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| **Regional Preparatory Meeting for WTDC-17 for Asia and the Pacific (RPM-ASP)**  | P:\SUP\Logos\Post-150th Anniv\ITU-logo-UNblue.jpg |
| **Bali, Indonesia, 21-23 March 2017** |
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|  | **Document** **RPM-ASP17/****31-E** |
| **7 March 2017** |
| **Original:** **English** |
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| **India (Republic of)** |
| SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS/INPUTS TO THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT ITU-D ACTION PLAN 2018-2021 OBJECTIVE 2 OUTPUT 2.3 |

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| **Priority area:**Strategic Plan, Action Plan, Declaration**Summary:**In section output 2.3 (refer pages 22-23) titled "Products and services on disaster risk reduction and emergency telecommunications" under objective-2 It is mentioned that the "Member States should take account of a diverse range of telecommunication/ICT solutions that are appropriate and commonly available for disaster response and mitigation, including those provided by , satellite & terrestrial network services/facilities...". As Machine to Machine(M2M) and Internet of Things (IOT) will play a significant role in the prevention of disaster, disaster risk reduction and emergency telecommunications, therefore, it is suggested that M2M IOT based solution should also be encouraged as products and services in disaster management. Accordingly a draft has been modified and a sub part of the study question is also added.**Expected results:**Regional Preparatory meeting (RPM) may incorporate the suggested modification in the draft ITU-D Action Plan 2018-2021.**References:**Preliminary draft ITU-D Action Plan 2018-2021. |

**Proposal**

In Section output 2.3 (refer page 22-23) under objective, the 2 following changes are suggested:

*Original draft under the head background reads as:*

1. Background

Countries throughout the world are experiencing increased numbers of natural and man-made disasters, with a disproportionate impact on developing countries. LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are particularly vulnerable to the impact that disasters can have on their economies and infrastructures, and such countries often lack the capacity to respond to disasters.

The critical importance of using telecommunications/ICTs to respond to these devastating phenomena is widely recognized.

Because of the role telecommunications/ICTs play in all phases of a disaster – preparedness, response, rehabilitation/recovery – it is important to develop disaster telecommunications preparedness plans and strategies, including taking account of the need for resilient and redundant infrastructures and systems as part of disaster risk reduction and early warning.

In line with WTDC Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) many countries have benefited from this outcome. In the preparedness phase, ITU partner with countries and sector members to implement early warning systems in the most affected areas.

Disasters are often extend beyond the borders of a State, and effective disaster management may involve the deployment of efforts by more than one country in order to prevent loss of human life and regional crisis. Prior coordination and collaboration among disaster-management experts, including governments, the private sector, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, before disasters increases the probability of saving human life when rescue operations are conducted and thereby mitigates the consequences of a disaster.

Member States should take account of a diverse range of telecommunication/ICT solutions that are appropriate and commonly available for disaster response and mitigation, including those provided by amateur radio services and satellite and terrestrial network services/facilities, taking into account persons with disabilities and specific needs.

*Modified draft will be as follows:*

"1. Background

Countries throughout the world are experiencing increased numbers of natural and man-made disasters, with a disproportionate impact on developing countries. LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are particularly vulnerable to the impact that disasters can have on their economies and infrastructures, and such countries often lack the capacity to respond to disasters.

The critical importance of using telecommunications/ICTs to respond to these devastating phenomena is widely recognized.

Because of the role telecommunications/ICTs play in all phases of a disaster – preparedness, response, rehabilitation/recovery – it is important to develop disaster telecommunications preparedness plans and strategies, including taking account of the need for resilient and redundant infrastructures and systems as part of disaster risk reduction and early warning.

In line with WTDC Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) many countries have benefited from this outcome. In the preparedness phase, ITU partner with countries and sector members to implement early warning systems in the most affected areas.

Disasters are often extend beyond the borders of a State, and effective disaster management may involve the deployment of efforts by more than one country in order to prevent loss of human life and regional crisis. Prior coordination and collaboration among disaster-management experts, including governments, the private sector, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, before disasters increases the probability of saving human life when rescue operations are conducted and thereby mitigates the consequences of a disaster.

Member States should take account of a diverse range of telecommunication/ICT solutions that are appropriate and commonly available for disaster response and mitigation, including those provided by , satellite & terrestrial network services/facilities and by Machine to Machine (M2M)/Internet of Things(IoT) based technological solutions taking into account persons with disabilities and specific needs."

In addition in sub head implementation framework a new points has been added as 5th bullet point which is read as below:

The programme will benefit the Member States in many fronts:

• Use of M2M/IoT based solutions to empower the early warning systems by utilizing smart sensors/actuators/gauges /meters etc.

