Cable	4
2.03	RS232C-USB Conversion Cable & Software CD	1
3. Data Logger		
3.01	Data Logger	2
3.02	Soil Moisture Sensor	2
3.03	USB Adapter Cable	2
3.04	ECH2O Software CD	2
4. Data Server		
4.01	Laptop	2
5. 25 m Tower		
5.01	25 m Tower	4
5.02	40 m Tower	1
6. Soil Sensors		
6.01	Thermocouple Thermometer	3
6.02	Exchanger	3
6.03	Transmitter	3
6.04	50 m cable	2
6.05	Soil Moisture Sensor	3
6.06	25 m cable	4
6.07	5 m cable	3
6.08	Basic Logger	1
6.09	TDR Soil Moisture Sensor	1
6.10	Logger Net-software	1
6.11	Case	1
6.12	USB-RS232C Exchange Cable	1
6.13	Accessories	1
6.14	Nozzle for Fire Hose	1

6.15	Computer for Data Analysis	1
6.16	Magnetic Stirrer	1
6.17	Ultracold Freezer	1
6.18	pH Electrode	1
7. PASOLINK Subsystem		
7.01	Indoor Unit	2
7.02	Antenna High Performance Single Pole	2
7.03	ODU-IDU IF Cable	2
7.04	Rectifier Unit	2
7.05	Installation Materials	1
8. Data Server & Software for Telecenter		
8.01	Desktop PC as Data Server	1
8.02	Desktop PC as Data Server for Telecenter	1
8.03	Desktop for Telecenter	1
8.04	Contents Development, Equipment, and Consultation	1

2.3.6 Outline of the Solution

a) Through the APT J2 project and J3 project, a remote monitoring system that gets data from all measuring points without having to access the actual site was developed. The following components were completed in the J2 project.

- A new Data Center Building
- Five units of painted towers (25 m) with fence at the Data Center, with four measurement points at Point A, B, C, and D
- Four data loggers for water level measurements at Point A, B, C, and D
- The sensors for the measurement of temperature, humidity, wind speed, rainfall, methane amount, and CO_2 amount at Point A, B, C, and D
- Video camera at Point A, B C, and D; wireless equipment at each tower

b) The following components were monitored at each point and transmitted through WiFi radio link to the data server installed at the Data Center.

- Water level of the canal (at Point A) and of the peatland (at Point B, C and D)
- Rainfall, external temperature, humidity, wind speed, and CO_2 and methane amounts
- Soil temperature and water content (at Point D)

Table 2-3-2: Typical Data of Measured Components
[temperature, humidity, wind speed, methane and rainfall]

Time	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
	Temp.	**Humidity**	**Wind Speed**	**CH4**	**CO2**	**Rainfall**	**Water Level**
	(°C)	*(RH%)*	*(m/s)*	*(ppm)*	*(ppm)*	*(mm)*	*(mm)*
28/12/2012 6:44	30.31	22.05	3.29	0.54	998.9	1215	167.58
28/12/2012 7:43	29.49	20.37	0	0.55	998.9	1215	176.97
28/12/2012 8:43	31.62	20.45	63.13	0.54	728.1	1215	185.03
28/12/2012 9:15	28.99	20.02	62.79	0.53	672.6	1215	179.46

28/12/2012 10:15	31.74	19.65	62.65	0.52	512.4	1215	188.61
28/12/2012 11:15	34.31	20.75	0	0.48	514.5	1215	203.95
28/12/2012 12:15	30.91	18.86	0.85	0.47	610	1215	189.99
28/12/2012 13:15	27.58	19.7	1	0.55	804.5	1215	173.36
28/12/2012 14:15	28.74	19.92	0	0.55	927.7	1215	175.73
28/12/2012 15:15	30.33	19.38	63.52	0.54	660	1215	185.5

Note: #Rainfall data is cumulative. The same rainfall value means there was no rain.
#Water level data is the depth from underneath the canal to the water surface.

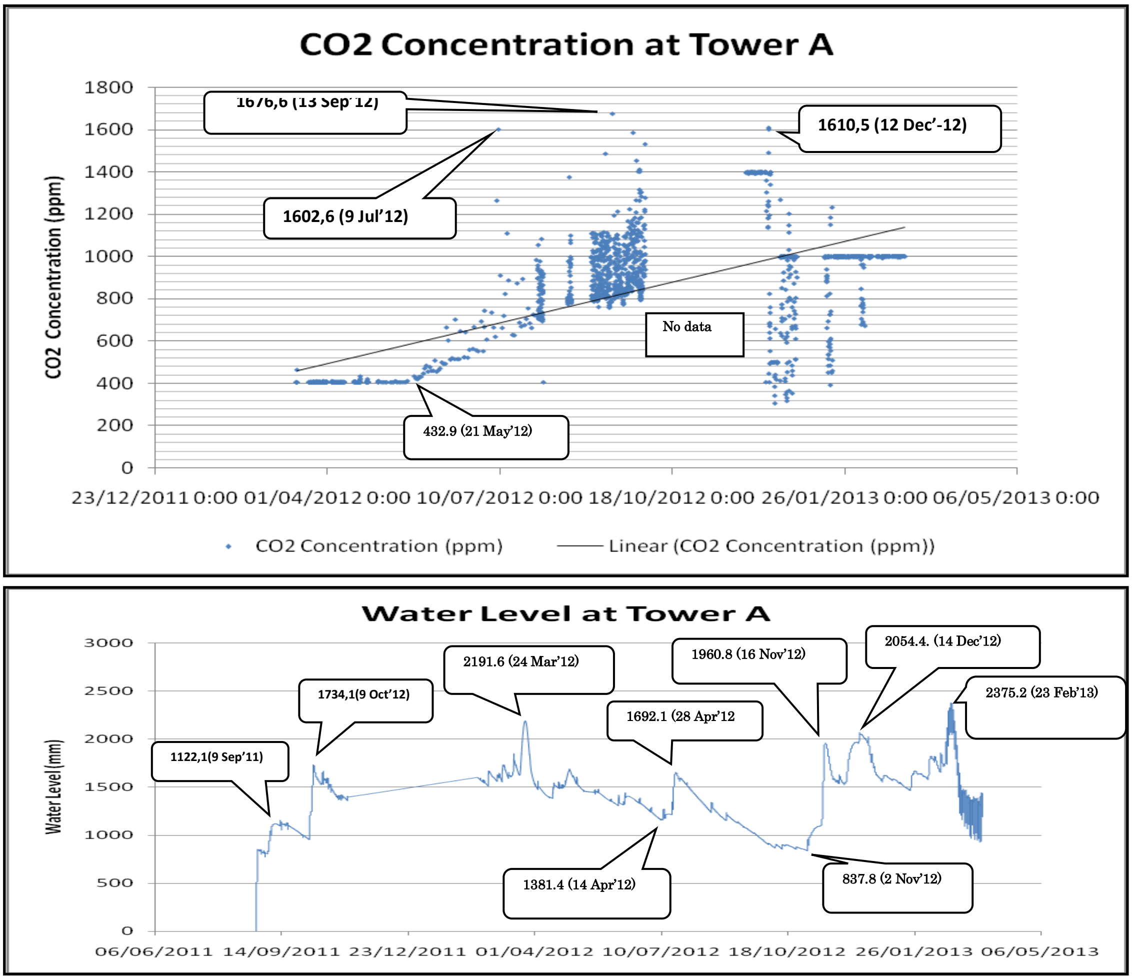


Figure 2-3-6: CO_2 Concentration and Water Level Fluctuation at Tower A

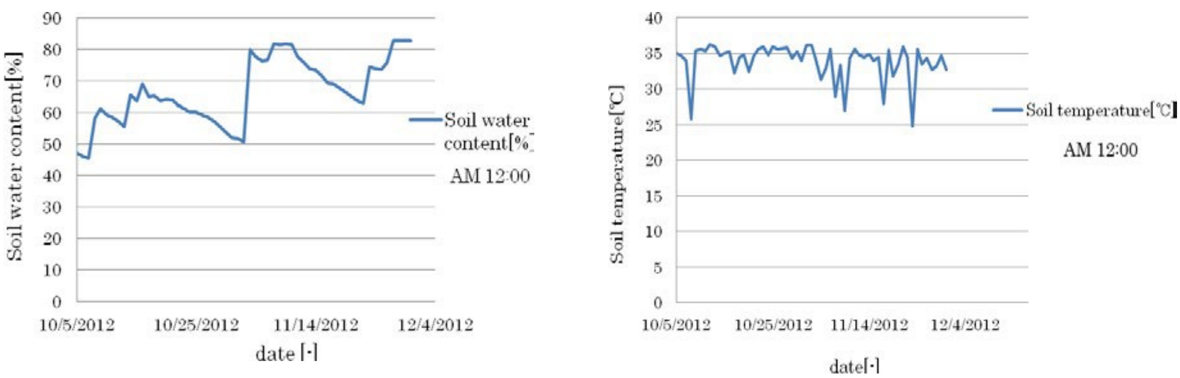


Figure 2-3-7: Soil Water Content and Temperature at Point D

Visual Image at Tower A

Visual Image at Tower B

Visual Image at Tower C

Visual Image at Tower D

Figure 2-3-8: Visual Image from the Tower at Each Measurement Point

c) A high speed data link, which is called the PASOLINK system, was established to connect the Data Center to the CIMTROP office so that all the data collected at measurement points A, B, C, and D may be monitored at the CIMTROP office in University Palangka Raya.

d) To test a new firefighting method, an experiment using soap-based firefighting foam was conducted on the peatland. The soap-based fire-fighting foam was newly developed in Japan and is expected to prevent and extinguish peat fire. The effect of the fire-fighting foam is monitored by the soil sensors installed at Measurement Point D.

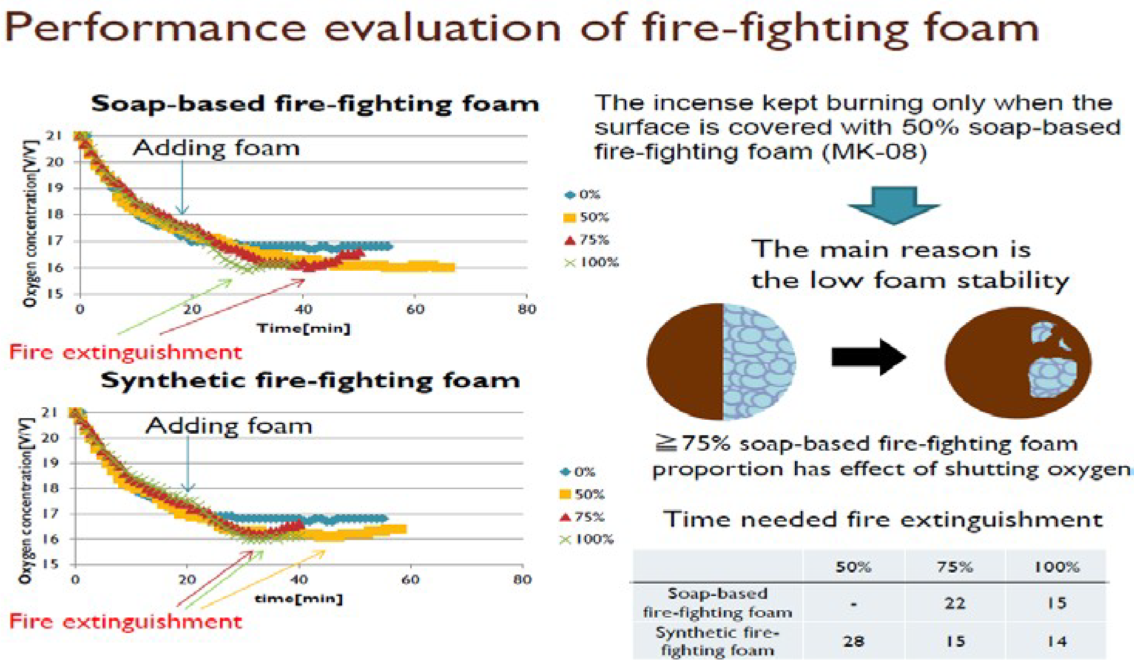


Figure 2-3-9: Performance Evaluation Between Soap and Synthetic Firefighting Foam

e) A Telecenter was established in the building next to the CIMTROP office to provide e-

Education services to the residents who live near the peatland.

Participants from Senior High School

Residents from the Villages

Figure 2-3-10: e-Education Services for the Residents

2.3.7 Benefits of Introduction

a) Using the ICT remote monitoring system, the researchers can see the visual image of the dam and get the data collected by various sensors for the measurement of water level, temperature, humidity, wind speed, rainfall, methane amount, CO_2 amount, soil temperature, and soil moisture without having to go to the peat land site.

b) The monitored data from each measurement point will be useful in designing the dam and blocking the canal to restore the hydrological status of the damaged peatland.

c) The project team conducted a feasibility study towards the establishment of an ICT remote monitoring system in a rural area. The team could also make young researchers and scholars of the University of Palangka Raya to be familiar to the remote monitoring system. The system provides them opportunities to enhance their understanding, knowledge, and skills about ICT technologies and to implement ICT technologies for environmental monitoring.

d) At the Telecenter, e-Education services were provided to the residents who live near the peatland. We have conducted classes for farmers, students in elementary school, students in high school, and college students. They were taught introduction to the internet and basic knowledge on e-Education, and also to understand the environment and the importance of peatland conservation.

e) Based on the experiment using soap-based firefighting foam, it was proven that the firefighting foam shuts off oxygen and radiant heat so that the surface fire can be extinguished, but the soil underground was still smoldering. Based on the analysis of the collected data, we will continue to improve its efficiency and conduct more experiments using firefighting foam in the peatland.

2.3.8 Future Prospects

a) Utilizing the results of the APT-J2/J3 project activities, it is expected that in the future, the Indonesian Government (Central and Local) through the University of Palangka Raya would establish a wide-area remote monitoring system for the restoration of the peatland.

b) These activities could demonstrate the successful promotion of an e-Environment community with ICT solutions that will be recognized as a best practice to be replicated and scaled-up in rural areas in Indonesia and other APT members' countries to bridge the digital divide in remote and rural communities.

c) In considering who will be responsible for the maintenance of the regionally and globally important monitoring systems established, we should consider how we can work and contribute together so that this facility will continue to work and collect data so that we do not lose the investment.

2.4 e-Healthcare Solution in Indonesia

- APT J3 in Indonesia: "Promotion of e-local community with ICT solution in Indonesia" ICT Development Programme for Supporting ICT Pilot Projects in Rural Areas 2008 [J3]

2.4.1 Background of the Project

The TTC Promotion Committee is engaged in providing system solutions to the challenges of the modern society, such as digital divide and economic disparity in rural areas of Southeast Asia, through the SHARE concept.

This Project studied methods to improve healthcare services in Tanah Datar, West Sumatra, Indonesia, where 350, 000 people are living but with only one hospital and some small local clinics. The number of doctors is about 50 and they work without any PCs or databases connected to the network. All departments in the hospital and clinics operate independently from one another and all medical documentation processing was handled manually.

This Project established the "Health Checkup Service" that allows automatic collection of the height, weight, and blood pressure data from measuring instruments and puts them into a database, as well as the "Healthcare Contents Distribution Services" that provides prevention of epidemic diseases such as Pandemic Influenza, dengue fever, etc.

2.4.2 Objectives

The overall objective of this project is to demonstrate the successful promotion of e-local community with ICT solutions that will be recognized as a best practice to be replicated and scaled-up in rural areas in Indonesia and APT member countries to bridge the digital divide in remote rural communities.

The project aims:

1) To develop and implement a community-based wide area network by connecting a hospital, a healthcare center, a telecenter, a university, high schools, and junior high schools with a broadband access system to utilize e-healthcare, e-education, and e-agriculture solutions by providing the internet accessibility to rural communities.
2) To evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of this community-based broadband telecenter and try to propose the best practice of the telecenter to be replicated and scaled up in the other rural communities in Indonesia and other APT member countries.
3) To enhance and improve implementation and maintenance skills among prefectural government staff to successfully establish and sustain ICT infrastructure and applications.

2.4.3 Project Site

Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra Province, the Republic of Indonesia has been chosen as the project site for the "Promotion of e-local community with ICT solution in Indonesia".

Tanah Datar, located at the heart of West Sumatra Province, is the smallest of the 19 regions in this province. Fig 2-4-1 shows the geographical location of the Regency.

General information on Tanah Datar Regency:

a. Regency government office location: Batusangkar

b. Administrative units: 14 Sub-districts, 75 Villages, 395 Small Villages

c. Population: 343, 993

d. No. of households: 86, 424

e. Area: 1333.3 sq km

f. Average temperature: 20~25 degrees Celsius (Highlands)

g. Main industry: Agriculture (70% of the population)

h. Regency's GDP: IDR 3.39 Trillion (2006)

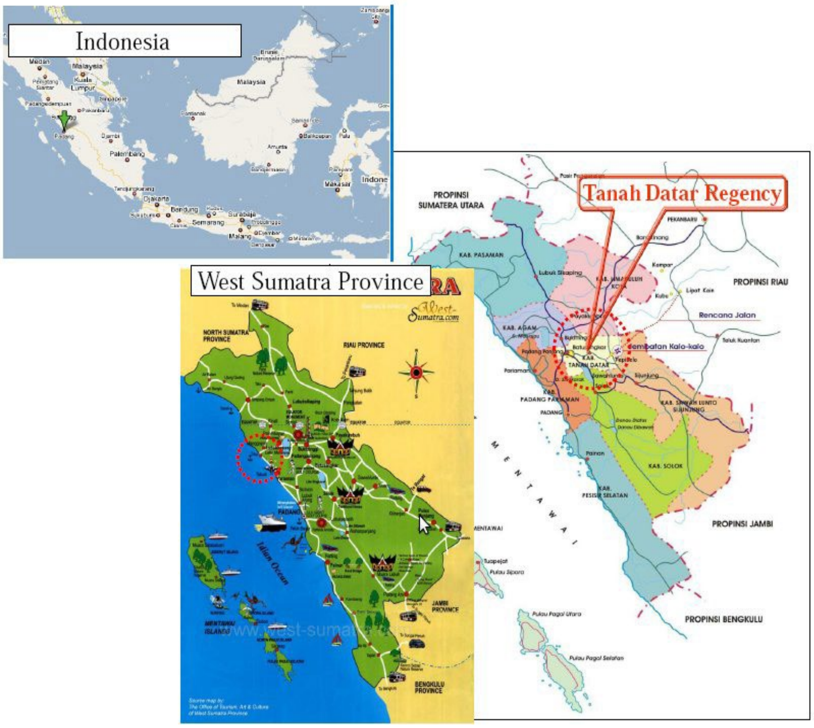


Figure 2-4-1: Location of Project, Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra, Indonesia

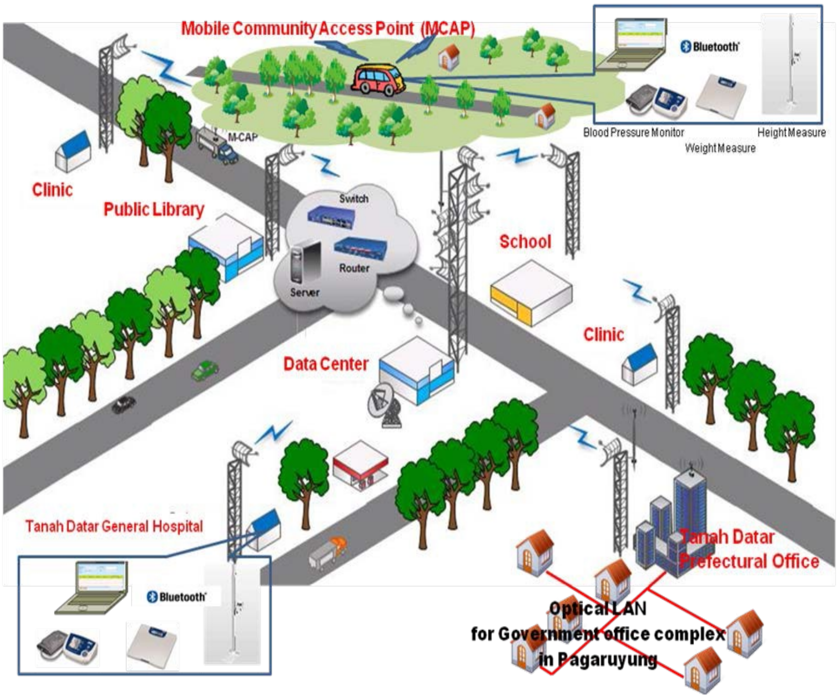
2.4.4 Partner Organization

- Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (KOMINFO)
- The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC)
- Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. (OF Networks Co., Ltd.)
- Fujikura Ltd.
- Dinas Hub, KOMINFO (ICT Management Division) of local government in Tanah Datar Regency
- Dinas Kesehatan (Health Agency) of local government in Tanah Datar Regency
- PT Jaring Lawah Cyber (PT. JL Cyber)
- PT. Fujitsu Indonesia
- International Office, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation (NTT-EAST)
- The National Institute of Informatics (NII)

2.4.5 System Configuration and Installation Sites

The project provides a very basic health check-up system in remote rural areas for the trial of a centralized health data management system with simple health consultancy and disease information services, which is also the public information service for the local community.

Wi-Fi system is adopted as an access network for this pilot project in Batusangkar, Tanah Datar, and optical LAN system is installed by using FTTH technology at Tanah Datar Prefectural Office and Government Office Complex in Pagaruyung. System configuration and the sites of installation are as shown in Fig 2-4-2.



Antenna Unit Installation

Antenna Tower at Data Center

Preparation of Tower Installation

Equipment Installation

Figure 2-4-2: System Configuration and the Sites of Installation

The system specification, network equipment, and construction period of the Wi-Fi system and optical LAN are as shown in Table 2-4-1.

Table 2-4-1: System Specification, Network Equipment, and Construction Period of the Wi-Fi System and Optical LAN

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>System specification</th><th colspan="2">Network Equipment</th><th>Construction Period</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wi-Fi System</td><td>Maximum Distance: 4500 m
Transport speed: 27 Mbps, Best Effort</td><td colspan="2">- Wireless Tower
- Lightning protection
- Wireless Radio Access Point
- 5.8 GHz Antenna
- 2.4 GHz Access Point
- 2.4 GHz Antenna</td><td>40 days</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Optical LAN</td><td rowspan="2">Total Distance: 4.1 km
1st construction: 1.3km
2nd construction: 2.8km
Transport speed:
100 Mbps, Best Effort</td><td>Optical Outside Plant</td><td>- Telephone Pole
- Single mode optical cable for aerial installation
- 1:8 Optical Splitter</td><td>1st Construction: 14 days
2nd Construction: 14 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>Network Equipment</td><td>- 19” Rack system
- GE-PON OLT
- GE-PON ONU
- Layer 2 Switch</td><td>1st Construction: 3 days
2nd Construction: 2 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>Server system</td><td></td><td colspan="2">- 19” Rack system
- GENSET 5000 Watt for Data Center
- UPS 3000VA for Data Center
- Computer Server for Data Center
- Router Management for Data Center
- Switch for Data Center</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

One of the reasons that made it easier to successfully implement both Wi-Fi system and optical LAN is that a single agency is responsible for issuing permissions or licenses for both Wi-Fi system and optical LAN.

2.4.6 Outline of the Solution

2.4.6.1 Health Checkup Application

The measuring instruments for health checkup service consist of blood pressure meters, weight scales, and height scales. These pieces of equipment have the Bluetooth communication capability (Class 1, Version 1.2). Measured data are sent automatically to a local PC via Bluetooth and stored in a local database of the PC and also copied to an integrated healthcare database at Data Center. Bluetooth connectivity can lessen the burden to local workers of coping with new and additional tasks for medical checkup and facilitate the familiarization process with the operating instructions. The application was optimally customized and developed for data analyses and to assist the progress of the local people.

The health checkup operation procedure is composed of the following 3 steps:

Step1: Registration of patient

Step2: Measurement

Step3: Measured data entry

According to the evaluation results of this procedure, it typically takes 3 minutes to complete the procedure for revisiting patients and 7 minutes for first visits.

2.4.6.2 Administrative Cloud Service

By utilizing the network infrastructure consisting of Wi-Fi network and optical LAN, Tanah Datar Regency installed the Financial Information System (SIMDA) developed and provided by KOMINFO as an administrative cloud service to improve the work efficiency of associated workers in every regency.

The objectives of "SIMDA" are to support the realization of good governance and a clean government in the regional economic administration especially in financial implementations, and to realize professional, transparent, and responsible regional government facilities connected with the optical LAN infrastructure established by the project. Associated workers have been able to use this networked "SIMDA" on an online basis.

The functions of 'SIMDA' include compiling financial reports as part of financial management accountability using budget credit balance reports, cash flow reports, and notes to the financial statement according to the government regulations on standard government accounting; and producing other comprehensive financial reports such as statements of regional financial position, financial performance and regional government accountability on regional financial management, and the Internal Affairs Minister Regulation on regional government management guideline.

The Health Checkup Application Used on Clinics

The Administrative Cloud Service Program

2.4.7 Benefits of Introduction

Throughout the project, clinics, schools, and governmental agencies in Tanah Datar Regency are networked and connected to each other over Wi-Fi system and optical LAN. As a result of the implementation of the applications described in Section 2.4.6, improvement of administrative services was observed and recognized among residents and local government agencies.

a) Establishment of fundamental computerization for local community with ICT solutions

b) Introduction of necessary infrastructure for expansion of health or medical services

c) Improvement and upgrading of work efficiency at local government, and introduction for expansion or upgrading of administrative services to be provided to local community

2.4.8 Conclusion

APT J3 project in Tanah Datar was successfully handed over and its report was completed and submitted to the APT Secretary.

In the Tanah Datar case, the local governor conducted this project as one of the most important policies and formed a special team for the project. This team has been making great efforts to maintain the infrastructure and applications working normally. Two years after the completion of the APT-J3 project, the local government decided to expand the optical LAN and it was implemented successfully with the project members' support.

Throughout this project, Indonesia's 1st implementation of a municipality-based solution model, Health Checkup and Administrative cloud service is achieved.

Regarding its future prospects, Tanah Datar Regency plans to keep working together in cooperation with TTC in utilizing ICT development in the region.

2.5 e-Disaster Risk Management in Philippines

-APT J2 in Philippines: "Broadband wireless for disaster operations: resilient networks and reconfigurable information systems for rapidly deployable disaster response" 2012 APT J2

2.5.1 Background of the Project

In 2013 alone, natural disasters in the Philippines included Typhoon Haiyan, known locally as typhoon Yolanda, the deadliest Philippine typhoon on record, and a magnitude 7.2 earthquake that caused great destruction in Bohol province. In response, DOST-ICTO and the Ateneo de Manila University spent a considerable time looking for various ways to address communication problems resulting from damaged communication networks caused by natural disasters. In times of calamities, there is a need for immediate communication of information in order to minimize damage and loss of human life, and to provide evacuation updates and other vital information to those concerned.

2.5.2 Objectives

We envisage the design of a BBW (broadband wireless) network that is very resilient and rapidly deployable for quick end to end information flow from affected areas right up to the war room. The system has to be able to carry effective broadband content, to prepare communities, especially persons with disabilities (PWDs), during the critical pre-disaster planning and preparation periods, and for effective response immediately upon the onset of disasters and over the long term recovery effort. There is a critical need for systems designs that offer broadband access solutions to disaster risk management, assessment, rescue, medical treatment, survivor
support system, resource allocation, and long term recovery.

2.5.3 Project Site

This project was planned and conducted in the laboratory in Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines.

2.5.4 Partner Organization

- ICT Office, Dept. of Science and Technology-DOST, Philippines
- Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT), Philippines
- Ateneo Innovation Center (AIC) and ECCE Department, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines
- Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI), DOST, Philippines
- Vastnet Inc., Philippines
- Ionics Inc., Philippines
- Keio University, Japan
- Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd, Japan
- Mitsubishi Electric, Japan

Other partners that were gained over the course of the project include:

- Daisy Consortium; Assistive Technology Development Office (ATDO), Japan
- National Council for Disability Affairs (NCDA); National Library of the Philippines (NLP)

- RBI - Resources for the Blind; Physicians for Peace, Philippines

2.5.5 System Configuration

Figure 2-5-1 shows a future system architecture for a possible Phase II(*) implementation, highlighting the different components of an information network suitable for disaster risk reduction and management. In this architecture, War rooms are the disaster information sources and have the function of delivering such information to disaster sites and other sites. War room can be constructed by IPTV headend equipment and/or ISDB-T narrow band broadcasting system (shortly, ISDB-T Narrowcast). The disaster related information to the disaster sites includes timely critical information for evacuation and short searchable video of survivors. ISDB-T narrowcast may broadcast several channels as survivors, rescue, relief, and so on.

