

*Online Workshop on
Risk-informed Governance, Climate Action and Finance Mechanisms for Local Resilience*

Presentation on Leveraging Digital Technologies for DRR and Resilience

Ana Cristina Thorlund
Governance and Public Administration Expert
United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)
Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

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Contents

This part of the programme will relate Module 2 of the toolkit. This session will showcase practical application of emerging technologies and innovation for disaster risk reduction and resilience.

Contents Module 2

Part I	Part II
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unmanned Vehicles 2. Using Unmanned Vehicles to Support DRR and Resilience 3. Robotics 4. Sensing Systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additive Manufacturing 2. Innovative Materials
Part III	Part IV
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cloud Computing 2. 5G Mobile Technology and Wireless Mesh Networks 3. Mobile Messaging Systems 4. Internet of Things (IOT) 5. Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT or Blockchain) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Big Data Analytics 2. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning 3. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)
Part V	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Media 2. Crowdsourcing and Crowdfunding 3. Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) 4. Citizen Science 	

June 1992

- Agenda 21 signed by 178 countries



September 2000

- Millennium Declaration Adopted
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Established



September 2002

- Johannesburg Declaration Adopted



June 2012

- “The Future We Want” Adopted



January 2013

- 30-Member Open Working Group Established



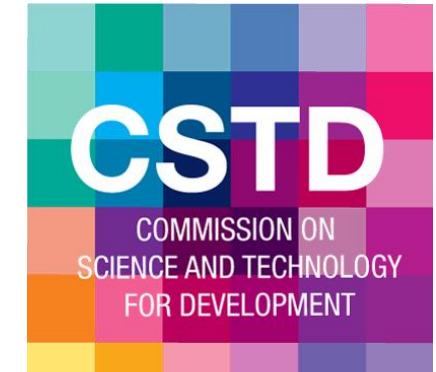
January 2015

- UNGA begins the negotiation process on the “Post-2015 Development Agenda”

SDG Evolution

Characteristics of Tech for DRR

1. Multipurpose
2. Easy to learn and use
3. Scalable
4. Accessible and affordable



■ Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) Recommendations

1. Participatory research methods & scientific collaboration;
2. Traditional, local and indigenous knowledge;
3. Developing an analytical framework;
4. Leveraging private sector participation;
5. Incubators, accelerators, innovation labs, marketplaces, and grass-roots social innovations;
6. Open dialogue between the scientific and technology sectors and policymakers;
7. Citizen science initiatives;
8. Embedding citizen science in the policymaking process;
9. Promoting data use in ways that respect citizen's rights;
10. Establishment of platforms for the coordination and compilation of data;
11. Establishing linkages, programs and projects between citizen science and the SDGs;
12. Ensuring that STI for resilience and citizen science projects are documented



- Regional Science and Technology Advisory Group(R-STAGs)
 - E-STAG
 - Arab STAG
 - ASTAAG
 - Latin America and Caribbean STAG
 - Af-STAG
 - PSTAG
- Regional Organizations



Image : UNISDR head Mami Mizutori speaking at the opening of the AMCDRR meeting in Ulaanbaatar, July 4, 2018.
Image Source: UNDRR, 2018.

■ Case Study: CARICOM STI for SD Strategy

- Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST)
- 2007 – Regional STI Capacity Development Strategy released
- Section on “Disaster Preparedness”
- Early version of STI for DRR plan





