

The Role of ICT's in Achieving the Sendai Framework - its Targets - and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

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Disaster and Climate Risks - Rising and Changing

US\$ 314 billion projected annual loss to national economies globally for disasters (excluding drought and key sector losses such as agriculture not yet properly accounted for)

Early warning systems, including ICTs contributing to reduced loss of lives in some regions



⁽Source: UNISDR with data from national loss databases.)

Conflicting evidence on progress



Gradual progress in countries' efforts to reduce risk

Increasing physical damage and economic loss



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030 (A/RES/69/283 - June 2015)

- Goal focuses not only on reducing existing risks also on preventing new risks and strengthening resilience
- Seven Global Targets, four of which are outcome focused
- Outcome Targets are objective and measurable allowing international benchmarking of progress relative to a quantitative baseline 2005-2015
- Explicit links to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the UNFCCC processes





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SUSTAINABLE GOALS





Strengthening resilience

Offsetting risk (insurance)

Early warning system

Preparedness for response and recovery



Understanding risk

Space technology application and GIS for hazard monitoring and risk identification

Access to ICT as a proxy of access to risk information (mobile-cellular network coverage, proportion of households with a radio, a TV, a computer and internet access at home)



Strengthening resilience

Offsetting risk (insurance)

Information and communication systems for national and local planning and regulatory frameworks that address disaster risk

ICT part of national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans

- Data on ICT infrastructure exposed to disaster and climate risk
- Mobile cell networks to measure rainfall intensity

- Data on vulnerable populations (Percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network, 3G mobile network, Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, Proportion of households with a radio, a TV, with telephone (fixed or mobile), a computer and with Internet access at home)
- Number of regulators and operators applying standard alert protocols (CAP)
- Percentage of population in exposed areas receiving timely warnings
- **Costed losses of ICT infrastructure post disaster**

Early warning system

Preparedness for response and recovery

Conclusions

ICTs have a central role in measuring disaster risk and resilience in SDGs

ICT regulators and related ministries need to be talking to national institutions and national platforms for disaster risk management

Opportunity to address subjective approach to indicators on disaster risk, to establish standards, methodologies and international benchmarking

Conclusions

Existing ICT data can contribute to measuring disaster risk, vulnerable group and target population for early warning systems

Further ICT indicators required for Sendai Targets

ICT infrastructure loss to disasters needs to be measured



Thank you

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www.unisdr.org

www.preventionweb.net