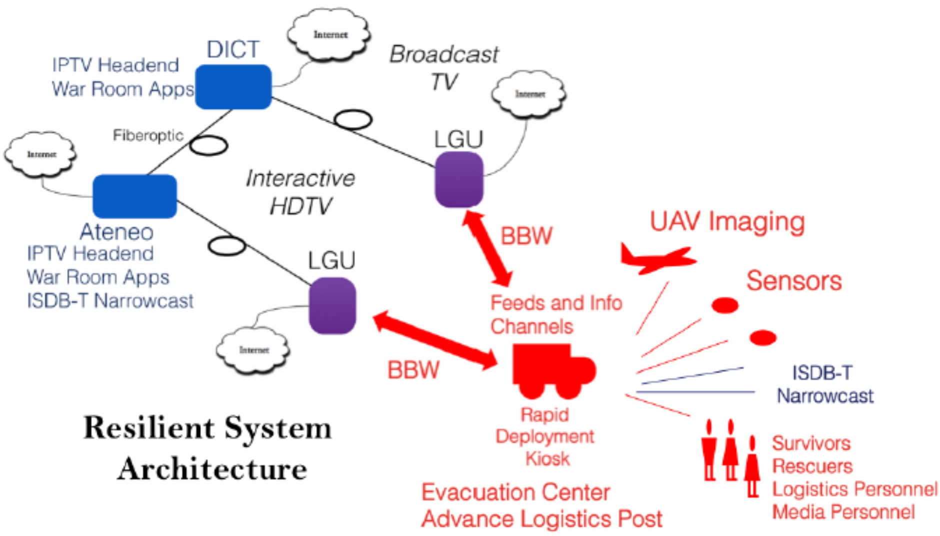


Figure 2-5-1: Future Wireless System for Pre-Disaster Preparation and Post Disaster Rescue and Recovery

NOTE - Phase I means this project. Phase II is the successor of Phase I. There is not any concrete plan as of February 2015.

Figure 2-5-2 details the sub-systems necessary for an end-to-end information delivery system that incorporates in a hybrid manner many key wireless and broadband technology components that can prove critical for our application: one set communications, IPTV standards based content delivery, WiFi and other wireless (such as TV white space), as well as headend technologies that include realtime encoding, web streaming, rapidly deployable mobile media servers and transcoders. Rapidly deployable components such as laptop based media servers (instead of rack mounted technologies), mobile transcoders, and one segment receivers.

Figure 2-5-3 shows the terminal devices that received Wi-Fi and ISDB-T narrow band broadcasting in Figure 2-5-2.

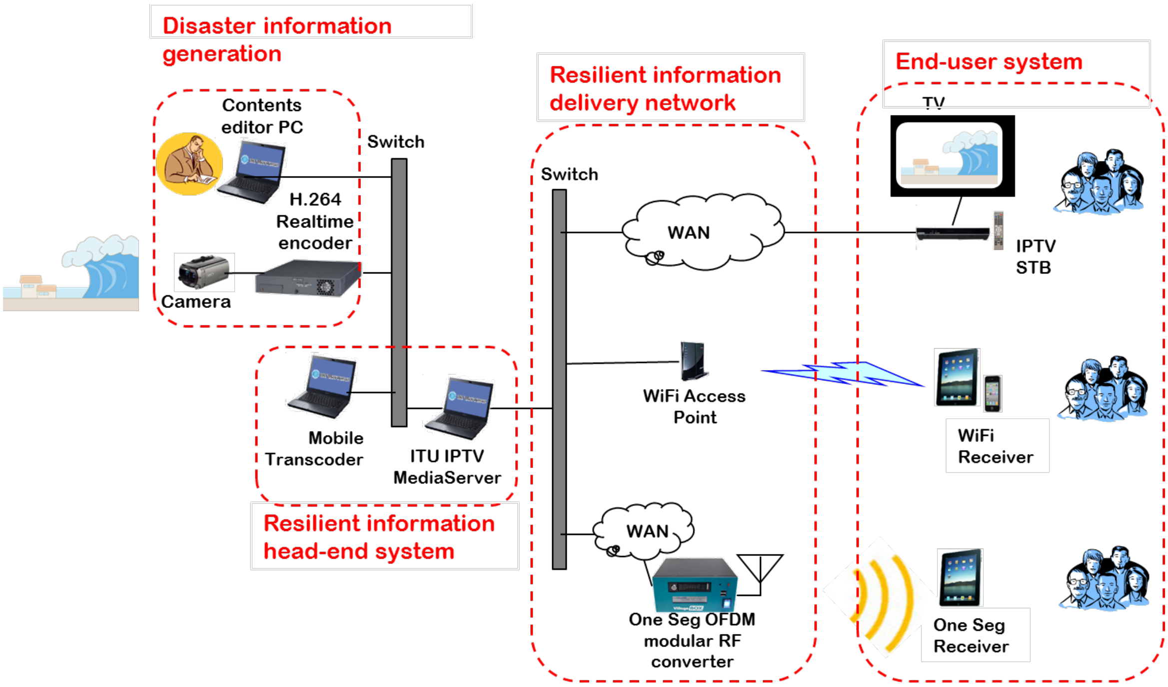


Figure 2-5-2: Proposed Experimental System for Test Deployment at the Ateneo de Manila University Testbed Site

Figure 2-5-3: Mobile Terminals That Receive ISDB-T Narrow Broadcast and IPTV streaming Over Wi-Fi in the Testbed Site.

For the system architecture, the following key components have been identified:

(1) End to end standards based system software and hardware

(2) Rapidly deployable and transportable components

(3) Low power content appliances at the deployment site

(4) Ability to provide necessary content even in low bandwidth environments

(5) Inclusive content design and delivery, PWDs are a critical part of the community addressed

2.5.6 Benefits of Introduction

To meet these design goals, we have put together a series of proof of concept sub-systems that have the necessary capabilities and concluded the project with the following accomplishments:

1. Standards based (ITU) IPTV platform head-end architecture
2. Near-cloud edge architecture
3. TV White space non-commercial-frequency wireless platforms
4. A hybrid approach that marries current technologies and standards based approaches in a mission critical capable content streaming platform: iptv.ateneo.edu.
5. A successfully concluded consultation and needs analysis process culminating in an international conference.

The IPTV platform was architected to function either as a head end or as a rapidly deployable node, utilizing ISDB-T standard and portable components. At the edge of the deployment, small form factor low power (<10 Watt) near cloud capable network appliances with full-up computer capabilities deliver and gather information at full bandwidth while updating metadata via the narrowband pipes often available in remote rural areas or in post disaster recovery sites. With the lead of the ICT Office of DOST, a test deployment using TV White Space frequencies, a developing standard, was implemented in post-earthquake areas in Bohol Island. While all this design and development work was ongoing, we configured a publicly accessible streaming capability via the iptv.ateneo.edu site to test new content and engage the DRRM community. In parallel we started a consultation process with multiple stakeholders, such as post disaster camp managers and the PWD community, which culminated in a UN ESCAP Sendai International Conference which was participated in by the PWD Community with remote online participation in panel discussions by the Manila Group, convened by this APT Project Team.

2.5.7 Conclusion (Future Prospects)

APT J2 project in Philippines was successfully handed over and its report was completed and submitted to the APT Secretary.

In this Philippines case, an Academia, Ateneo de Manila University, and a government organization, DOST, conducted this project as one of the most important topics regarding disaster information delivery. The project installed a prototype system of RESILIENT NETWORKS AND RECONFIGURABLE INFORMATION SYSTEMS based on an international standard based IPTV system and ISDB-T narrow band broadcasting system.

Throughout this project, the team identified design goals and we have put together a series of proof of concept sub-systems that have the necessary capabilities and concluded the project with the accomplishments.

Regarding its future prospects, the project members plan to keep working together and to consider utilizing ICT development in the region, such as e-learning for hospitals based on IPTV (patient safety topics), and so on.

2.6 Shrimp Water Quality Monitoring in Viet Nam

-APT J2 in Viet Nam: "Heterogeneous Wireless Sensor Network Monitoring Water Condition for Strengthening Aquaculture Industry in Viet Nam" 2014 APT J2

2.6.1 Background of the Project

Monitoring water condition by ICT technology is very important in aquaculture industry. Basically, the methodology of monitoring system is similar. However, the implementation depends on the requirement of a specific application. Therefore, it may incur much effort in terms of hardware and software developments for various applications. Currently, each existing system for monitoring water is designed for a specific application. There are no systems that can support vast of applications. It causes the following problems regarding water condition monitoring:

1) It is difficult for the government to have overall view.
2) It is difficult for companies to manage business.
3) It is difficult for farmers to share knowledge.

2.6.2 Objectives

The aim of this project is to strengthen Viet Nam aquaculture industry by applying ICT technology in monitoring aquaculture water and in sharing experimental knowledge. This project proposes a system dealing two issues:

- Real-time water monitoring system lets farmers know what happening in their farms.
- Knowledge sharing system for increasing farmers' technology capability

2.6.3 Project Site

The project was planned and conducted at Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology. Additionally, the system was planned to deploy for testing in several areas in the south of Viet Nam.

2.6.4 Partner Organization

- Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HCMUT), Viet Nam
- Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Information and Communications, Viet Nam
- The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC), Japan
- Nippon Telegraph And Telephone Corporation (NTT), Japan
- The University of Electro-Communication (UEC), Japan

2.6.5 System Configuration

Figure 2-6-1 shows the overall architecture of our proposed system that consists of three parts. The first part of proposed system is **monitoring devices**. The system supports different monitoring devices with different network capabilities. Each device class appropriates for a specific application requirement. They are classified into three classes, as below.

- High speed monitoring class (HSMC): devices belong to this class have a high-computing capacity and high-speed WiFi. HSMC devices are suitable for applications requiring high data rate such as audio, video monitoring. One application example is looking for operating of sea lobster cave underwater. These devices require much energy, high cost, and complex in deployment. They always require power line connection for long-time operating and often need a wired internet access which is not always available everywhere.

- Mobile-over monitoring class (MMC): devices belong to this class use mobile network services such as short message service (SMS), general packet radio service (GPRS), 3-G communication infrastructure. In addition, MMC devices require less power and has lower data rate than HSMC devices. Medium-size batteries provide enough energy for a device. In addition, mobile network is pre-deployed almost everywhere in Viet Nam. Therefore, MMC devices are suitable for application require medium data rate such as monitoring water parameters. Drawbacks of MMC devices are long latency and not reliable communication so that they cannot be used in applications need fast reaction to changing of water condition.
- Energy-harvesting monitoring class (EHMC): devices belong to this class use low-power, short-distance, low data rate 6LowPAN to form a multi-nodes local wireless network. A local mesh network provides high data reliable and low latency. The power consumption is also very small such that a small solar energy harvester is enough. These features make EHMC devices suitable for monitoring application requiring real-time, high-reliable and fast response such as shrimp farm monitoring. Drawback of EHMC devices is that they cannot provide data remotely. An EHMC network often combines with one MMC device to allow remote data access.

The second part of the proposed system is the **data center server**. All monitoring data are collected to a server for remote accessing and knowledge sharing. The server has a data management system to organize data, manage user privacy and data access policy. Informative analysis is also provided. An integrated framework allows users watch monitoring data each other, ask questions, give advices, discuss issues, and find solution, etc. New farmers quickly catch modern technology, growing process, and experiential knowledge. Farmers not only monitor their farm but also learn to apply new technology into their work with supporting from the proposed system.

The third part of the proposed system is **the user-friendly application on smart phone**. There are large number of Viet Namese still cannot use internet. They do not know how to use a personal computer as well as open or interact with a website. Smart phone with touch interface is much easier to learn and more interested to them.

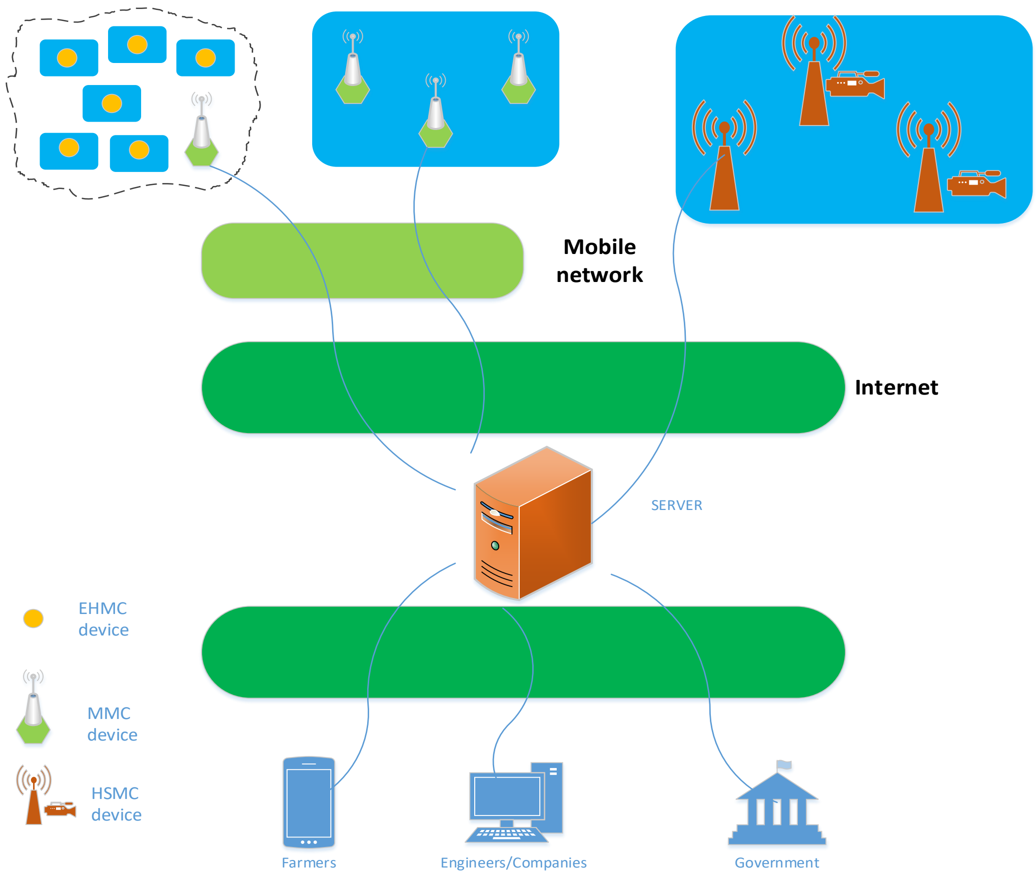


Figure 2-6-1: Overall architecture of proposed system

The implementation results including hardware devices (EHMC, MMC, Web and Mobile Application) of the proposed system are shown as snapshots in Figure 2-6-2, 2-6-3, 2-6-4, and 2-6-5.

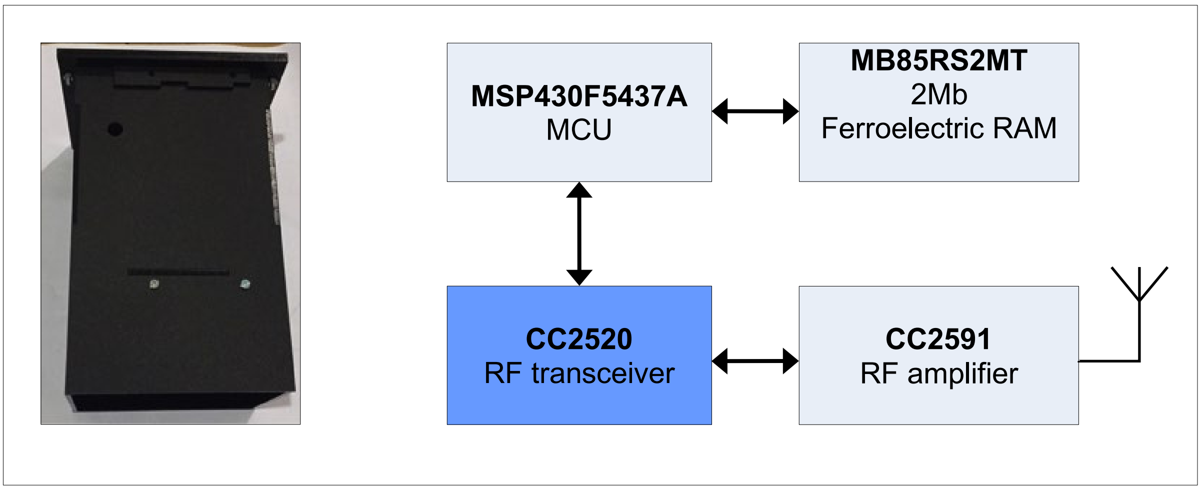


Figure 2-6-2: Block diagram of the processing components inside an EHMC device

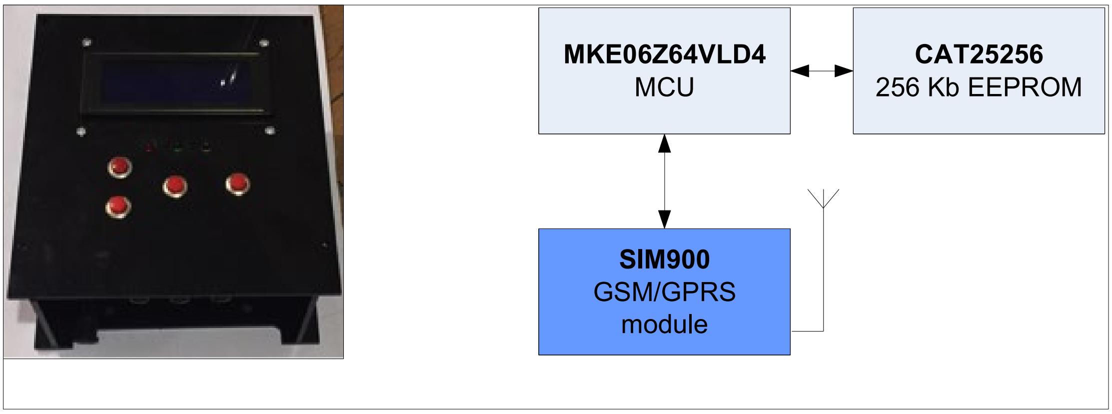
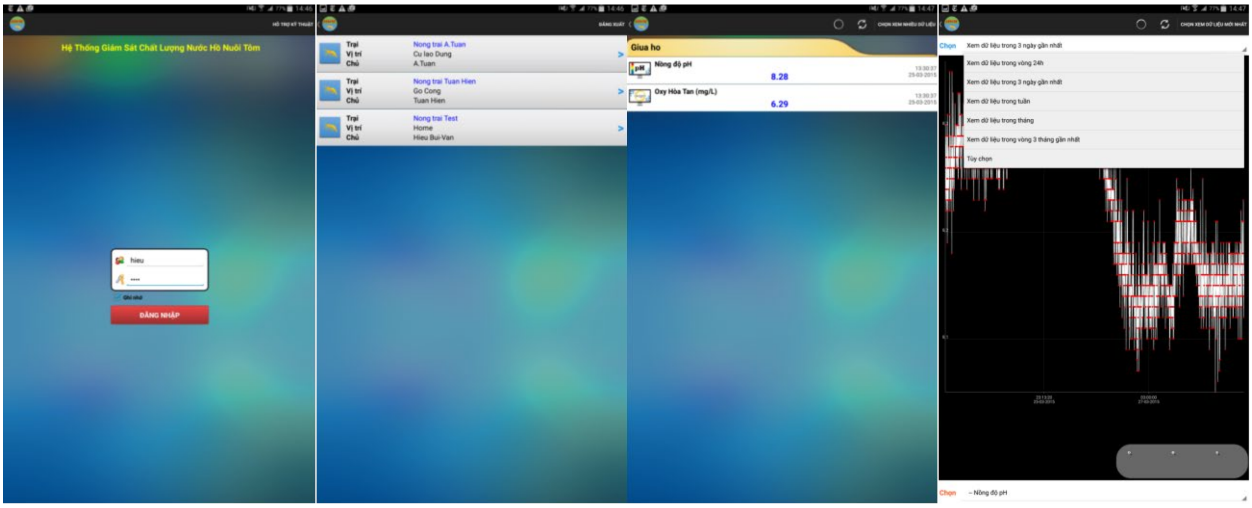


Figure 2-6-3: Block diagram of the processing components inside a MMC device



(a) User Login | (b) Farm and Pond Information | (c) Latesting Monitoring Data | (d) Graphical Display of Monitoring Data

Figure 2-6-4: Monitoring on Mobile Application (Android)

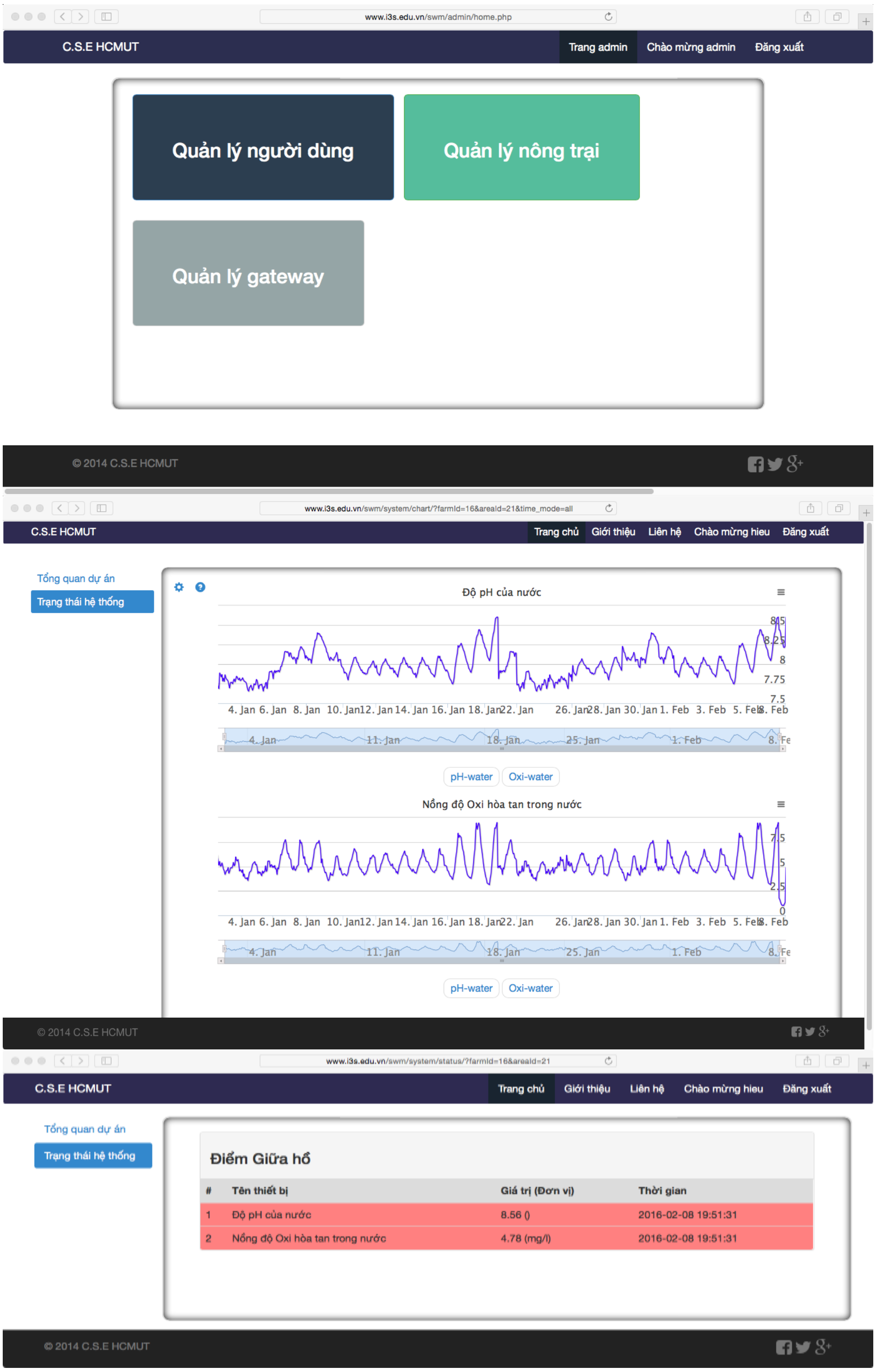


Figure 2-6-5: Web-based Application and Management

2.6.6 Benefits of Introduction

The proposed system has potential to reduce cost including electricity cost and food cost directly, processing chemical indirectly which helps in increasing income for farmers. Basically, the cost of growing shrimp is shown as Figure 2-6-6 where food is the most cost (consume 50% total cost), while shrimp seed and processing chemical are the next costly (17% and 16% respectively). Next costly is electricity which consumes 7% total cost.

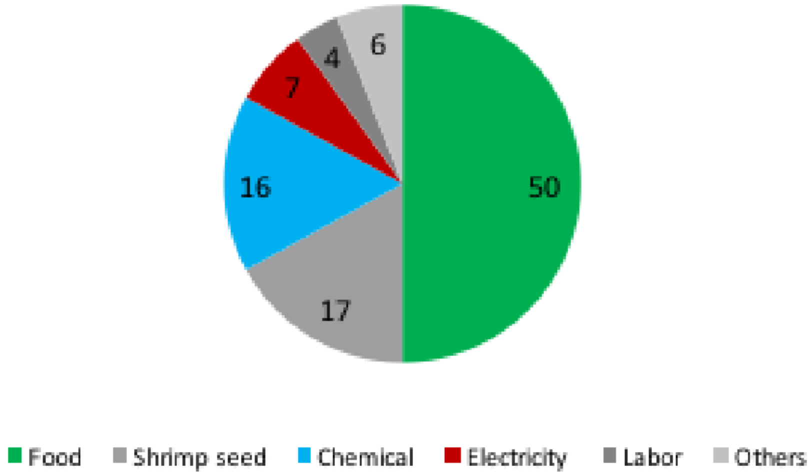


Figure 2-6-6: Cost consuming for growing shrimp

With deployment evaluating result, farmers can reduce working time of rotators. Without the system, farmers often turn on all rotators almost 24 hours a day. Using information from the system, farmers can turn off rotators when dissolved oxygen is in good condition. Hence, working time of rotators is reduced approximately to 18 hours/day. Figure 2-6-7 shows electricity cost of one pond during one season crop by million VND (22.000VND / 1 USD). The light color is amount of saving cost when applying the system. The electricity billing can be reduced up to 14.6 million VND for one 6-rotator pond (from the peak 58.3 to 34.0) or 33% in best case. Consequently, our system directly reduces total cost 2.31%.

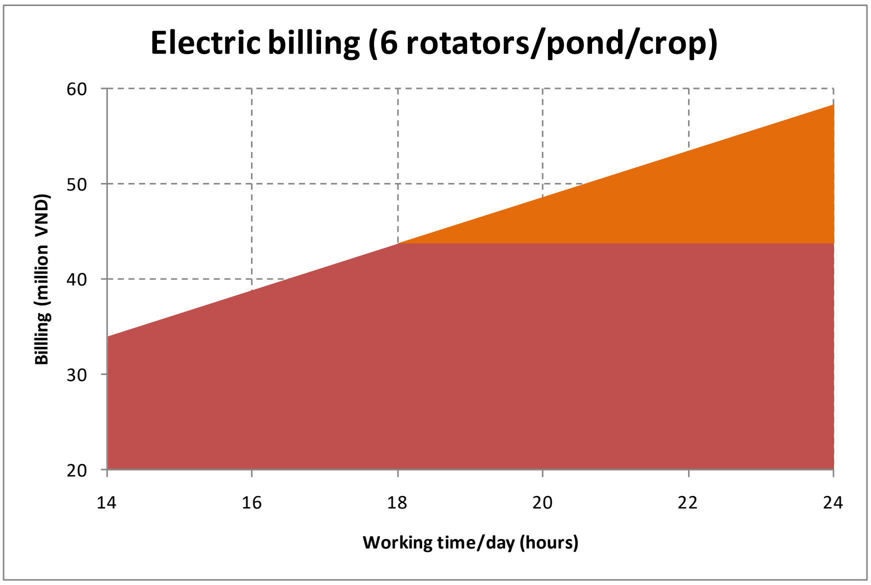


Figure 2-6-7: Electric billing reduction for one pond using 6 rotators

In normal condition, shrimp eating mostly depends on environment temperature and dissolved oxygen. Farmers often feed more than shrimp need. With feedback from our system, farmers adjust fed food suitable so that all food are used which reduce most costly. In addition to direct affection, indirect cost reduction processing chemical can be utilized from our system. Because farmers do not overwhelm food, toxic contaminant such as NH3, H2S do not be generated. The growing environment becomes fresh so that less processing chemical need. Shrimp also become stronger, no more chemical need. In addition, shrimp quality is better which increasing income.

2.6.7 Conclusion (Future Prospects)

This project has proposed a uniform system that integrating different device types to monitor water quality for all different requirements of aquaculture industry. All monitoring data are collected remotely to a data center in real-time manner. Different user agents such as farmers, engineers, companies, government access monitoring data in different views depending on privilege policy. An easy-to-use mobile application is developed for farmers to view monitoring data. The system has been deployed and evaluated in different testing sites. It has worked as expected.

The result shows that electricity billing can be reduced up to 33%. Food and processing chemical can be reduced as well. More research needs to evaluate how much food and chemical cost can be reduced. The remaining issues are to improve dirty deployment environment and high maintenance complexity. They increase system reliability and reduce working time.

2.7 Smart City Application Case Study in Asia-Pacific Region

-APT : **"Research about Policy Making regarding "Smart City" in Asia-Pacific Region" 2017 APT**

2.7.1 Background of the Project

Smart city becomes a popular topic in each country of the Asia Pacific region. Some countries are starting their urban policy development whereas other countries are promoting their urban policy development of the smart city application. Today, the smart city concept has become key in bridging academic researches, projects and commercial initiatives exploring the role that new ICT services and products can play in increasing the quality of life (QoL) of citizens in urban life. However, a lot of different operationalizations, approaches and definitions of smart city exist and a lack of overview in thinking about the concept of smart city carries on today.

The ICT policy development on smart city is not limited to focus on the urban areas. It should be also applied to the rural areas. The urban policy development of smart city is closely related with the policy making of each country, in which this point is different from other projects such as e-agriculture, e-learning, e-commercial, and so on, Hence the collection of case studies regarding smart city application according to the smart city policy making of each country can be gainful and informative for an efficient and comprehensive guidance for designing and implementing the vision and policies of smart city application in the rural areas.