Further a sub part of the study question is added.as below:

(i)Exploring options to use M2M/IoT based solutions for early warning systems and disaster risk reduction.

The modified Preliminary draft ITU-D Action Plan 2018-2021 is attached in track change mode in the word format.

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| Suggested corrections/inputs in Preliminary Draft ITU-D Action Plan 2018-2021-objective-2 output 2.3 |

Objective 2 – Modern and secure telecommunication/ICT Infrastructure: Foster the development of infrastructure and services, including building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs

In Section output 2.3 (refer page 22-23) under objective 2 following changes are suggested.

Output 2.3

Products and services on disaster risk reduction and emergency telecommunications

1. Background

Countries throughout the world are experiencing increased numbers of natural and man-made disasters, with a disproportionate impact on developing countries. LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are particularly vulnerable to the impact that disasters can have on their economies and infrastructures, and such countries often lack the capacity to respond to disasters.

The critical importance of using telecommunications/ICTs to respond to these devastating phenomena is widely recognized.

Because of the role telecommunications/ICTs play in all phases of a disaster – preparedness, response, rehabilitation/recovery – it is important to develop disaster telecommunications preparedness plans and strategies, including taking account of the need for resilient and redundant infrastructures and systems as part of disaster risk reduction and early warning.

In line with WTDC Resolution 34 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) many countries have benefited from this outcome. In the preparedness phase, ITU partner with countries and sector members to implement early warning systems in the most affected areas.

Disasters are often extend beyond the borders of a State, and effective disaster management may involve the deployment of efforts by more than one country in order to prevent loss of human life and regional crisis. Prior coordination and collaboration among disaster-management experts, including governments, the private sector, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, before disasters increases the probability of saving human life when rescue operations are conducted and thereby mitigates the consequences of a disaster.

Member States should take account of a diverse range of telecommunication/ICT solutions that are appropriate and commonly available for disaster response and mitigation, including those provided by, satellite & terrestrial network services/facilities and ***by Machine to Machine (M2M)/Internet of Things(IoT) based technological solutions,*** taking into account persons with disabilities and specific needs.

1. Implementation framework

**Programme: Emergency telecommunications**

The programme will benefit the Member States in many fronts:

* providing assistance to countries in the development of national emergency telecommunication plans;
* strengthening and expanding ICT-based initiatives for providing medical (e-health) and humanitarian assistance in disasters and emergencies;
* ensuring that disaster-resilient features are incorporated in telecommunication networks and infrastructure;
* making ICT-based solutions available to members, including wireless and satellite-based technologies, in order to establish basic communications for the coordination of humanitarian work during and following disasters and emergencies;
* ***Use of M2M/IoT based solutions to empower the early warning systems by utilizing smart sensors/actuators/gauges /meters etc.***
* carrying out infrastructure damage assessments after disasters strike, and assisting countries to reconstruct and rehabilitate telecommunication infrastructure using such technologies;
* promoting regional and international cooperation for easy access to, and sharing of, information for disaster management, and exploring modalities to facilitate participation of all countries with economies in transition;
* promoting technical cooperation and enhancing the capacity of countries, particularly LDS, SIDS and LLDCs, to utilize ICT tools;
* identifying and establishing partnerships with relevant organizations dealing with the use of active and passive space-based sensing systems for the purpose of disaster prediction, detection and mitigation;
* achieve Goal 13 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals.

**Relevant regional initiatives**

The following regional initiatives will contribute to Outcome 2.3, consistent with WTDC Resolution 17 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017)

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| Region |
| **AFR Region** |
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| **AMS region** |
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| **ARB Region** |
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| **ASP Region** |
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| **CIS Region** |
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| **EUR Region** |
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**Study group Questions**

The following study group Questions will contribute to Outcome 2.3

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| Study Group X Questions |
| ***(i)Exploring options to use M2M/IoT based solutions for early warning systems and disaster risk reduction*** |

1. References to WTDC Resolutions, WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals

**PP and WTDC resolutions and recommendations**

The implementation of PP Resolution 36, 136 and WTDC Resolutions 34 will support Output 2.3 and will contribute to the achievement of Outcome 2.3

**WSIS action lines**

The implementation of the WSIS Action Lines C2 and C7 will support the Output 2.3 and will contribute to the achievement of Outcome 2.3

**Sustainable Development Goals and Targets**

Output 2.3 will contribute to the achievement of the following UN SDGs: 1 (target 1.5), 3 (target 3.9), 5 (target 5b), 11 (target 11b), 13 (targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3)

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