For this purpose, a survey framework was circulated to capture various APT governance in Asia Pacific region that delivers the benefits based on guiding principles of the implementation and operation for the smart city application. Besides that, a workshop was conducted to enrich the information gathering through sharing relevant knowledge and discussion of the ideal situation in rural areas among those who responded the survey framework about the policy making regarding the smart city application. This project is to solve the following problems regarding the smart city application:

1) It is difficult for the intergovernmental organization specialized in the ICT field in Asia-Pacific region to have an overview of the smart city policy making of each country; and
2) It is difficult for municipalities or governments to introduce, implement and operate the smart city application in particular in the rural areas.

2.7.2 Objectives and Scope

The objective of this project is to guide the future municipalities or governments to introduce the smart city application to the rural areas. Besides that, to foster the regional cooperation for urban and rural developments of smart city application, the aim of this project collects the case studies on the policy making regarding the smart city development from those pioneering countries and share the latest information about the efficiency and effectiveness of the smart city implementation and operation in the urban areas. Thus, the concrete scopes of this project are as follows:

- Introduction of smart city concept and its related international standardization activities;
- Assessment of survey and workshop on the case studies of smart city application in Asia Pacific region; and
- Guidance of implementation and operation for the policy making regarding smart city application.

2.7.3 Project Site

This project does not have a project site, whereas this project was planned to capture a survey framework from various APT governance in Asia Pacific region. This project was also organized a workshop in the TTC Conference Room, Shiba Koen Denki Building, Tokyo, Japan to review the information gathering through sharing relevant knowledge and discussion of the ideal situation in rural areas among those who responded the survey framework about the policy making regarding the smart city application.

2.7.4 Partner Organization

- Nippon Telegraph And Telephone Corporation (NTT), Japan
- NEC Corporation, Japan
- Oki Electric Industry Corporation Limited, Japan
- The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC), Japan
- Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST), Japan

2.7.5 Guidance of Implementation and Operation

This section describes an eclectic information for steering the guidance of implementation and operation on the policy making regarding smart city in Asia Pacific region. Because the implementation of smart city is mainly conducted in urban areas with the aim to improve the QoL by using the state-of-the-art informatics and technologies to meet the urban communities' needs, a QoL gap in between rural and urban areas has widened. Therefore, this section is to facilitate increased understanding on the policy making regarding smart city in order to ensure that the rural communities would experience the same QoL benefits of the urban communities. In other words, the objective of this section is to shed light on how the of implementation and operation of smart city application via the operating model.

In the context of business management, project management has taken the top-down and/or bottom-up approaches and adapted it towards projects planning. As top-down planning is still prevalent in many organizations, the bottom-up planning method is also widely used. In the context of smart city, the main different in between the top-down and bottom-up approaches is the participation of citizens and stakeholders. The top-down approach promotes a high degree of coordination, whereas the bottom-up approach allows more opportunity for people to participate directly. **Figure 2-7-1** shows the difference between top-down and bottom-up approaches to encouraging the participation of citizens and stakeholders in smart city application.

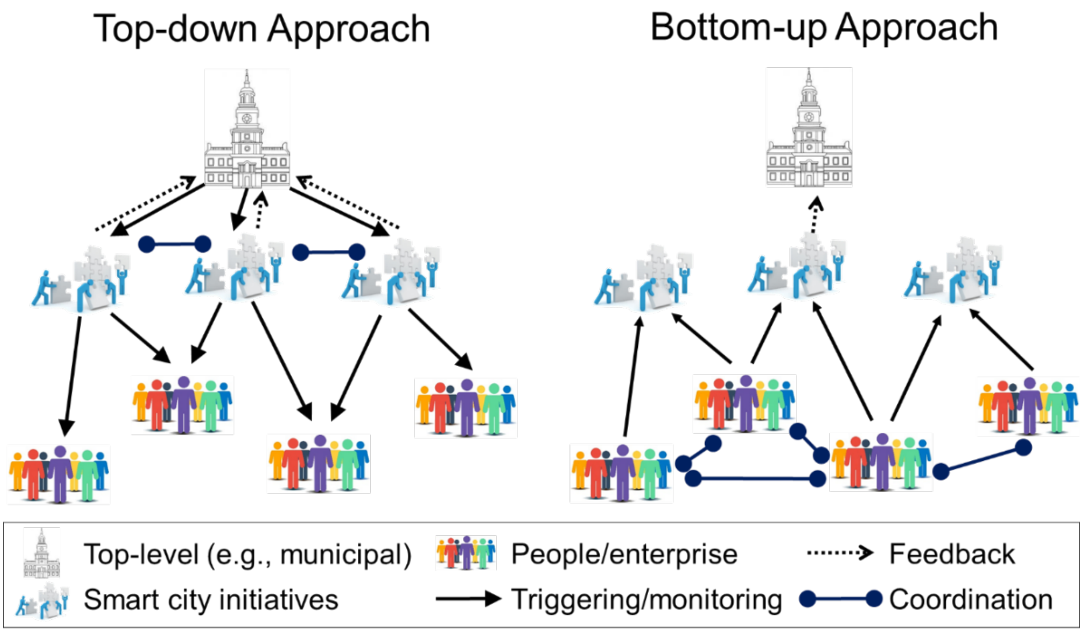


Figure 2-7-1: Top-down and bottom-up approaches to encouraging the participation of citizens and stakeholders in smart city application

In this section, an operational model is defined as both an abstract and visual representation (model) of how a municipal or government implements, operates, and commercializes the vision, policies, strategic initiatives, tactical decisions of the smart city application for better QoL of its citizens. Regardless of the initial introduction of smart city application in either rural areas or urban areas, in principle, the process of smart city application would go through the four-step operational model as shown in **Figure 2-7-2**. The four steps are introduction, implementation, operation and commercialization.

In the step of smart city introduction, the characteristics of smart city should be clarified well of what is – and what is not – being considered in the implementation of smart city. One example of smart city characteristics is that smart city collects increasing amounts of open and inclusive data about city life to support effective actions and decision making in real-time manner. Need is an expression of something desired by humans whereas a requirement is a formalized statement of some functionalities. The need and the requirement contribute an output and an outcome, respectively. One example of smart city needs is that the urban or rural communities require a better QoL.

To accomplish the smart city need, the requirements of smart city are the usability and accessibility of technological needs, the openness of collected data, the role of government involvement, the well-concluded policy making, and the sustainable of financial support. These requirements will be explained in the following section. A plethora of requirements is required to be functioned along with the building the smart city application in both urban and rural areas. Upon the requirements, the policies are made according to a vision, challenges and strategies of the smart city application.

In the step of implementation preparation, at least the following four considerations should be taken into account when the smart city planning is initialized. First, the vision highly requires to be revised in conjunction with the analysis of smart city, in which the analysis includes the characteristics, needs, requirements, and policies of the smart city application. Second, formulation of business outline and the outline of operating organization are prepared and checked. Finally, a consensus is obtained before the implementation of smart city application.

In the step of operation, there is the following considerations in operation if the implementation of smart city application is successful. The formulation of measures or indicators is essential for evaluating the entire smart city application; therefore, they should be examined. Those indicators can refer to the international standard specification, e.g., ITU-T Y.4901/L.1602 and ISO 37120. Furthermore, the operating model is required to be specified for smoothing the coordination within the entire organization. Additional initiatives for the purpose of sustainable smart city may be considered for a long-term basis.

In the step of commercialization, many issues can be popped out within and outside the operational main organization body. Besides that, the tax duties should be clarified well of what is – and what is not – being tax upon the service usages of smart city application. In addition, the personal data have to be secured and well-manageable. The personal data can be distributed to many other sources for any use, or re-use purpose. In this case, the releasing of open data must be systematically and properly managed via any newly technologies.

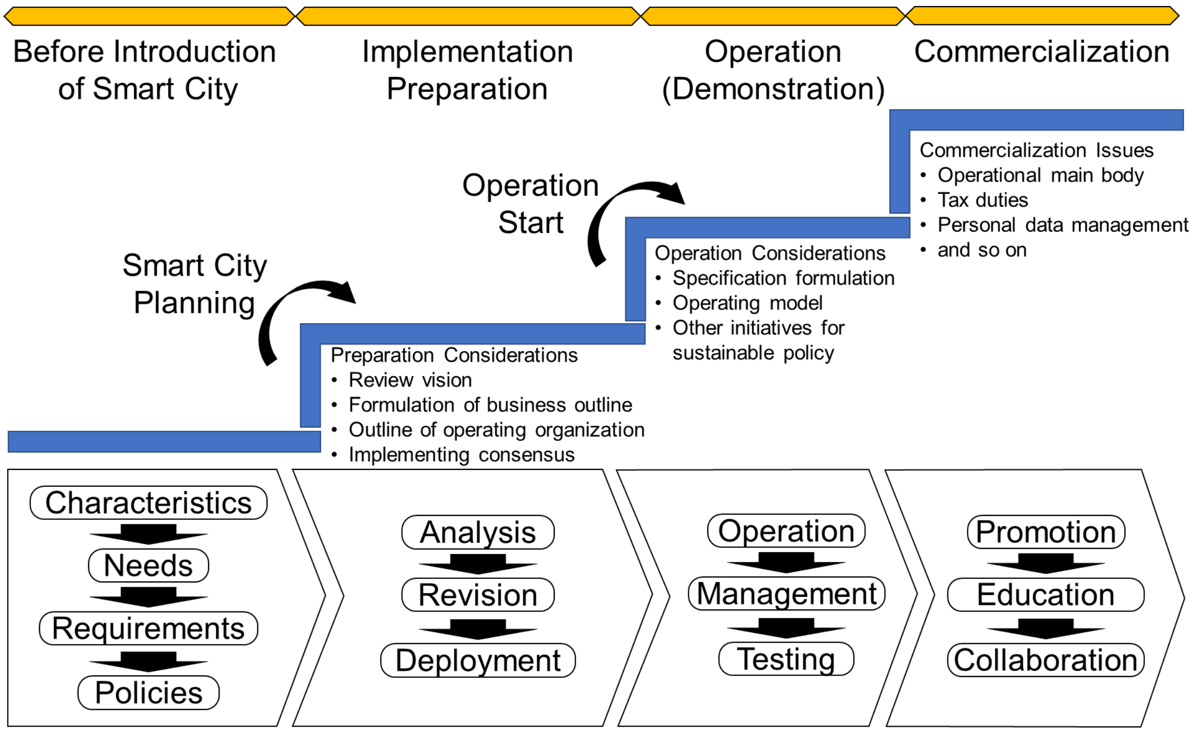


Figure 2-7-2: The four-step operational model of smart city application

Figure 2-7-3 illustrates how the role and responsibility for strategic, tactical and operational management are assigned across the different levels within the municipal or the government. Vision that is the need and desire to transform the city into a smart city with a better QoL is decided by a mayor of a municipal or a government. Then, a set of policies, strategic initiatives, and tactical decisions that is used to accomplish the vision are designed, produced and reviewed by a policy planner. The policy planner also determines the objectives of individual enforcement units to realize the strategic initiatives that have been made at the decision-making level. Next, a planning executor formulates a set of measures or key performance indicators (KPIs), which are based on the standard specification of smart city to execute all the initiatives and decisions. Lastly, a practitioner promotes the business affairs of smart city application when the smart city application is operating.

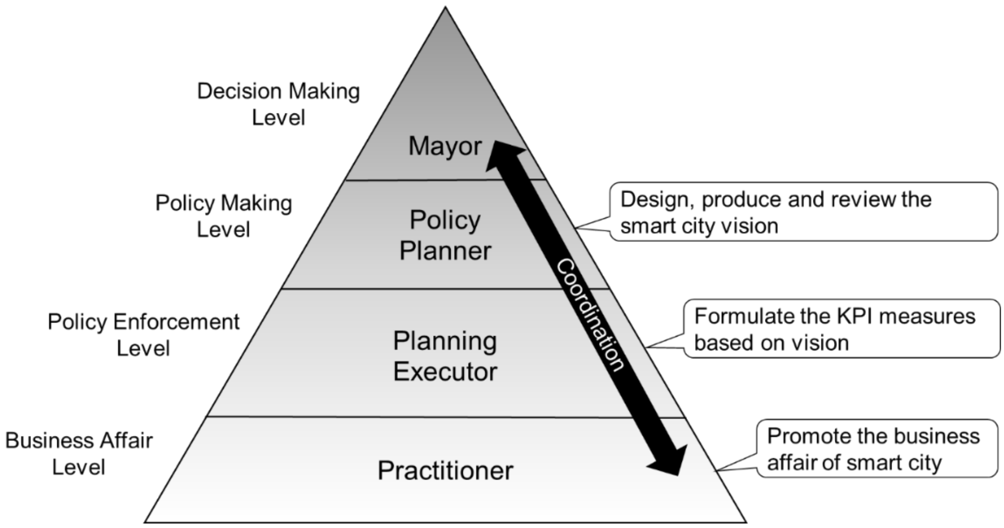


Figure 2-7-3: People involvement of municipalities or governments

Why a smart city is successful and what elements contribute to its success? In fact, all the smart city implementations have a mixture of participants in governments, commercial industry and civil society, but the position and nature of participation varies, as do the roles of the participants. The participant of citizen and relevant stakeholders is important to ensure the success of the smart city application. Besides that, an operational approach that is significantly important to ensure the smoothness and manageable of the smart city operation. In the context of this research report, the operational approach consists of three different types, i.e., vision-embodied type, problem-solving type and integrated type. The participation of these three types is different and depends on the basic top-down and/or bottom-up approaches. **Figure 4-7-4** shows the classification types of operational approach.

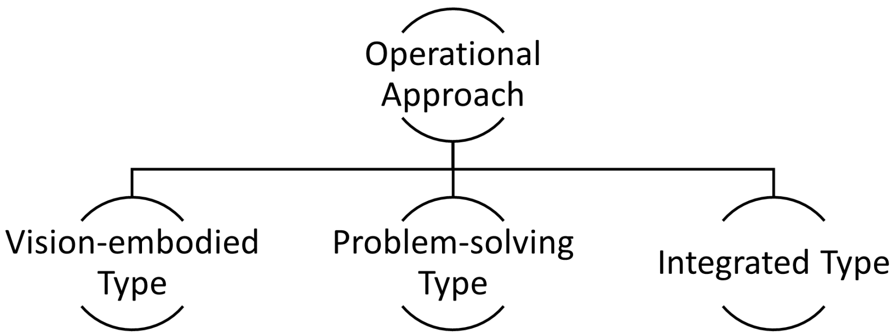


Figure 2-7-4: Classification of operational approach

The vision-embodied type that is a top-down approach promotes a high degree of coordination, whereas the problem-solving type that is a bottom-up approach allows more opportunity for people to participate directly. The integrated type is a combination of both vision-embodied type and problem-solving type. The attempt of integrated type, in which citizens and relevant stakeholders involved, ensures that all people who are affected by or interested in a certain issue have the potential to influence processes and decisions on this issue, or at least have access to relevant information. This might be organized by accessing to a central data hub (e.g., platform) as well as by the construction of a knowledge management system which allows a cross-linking of knowledge of sectorial developments.

Furthermore, the advantages and disadvantages of vision-embodied type, problem-solving type, and integrated type are summarized in **Table 2-7-1**. In the integrated type, the participation from citizens and stakeholders play a role as a kind of feedback, which gives high feasibility of milestones and initiatives in the smart city application. The integrated type also allows an easy to communicate with each other within the operational municipal or government, which is composed of relevant departments. As a result, the integrated type always guarantees an involvement of all layers of citizens and municipalities; therefore, its applicability is higher than others. The only disadvantage of the integrated type is that an additional cost and time spent for running the feedback mechanism, which depend on the size of the participation. **Table 2-7-2** illustrates the examples of challenge and strategy for top-down and bottom-up approaches of the integrated type.

Table 2-7-1: Advantages and disadvantages of vision-embodied type, problem-solving type, and integrated type

	Vision-embodied Type	**Problem-solving Type**	**Integrated Type**
Advantages	• Provide early insurmountable risks and enormous opportunities • Within the operational municipal is composed of relevant departments, it is easy to communicate with each other • Services can be managed from one central to keep oversight on many divergent aspects	• Requirements and initiatives are well-specified at the early stage • Because those activities cover the running cost in the business model, it can be expected to make a profit • Operation and management are controllable regardless of the change of person	• Feedback from citizens and stakeholders gives high feasibility of milestones and initiatives • Within the operational municipal is composed of relevant departments, it is easy to communicate with each other • Involvement of all layers of citizens and governments is high
Disadvantages	• Cost and time spent for measuring, what is not measuring are too high • Concerned about sustainable policy continuation when the person in charge in the municipal changes • Defining requirements and initiatives can be excessive before next step	• All requirements and initiatives must be known upfront • Methodology created and used for each problem-solving are identical • No independent enterprise can well-fit and accept the entrusted contracts that based on the purpose of the project	• Additional cost and time spent for running the feedback mechanism

Table 2-7-2: Advantages and disadvantages of vision-embodied type, problem-solving type, and integrated type

		Challenge	Strategy
Integrated Type	Top-down Approach	Reduce administrative cost in the feedback mechanism	Improvement of cost usage by visualization
		Contribution of participation to policies, initiatives and tasks within the municipalities	Implementation of smart city's policies, initiatives and tasks to all the layers of citizen
	Bottom-up Approach	Improvement of residents' services	Regional revitalization based on CSV (creation of common value) and providing regional redemption structure
		Improvement of residents' consciousness	Enhancement of smart city awareness through dissemination of service usage to residents

2.7.5.1 Vision-embodied Type

In the vision-embodied type, the vision is clear at the initial stage of the smart city implementation. It uses the top-down approach that introduces the policies, initiatives and objectives to be addressed in order to realize the smart city application. In **Table 2-7-3**, the review outcomes conclude that the approaches in Papua New Guinea and Myanmar are belonging to the vision-embodied type.

2.7.5.2 Solving-problem Type

In the problem-solving type, a citizen problem assumed to be clear at the first place. For example, the transportation services lead to heavy traffic in daily life of a city. To deal with this, the problem-solving type uses a bottom-up approach to addressing the manifested issue clear among the citizen. In **Table 2-7-3**, the review outcomes summarize that the approaches in Iran and Viet Nam are fall into the problem-solving type.

2.7.5.3 Integrated Type

Effective smart city operation needs to balance both top-down and bottom-up approaches. On another occasion, collecting the information by sensors, cameras, and smart devices and taking policy actions by the top-level leadership may require the top-down approach during emergencies. On the other hand, improving the city transportation services with citizen participation may require the bottom-up approach at any time. In **Table 2-7-3**, the review outcomes summarize that the approaches in Malaysia and Thailand are classified as the integrated type of operational model. Due to the feedback mechanism regardless of the top-down approach or the bottom-up approach, the feedback is cycling to address the vision of the smart city application. In the next following sections of this research report, the analysis and review of the city-specific solutions excerpted from the case studies of Malaysia and Thailand are used to describe the contribution of the implementation and operation of a smart city.

Table 2-7-3: The review outcomes and examples based on the questionnaire responses

	Vision-embodied Type	Problem-solving Type	Integrated Type
Review Outcomes	• An administrative vision is indicated • A top-down approach that presents the issues to be addressed in order to realize the smart city application	• A bottom-up approach that is addressing issues to be solved in order to deal the problems manifested in the specified smart city application	• An administration vision is indicated • A feedback mechanism of citizen participation is established • Both top-down and bottom-up approaches are cycling to addressing problems of smart city application
Examples	• New smart city planning for a new ecosystem area • Examples: o New city at Paga Hill, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea o New vehicle registration system, a RFID-based vehicle registration and control system in whole country of Myanmar	• Developing a new infrastructure for supporting the smart city application • Examples: o Bus rapid transit (BRT), a public bus transportation in Tehran, Iran o Traffic enforcement system, a vehicle traffic violation system in Bac Giang Province, Viet Nam	• Managing and operating vast complicated smart city initiatives in entire country • Examples: o Low carbo lifestyle blueprint for Iskandar city's carbon intensity emissions by 2025, Malaysia o Smart city for Phuket island's smart tourism by 2020, Thailand

2.7.6 Benefits of this Project

In summary, this project has introduced the characteristics, needs, requirements, and deployment of the policy making regarding the smart city application by using the operational model, which is simple but powerful model that can address well the process of implementation and operation in the smart city application. The operational approach also can help to deepen understanding of the implementation and operation of the smart city application in terms of vision-embodied type, problem-solving type, and integrated type. Especially, through the study on the integrated type, we could understand that governments' role in the cases like Malaysia and Thailand. The governments exclusively determine the smart city vision and initiatives internally, and they ask for feedback from citizens and businesses. Lastly, it is concluded that adaptation of explicit and efficient operational model and approach on the policy making regarding the smart city application with stakeholder consensus and active participation from citizens, businesses and governments is the key to successful smart city implementation and operation.

2.7.7 Conclusion

The contributions of this project firstly has introduced smart city concept and its related international standard activities. Second, this project has shown an assessment of survey and workshop on the case studies of ongoing smart city application to the countries of Asia Pacific region, which are starting/promoting the smart city policy making by sharing the information of other pioneering countries in Asia Pacific region for guiding future directions of policy making on smart city application. Third, this project has presented an efficient and comprehensive guidance of the implementation and operation procedures on the policy making regarding the smart city application.

This project has focused on the introduction of smart city concept and its related international and national standardization activities. Since the urban policy development of smart city is assumed to be commonly applied within each country in Asia Pacific region, useful and gainful information based on the actual activities in the starting/promoting countries about the implementation and operation know-how on the smart city application have been collected and analyzed in this project. As a result, this project has achieved its primary objective in providing an efficient and comprehensive guidance on the future smart city policy making of municipalities or governments in the rural areas of Asia Pacific region.

2.8 ICT utilization for end epidemic of Tuberculosis in Myanmar

-Pilot Project in Myanmar: Development of Tuberculosis Laboratory Data Management System conducted by National Center for Global Health and Medicine (NCGM) and Fujitsu Limited, funded by NCGM (2015 to 2017), Fujitsu Limited (2015 to 2018) and The Telecommunication Technology Committee (2018)

2.8.1 Background of the Project

According to the world statistics, tuberculosis (TB) is the top single cause of death among infectious diseases. Considering this situation, the United Nations General Assembly decided to hold first-ever high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis, under the theme “United to end tuberculosis: an urgent global response to a global epidemic” on 26 September 2018. The meeting aims at accelerating efforts in ending TB and reaching all affected people with prevention and care. It was agreed to reconfirm the commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals of the end epidemic of Tuberculosis in 2030.

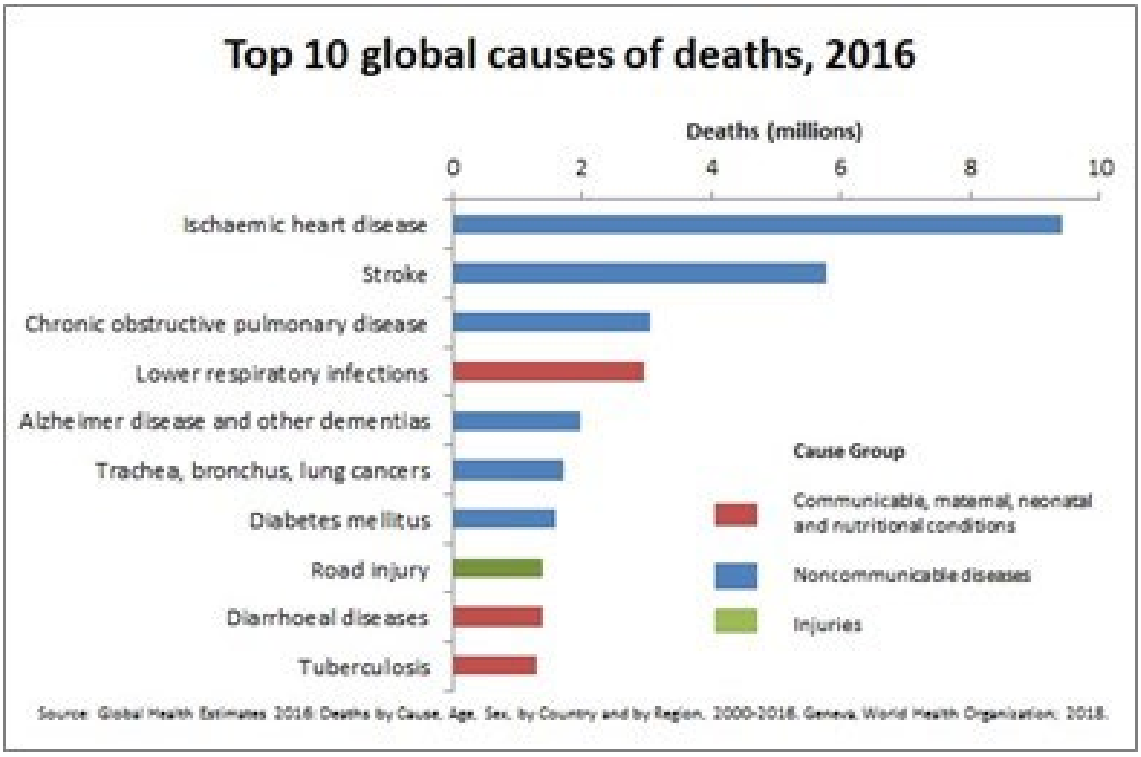


Figure 2.8.1: Top 10 global causes of deaths, 2016

Myanmar is one of the TB high burden countries categorized by World Health Organization (WHO). In 1998, WHO published the initial list of 22 high burden countries including Myanmar which defined based on the burden of TB in absolute terms. At this time TB was barely on the global health agenda. The aim in creating the list was to highlight the scale of the global TB epidemic, by focusing on a small number of countries responsible for 80% of the total number of TB cases worldwide. The 22 high burden countries were defined as those countries with the highest absolute burden of TB in respect of the estimated number of incident cases.

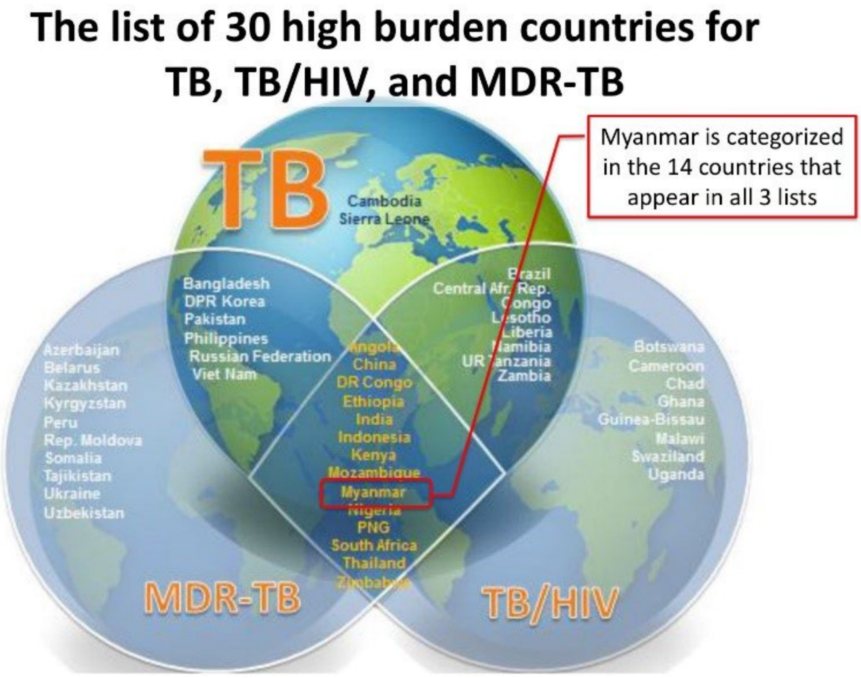


Figure 2.8.2: The list of 30 high burden countries for TB, TB/HIV, and MDR-TB

It was decided that each list would contain 30 countries using a "20 + 10" approach. This meant that the countries would be the top 20 in terms of absolute numbers of incident cases, plus the ten countries with the most severe burden in relative terms that did not already appear in the top 20. There would also be a threshold of a minimum number of 10,000 cases per year for TB and 1,000 per year for TB/HIV and MDR-TB. This would avoid any of the lists including countries with a very small number of cases.

It is a global strategy of measures to prevent transmission to other people by early detection and treatment. When we find the 75% of TB infected peoples and treated 80% of them successfully, the number of TB patient will be reducing. However, Stop TB Program set the new 90-90-90 target to reach the end epidemic goal of SDGs. Reaching 90% of people with TB and putting them on treatment, reaching 90% of the key populations, and achieving 90% treatment success.

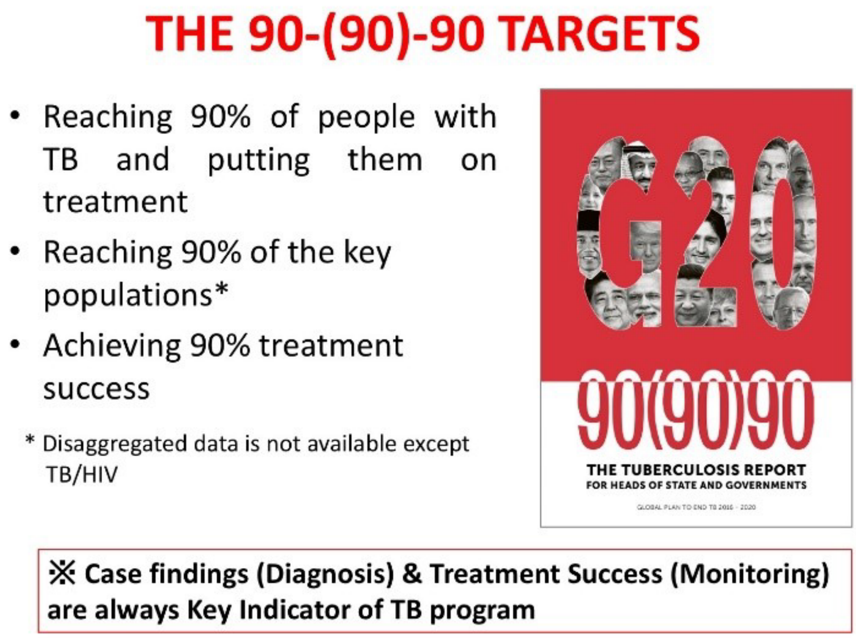


Figure 2.8.3: The 90-90-90 Targets

This strategy requires the accurate data system that enable to capture the patient for whole course of the treatment starting from diagnosis to the end of treatment. However, spread of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB) made it difficult to take measures in the field. Before the MDR era, the diagnosis and monitoring the treatment was simple. When the patients with TB symptoms come to the TB clinic, the patient`s specimen was examined for the smear examination which available at almost all the TB clinics and found to be positive, treatment for TB will be started. The whole flow of TB diagnosis and treatment has been provided at one stop services.

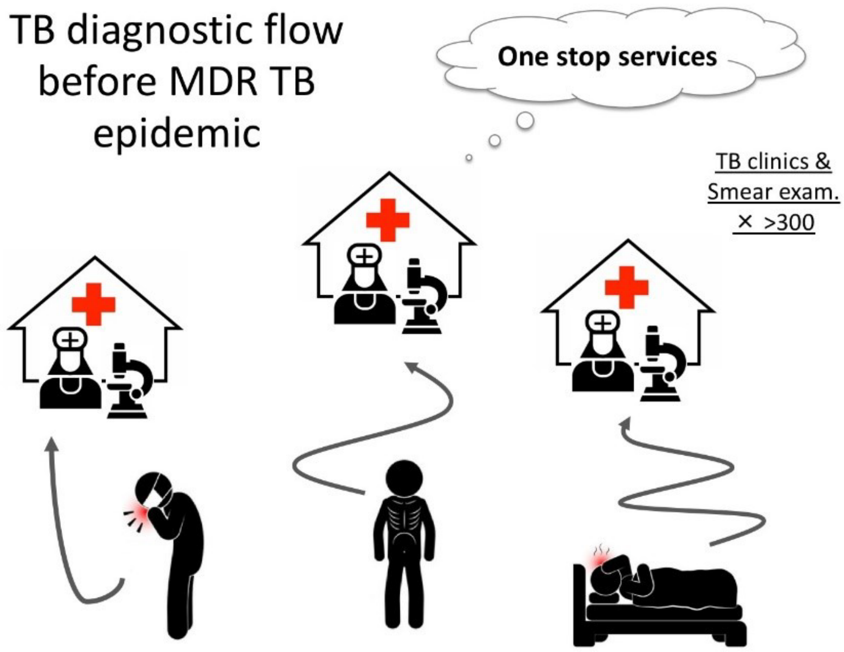


Figure 2.8.4: TB diagnostic flow before MDR TB epidemic

However, epidemic of MDR-TB changes the flow of diagnosis and treatment of TB patient. All the smear positive case should sent the specimens to higher level laboratory for screening the drug susceptibility, especially for Rifampicin, key drug of 1st line regimen. New diagnostic tool of GeneXpert made it available with in the day, but not all the TB clinic has it. And if the GeneXpert result found Rifampicin resistant TB, the patient will be treated as MDR TB and further examination of culture will be required for drug susceptibility and monitoring the treatment effectiveness, that is only available at three reference laboratories in the country.

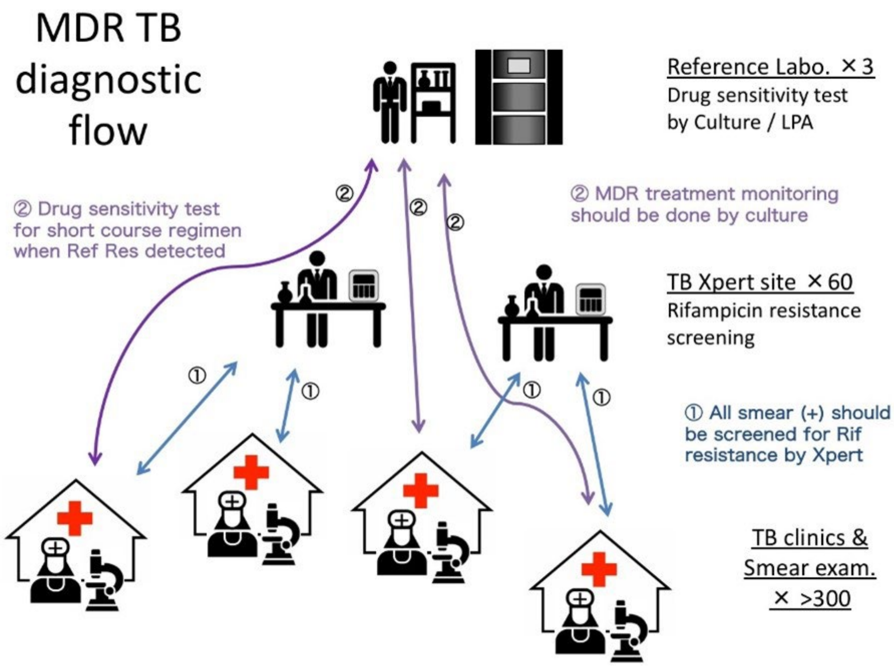


Figure 2.8.5: MDR TB diagnostic flow

As a result, diagnosis and monitoring the treatment of tuberculosis became to require laboratory examinations at multiple facilities, and transportation of samples and information among the facilities has been recognized as a challenge.

Other needs of ICT utilization arising from current change of TB control program was accuracy of reporting to monitor the progress of disease control. TB program in Myanmar can receive the external funding support including the Global Fund after democratization. Those external donors require the accurate and timely reporting for monitoring the progress. Particularly, to track the progress in the era of end epidemic goals of SDGs, case-based monitoring and reporting is crucial, because each case should be monitored from diagnosis to end of treatment see the cascade.

Figure 2.8.6 shows the current flow of data using existing HMIS (Health Management Information System).

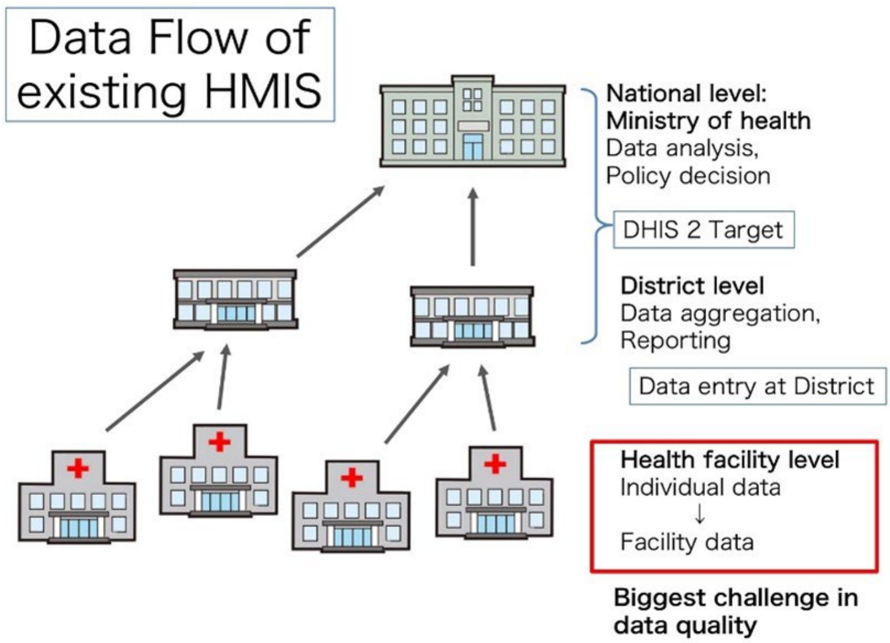


Figure 2.8.6: Data flow using existing HMIS (Health Management Information System)

Individual data was transformed at health facility level into aggregated data for reporting. Those reports were gathered at district level and report to provincial or national level, which is higher level health facility.

Currently, many countries are tiring to introduce the electronic data system including DHIS2, that is mostly used in developing countries for health statistical data system, recommended by WHO. The system was designed to introduce at district level for data collection and entry, and expected to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the reporting.

However, it will not improve the quality of data collected at the health facility, as it's not mastered by the system users.

To meet the high requirement of reporting to external donors including Global Fund, many countries are now trying to introduce the ICT to improve the quality of data at health facilities to collect the individual data.

2.8.2 Objective

To improve the accuracy of data by securing the traceability of information using ICT

2.8.3 Project Site

We discussed with National TB Program and selected the 7 pilot sites in Yangon. One Reference laboratory, two diagnostic centers, and 4 township TB clinics were selected.

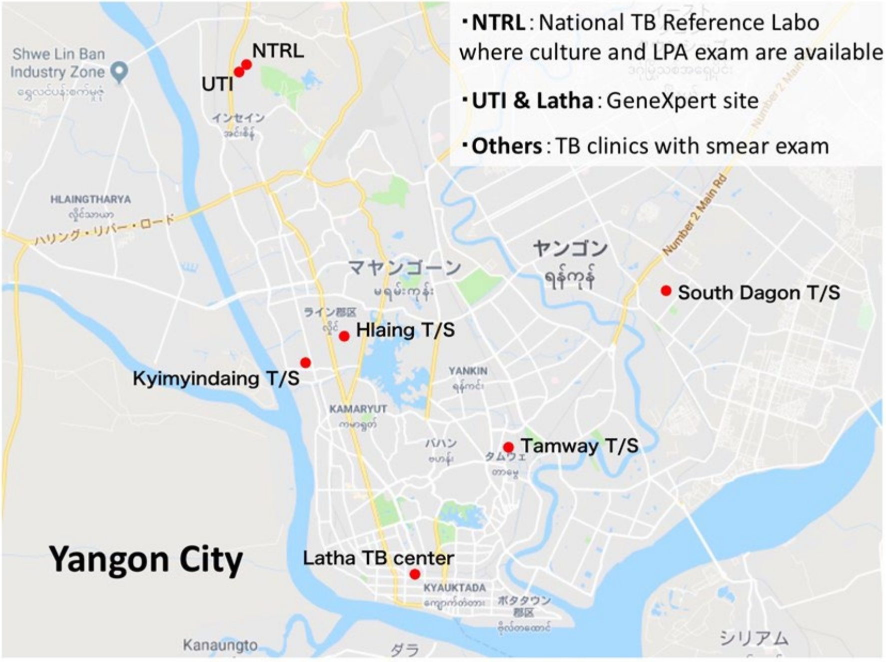
Out of 4 TB clinics, two are equipped with GeneXpert, and remaining two are equipped with only smear microscopy. All the township TB clinic are treating only drug susceptive TB cases. Location of each sites are displayed on the map.

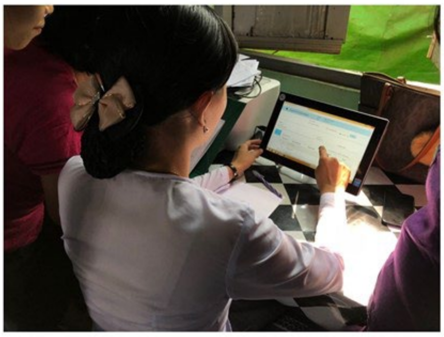
Characteristics of each sites are shown in the table.

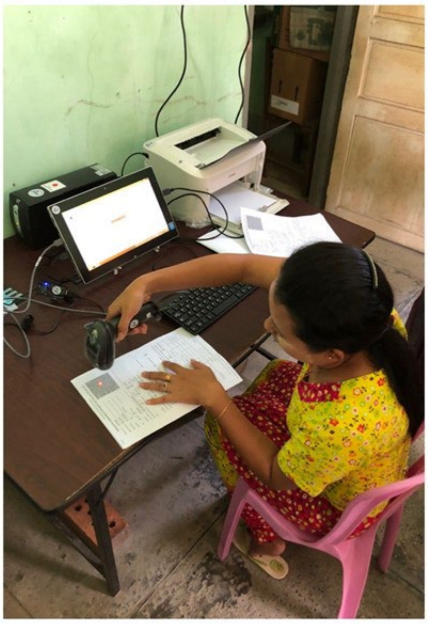
Table 2.8.1: Characteristics of each site

Name	Category	Laboratory	Treatment
National TB Reference Labo (NTRL)	Reference laboratory	Culture, DST, LPA, GeneXpert, smear	–
UTI TB center	Diagnostic center	GeneXpert, Smear	MDR TB
Latha TB center	Diagnostic center	GeneXpert, Smear	–
Hlaing	Township TB clinic	Smear, (GeneXpert)	DS TB
Tamway	Township TB clinic	Smear	DS TB
South Dagon	Township TB clinic	GeneXpert, Smear	DS TB
Kyimyindaing	Township TB clinic	Smear	DS TB

1) Server and data storage (when the network model is available)







2.8.4 Partner Organization

- National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory, Myanmar
- National Center for Global Health and Medicine (NCGM), Japan
- Fujitsu Limited, Japan

2.8.5 System Configuration

2.8.5.1 Current Status

Yangon is the biggest city in the country with about 5.5 million population. National TB prevalence survey in 2018 found the high incidence of TB in the city especially MDR TB.

The city is divided into four districts. The districts combined have a total of 33 townships.

Each township has their TB clinics with smear microscopy, and some has GeneXpert for MDR TB diagnosis. There are one of three reference laboratories where culture examination is available. And two diagnostic centers with high-capacity GeneXpert (12 module).

Current flow registering the patients require a lot of paper works. The patients with TB symptoms registered first on outpatient register and laboratory examination request form (TB-05) should be filled in. Then registered in TB laboratory register for smear examination. When smear was found to be positive, patient will be registered in TB register book (TB-03) and case record card (TB-01) will be prepared to record the treatment course.

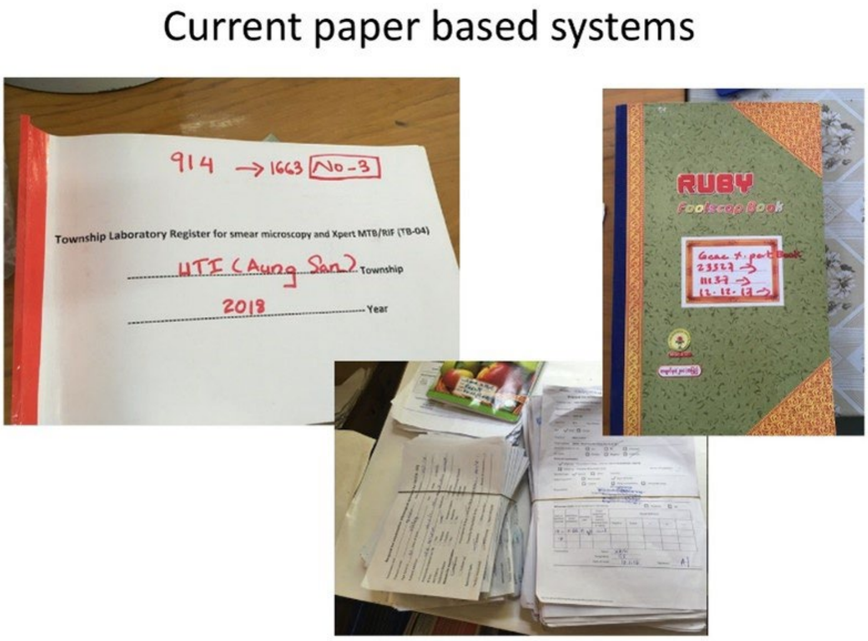


Figure 2.8.7: Paper based systems

At the same time, laboratory order form for further screening of drug susceptibility should be used. During the treatment course, laboratory examination to monitor the treatment effectiveness should be conducted at least three times. In each of those steps, medical staffs need to be fill in the patient`s name, date of birth, sex, address, and ID number in each form.

2.8.5.2 Approach

We develop the TB laboratory data system to improve the management at TB clinic and accuracy of reporting, and pilot in the TB clinics and laboratories in Yangon.

(1) Requirements of the system;

- User friendly interface; mimicking the same layout of the paper form using a touch panel for easy data entry
- QR code for traceability of specimen and Pt`s information between health facilities
- Compatibility with DHIS 2 (Tracker)
- Networking by Mobile data communication (in the future)

The concept of the system is as below;

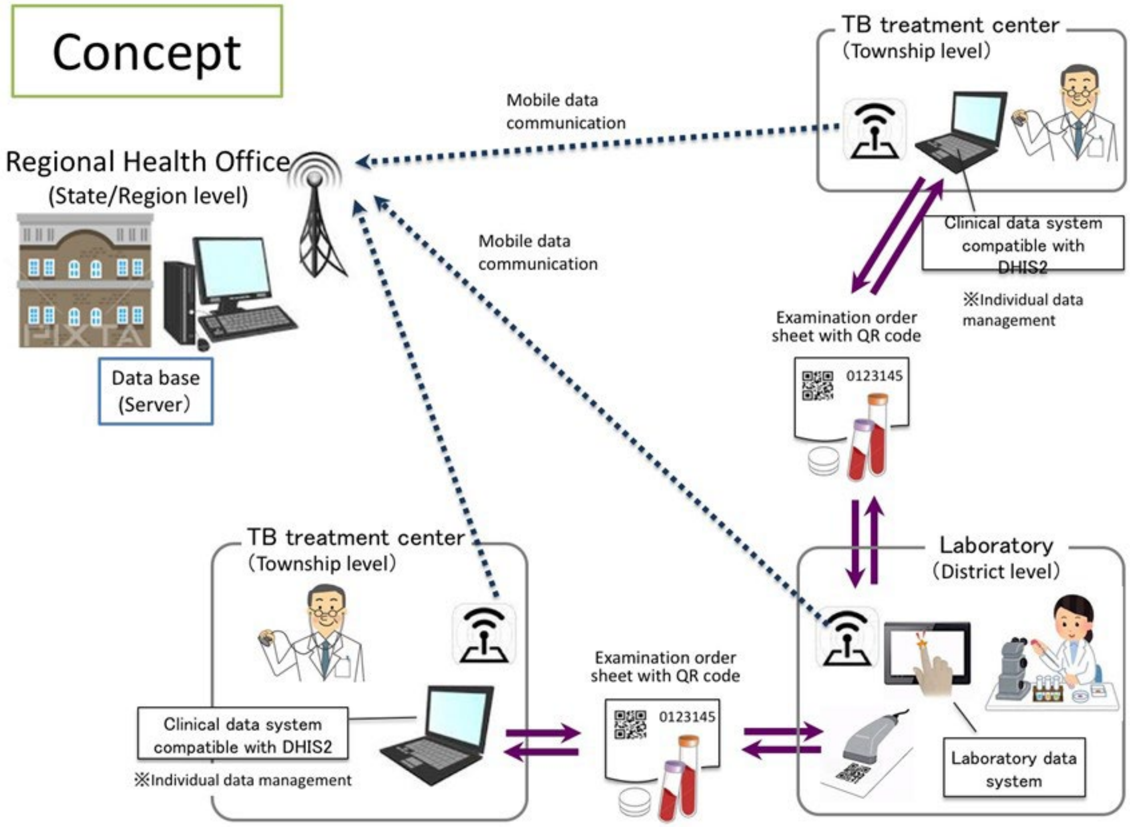


Figure 2.8.8: Concept of the system

Considering the poor network infrastructure, the system uses the QR code to transfer the information to among the facilities. It also expected to reduce the workload of handwriting.

Expected workflow after installation of the new system is as below;

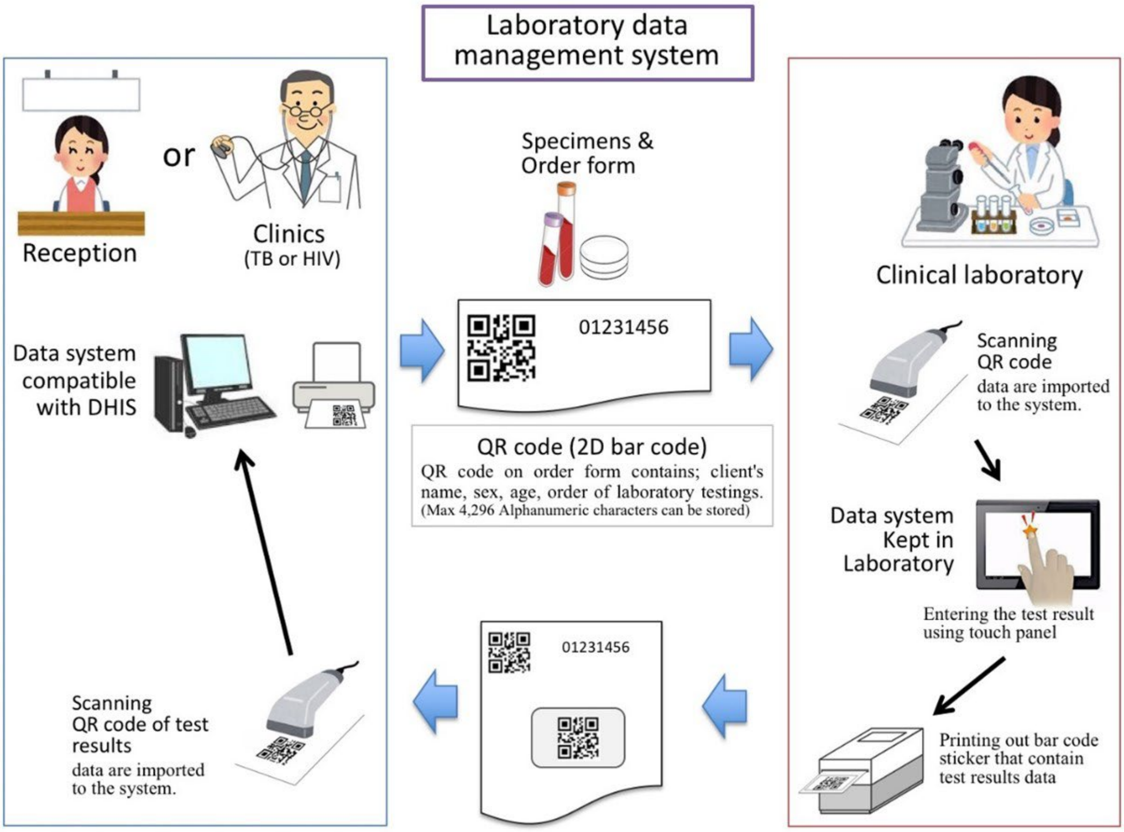


Figure 2.8.9: Laboratory data management system

(2) Design of the system;

The system consists of two (2) databases; one is for Laboratory use and the other is for Clinic use considering the traceability of information. The colors are changed for Clinic and Laboratory for easy understanding.

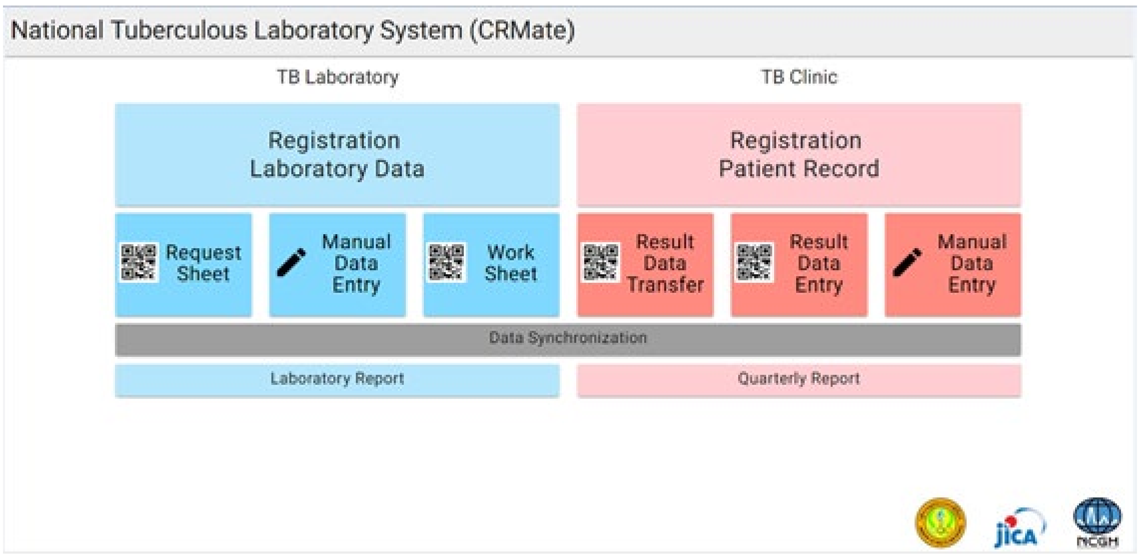


Figure 2.8.10: System Design

When making the design of system, we put emphasis on how users can intuitively understand how to use the system.

The menus are located in the three (3) parts from upper to lower for both Clinic and Laboratory.

The upper part is for data registration, modification and reference. The middle part, colored in darker color, is for QR code related operation and the lower part is used for reporting of statistical information for analysis.

There is a gray button “Data Synchronization” between middle part and lower part, which is not yet used in this phase.

As for the middle part for QR code related operation, not only the buttons which are used for scanning QR code in each cases, but also the buttons used in case that staffs receive the paper-based form without QR code, that is, “Manual Data Entry”, which is same operation as pressing the plus button (+) under the upper part (1) “Registration”, but direct operation is enabled to reduce the waiting time for staffs to open the registration list. In this way, we focus on the system workflow so that the staffs the system can be used both current paper-based operation and system based operation, which is paper with QR code.

The data captured by the system is currently only the information captured by the paper-based operation, however the data can be added for further analysis for Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) or other health organization such as WHO.

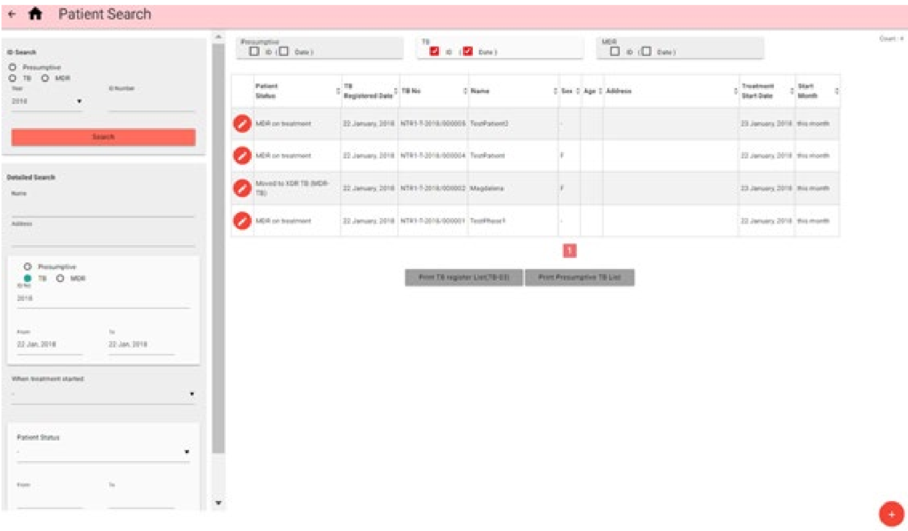


Figure 2.8.11: Sample - Screen image

The following is the screen for requesting the examination order from the Clinic. The form is exactly same as the official form except QR code.

Currently there is no security considered for QR code, as all the information contained in the QR code, is shown in the paper and seen by anybody, so system design is decided like this and the security for QR code will be considered in the next phase.

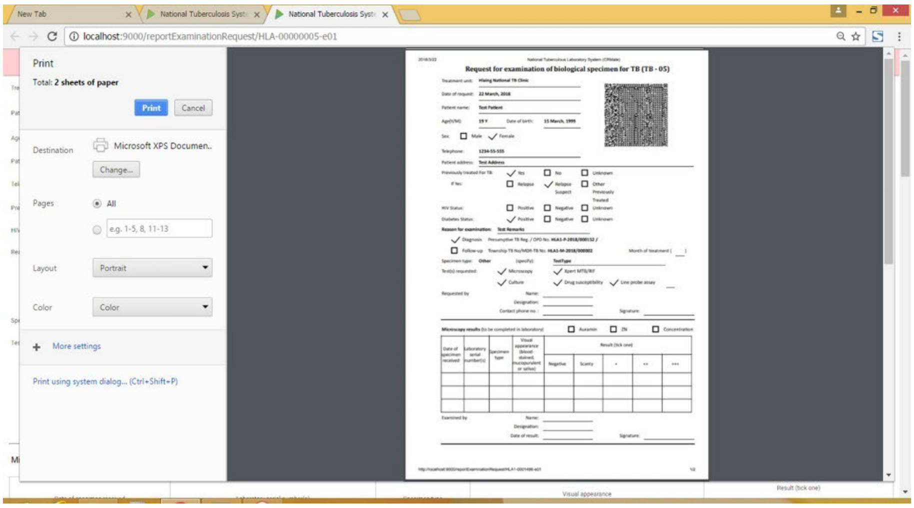


Figure 2.8.12: Examination order from the Clinic

The QR code can be scanned by clicking the menu with QR code symbol in the initial page;

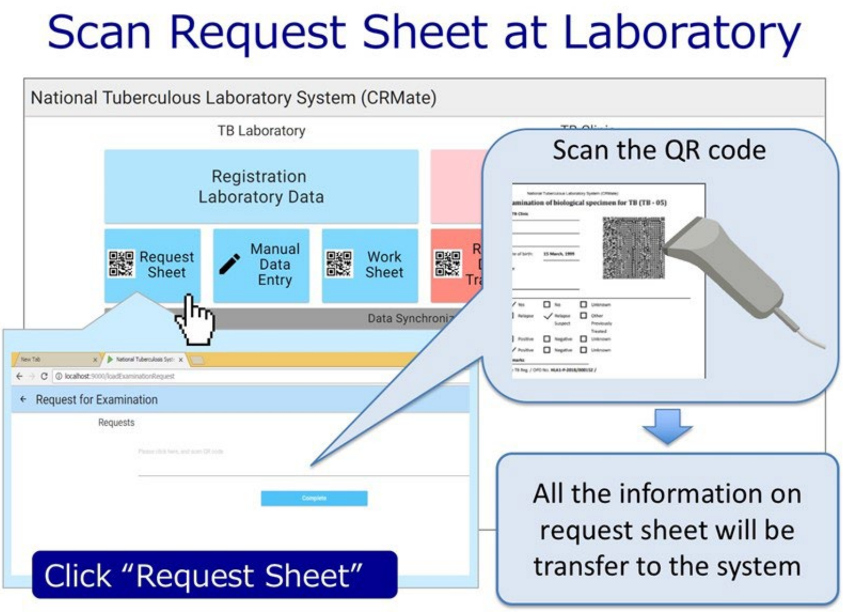


Figure 2.8.13: Scan request sheet

Once the result of laboratory examination is found out to be positive, such patient is diagnosed as TB patient by Clinic and when the doctor clicks the "TB patient", the TB ID is automatically provided by the system, which can be editable in case of the clinic would like to change the TB ID based on the paper document.

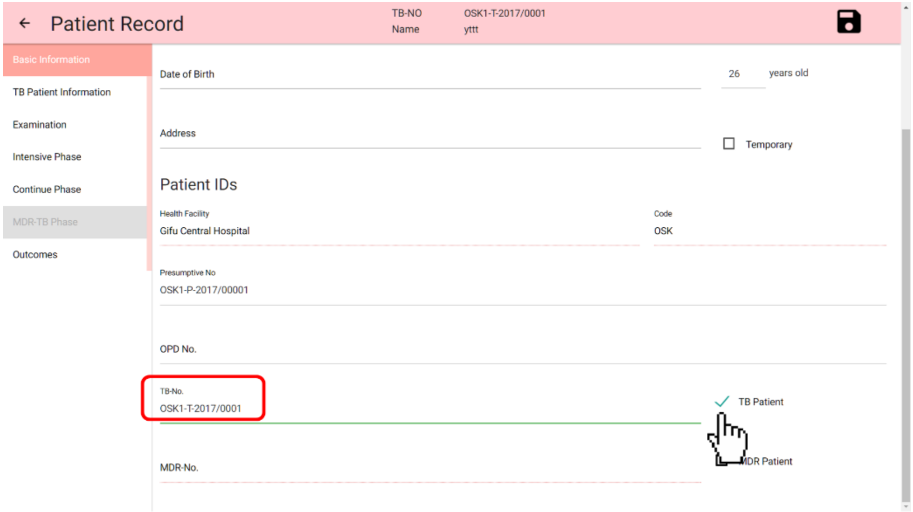


Figure 2.8.14: Diagnosis record

There is a function for TB treatment such as drug administration;

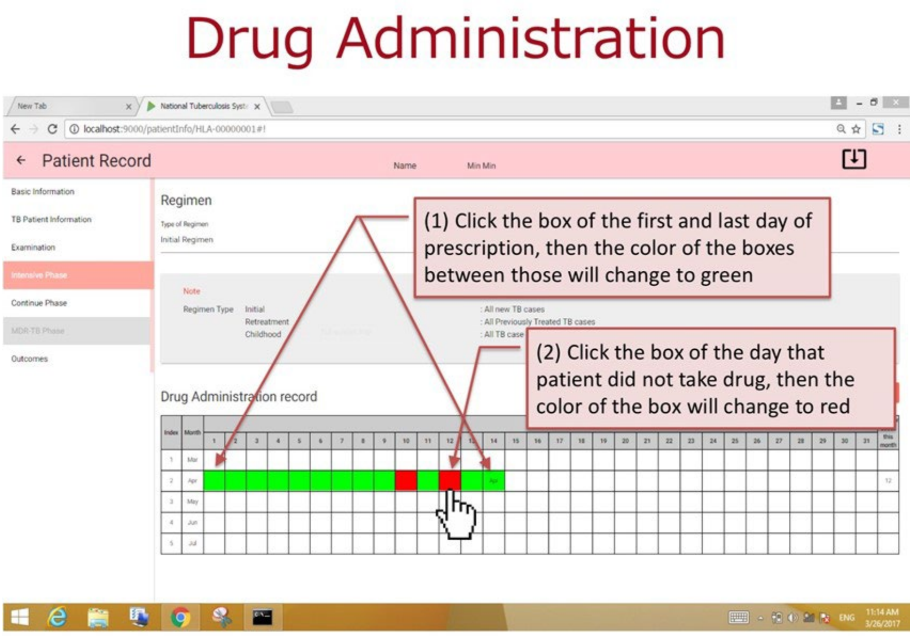


Figure 2.8.15: Drug Administration record

The reporting function is available and it's exactly same as official form used by National level technically supported by WHO.

Reporting function

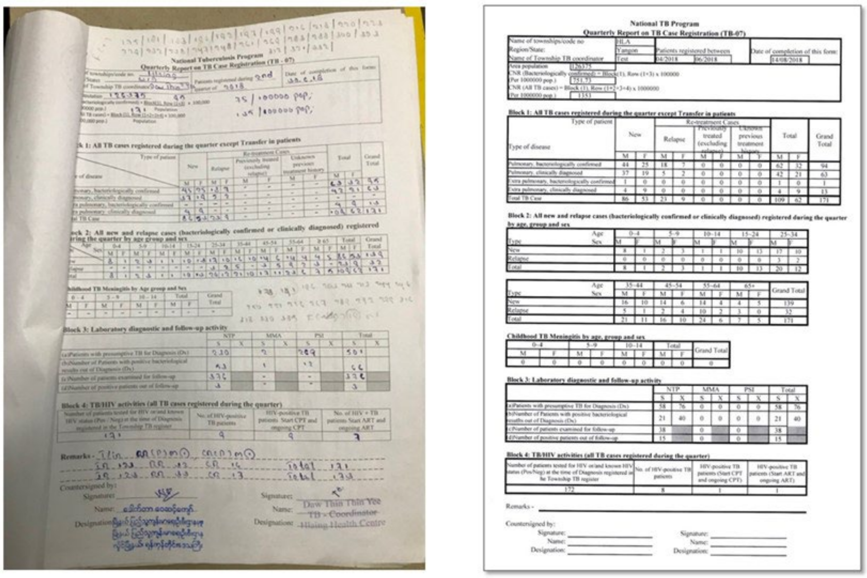


Figure 2.8.16: Reporting function

(3) Introduction of the system and on-site assessment

At the time of introduction of the system, we provided on-site training to the staffs working in the clinics and laboratories. Regular on-site visit to monitor and encourage usage of the system has been provided for quarterly basis. At the on-site visit, we also conducted assessment for further improvement of the system.

On-site assessment includes two components; interview on the staffs for usability of the system and observation of the process, and accuracy of the data by comparing with paper based manual count report. The results of the assessments will be described in next section.

(4) Results of the assessment

One of the hindering factors for utilization of the ICT is workload. Therefore, we evaluate the workload of the TB patients in each site. NTRL is busy laboratory receiving lots of order from the wide catchment area as national reference. Most of the specimens are coming from MDR TB centers for culture and drug susceptibility testing. Two diagnostic centers, UTI and Latha, are also busy, because those centers have high-capacity GeneXpert for MDR-TB screenings and received many specimens and patients from surrounding TB clinics. Other 4 township TB clinics are almost same in the number of patients coming to daily clinics.

Basic information and work load (July 2018)

		NTRL	UTI		Latha		Hlaing		Tamwe		Kyimyindaing		South Dagon	
		Lab.	Clinic	Lab.	Clinic	Lab.	Clinic	Lab.	Clinic	Lab.	Clinic	Lab.	Clinic	Lab.
No. of patient / day	Total		80		80		30		30		15		20	
	new		40		40		5		5		5		6	
	existing		40		40		25		25		10		14	
No. of specimen/ day	Total	150		120		50		20		20		20		30
	w/ QR	3		40		few		5		10		5		7
	w/o QR	147		80		almost		15		10		15		23
Installation place		Lab.	Reception	Lab.	Data registration room	Reception	Reception (share 1 tablet)		Reception (share 1 tablet)		Reception (share 1 tablet)		Reception	Lab.
Examination		Smear /GeneXpert/ DST/LPA/Culture		Smear /GeneXpert		Smear /GeneXpert		Smear /GeneXpert (recentry)		Smear		Smear		Smear /GeneXpert

In our conclusion, clinic side can update the data system by themselves in addition to daily patient`s management. However, busy laboratories are facing the difficulty to update the system in addition to the daily laboratory works. So, if the patient's background information can be transferred to the system by QR code, it seems to be feasible even for the laboratory. Therefore, expansion of the QR code system can be the solution.

Findings in the assessment at three (3) -month after the system introduction and nine (9) - month after the system introduction were shown in the tables.

Table 2.8.1: The assessment result at three (3)-month after the system introduction (Jul. 2017)

Items	Assessment result
Introduction	・It takes about 1 month to familiar with the system (All sites) ・The manual was useful (All sites)
Equipment	・Printer trouble- paper jam, toner (2 sites) ・Printer is not function due to low voltage of electronic supply (3 sites)
Data entry	・Two sites hire the data entry staffs and others are done by medical staffs themselves. ・Touch panel is easy to handle (All sites) ・QR code can reduce the data entry work load (All sites) ・Typo was found in the entered data (3 sites)
Challenge	・Workflow becomes complicated after introducing the system with QR code (All sites) ・Trouble of printers and barcode reader (4 sites) ・Consumption of papers and toners are high (All sites) ・Human resource for data entry (All sites) ・System interface is slightly different from paper form (1 site)
Expectation	• Efficacy of data management will be improved when the system with the QR code has been expanded (All sites)

Table 2.8.2: The assessment result at nine (9) -month after the system introduction (Jan. 2018)

Items	Assessment result
Operation	・Parallel operation with paper based and electronic data system in all the sites. ・Developed data system is effective for patients registration, data entry, and searching. (All sites)
Data entry	・Only two sites can update the data timely manner and others are doing altogether at the end of the day. ・QR code is effective for data transfer (All sites) ・Only half of the sites feel that touch panel is effective for data entry.
Challenge	・Double entries of the patients were found but staffs were not aware of it ・Data entry to the system was additional workload (Half of the sites) ・Reporting function of the system was not utilized (All sites)
Expectation	・Efficacy of data management will be improved when the system with the QR code has been expanded (All sites) ・Additional function for usability ・Sustainable supply of the consumables (papers and toners)

Other assessment at on-site visit was comparison of reporting. We compare the number of reported cases in the quotably report (TB-07) by manual count of TB register and system developed report.

Table 2.8.3: Concordance rate between paper based manual count report and system produced report (2nd Quarter 2018)

	New case		Re-treatment						Total		Concordance rate
			Relapse		Previously treated		Unknown history				
	Pap	Sys	Pap	Sys	Pap	Sys	Pap	Sys	Pap	Sys	
Pulmonary TB Bacteriological	144	138	49	44	1	1	0	0	194	183	94.3%
Pulmonary TB Clinical diagnosis	131	140	15	17	0	0	0	1	146	158	92.4%
Extrapulmonary TB Bacteriological	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–
Extrapulmonary TB Clinical diagnosis	42	40	0	1	1	0	0	0	43	41	95.3%
Total TB case	317	319	64	62	2	1	0	1	383	383	100%

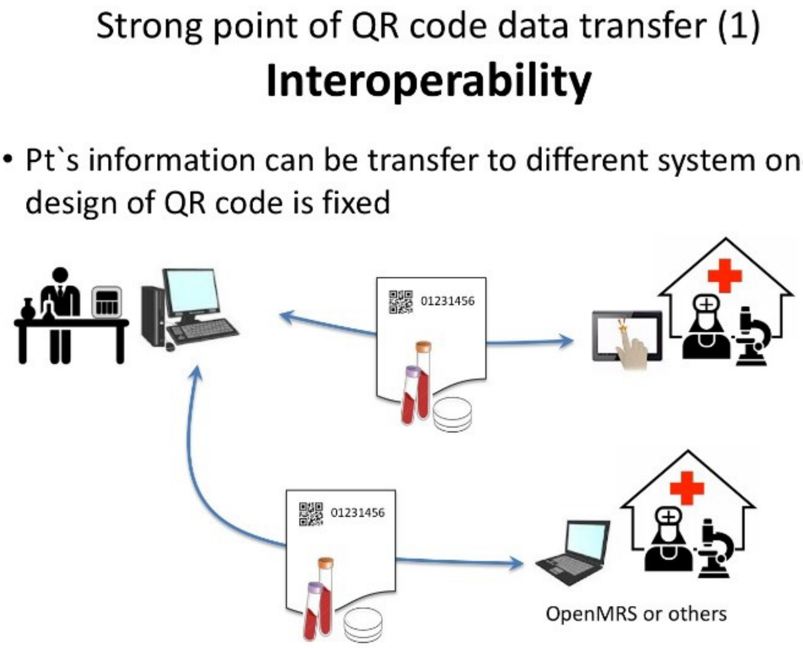
Pap: # of cases reported in paper based manual count report, Sys: # System produced report

The assessment found that total number of cases registered in the period is completely matched. But categories of the patients are slightly different. In depth study of this mismatch revealed that some are data entry miss for the system and some are counting error by manual count.

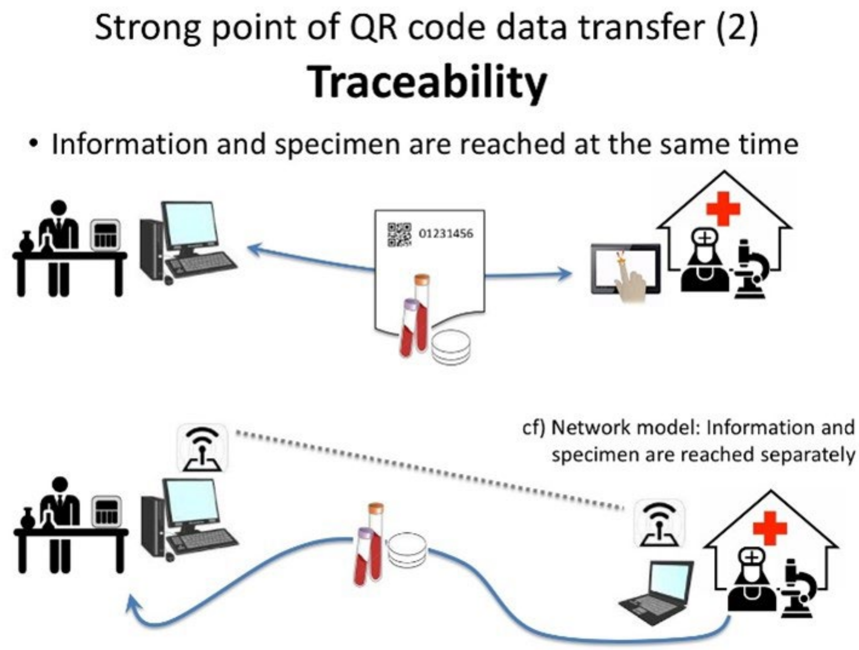
Therefore, we cannot conclude here that ICT introduction can improve the data accuracy, but it can reduce the workload of producing the report by manual count. As you can see in the table, they have to report the number of patients by the categories, not only listed here but also age group, collaborated NGO referral, and laboratory examination results. Some facility said that it takes few days to produce the quarterly report, while system can produce it with in few second.

2.8.6 Benefits of Introduction

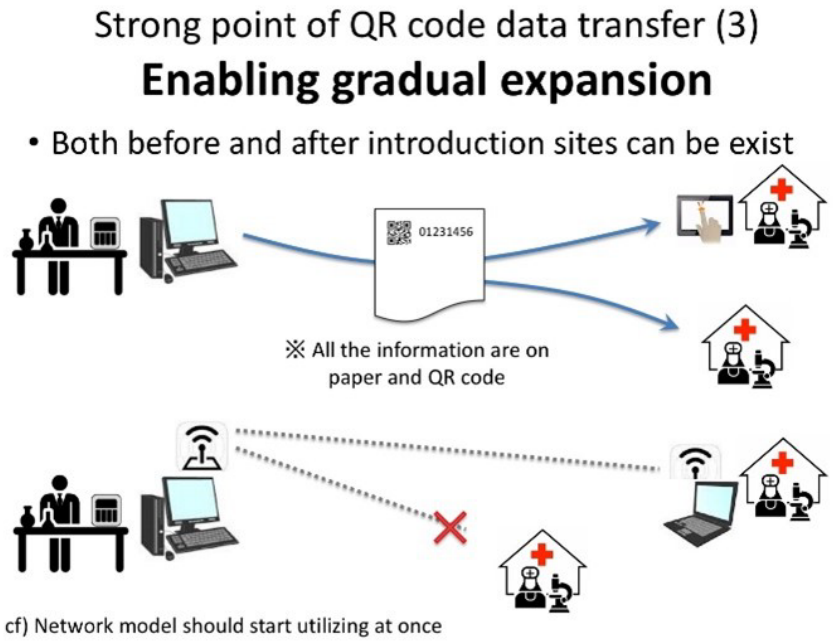
The other observation is strong and weak points of data transfer using the QR code, comparing to the networking. We found three major strong points of QR code data transfer; (1) Interoperability, (2) Traceability, and (3) Enabling gradual expansion.



Since there are several data systems are already introduced, interoperability is important. For instance, NGO use their own system for patient management, QR code can connect different system each other, unless they use the same structure QR code.



Traceability is also important strongpoint of using QR code. In the case of network model, information and specimens are reached separately. However, examination request form with QR code and specimen are moving together. So, we can trace the specimen by scanning the QR code to check the patient's information.



In addition, communication using QR code is enabling the gradual expansion. It can be operated parallelly with the paper-based registration. And documents are remaining after using.

On the other hand, there are several weak points too. For instance, consumption of lot of papers and toners, QR code can be missing before reaching health facilities.

Although infrastructure of telecommunication in Myanmar has been improved rapidly, we thought that communication using QR code for laboratory data system has benefits.

2.8.7 Conclusion

Township TB Clinic are able to update the data system without hiring data clerks. However, TB laboratory faced difficulty in updating the data for orders from private practitioners which require the manual data entry. The Reference Laboratory and Diagnostic centers need the data clerks for orders without QR codes.

Expansion of the system may reduce the workload at Reference Laboratory and Diagnostic centers.

Before ICT system introduction, there were the differences between the clinics such as the understanding of reporting items in the national format (DHIS2), or the workflow of recording data for patient or examination result, and also the fuzzy information in the paper document which cannot be entered in the system. We can conclude that the ICT system introduction unified such differences in the data definition or workflow and eliminated the fuzzy input data by discussing with clinics and laboratories for the system specification.

As the data entry mistakes will be reduced when the staffs get accustomed to the system, the longer the ICT system is to be utilized, the more data accuracy is improved.

2.9 Behavioural Analytic and Real-Time Tracking of Patients using IoT and RFID in Malaysia

- APT International Collaborative Research 2020:
  “Behavioural Analytics and Real-time Tracking of Patients Using IoT and RFID”

2.9.1 Background of the Project

Malaysia is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country in Southeast Asia and one of the wealthiest and most developed countries, outranked in GNP only by Singapore and oil-rich Brunei. The Federation of Malaya became an independent country on 31 August 1957. On 16 September 1963, the federation was enlarged by the accession of Singapore, Sabah (formerly British North Borneo) and Sarawak. The name "Malaysia" was adopted from that date. Singapore left the federation on 9 August 1965.

Malaysia has a population of about 33 million people (in 2021). Malaysia's population is a mix of three major ethnic groups, each with its own heritage, culture and tradition. 60% of the population are Bumiputera, a term that describes the traditional inhabitants of the country and includes Malays, Orang Asli and other indigenous peoples. Minorities are Chinese, about 20%, and Indians (6%). Malaysia has more than 130 living languages; the official language is Bahasa Malaysia (Melayu).

The largest city and national capital is Kuala Lumpur. Spoken languages are Malay (official), English, Tamil, and Chinese (Cantonese). Malaysia's official religion is Islam; about 60 % of the population are Muslim, 20% are Buddhist.

This project was conducted in the state of Sarawak, located in East Malaysia. Sarawak, the largest state in Malaysia, is home to 27 ethnic groups. With 45 different dialects, each group has their own unique stories, beliefs, traditions and cultures.

Emergency and Trauma Department (ETD) overcrowding is an international health system issue affecting not just developing countries but also developed countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Australia and Canada (Grant et al. 2020). Overcrowding occurs when the demand for emergency services exceeds the ability of physicians and nurses to provide quality care within a reasonable time (Hesselink et al., 2019). Overcrowding is bad as it can result in prolonged patient waiting times and ETD lengths of stay (Grant et al. 2020), and its unintended consequences including delays in emergency care delivery, increased risk for jeopardizing patient safety, including increased adverse clinical outcomes, patient dissatisfaction with the services provided and higher risk of patients leaving without being seen rates which in turn leads to the risk of potentially avoidable and costly hospital readmission.

According to a systematic review by Morley et al. (2018), although population growth is one of the contributing factors, population growth itself inadequately explains this predicament. Rather, by using the input-throughput-output conceptual framework of ED overcrowding by Asplin et al. (2003), Morley et al. (2018) found that the issue of overcrowding is multi-factorial due to a myriad of input causes (such as increased volume and complexity of cases presented to the ETD), throughput causes (such as increased flow time processes, i.e., the time required to assess and manage patients in the ETD) and output causes such as limitations of hospital bed capacity resulting in bottlenecks of the movement of patients out from the ETD.

Similarly, in a 10-year trend review by Lowthian et al. (2012), the authors found that the increase in the number of presentations was beyond the expected demographic growth. Hence, Lowthian et al. (2012) found that increasing efficiency alone is unlikely to meet this demand. In this regard, a fundamental restructuring of models of emergency care, including implementing initiatives to provide medical and nursing support for residential care and piloting more community-based chronic care programs.

The current patient influx and attendance situation in the ETD has exceeded the capabilities of manual patient registry and tracking, especially for busier departments. Some hospitals have leveraged the application of technology such as radio frequency identification devices (RFID) to improve efficiency, especially the flow process from input to throughput to output (Martínez Pérez et al. 2012; Arunachalam et al. 2017; Thapa et al. 2018). Such web and device-assisted systems provide healthcare providers and administrators with real-time and accurate data on patient acuity to more efficiently facilitate the management of patients' dispositions and bed states. A dashboard summarizing data collected from patient tracking allows department personnel and managers to identify and rectify bottlenecks within the existing system quickly.

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2.9.2 Objectives and Scopes

The project's main objective is to implement a seamless collection of patient movement information within the Emergency and Trauma Department of Sarawak General Hospital so that the collected information can be used for further decision-making and strategy formulation to ease the overcrowding issue at the department. The following are the sub-objectives to support the accomplishment of the main objective:

1. To design and implement an RFID-based tracking system to track patient movement from admission until discharge.
2. To provide an immediate indication to Nurse stations on overdue patients through real-time monitoring
3. To enable Patient monitoring and Movement Analysis for a better understanding of resources used and allocation via the in-house web-based application and database system

The project aims to establish a cost-effective patient tracking system that can be used at urban and rural hospitals without dependency on an always-on Internet connection. For this project, the target group of patients will be at the emergency department, notably the Yellow Zone patients with critical needs that suffer the long queuing.

2.9.3 Project Site

The project site for this pilot project is the Emergency and Trauma Department (ETD) of Sarawak General Hospital (SGH), located at Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Figure 2.9.1: Kuching is the capital city of Sarawak, a state in Eastern part of Malaysia.

Figure 2.9.2: The research team at the Emergency and Trauma Department, SGH, during their first site visit

2.9.4 Partner Organizations

1. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Malaysia
2. University Technology Sarawak (UTS), Malaysia
3. Sarawak General Hospital, Ministry of Health, Malaysia
4. The Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC), Japan

2.9.5 System Configuration

The pilot project on real-time patient tracking is designed based on several critical considerations:

1. The overall implementation cost has to be relatively low to allow massive deployment and rural hospital adoption.
2. The implemented patient tracking system has to be stable and reliable, which requires minimal technical personnel support
3. The operation of the patient tracking system shall be simple so that minimal additional workload is introduced upon adoption

2.9.5.1 The Overall RFID Configurations

In reference to the overall project considerations, the RFID technology chosen for this project has the following characteristics:

1. Passive tags are used to enable a lower cost of adoption. It is crucial for the operations of an emergency department which serves hundreds of visiting patients daily.
2. UHF tags are chosen to enable long-distance seamless multiple-fast detections when a patient moves from one medical station to another.
3. The RFID transponders are to be wrist wearable to comply with the current patient tagging practices in the Sarawak General Hospital.

2.9.5.2 The Challenges in RFID Transponder Selection

In order to strike a balance between tag costing and tag detection effectiveness, several RFID tags have been evaluated. The challenge of this is that not all UHF tags are skin friendly as many of them will stop responding when getting in close proximity to human skin; hence the wristband type of RFID tags require a design specific to work on human skin and too small the physical size of the tag will also reduce its overall detection effectiveness. Although the UHF tags operating at 900MHz enabled long-distance detection, smaller objects can also easily obstruct the wireless signal. The final adopted candidate for the RFID tag is a custom-made wristband-type UHF RFID transponder, as shown below.

Figure 2.9.3: RFID tags

2.9.5.3 The RFID Reader Module, Antenna and the IoT Data Collection Terminal

Data collection terminals are to be deployed at either the entrance or exit of each medical station; hence there are two configurations for the data collection terminal; one to be mounted on top of the door to seamlessly detect patients as they pass by and another to be mounted near the Nurse station with a flexible cable to allow Nurses to scan the patents in an open area.

Figure 2.9.4: The Door Reader at Entrance

Figure 2.9.5: The Desk Reader at one of the Nurse Stations

Figure 2.9.6: The Data Collection Terminal: integration of Raspberry Pi (IoT) and RFID reader module

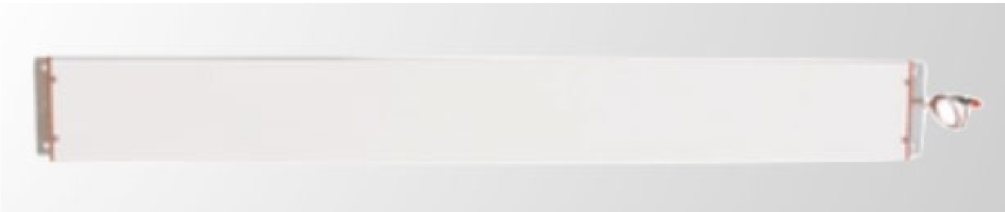


Figure 2.9.7: The high gain (10dBi) UHF antenna for Door-type Data Collection Terminal

2.9.5.4 The Patient Tracking System Overview

The Patient Tracking System comprises five modules linked by a network system through Wired LAN and Wireless LAN. The modules are

1. Patient Tag Registration Station
2. RFID Reader and Data Collection Terminals
3. Data Collection Database System
4. Mobile Live Monitoring Dashboard App
5. Centralized Monitoring Dashboard and Data Analysis System

The Patient Tracking System's conceptual system design and block diagram are shown below. The Patient Tag Registration Station is a terminal to register patients into the tracking system by issuing a unique RFID wristband to them. Upon registration at the E&T Department's counter, the patient will start wearing the wristband. As they move from one medical station to another, the RFID tag will be detected by the respective RFID Reader and Terminal at each installed checkpoint, where the time stamp will be recorded in the Data Collection Database System via the Network System wired or wireless. Every tag detection will be a new entry in the Database System where they can be queried at a later stage for real-time tracking by the Mobile Monitoring Dashboard system on a tablet or further analysis at the Centralized Monitoring Dashboard Web System.

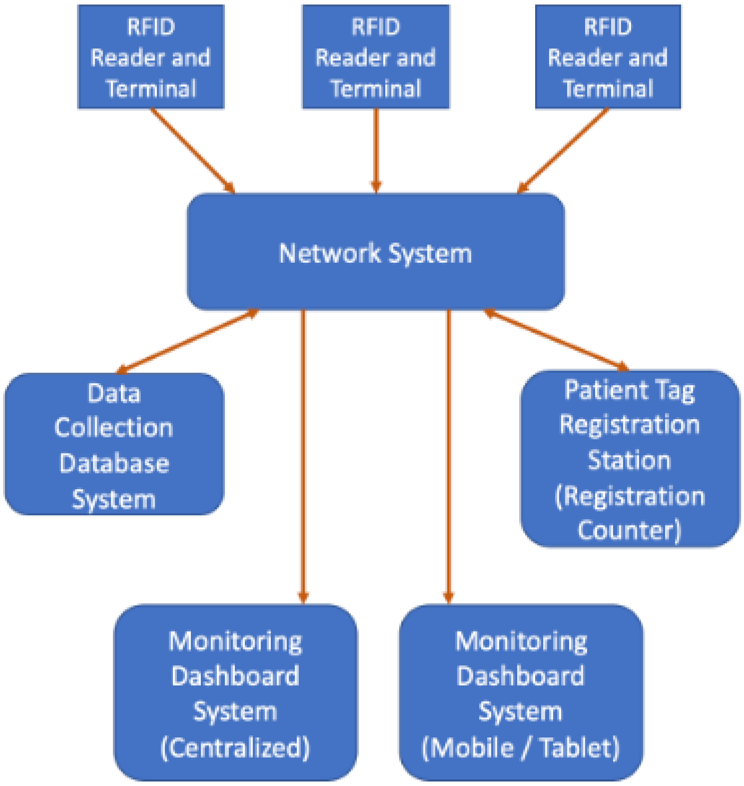


Figure 2.9.8 System Design and Block Diagram

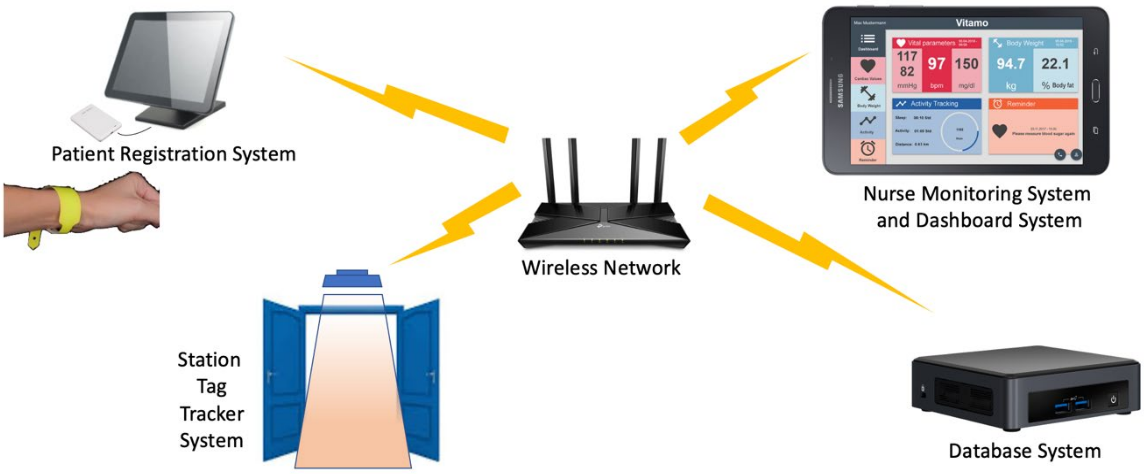


Figure 2.9.9: Technical Perspective of the System Layout

2.9.5.5 The Patient Tracking System Deployment Layout

Owing to the dynamic nature of the emergency department, the layout and floor plan could change according to needs. The current emergency department layout for the project deployment is below. The Red dots indicate the locations of the deployed Door Readers, whereas the Green dots indicate the locations of the deployed Desk Readers. There are a total of seven Door Readers and eight Desk Readers being deployed across the emergency department. If the layout changes in the future, the Readers can be easily reallocated to the new check-point locations because all Reader and Data Collection Terminals are wirelessly connected to the Patient Tracking System. The entire E&T Department are fully covered by WiFi network coverage through the 4 WiFi Access Points deployed across the department.

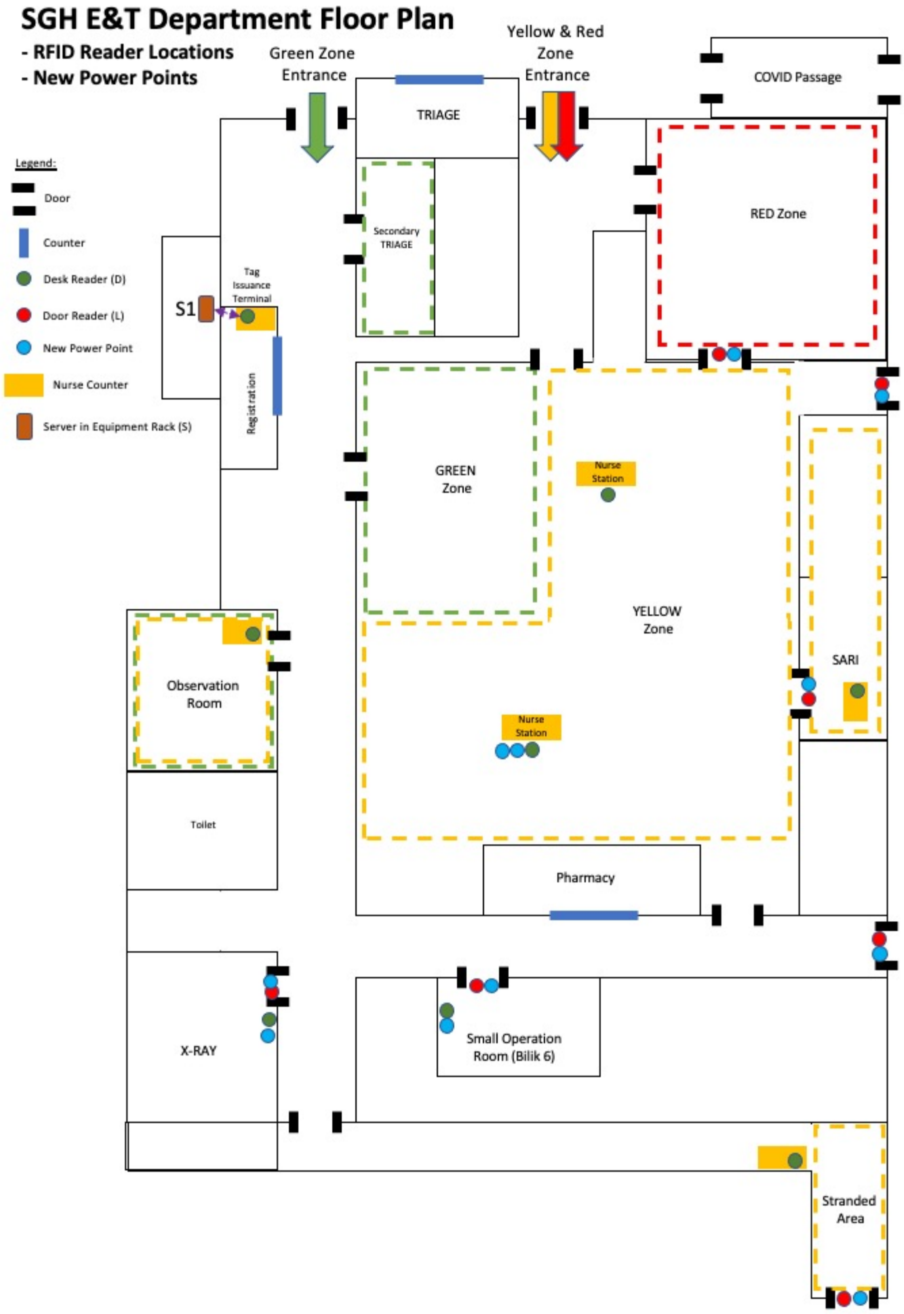


Figure 2.9.10: Location Map of the Emergency & Trauma Department, SGH

2.9.5.6 Live Dashboard Monitoring on Tablet

Live Dashboard monitoring has been implemented on a tablet for Nurse Stations where nurses on duty can track any unattended and overdue patients within the department. The waited duration at a particular medical station will be shown according to the longest waiting time to attract nurses' attention to check on the patients. The Live Dashboard Monitoring draw real-time information directly from the patient tracking database and update automatically. Nurses can interact with the system to update a patient's latest status if the patient has been discharged or left the department.

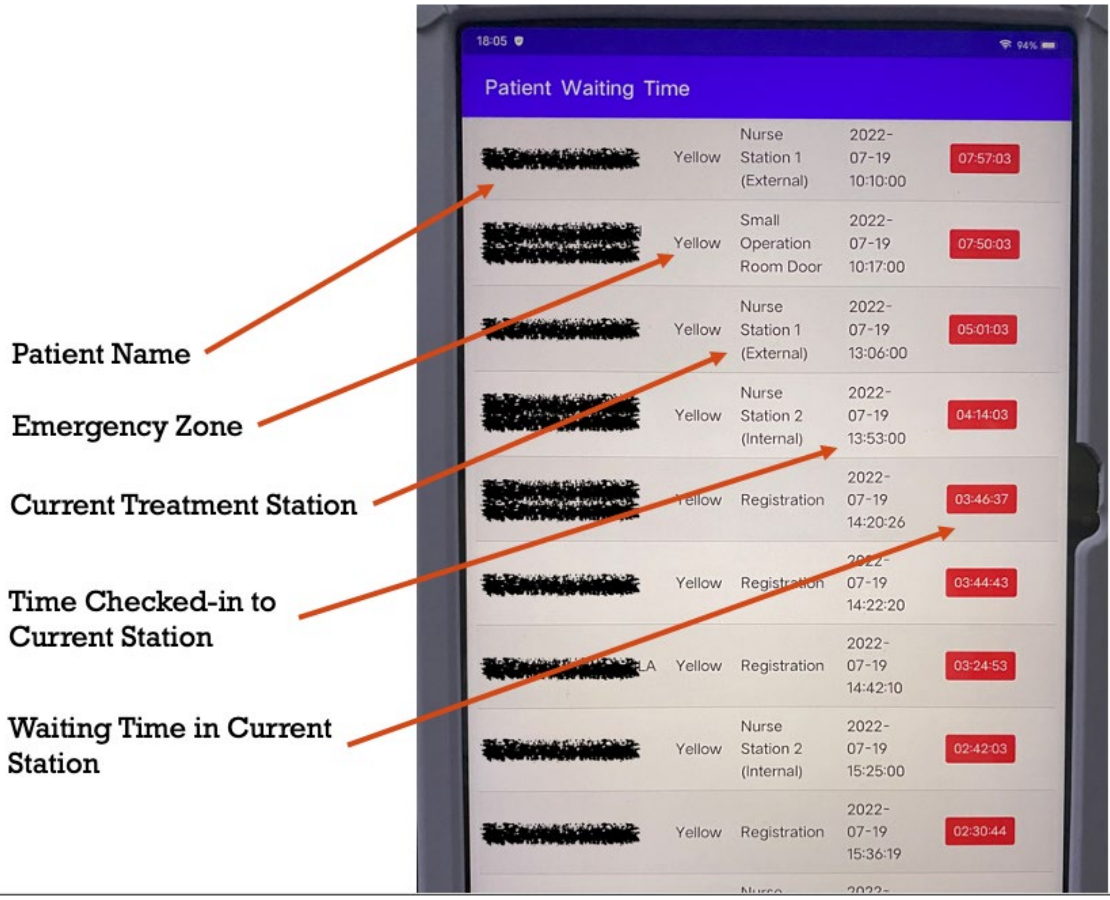


Figure 2.9.11: View of the Live Dashboard

2.9.5.7 The Centralized Dashboard Monitoring and Data Analysis System

A medical website dashboard is being developed to monitor the activities and details of the patients in the hospital, which is intended for the admin to easily view information and details about the patients in the hospital. Several UI pages in development are intended to help display this information quickly, some of which are the home page, records page, and advanced search page.

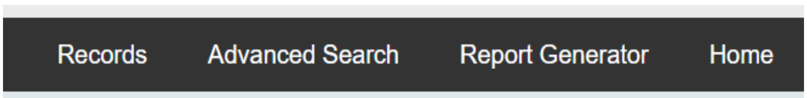


Figure 2.9.12: User Interface for Dashboard Monitoring

The front-page home displays general information about the various waiting times in the hospital, as well as how many patients there are. The information is displayed in charts and numbers—an example of the UI of the front-page Home as seen below.

Figure 2.9.13: Display of User Interface for entire Dashboard

The Advanced Search page will display patient details more in-depth and technical. The admin will be able to pick and timeframe using a date picker to search for records within that date and display all patients that have been to a station. Besides that, filters such as Tag and Stations can be used to filter through the options for display—an example of a display of a daily summary is presented below.

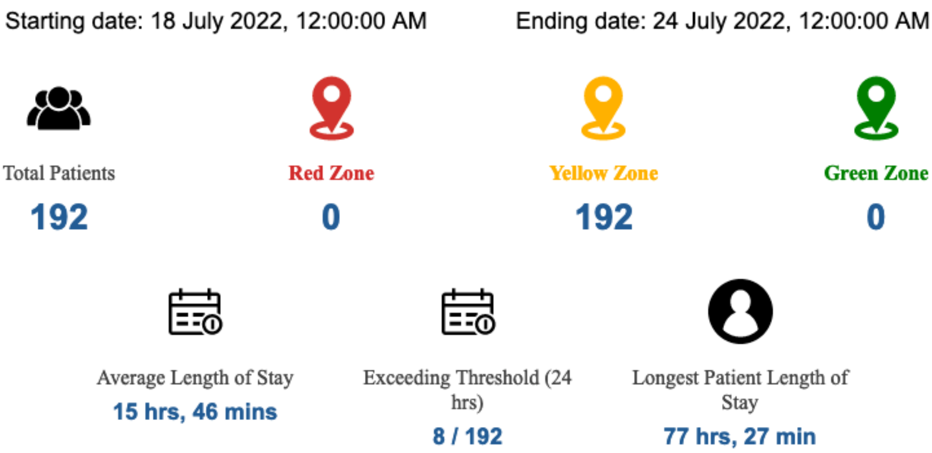


Figure 2.9.14: Daily Summary in Infographics shown on Dashboard Display

The Records page will be for storing the daily records of all the patients recorded in the hospital. The admin will be able to view today's patient records, ordered by the RFID tags on the patients. Details such as patient name, number, zone and current station, and RFID tags are displayed in the table below.

Patient Records							
ETD REG.NO	Name	Zone	Check-In Date	Check Out	Last Station	Time in ETD	Details
043899	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 08:36:39 AM	No	SARI Station	0 hrs 22 mins	View
043913	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 09:40:17 AM	No	Registration	0 hrs 0 mins	View
043916	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 10:08:06 AM	No	Nurse Station 1 (External)	0 hrs 21 mins	View
043922	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 10:29:02 AM	No	Small Operation Room Door	0 hrs 0 mins	View
043927	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 10:36:53 AM	Yes	EXIT 1	13 hrs 56 mins	View
043930	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 10:53:19 AM	No	Registration	0 hrs 0 mins	View
043937	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 11:21:12 AM	No	Nurse Station 1 (External)	4 hrs 56 mins	View
043944	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 11:40:41 AM	No	Nurse Station 1 (External)	0 hrs 9 mins	View
043948	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 11:49:58 AM	No	Small Operation Room Door	1 hrs 45 mins	View
043951	[redacted]	Yellow	18 July 2022, 11:57:28 AM	No	Small Operation Room Door	0 hrs 58 mins	View

Figure 2.9.15: User View of Patient Records

From the Records page, the admin can navigate to the Patient Details page by clicking on any patient record to view further information about the patient's locations inside the hospital. All of the stations the patient has visited will be kept track inside this page, as well as how long they are in that station. The user interface for this page is as seen below.

Patient Records			
[redacted]'s Records			
ID	Station	Date & Time	Time Spent At This Station
10584	Registration	18 July 2022, 12:40:20 PM	00 hrs, 00 mins
10585	Nurse Station 2 (Internal)	18 July 2022, 12:41:00 PM	01 hrs, 33 mins
10655	EXIT 1	18 July 2022, 02:14:00 PM	00 hrs, 01 mins
10659	EXIT 1	18 July 2022, 02:15:00 PM	00 hrs, 15 mins
10666	Small Operation Room Door	18 July 2022, 02:30:00 PM	05 hrs, 33 mins
10727	Small Operation Room Door	18 July 2022, 08:03:00 PM	12 hrs, 03 mins
10844	Small Operation Room Door	19 July 2022, 08:06:00 AM	00 hrs, 39 mins
10849	EXIT 1	19 July 2022, 08:45:00 AM	05 hrs, 16 mins
10968	Small Operation Room Door	19 July 2022, 02:01:00 PM	27 hrs, 09 mins
11644	Stranded Station	20 July 2022, 05:10:00 PM	00 hrs, 01 mins
11645	Stranded Station	20 July 2022, 05:11:00 PM	------
No more records to show			

Figure 2.9.16: User View of Patient Tracking

2.9.6 Benefits of Introduction

The pilot project has successfully demonstrated the use of IoT and RFID to enable a cost-effective patient tracking system that can be implemented independently for a medical department. This setup and configuration will ensure the privacy of patient information and store this private information within the department to meet the data confidentiality as required by the ministry of health. The tracking system hardware platform lays a foundation for future tracking applications such as precious equipment tracking, document tracking and retrieval. The use of consumer-grade equipment, adoption of open source software and the Command-line interface (CLI) based backend operation enabled a more robust networked platform for ICT services.

The collected data on the local database system allows further analysis of different organizational objectives, resource optimization, better scheduling, task-driven analysis, and prediction of future allocation and needs.

2.9.7 Conclusion

The pilot project on real-time patient tracking using IoT and RFID has demonstrated a cost-effective way of tracking patients within a congested hospital department where the movement data of registered patients can be captured and recorded into a local database system within the department. The different RFID reader and data collection terminal designs for tracking patients at different locations have enabled a broader application of RFID-based tracking. The wirelessly connected IoT nature of the data collection terminals enables greater flexibility in tracking reader implementation, which could quickly adapt itself to the change of environment. The number of reader and data collection terminals can be easily scalable solely based on the actual needs. The standalone and independent design of the patient tracking system would allow the system to be implemented even in a remote rural hospital with limited and slow Internet connectivity. By seamlessly collecting patient movement data, the dashboard system can be easily adjusted to meet different analysis requirements for different analysis objectives, such as coming out with a better resource optimization plan or staff duty scheduling.

2.10 e-Agriculture in Indonesia

- **APT Collaborative Research in Indonesia : Collaborative research of Agriculture Digital Ecosystem for village economic development during COVID-19 in West Java Province, Indonesia**
- **APT ICT Pilot Projects for Rural Areas in Indonesia: Promoting Data-Driven Farming Management Practices Using Smart Data Analytics Platform For Improving Agriculture Profitability In West Java Province, Indonesia**

2.10.1 Background of the Project

Indonesia, with its vast population and expansive landmass, relies significantly on its agricultural sector, which contributes substantially to the national GDP. However, this sector faces multifaceted challenges, including the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic and a concerning decline in interest among the younger demographic to pursue farming as a livelihood.

Amidst these challenges, efforts are underway to modernize and revitalize the agricultural landscape through digital interventions and strategic partnerships. Collaborations between companies such PT Telkom Indonesia and governmental bodies (Ministry of Communication and Informatics Indonesia) aim to digitize rural areas, empowering farmers with technological tools and platforms to enhance productivity and market access. Additionally, partnerships with international entities such NTT-East (collaborative research), Terrace Mile (pilot project), and JTEC (counterpart) bring cutting-edge agricultural solutions and expertise to Indonesian farmers, promising to uplift rural communities and mitigate poverty.

In response to market dynamics and the need for adaptive farming practices, pilot projects Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) initiative are experimenting with innovative cultivation techniques. By aligning cultivation calendars with market demand and leveraging data-driven insights, these projects offer a glimpse into a more resilient and market-responsive agricultural sector. Through a combination of digital innovation, strategic partnerships, and market-oriented approaches, Indonesia aims to overcome current challenges and unlock the full potential of its agricultural economy.

2.10.2 Objectives

This project aims to address diverse dimensions of agricultural resilience and innovation amid the challenges brought forth by the COVID-19 pandemic. Firstly, it aims to scrutinize the strategies deployed by Indonesian and Japanese agri-business institutions in navigating the pandemic's ramifications, aiming to unearth adaptive measures and pioneering approaches. Secondly, the proposal delves into the transformative potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in fortifying agricultural activities amidst the pandemic, with a particular emphasis on ensuring continuity, enhancing efficiency, and fostering resilience. Furthermore, it underscores the substantial contributions of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) to rural economic development, with a focused examination of their functions and consequential impacts. Lastly, the project delineates a pilot project blueprint for an Agriculture Digital Ecosystem geared towards catalyzing village economic development through the strategic utilization of digital technologies.

The pilot project is a continuation of previous initiative and aims to pilot ICT solutions for agricultural advancement. It seeks to collect targeted cultivation data to maximize farming productivity and develop a data analytics platform integrating various data sources. The project will implement and integrate this system in piloting farm fields while also focusing on capacity building for ICT-based agriculture, collaborating with stakeholders like the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Informatics (KOMINFO) and start-up companies. Through these efforts, the project aims to assess the effectiveness of ICT in agriculture, paving the way for scalable solutions to drive sustainable growth and resilience in the sector.

2.10.3 Project Site

The project was conducted in Indonesia and Japan. Following the JICA's Public-Private Partnership guidance, the farmers' groups in Indonesia were selected from the West Java area: Hikmah Farm in Pangalengan, Sinar Mukti in West Bandung, Mujagi Farm in Cianjur, and Cikandang Agro in Garut. Those who have been selected cultivate horticulture commodities and have prior experience in working with Japanese companies/agencies. In Japan, the chosen locations were a state-of-the-art vinyl greenhouse in Chofu City, Tokyo, operated by NTTe-City Labo of NTT AgriTechnology, and the Kyushu district.

Project management arrangement to ensure the project progress was conducted by online meeting between Indonesia and Japan every two weeks, from February 2nd, 2021 to March 2022 due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. For the piloting project (June 2022 to 2023), Mujagi & Sinar Mukti agreed to continue the partnership, thus several IoT devices were installed. To have more data on the cultivation activities, two locations are added for the IoT device installation (Agro Tani in West Bandung and OISCA Training Center in Sukabumi).

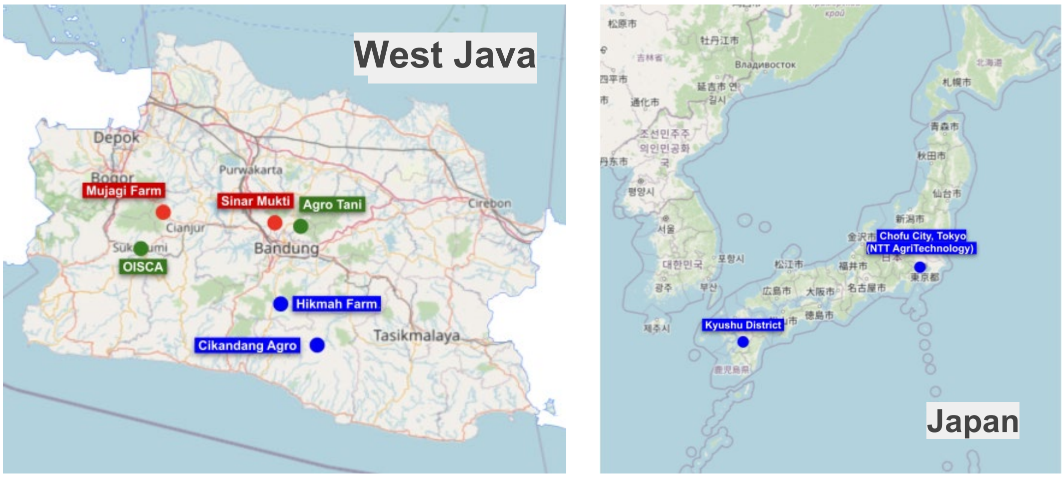


Figure 2.10.1: Project site in West Java, Indonesia & Japan (C1: Blue dot, C2: Green dot, C1&C2: Red dot)

2.10.4 Partner Organization

This project team consisted of researchers from Telkom Indonesia, JTEC (Japan), Terrace Mile (Japan), and IPB University. The key role of each team and the member list will be mentioned below:

Table 2.10.1: Key Role of Each Organization

No	Partner Name	Role	Responsibility	Project
1	TELKOM Indonesia	Project Management	• Supervisor on project implementation and coordinating project management, interim and final reports • Overall grip and future planning for enhancing the result of this project • Arrangement for activities in	C1, C2

			Indonesia • Designing, installation, and maintenance of ICT systems from Indonesian IoT StartUp (BIOPS, Habibie Garden, EVOMO, etc) and a dashboard for data integration. • Providing survey tools to measure the impact of study sessions and gather the farmer groups' feedback about the implementation of data-driven farming management systems.	
2	JTEC, Japan	Account coordination & Japan Side Coordinator	• Responsible for the planning and execution of the pilot project • Arrangement of interpreters in Indonesia between farmer groups and TERRACE MILE • Arrangement of the project data collectors in Indonesia • Arrangement for activities in Japan • Writing project report and accounting report	C1, C2
3	NTT-East	Research Agriculture Digital Transformation in Japan	• Providing agricultural data and research on smart agriculture practices in Japan • Become a speaker regarding practical smart farming in Japan at the forum	C1
4	NTT AgriTechnology Corporation	Research Agriculture Digital Transformation in Japan	• Providing agricultural data and re-search on smart agriculture prac-tices in Japan • Become a speaker regarding practical smart farming in Japan at the forum	C1
5	Terrace Mile, Inc., Japan	Technology Partner	• Provision of RightARM service and study session • Understand Farmer Requirements and Improve the data analytics platform and the visualisation of the data for Study Session pur-poses. • Providing feedback report for RightARM implementation.	C2
6	IPB University	Researcher	• Interview with two farmer groups and related organizations at the end of the pilot project and present the findings at the final report.	C1, C2

2.10.5 System Configuration

2.10.5.1 APT C1 Project

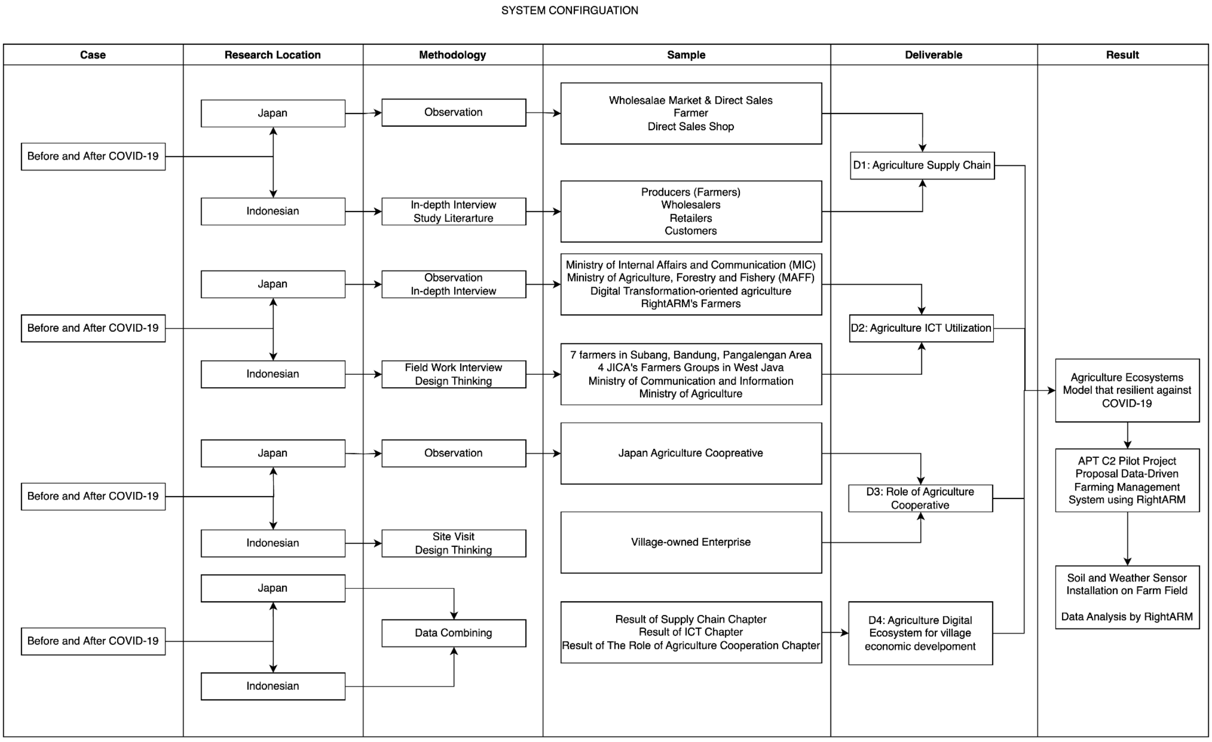


Figure 2.10.2: System Configuration of APT C1 Project

The resilient agriculture ecosystem model was created using various methodologies, including observation, in-depth interviews, and fieldwork. A Design Thinking workshop was conducted to understand farmers', fertilizers suppliers, and village-owned enterprises' problems, allowing them to formulate need statements and discuss potential solutions.

Table 2.10.3 Design Thinking Result

Problem	Need Statement	Needs of Technology
1) Determine which pest control is good. It is necessary to consult with farmer groups regarding pest control (pesticides, fungicides, etc.). It is difficult to find farmers who can help fertilize the soil such as plowing. 2) Prices in the market are uncertain and controlled by middlemen. 3) The pandemic makes it difficult for farmers, especially to get capital, so farmers borrow money from middlemen so that when they sell their crops, the middlemen determine	1) Water availability throughout the year even though it is the dry season. 2) It needs sharing & training sessions related to fertilizers, how to plant, and pest control. 3) Getting capital is easy and not burdensome 4) Get assistance to sell products to the market so that prices can be stable and farmers can profit. 5) Receive training on how to produce standard quality products to be supplied to restaurants/hotels. 6) Need the availability of fertilizer.	1) It is necessary to have the technology and supporting tools for forecasting weather, soil, water, and fungus content. 2) There is technology to improve soil pH and improve acidic water in freshwater. 3) There is a network of big markets/supermarkets/restaurants to supply agricultural products at a stable price

Problem	Need Statement	Needs of Technology
the price. 4) Farmers could not borrow from banks due to the previous bad debt. 5) There is no source of water when the dry season comes. High acidity water.	7) Fulfilling farmers' expectations for a profitable business.	

Also to add some knowledge to our framework, we also gathered the secondary data from the literature review to enrich the information about the Agriculture Ecosystem. From all the methodologies we employed, we obtained the data to create the Agriculture Ecosystem Model to discover the ecosystem in West Java agriculture that was resilient during Covid 19.

2.10.5.2 APT C2

Figure 2.10.3 and Figure 2.10.4 shows the framework and general architecture of the data farming management system.

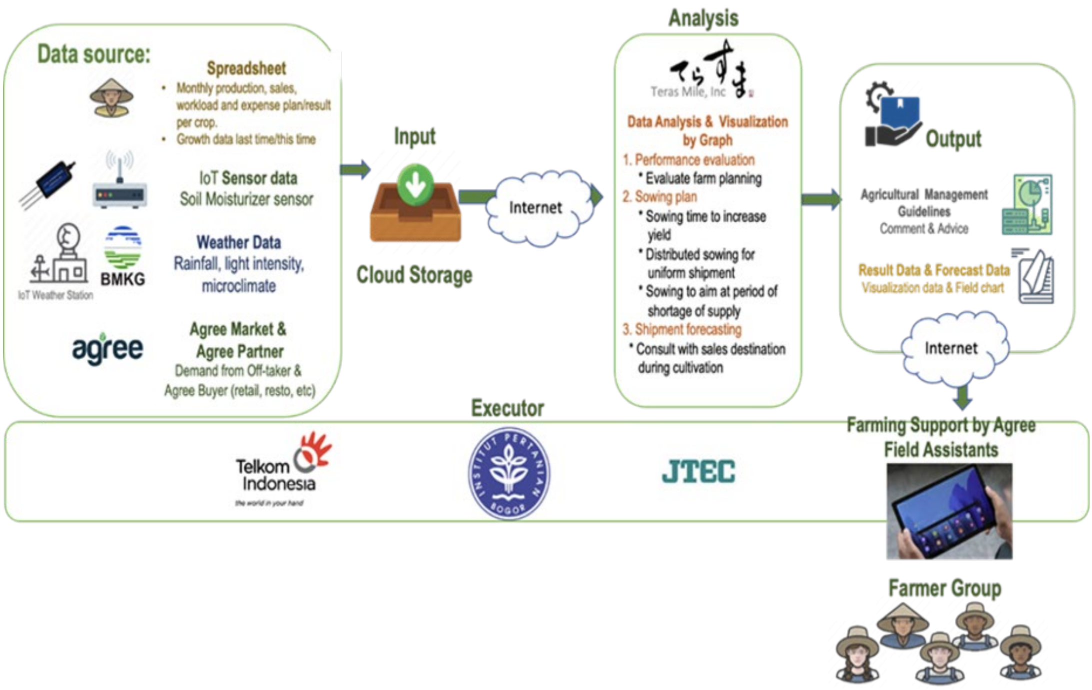


Figure 2.10.3: Framework of Data-driven Farming Management System Architecture

The APT C2 work framework is depicted in Fig. 2.10.3. The data sources for the APT C2 are farmer manual input, field-placed IoT sensor data, weather data from IoT sensors, and BMKG (Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency). Agree (an agriculture platform) is another data source for buyers and demand. Every piece of information gathered is uploaded to cloud storage and shared online. Terrace Mile, Inc. then examined and verified the data that had been gathered. Following the process of analysis, the data becomes recommendations that give farmers information.

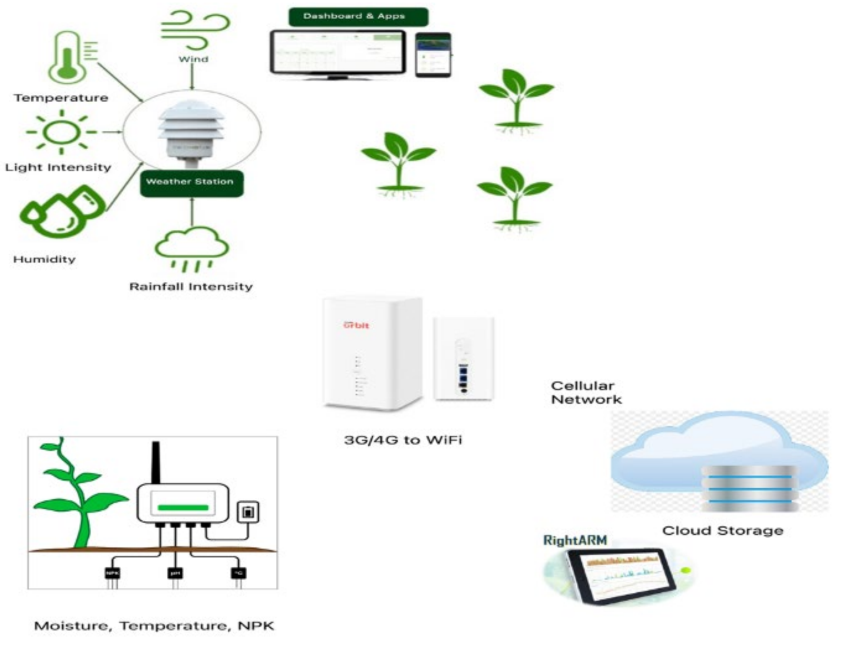


Figure 2.10.4: System Architecture of Data-driven Farming Management System

The sensor used in this project is depicted in the system architecture above. There are 2 sensors used in this project: weather sensor and soil sensor. All of these sensors are connected to 3G / 4G WiFi (Cellular Network), and all of the data collected from the sensor are stored in cloud storage and then analyzed by RightArm to become information for farmers to define their field condition.

2.10.6 Benefit of Introduction

PT Telkom Indonesia has mapped several agriculture applications into a model to illustrate the position of agricultural applications in the ecosystem. The purpose of this map is to give guidance of the agricultural ecosystem that will be resilient during the upcoming pandemic. We believe both conventional and digital agriculture ecosystems will co-exist and be more resilient to pandemics.

The model of an agriculture ecosystem that consists of the conventional agriculture supply chain (black arrow and gray box) and digital agriculture ecosystem (red arrow and orange box) as presented below. The emergence of agriculture digital platforms allows farmers and buyers to do online transactions and overcome the disruption of the conventional supply chain.

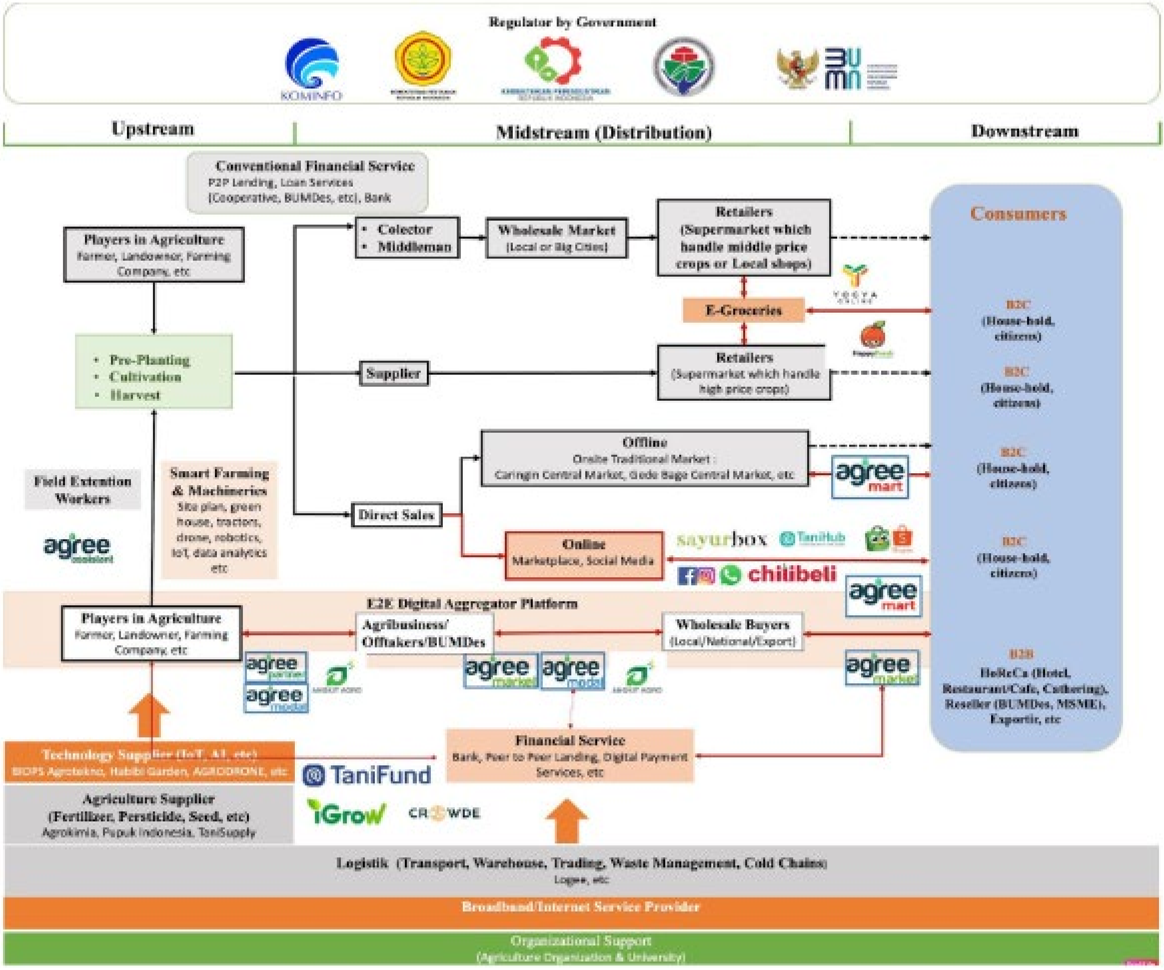


Figure 2.10.5: Agriculture Ecosystems Model that Resilient Against COVID-19

For Indonesia, this project can support the government, especially the Ministry of Communications and Informatics and the Ministry of Agriculture, to gain more insights on the implementation, technical needs, and policy making related to agricultural digitization. The result of this project can be used as a guidance for investment plan, especially for the projects that have value national strategic interests, including data centers, infrastructure cloud, and national digital identity. The project also fulfills PT. Telkom Indonesia & MCI Indonesia's active role as APT members and to gain experience in international collaboration.

In certainty, farmers' groups obtain the benefit of understanding the role of ICT in agriculture and its contribution to the growth of the agricultural sector during COVID-19, and to realise that the use of ICT for agriculture might help farmers increase efficiency, improved productivity, effective production strategies and easy access to market and financial service.

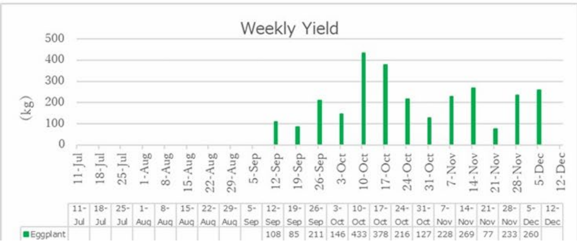
Overall, the collaboration between all of the stakeholders in research, innovations, and regulations will build the synergies in accelerating digital transformation in agriculture and rural communities to enhance Indonesian food security, efficiency, and sustainability. By adopting digital approaches, it could increase the profitability of value chains, thus creating incentives for further growth and innovation. Furthermore, digital agriculture can have potentially beneficial societal impacts:

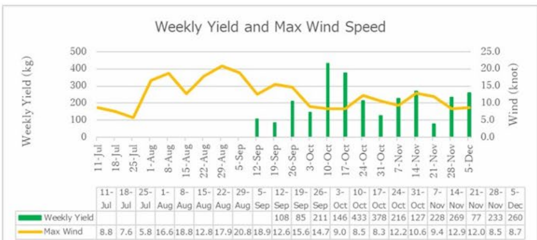
1) **Direct effects:** natural resources pressure can be reduced by using more advanced technologies and techniques, tighter production controls, better output and consumption alignment, and waste minimization.
2) **Enabling effects:** digital technologies can more accurately assess, simulate, and

communicate the effects of agri-food systems on the environment.

3) **Behavioral effects:** as traceability and certification make sustainable production more popular and increase consumer awareness of it, digital technologies have the potential to accelerate the trend toward more environmentally conscious consumption, leading to more environmentally friendly production techniques and waste management.

The Pilot Project was conducted in the APT Category II from 2022 to 2023, aimed to gather targeted cultivation data to optimize farming productivity and develop a data analytics platform integrating diverse data sources. Utilizing Terrace Mile's RightARM platform, initially tailored for Japanese farmers, the project sought to meet the specific needs of this demographic. The data collection process encompassed various stages: before, during, and after cultivation. Pre-cultivation, essential farmer information and previous cultivation results were gathered. Throughout cultivation, weather data from sensors and governmental sources provided insights into prevailing conditions, alongside soil data to assess composition and quality. Detailed cultivation practices were recorded, culminating in harvest data documenting yields and crop outcomes. This comprehensive data collection approach was vital for achieving the project's objectives.

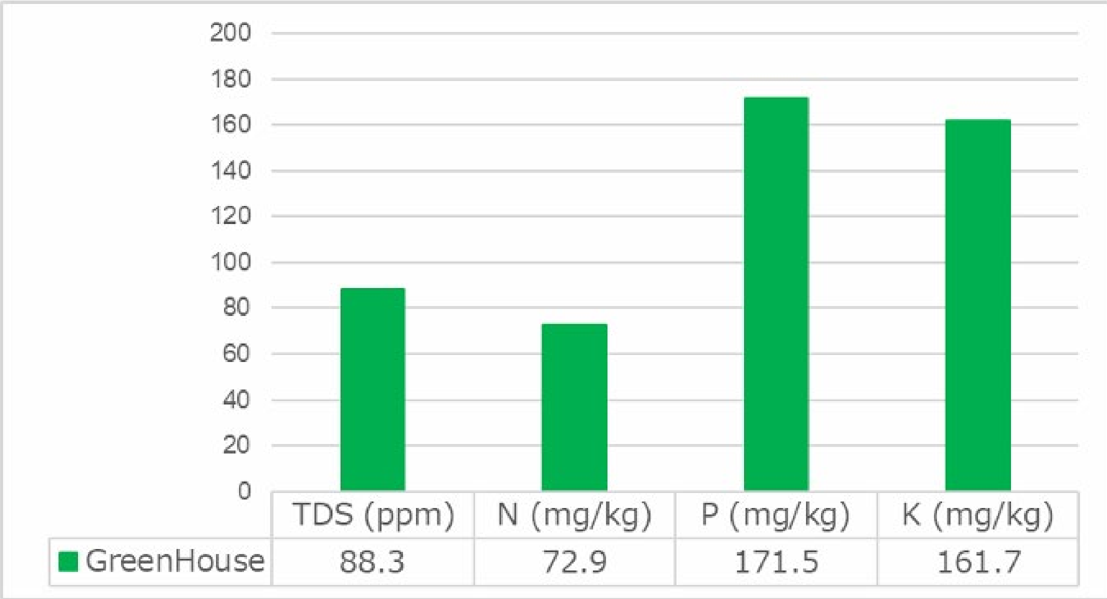




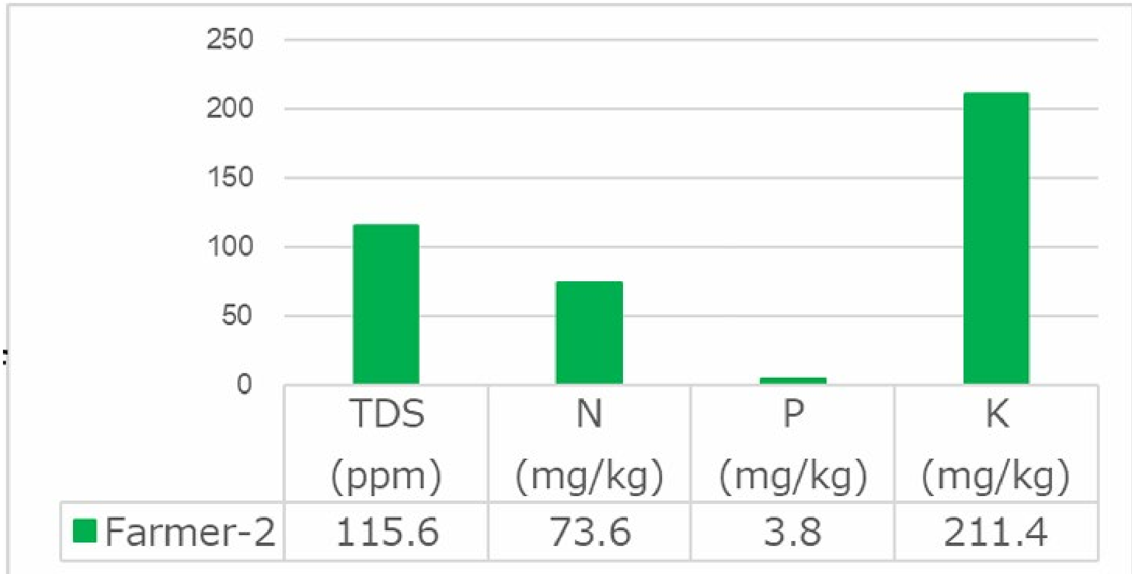
The cause analysis identified two main factors contributing to the inability to maintain a high yield from the RightARM layout:

1) Effects of strong winds: Observations from overlapped data of harvest amount and wind speed revealed a correlation between wind intensity and harvest yield. Specifically, during periods of decreased wind speed, such as the weeks of Oct. 10th and Oct. 17th, the harvest amount increased. Conversely, when wind speeds rose, as observed in the week of Oct. 24th, harvest yields decreased.

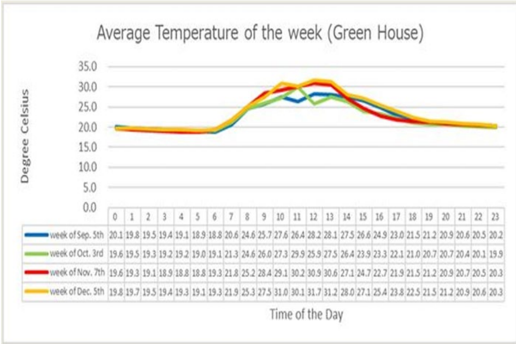
2) Insufficient Additional Fertilization in Cultivation Activities: The lack of input for top-dressing fertilization was attributed to a deficiency in soil data information. Consequently, farmers were unable to adequately supplement fertilization during cultivation activities, potentially leading to suboptimal yields.

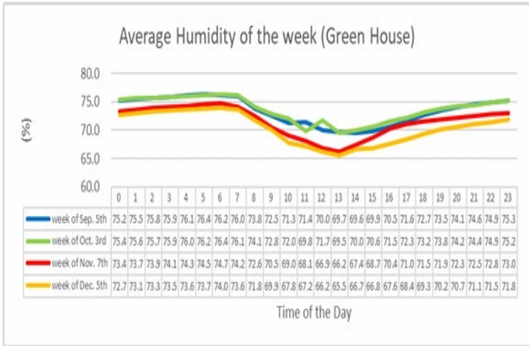


The provided figure depicts the soil condition of Curly Chili within a greenhouse setting on February 21, 2023, specifically marking the 37th day post-planting. This period corresponds to the vegetative growth stage, necessitating adequate Nitrogen (N) levels for optimal growth. Upon examination of the plant's stem and leaves, coupled with the assessment of Nitrogen levels depicted in the figure, the farmer concluded that there was an insufficiency of Nitrogen. Consequently, the farmer proceeded to administer a top-dressing of Nitrogen to address the deficiency and support the continued growth and development of the Curly Chili crop.



The figure shows the soil situation as of March 17, 2023. This is the 12th day after planting and is in the vegetative growth stage when Phosphate (P) is needed for Curly Chili in open field. As farmer confirmed the situation of stem and leaves and also confirmed that Phosphate is insufficient from the Figure, he input the top-dressing of Phosphate (P).





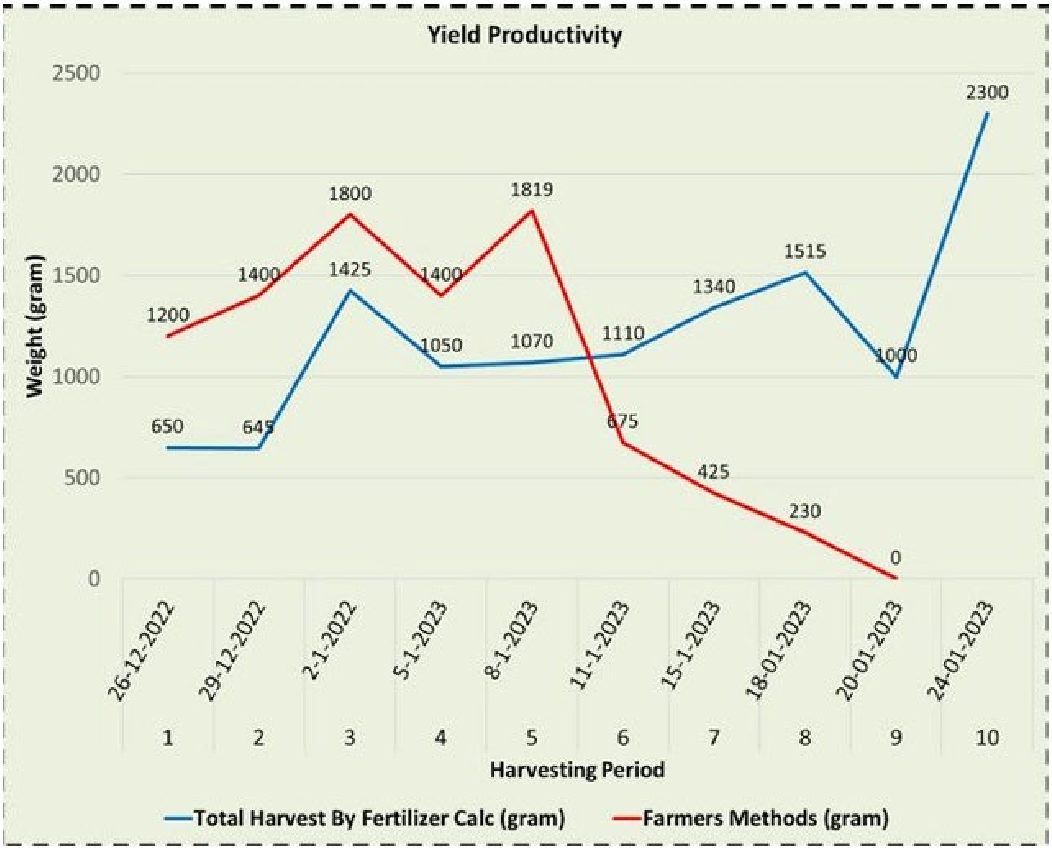
The greenhouse conditions for melons and broccoli are suboptimal for enhancing yield. Melons necessitate temperatures exceeding 20°C and daytime humidity levels of 70%. Consequently, these conditions are deemed unsuitable for melon cultivation, potentially impeding yield increase, according to the project's findings.

30 Days After Plant: Total **leaf** productivity by Sinar Mukti Fertilizer SOP are **more thrive** than fertilizer calc method. However, the **chickpeas** productivity are **more** than farmer method

The Demonstration Plot (demplot) initiative, focusing on precision fertilizer management, stems from feedback provided by Sinar Mukti Farm during the initial study session, where it was anticipated that an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) system would directly influence various aspects within a cultivation cycle. In accordance with this feedback, two consecutive demonstration plots were agreed upon to validate precision fertilizer management strategies specifically tailored for Kenyan Chickpeas and Broccoli cultivation. This strategic approach emphasizes the commitment to implementing effective agricultural practices supported by technological advancements, aiming to optimize fertilizer utilization and enhance overall crop yield and quality.

Broccolis					
Farmers' SOP (*Plant Bed (A)*)			**Soil Sensor's SOP (*Plant Bed (B)*)**		
Type of Fertilizer	**Fertilizer Cycle**	**Total Cost**	**Type of Fertilizer**	**Fertilizer Cycle**	**Total Cost**
NPK 16-16-16	3	**Rp 64,800**	NPK 16-16-16	3	**Rp 46,288.75**
			ZA	3	
			KCL	3	
Kenyan Chickpeas					
Farmers' SOP (*Plant Bed (A)*)			**Soil Sensor's SOP (*Plant Bed (B)*)**		
Type of Fertilizer	**Fertilizer Cycle**	**Total Cost**	**Type of Fertilizer**	**Fertilizer Cycle**	**Total Cost**
NPK 16-16-16	5	**Rp108,000.00**	NPK 16-16-16	5	**Rp 52,716.92**
			SP-26	5	
			KCL	5	

The implementation of precision fertilizers can reduce cost for Broccolis and Kenyan Chickpeas about 28% and 52% respectively



For Kenyan chickpeas, precision fertilizers increase the yield by approximately 35% (12.105 Kg) compared to the farmer's method (8.95 Kg). As for broccoli, the soil sensor method yields 11% more (21.5 Kg) than the farmer's method (19.25 Kg).

2.10.7 Conclusion

The collaborative research has been conducted following the objectives of the project. The conclusions are presented below.

a) Indonesian and Japanese agribusiness institutions have devised strategies to endure the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

   The Japanese agribusiness institution's strategy to survive during the COVID-19 pandemic can be categorized into several groups of issues such as Farmers, Wholesales Market, and Consumer. **Farmers** have difficulties in farming and harvesting because of COVID-19 conditions (including foreign supporters from Vietnam, China, Philipine, and Indonesia). To solve this serious labor shortages, Japan's government supports the farmers through: 1) spraying pesticides by drone, 2) automatic cabbage harvesters with AI, and labor-saving 4-wheel robot. Another issues that found in Japan farmers is the restaurant / school lunch center is closed and vegetables are left unsold at the fruit and vegetable market, so farmers cannot be shipped to the fruit and vegetable market. Therefore, Japan farmers sold their products using blog and electronic commerce (EC). In the **wholesale market**, there is a problem due to the decline in demand for eating out. Therefore, the market tried to sell their product through "Direct to Consumer" website that directly connects wholesalers and consumers. Moreover, due to the lockdown situations, the **consumer** unable to shop to the market. Therefore, they buy agricultural products through electronic commerce (EC).

   In Indonesia, **adaptation to supply chain disruptions through digitalization** can be one of the solutions to building resilience in agriculture supply chains. In other words, digital solutions promise to provide flexibility, connectivity and agility that can better prepare agriculture supply chains to manage future disruptions. The Covid-19 pandemic has weakened the economy and disrupted many business sectors, including the agricultural sector. The demand and distribution of agricultural products were disrupted due to restrictions on social interactions. Most of the players in the agriculture supply chain ecosystem are affected or got benefits from agriculture digital applications. The emergence of agriculture digital platforms allows farmers and buyers to do online transactions and overcome the disruption of the conventional supply chain.

b) The positive impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on the agricultural sector during the COVID-19 pandemic is evident through significant changes in the supply chain of agricultural commodities. These changes are exemplified across several categories:

   1) Digital Aggregator Platforms facilitate transactions among various stakeholders in the agricultural sector, enhancing the utilization of digital technology.

   2) E-commerce Platforms provide businesses, especially smaller enterprises, with cost-effective and efficient distribution channels, thus expanding their market reach.

   3) E-groceries Platforms have emerged as a response to the pandemic, offering online ordering services for essential items, with examples including Yogya Online, Alfagift, and HappyFresh.

   These platforms signify the adaptation and innovation within the agricultural industry, reflecting ICT's pivotal role in navigating challenges and driving growth during unprecedented times.

c) The role of BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprise) in village economic development during COVID-19 are important.

   BUMDes is the only village business institution that is primarily funded by village money. As a result, if the BUMDes company profits, the dividends will become the village's original revenue. The more lucrative a BUMDes, the higher the village's initial revenue. But, not all BUMDes contributed to village original income, BUMDes has functioned as a center for entrepreneurship development in the villages.

In terms of BUMDes' readiness to assist agricultural enterprises, the aforementioned BUMDes may be divided into three categories:

1) Strategy: BUMDes intend to enter the agriculture business. Ciluluk BUMDes, for example, had no business helping the agricultural industry. They are interested in doing it, though, if they have more funds.

2) Define & Explore: BUMDes are still seeking a way to get involved in the agriculture market. BUMDes Ganjar Sabar and Narawita have been investigating agricultural opportunities in their respective areas. Ganjar Sabar was seeking for a suitable business strategy and its funding. Narawita was in the process of forming a partnership with agricultural institutions such as Eden Farm and PT AGP.

3) BUMDes are directly active in the agriculture business. Some BUMDes with solid management are attempting to join the agricultural industry by offering capital loans (Banjaran), seed loans (Cikembang, Cimenyan, and Bojong), agricultural product distribution to markets (Cikembang), counseling (Nagrog), and market access (Nagrog).

d) The project from Category 1 has become a study for a pilot project plan in APT Project Category 2, prompted by an analysis of farmers' ICT needs. Key solutions identified include ICT facilitation for connecting farmers with financial institutions (lending banks), enhancing individual farmer reputation through portfolio showcasing, providing crop-related information for better production management and profit prediction, guiding farmers on cultivation practices to meet market demands efficiently, and facilitating access to alternative markets and expert consultation through ICT platforms.

e) The collaboration seeks to produce studies on cultivation technology and ecosystems in the agricultural sector in West Java, from both conventional and digital market perspectives, contributing to economic development in Indonesia and Japan during the pandemic. It also aims to provide methodologies for reinforcing the agricultural sector's role. Additionally, pilot projects empower farmers to utilize ICT-based decision support systems, enhancing their understanding of data-driven farming practices and aiming to improve farm productivity and reduce costs.

f) At the end of the pilot project, an evaluation interview was performed. Based on the interviews with two farmer groups, The evaluation of a pilot project on ICT use in agriculture highlighted significant differences among Indonesian farmers in terms of scale, education, skills, and resources, affecting their adoption of new technologies. Not all farmers may readily embrace ICTs, necessitating targeted approaches by policymakers. The study suggests focusing on specific farmer groups like Mujagi and Sinar Mukti, who are typically younger, better educated, more exposed to innovations, and thus more likely to adopt ICTs effectively.

3. Summary of ICT Solutions (1 of 2)

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Aquaculture (1) PHL	e-Aquaculture (2) VNM	e-Education	e-Environment	e-Healthcare (1) MYS	e-Healthcare (2) MMR
1. Overview of the solution		e-Aquaculture systems is a remote environment monitoring system using M2M sensor network at the fish pond in order to suspend the fish kill due to lack of oxygen. 1) M2M sensor network • M2M network was built with sensors measuring water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), turbidity and conductivity around the lakeshore. 2) Improved the lack of oxygen in the water • A water circulation system could be provided to improve the lack of the oxygen in the water. 3) Distribute information system • Information distributed to fish folk through a portal site created by an expert. • Distributed information includes water parameter, disaster information, market price and cooking information etc.	The aim of this project is to strengthen Viet Nam aquaculture industry by applying ICT technology in monitoring aquaculture water and in sharing experimental knowledge. This project proposes a system dealing two issues: 1) Real-time water monitoring system • Real-time water monitoring system lets farmers know what happening in their farms. 2) Knowledge sharing system • Knowledge sharing system is useful for increasing farmers' technology capability.	e-Education provides a wide variety of functions according to the target area situation and requirement. 1) Introduction of ICT technologies into schools: • Introducing internet access environment, school internal network (LAN), PCs and other networked display and operation devices, electronic whiteboards and education-related application systems etc. 2) e-Education materials • Multimedia education materials which are delivered via video and still image database, interactive tools and digital playground concept. 3) e-Learning system • Self-study systems provided through servers and communication networks, which allows students to study by themselves, remotely and at any time if necessary, using e-Education materials. 4) Remote communication • Realizing remote communication environment among children and students, or with teachers, through networks and display devices.	e-Environment is a remote environment monitoring system using M2M sensor network in the peatland. 1) It is also effective for dam designs and area maintenance, prediction of fire occurrence, and protection of the peatland. 2) By designing and constructing the monitoring system, the local young ICT engineers have the opportunity to enhance their technical skills on ICT technologies. 3) Using the ICT system, the e-Education service can provide the local residents a venue to understand the importance of peatland conservation and introduction to internet operations.	e-Healthcare system provides healthcare –related information, services, and products to patients using the Internet and other relevant networks. The following are cases of e-Healthcare services in rural area. 1) Health checkup service • It allows the automatic collection of height, weight, and blood pressure from the scales and puts them into a database. 2) Healthcare Contents Distribution Services It provides opportunity to raise awareness against epidemics such as Pandemic Influenza, dengue fever, etc. by using the e-learning system application contents.	e-Healthcare system, the TB Laboratory data system, provides improved management at TB clinic and accuracy of reporting. 1) User friendly interface; mimicking the same layout of the paper form using a touch panel for easy data entry 2) QR code for traceability of specimen and Pt`s information between health facilities 3) Compatibility with DHIS 2 (Tracker) 4) Networking by Mobile data communication (in the future)

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Aquaculture (1) PHL	e-Aquaculture (2) VNM	e-Education	e-Environment	e-Healthcare (1) MYS	e-Healthcare (2) MMR
2. Analysis of the situation and status	a) Purpose and Environment	A series of surveys are conducted to analyze contextual conditions, which will be instrumental in deciding requirements for e-Aquaculture system - main reason of fish kill - which kind of sensor is needed (water temperature, pH, DO etc.) - location of monitoring Survey existing ICT system such as communication networks and PC equipment	A series of surveys are conducted to analyze contextual conditions, which will be instrumental in deciding requirements for water quality monitoring system - Main reasons of shrimp kill - What ICT and aquaculture technology that farmers know - Which kinds of sensors are needed (water temperature, pH, DO, salinity, turbidity, conductivity, H2S, NH3, NO2, etc.) - Locations of monitoring - Which kinds of sensor networks communication networks are needed - Which kinds of power supplies are needed	A series of surveys are conducted to analyze contextual conditions, which will be instrumental in deciding requirements for e-Education systems. - Existence of Internet environment or ICT penetration level in the target area - Analysis of rate of child labor - Analysis of school attendance rate (necessary to determine readiness for self-study, and the current rate of truancy due to child day- time labor or local economic situation, etc.) - The number of teachers per capita (necessary to determine readiness for self-study, from the perspective of teachers) - Scope of geographical area where one school should cover (necessary to determine readiness for remote/distance learning) - Number of children or students in the area (necessary to determine communication environment among children across a distance) - Social surroundings like existence of zoological or botanical gardens (providing alternate education materials for children without such study environments)	A series of surveys are conducted to analyze contextual conditions, which will be instrumental in deciding requirements for e-Environment system - Construction area - Water level in the canal / peatland - CO_2 / methane concentration - Rainfall - Temperature and humidity - Wind speed - Local environment setup Survey existing ICT system such as communication networks and PC equipment	A series of surveys are conducted to analyze contextual conditions, which will be instrumental in deciding requirements for e-Healthcare system. - Presence of local Internet access services, and Internet penetration rate - Demographic composition by age, literacy rate etc. - Ratio of medical institutions (hospitals and clinics) per household and area coverage per medical institution (hospitals and clinics) (to determine the need for remote healthcare services) - Availability of regular health checkup services and checkup consultation rate - Availability of health insurance schemes - Availability of medical office automation - Identification of most common diseases, and records on presence of endemic diseases	A series of surveys are conducted to analyze contextual conditions, which will be instrumental in deciding requirements for TB Laboratory data system. - Presence of local Internet access services, and Internet penetration rate - Analysis of TB diagnostic flow after MDR-TB epidemic - Analysis of TB Laboratory examination form - Availability of Health Management Information System (HMIS) and analysis of data flow of HMIS - Availability of National reporting system (DHIS2) or other similar system - Analysis of monthly or quarterly statistical report form

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Aquaculture (1) PHL	e-Aquaculture (2) VNM	e-Education	e-Environment	e-Healthcare (1) MYS	e-Healthcare (2) MMR
	b) Measures and effect	Based on the above survey, decide what kind of sensor system is suitable and necessary. - Number of fish kill using the system. - Improving the income of fish folk.	Based on the above survey, decide what kind of monitoring system is suitable and necessary. - Real-time and easy-to-use water monitoring system lets farmers know what happening in their farms - Experiments and information sharing - Improving the income of shrimp owner based on the collected and analyzed data.	Based on baseline data, decisions are made to determine the type of e-Education solution which best fit the contextual needs and challenges identified. . Relevant reference indices are determined to indicate the quantitative effect or impact of the project goal.	Based on the above survey, decide what kind of systems is suitable and necessary. In case of its application to the peatland - Effective for prediction of fire and its protection - Use of the canal dam design for recovering water supply Also set up some reference indexes and consider the quantitative effect.	Based on baseline environmental survey, decisions are made to determine the type of e-Healthcare systems or services needed. In addition, selection of specific targets to perform a quantitative review of the results of the implementation.	Based on baseline environmental survey, decisions are made to determine the type of TB Laboratory data systems is suitable. In addition, selection of specific targets to perform a quantitative review of the results of the implementation.
	c) Business Model	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to generate and assess a business model for e-Aquaculture services. - Considering the purpose of deployment, necessary system and benefits to be expected should be clarified. - How much fish harvest was improved using the system and solution. - Reduction of manpower costs by saving the time in measuring environmental data - Benefits to enhance technical skills of local young ICT engineers and to provide e-Education service to the local residents - Costs of system deployment, operation, and maintenance - Financial support: who will operate and maintain the system.	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to generate and assess a business model for water quality monitoring services. - Considering the purpose of deployment, necessary system and benefits to be expected should be clarified. - How much income of farmers was improved using the system and solution. - Reduction of power and labor costs by saving time in measuring water quality parameters - Benefits of sharing experiments and information to improve the shrimp harvest as well as ICT and aquaculture knowledge of the farmers - Costs of system deployment, operation, and maintenance - Financial support: who will operate and maintain the system.	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to generate and assess a business model for e-Education services. - At this stage, it is necessary to determine the economic situation of local government or schools, i.e. whether they are able to keep up with the cost of system introduction and run it as local government or school services sustainably. - If it is determined that difficulty is predicted in sustaining and managing the project, it is necessary to identify potential financial support from the central government, grants, or other countries.	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to generate and assess a business model for e-Environment services. - Reduction of manpower cost by saving time in measuring environmental data - Benefits of getting useful data on a timely basis (ex. the data for dam design, fire prediction, and rapid fire-fighting for environment conservation). - Benefits of enhancing the technical skills of local young ICT engineers and to provide e-Education service to the local residents - Costs of system deployment, operation, and maintenance - Economic strength of local governments in the region - Financial support of the central government or other countries	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to generate and assess a business model for e-Healthcare service. - Economic readiness of the local residents (whether service fees could be collected from local residents will be sufficient to cover costs for system implementation, operation, and maintenance, etc. As such, it is to be determined if private commercial businesses ran by medical institutions are feasible operators to sustain the e-Healthcare services in the future). - Economic readiness of local municipalities and medical institutions (whether the system deployment, operation, and maintenance costs can be covered by municipalities if fees collected from the local residents are insufficient; whether municipalities are capable of the continuous management of the system). - Availability of central government or foreign	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to generate and assess a business model for TB Laboratory data monitoring service. - Availability of central government budget or foreign financial aids (whether financial support could be obtained from the central government or other governments)- Economic readiness of local municipalities (whether the system deployment, operation, and maintenance costs can be covered by municipalities.

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Aquaculture (1) PHL	e-Aquaculture (2) VNM	e-Education	e-Environment	e-Healthcare (1) MYS	e-Healthcare (2) MMR
						financial aids (whether financial support could be obtained from the central government or other governments if both service fees and municipalities cannot cover the costs).	
	d) Cost estimation	Survey electricity in the environment (existence or possibility of a power supply, quality of electricity)					
		Survey existing communication network environment (existence and reliability of wired or wireless broadband access)					
		Survey and compare the damage of fish kill and the investment for system implementation, operation, and maintenance.	Survey and compare the damage of shrimp kill and the investment for system implementation, operation, and maintenance.	Survey conditions and estimate the cost of introduction, operation, and maintenance of e-Education systems. - Required type of systems and services to be introduced, and necessary facilities such as servers and buildings for them; communication network equipment, terminal devices, education materials, and so on. - Coverage of area size, population density and distribution - Readiness of available teachers or education expert resources in the target area - Challenges to establish maintenance system for ICT and e-Education systems	Survey conditions and estimate the cost of introduction, operation, and maintenance of e-Environment system - Presence (or supply potential) of the power supply and power quality - Necessary ICT system (center building, communication equipment / terminal equipment) - Coverage area and construction difficulty of ICT equipment maintenance system	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to estimate costs associated with e- Healthcare system implementation, operation, and maintenance. - General description of required system (service details), facilities (center building, telecom facilities, terminal equipment, instruction materials, etc.) - Coverage of area size, population density and distribution - Readiness of local community members to sustain the e-Healthcare system after deployment - Challenges to establish maintenance system for ICT and e-Healthcare systems	Survey relevant conditions including the following items to estimate costs associated with TB Laboratory data system implementation, operation, and maintenance. - General description of required system (service details), facilities (terminal equipment, instruction materials, etc.) - Coverage of area size, population density and distribution - Readiness of members to sustain the TB Laboratory data system after deployment - Challenges to establish maintenance system for ICT and TB Laboratory data systems
3. Target data, Collection and Analysis		Collection of the following data. - Water temperature - pH - Dissolved oxygen (DO) - Turbidity and conductivity around the lakeshore. - Water circulation - Ecology of fish and water pollution	Collection of the following data. - Water temperature - pH - Dissolved oxygen (DO) - Turbidity and conductivity of shrimp farms. - Water circulation - Ecology of shrimp and water pollution	Collection of the following data - Academic performance of students in local schools - Rate of basic literacy and arithmetic knowledge - Knowledge about local culture - Ability in creative thinking skills - General student satisfaction	1) Collection of the following data - Climatic conditions, carbon dioxide / methane (CH4) concentration - Rainfall, temperature, humidity and wind speed - Local environment appearance (in case of the application to peatland)	Collection of the following data - Height - Weight - Body fat percentage - Temperature - Blood pressure - Pulse rate, and so forth.	Collection of the following data - Population of the area - Patient data such as Patient ID, name, address, gender, age, weight, etc. - Result of TB laboratory examination for Smear, GeneXpert, DST/LPA, Culture - TB Patient type, referral

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Aquaculture (1) PHL	e-Aquaculture (2) VNM	e-Education	e-Environment	e-Healthcare (1) MYS	e-Healthcare (2) MMR
				rate about learning within the target context	- Canal construction area - Water level in the canal and peatland - Fire generation and frequency 2) Storage technology for the above data and appropriate analysis skills		information, etc. - Drug administration - Treatment outcome
4. Appropriate technology	a) Communication Technologies	Between fisherman household (Telecenter) and fishing community center or university (knowledge center). Needed broadband capacity	GPRS, 3-G communication infrastructure low data rate 6LowPAN, Contiki MAC protocol high-speed WiFi	Select the communication technologies by considering the cost of introduction and usage of each technologies, taking into account the environmental conditions, existing facilities, and possibility of shared usage with other appropriate services, etc. At this juncture, relevant system s are decided to meet the required performance in a cost-sensitive way, not necessarily with regard to leading edge technology. < Area and long distance > - Optical fiber and PON*1 system, metal, microwave and WiFi *1 PON: Passive Optical Network - Satellite communication - Mobile phone data communication service < School connection requirements > - Wired LAN or WiFi - Cable system for broadcast	Communication tool (Wi-Fi and millimeter wave technology)	<Regional/wider geographic area> - Optical fiber/metal cable/microwave + wireless LAN - Satellite communication - Mobile phone (data communication) services <Situational customer-based premise> - Wired/wireless LAN - Broadcasting system	- Communication tool (Wired/wireless LAN, Mobile network, etc.)
	b) Sensor network Technologies	1) Sensor and measuring equipment (Dissolve oxygen, air & water temperature, pH, humidity, and imagery, etc.) 2) Radio wave (such as WiFi) technology	1) Sensor and measuring equipment (Dissolve oxygen, water temperature, pH, oxygen, salinity, turbidity, conductivity, and imagery, etc.)	N/A	1) Sensors and measuring equipment (Water level, CO_2 / methane concentration, rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind speed, etc.) 2) Radio wave (such as WiFi)	1) Measuring equipment to provide health checkup service (height scale/ weight and body fat scale/ thermometer/ blood-pressure gauge/ pulse	N/A

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Aquaculture (1) PHL	e-Aquaculture (2) VNM	e-Education	e-Environment	e-Healthcare (1) MYS	e-Healthcare (2) MMR
		3) Power equipment (solar panel and battery)	2) A low-power wireless communication protocol (Contiki MAC protocol) for strict power constraint; and high speed WiFi technology 3) Power equipment (solar panel, super capacitor and battery)		technology 3) Power equipment (solar panel and battery)	counter) 2) Short range wireless communication technology (Bluetooth) for the data collection of health checkup service.	
	c) Center Facility	1) Server technology for storage of collected data 2) Internet server capability to respond to remote area	1) Server technology for storage of collected and analyzed data 2) Web server capability to respond to remote area	1) Data server and storage machines 2) Broadcast server or head-end 3) e-Learning systems (application systems and contents) 4) Relevant multimedia educational materials including pictures, video, sounds, text, etc., interactive tools and digital playground space, etc.	1) Server technology for storage of collected data 2) Internet server capability to respond to remote area	1) Data server and storage machine 2) Multimedia electric learning materials database 3) e-Learning systems (application systems and contents)	1) Server and data storage (when the network model is available)
	d) Terminal devices	Personal computers and smart device including GPS function.	Personal computers, and smart devices.	1) Personal or shared computers (desktop, laptop or tablets, smart phones, etc.) 2) School devices (displays, sound systems, electronic whiteboards, etc.)	Personal computers (desk top type)	1) Personal or shared computers (desktop, laptop or tablet, smart phones, etc.) 2) Facilities of medical institutes and administrative institutes (visual displays, audio equipment)	1) Dedicated or shared computers (desktop, laptop or tablet, smartphones) 2) QR code scanner 3) Printers to output the order sheet with QR code
5. Human resource		Personnel who operate ICT system (Refer to the category 4 - Appropriate technology)					
		Personnel who maintain ICT system (Refer to the category 4 - Appropriate technology)					

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Aquaculture (1) PHL	e-Aquaculture (2) VNM	e-Education	e-Environment	e-Healthcare (1) MYS	e-Healthcare (2) MMR
		In order to realize sustainable implementation of e-Aquaculture system, the following human resource should be ensured and cultivated. - Experts for design and construction of M2M monitoring system - Maintenance personnel of e-Aquaculture system; experts for data analysis - Teachers or education experts for ICT training and environment education of local ICT engineers and residents	In order to realize sustainable implementation of shrimp farm water monitoring system, the following human resource should be ensured and cultivated. - Experts for design and construction of shrimp monitoring system - Maintenance personnel of the system; experts for data analysis - Experts for ICT, aquaculture and environment training	In order to realize sustainable implementation of e-Education systems, the following human resource should be ensured and cultivated. 1) Teachers or education expert resources 2) Maintenance personnel for e-Education systems	In order to realize sustainable implementation of e-Environmental system, the following human resource should be ensured and cultivated. 1) Experts for design and construction of M2M monitoring system 2) Maintenance personnel of e-Environment system; experts for data analysis 3) Teachers or education experts for ICT training and environment education of local ICT engineers and residents	In order to realize sustainable implementation of e-Healthcare systems, the following human resource should be ensured and cultivated. 1) Medical doctor or professional health services resources 2) Maintenance personnel for managing medical facility and services (remote medical checkup services)	In order to realize sustainable implementation of TB Laboratory data systems, the following human resource should be ensured and cultivated. 1) Medical doctor or professional health services resources 2) Health staffs who entry the data 3) Maintenance personnel of TB Laboratory data system, experts for data analysis

3. Summary of ICT Solutions (2 of 2)

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Disaster Risk Management	Smart City Application	Patient Tracking using IoT and RFID	e-Agriculture IDN
1. Overview of the solution		e-Disaster risk management system provides a resilient broadband wireless network that is rapidly deployable for quick end-to-end information flow from affected areas to the war room. 1) Resilient network • A resilient network consists of the different components of an information network, such as broadband and wireless network. 2) Disaster information • Disaster information includes pre-disaster planning, preparation periods, disaster situation and recovery information. 3) Head-end system • IPTV head-end for broadband and ISDB-T system for wireless is included in the system.	The aim of this project is to guide future municipalities or governments to introduce smart city applications to rural areas. This project proposes a comprehensive guidance of implementation and operation on the policy-making regarding smart cities in the Asia Pacific region to solve the following issues: 1) Smart city application in the Asia-Pacific region • It is difficult for the intergovernmental organization specialized in the ICT field in the Asia-Pacific region to have an overview of the smart city policy-making of each country; and 2) Smart city application in rural areas • It is difficult for municipalities or governments to introduce, implement and operate the smart city application, particularly in rural areas.	This project aims to address the issue of overcrowded patients in the Hospital Emergency Department. The project proposes to use IoT and RFID to carry out real-time patient tracking. A standalone networked system consisting of two versions of RFID Reader and Data Collection Terminal, an RFID wristband, a Real-time Monitoring Dashboard on a tablet, a database system and a web-based dashboard and application for data analysis; has been implemented. The implementation of the project has demonstrated the use of IoT and RFID to achieve cost-effective patient tracking that could also be adopted for implementation at a rural hospital with limited ICT infrastructure and resources.	This project aims to support the development of smart villages and smart agriculture in Indonesia through sharing experience and know-how from Japan. Experts from both countries collaborated to study the agricultural ecosystem, the role of Village Enterprise (BUMDes) in Indonesia, the role of Japanese cooperatives, and the impact of ICT on agriculture. Their findings propose an agricultural digital ecosystem model, which is important for rural economic growth, especially amidst the challenges of COVID-19. In the second stage, the project aims to predict the quantity of harvest to fulfill the demand (contracted customer) and to plan the cultivation calendar for planning the sow and harvest plant for the nest plantation season, by gather all the data from weather and soil sensor to get complete information the field condition.

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Disaster Risk Management	Smart City Application	Patient Tracking using IoT and RFID	e-Agriculture IDN
2. Analysis of the situation and status	a) Purpose and Environment	A series of surveys are conducted to analyze contextual conditions, which will be instrumental in deciding requirements for e-Disaster risk management system. - Existence of broadband access for IPTV services - Existence of digital broadcasting for wireless services - Frequency of natural disaster in the target area (country) - Availability of mobile terminal devices such as smartphone to receive ISDB-T. - Availability of IPTV terminal devices such as STB and TV with IPTV functions	A survey framework is conducted to circulate and capture various APT governance in Asia Pacific region that delivers the benefits based on guiding principles of the implementation and operation for the smart city application. Besides that, a workshop is conducted to enrich the information gathering through sharing relevant knowledge and discussion of the ideal situation in rural areas among those who responded the survey framework about the policy making regarding the smart city application.	The real-time patient tracking system collects patient movement data as a patient moves from one medical station to another, where the time stamps captured can be used to indicate the amount of time the patients spent waiting or in queue. The targeted environment is the Emergency Department of the hospital where the number of patients is unpredictable and overcrowded situations will undoubtedly be life-threatening to some patients with asymptomatic severe illness that requires immediate attention.	This research delves into current issues faced by farmers in Indonesia and Japan, including cultivation technology and food supply chain challenges amidst COVID-19. It also highlights the importance of ICT solutions in bolstering rural economic development, examines methods to strengthen the role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), and explores the potential of an Agriculture Digital Ecosystem for village economic growth, particularly amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The research was followed by piloting in several farming areas in West Java, Indonesia, where the farmers introduced to the use of IoT device such as weather and soil sensor to monitor the condition of the field & plant, and also to help farmers decide the cultivation plan based on the sensor data.
	b) Measures and effect	Based on baseline environmental survey, decisions are made to determine the type of e-Disaster risk management system or services needed. In addition, selection of specific targets to perform a quantitative review of the results of the implementation.	The survey framework scope of the schematic themes that is based on the ISO 37120 standard and its KPIs is used. In particular, five main schematic themes, i.e., energy, environment, education, transportation, and health are focused.	The average queuing time at each medical station can be used to measure congestion severity at a particular medical station to identify potential bottlenecks within the emergency department. With the support of a sufficient amount of patient movement data, the bottleneck could be rectified. Hence other strategies can be formulated to address it.	Based on in depth-Interview with farmers, design thinking, and study literature. This research found that amid the COVID-19 crisis, restrictions on movement impacted sectors, leading to disrupted distribution. Digitalization emerges as a solution to enhance supply chain resilience, offering flexibility and connectivity. Agriculture digital platforms enable online transactions, easing disruptions in conventional supply chains and benefiting multiple stakeholders. These platforms, including Digital Aggregator, E-commerce, and e-groceries, play a pivotal role

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Disaster Risk Management	Smart City Application	Patient Tracking using IoT and RFID	e-Agriculture IDN
					in the agricultural commodity supply chain. The Pilot Project aimed to gather targeted cultivation data to optimize farming productivity and develop a data analytics platform integrating diverse data sources from the sensors (soil and weather sensors). The data collection process encompassed various stages: before, during, and after cultivation. Detailed cultivation practices were recorded, culminating in harvest data documenting yields and crop outcomes.
	c) Business Model	Survey relevant conditions,, including the following items, to generate and assess a business model for e- Disaster risk management service. - Availability of ISDB-T, including head-end system and terminals to deliver emergency information when disasters happen - Availability of IPTV services (broadband, head-end and terminals) to deliver emergency information when disasters happen	Survey relevant conditions,, including the following items, to generate and assess a business model for smart city applications. Benefits to enhance knowledge of municipals or governments to provide smart city applications not only in rural areas but also in urban areas Benefits of sharing information on the comprehensive guideline of implementation and operation regarding smart city application in the Asia-Pacific region	With real-time tracking fully enabled for all visiting patients, immediate response to the sudden spike of overcrowding in the Emergency Department can be addressed quickly when a medical resource can be reallocated or optimized to reduce congestion at an acceptable level. The tracking information can be a good justification to higher management for immediate additional resource allocation. This shall improve and maintain the overall quality of service at the Emergency Department.	Survey relevant conditions, including the following items, to generate and assess a business model for agriculture supply chains through digitalization and data-driven farming applications.
	d) Cost estimation	Survey electricity in the environment (existence or possibility of a power supply, quality of electricity)	N/A	The size of the targeted department or area will need to be fully covered by the wireless network (i.e., WiFi), as all RFID readers and data collection terminals rely on this network to submit records to the centralized database server.	Costs in Collaborative Research (APT C1) are estimated to be used for site survey activities.
		Survey existing communication network	N/A	The tracking resolution is determined by the number of	Cost for piloting project APT (C2) is allocated for:

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		environment (existence and reliability of wired or wireless broadband access)		medical stations within the department and how detailed the stakeholders want it to be. The higher the tracking resolution, the more readers and data collection terminals are required, which increases the overall cost of implementation.	1. Procurement Equipment such as weather and soil sensor, electricity, cloud subscription, meeting equipment, and etc. 2. Business Trip for benchmarking and site visit 3. Shipping fee and Correspondence fee 4. Miscellaneous (Workshop and APT Dissemination Forum)
		Survey relevant conditions, including the following items, to estimate costs associated with e-Disaster risk management system implementation, operation, and maintenance - War room specification that delivers emergency information and collects personal and disaster area information. - Coverage of area size, population density and distribution. - Readiness to regulate a small broadcasting system to broadcast disaster information to specific areas.	N/A	The number of patients to be tracked will determine how many wristband RFID tags are required daily. Subject to the tracking objectives, if only specific groups of patients are to be tracked, then the expenditure on the single-use wristband tags can be controlled. Otherwise, the number of wristband tags required will be equivalent to the total number of visitors to the emergency department, and this can be massive, especially or a general public hospital.	
3. Target data, Collection and Analysis		Collection of the following data - Disaster area (potentially dangerous area) - Disaster type - Disaster date, time - Route to Evacuation - Number of dead people, their names and other personal information	Collection of the following data - Primary contact information - Name of smart cities - Population - Main source - Current schematic themes for building smart cities - Standardization activities or projects - Information on smart city	The data collected by the tracking system are mainly the unique tag ID and its date/time stamp every time a reader detects it. Other than the RFID tag ID and associated date/time stamps, only the name and hospital registration ID are stored in the database system. As an initiative to reduce potential data leaks of patients, the patient tracking system will only record basic information.	Collection of the following data : 1 Indonesia and Japan Agriculture Supply Chain before and during COVID-19 2 Current Status of farming management 3 Indonesia and japan Agricultural Digital Ecosystem before and during COVID-19 4 The role of BUMDes to improve Village Economy

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	e-Disaster Risk Management	Smart City Application	Patient Tracking using IoT and RFID	e-Agriculture IDN
			application case studies		in West Java Province Collection of the following data: 1 History data of harvesting 2 Cultivation data from farmers 3 Weather data (both from sensor and BKMG) 4 Data on soil condition from soil sensor
4. Appropriate technology	a) Communication Technologies	ISDB-T, WiFi and IPTV	N/A	IEEE802.11n WiFi for IoT-based data collection terminals communication with the database system.	WiFi for IoT-based data collection from the sensor to the sensor analytics dashboard
	b) Sensor Network Technologies	N/A	N/A	UHF RFID readers and corresponding wristband tags	- Weather sensor that can measure temperature, environment humidity, wind direction, wind speed, and light intensity - Soil sensor that can measure soil humidity, soil nutrition (NPK), and soil temperature.
	c) Center Facility	1) Data survey and storage machine 2) ISDB-T and IPTV head-end system to deliver information	N/A	Local MySQL Database System Local Web hosting server	Cloud storage (Google Drive/Cloud)
	d) Terminal devices	ISDB-T terminal WiFi terminal IPTV terminal	N/A	IoT microcontroller terminal device, i.e., Raspberry Pi running opensource Linux, i.e., Ubuntu	Provided by vendor; contains measurement of temperature, humidity, wind direction & speed, light intensity, soil humidity, soil nutrition, and soil temperature.
5. Human resource		In order to realize the sustainable implementation of e-Disaster risk management systems, the following human resource should be ensured and cultivated. 1) Maintenance personnel for IPTV and ISDB-T equipment to deliver disaster information 2) Maintenance personnel for creating effective disaster	N/A	- Computer network personnel to establish the required network system within the targeted environment. - Communication engineers that have good knowledge of wireless signal propagation and radiation to deploy the RFID readers. - Computer system personnel configure the data	- Expert and researcher to configure the data survey, data processing, analyze the data, and project reporting. - Field assistant and engineer to support the farmers on the utilization of IoT devices, data, and installment. - Computer system personnel configure the data collection terminal to link to

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		information for the government and persons in disaster areas		collection terminal to link to the database system.	the database system and data visualization.