United Nations

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Social Affairs

Leveraging Digital Technologies for DRR and Resilience





Innovative technologies as tools for pandemic preparedness and response



Digital technology used in the COVID-19 pandemic response: selected examples

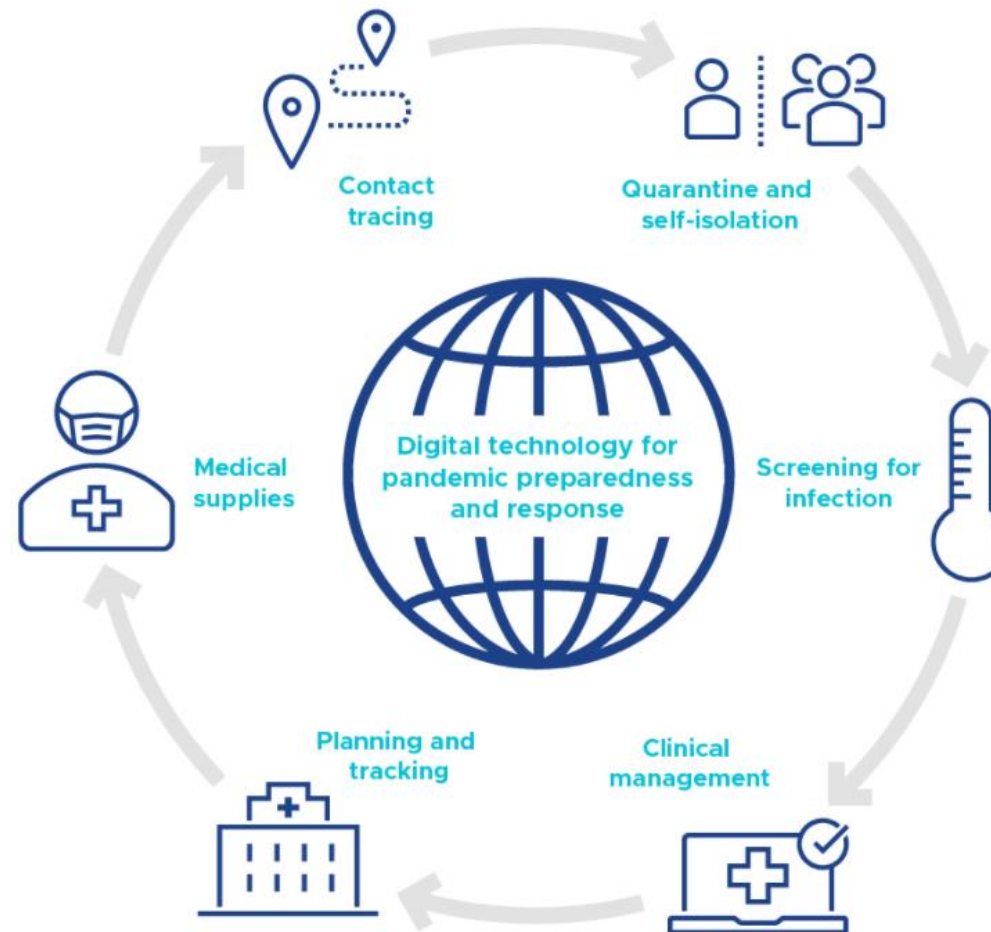
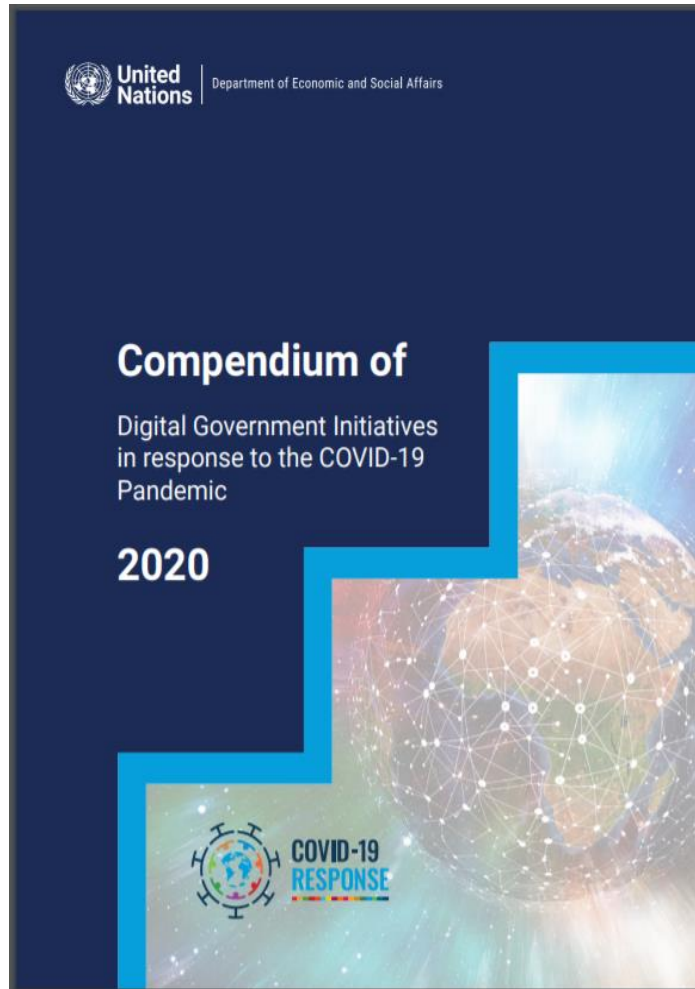
Purpose	Digital tool or technology	Examples of use	Asia-Pacific Countries (selected)
Epidemiological Surveillance; Tracking	Machine learning	Web-based epidemic intelligence tools and online syndromic surveillance	China, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Turkey
Survey apps and websites	Symptom reporting	Smartphone app and web-based epidemic intelligence tools	Japan, Kazakhstan
Rapid case identification; Screening for infection	Connected diagnostic device	Point-of-care diagnosis	Australia, China, Thailand, Singapore, New Zealand, Turkey
Interruption of community Transmission	Smartphone app, low-power Bluetooth technology	Digital contact tracing; Quarantine and self-isolation	Republic of Korea, China, Australia, Viet Nam, India, Pakistan
Clinical care and management	Tele-conferencing	Telemedicine, referral	Australia, Thailand, China, Singapore, New Zealand, Pakistan
Public communication	Social-media platforms	Targeted communication	Viet Nam, Australia, New Zealand, China, Mongolia, Pakistan, Afghanistan

Source: Modified based on Sera Whitelaw and others, “Applications of digital technology in COVID-19 pandemic planning and response”, Lancet Digital Health, vol. 2, issue 8 (August 2020), e435-e440.

Sources: Nature Medicine, vol. 26 (August 2020), pp 1183-1192; Lancet Digital Health, vol. 2 (August 2020): e435-40, ESCAP, Promoting meaningful and affordable access to broadband Internet for inclusive development (February 2021).



UN DESA's Compendium of Digital Government Initiatives for COVID-19



- Information sharing
- E-Participation
- E-Health
- Partnerships

Case Study: Drones Fly Disaster Relief in Puerto Rico

- **Problem:** Communities in remote locations have ongoing public health requirements requiring outside delivery of supplies and equipment
- **Need:** Reliable delivery mechanisms
- **Obstacle:** Distance and vulnerable infrastructure
- **Solution:** Alternative delivery mechanisms using long-distance UAV flights



Image: Medical package loaded onto UAV in Puerto Rico during pilot testing program.
Image Source: Butschli, Jim, 2018. <http://bit.ly/2BLvOIL>.



Case Study: Vaccine Delivery in Vanuatu

- **Problem:** Public health needs remain unmet in remote parts of the country
- **Need:** Vaccines and other medications
- **Obstacle:** Transportation options are not conducive to delivery of vaccines and medication
- **Solution:** UAV equipped to carry and monitor a climate-controlled package used to quickly transport vaccines



Video: Vanuatu vaccine delivery pilot program footage.
Image Source: UNICEF, 2018.



Case Study: Humanitarian Cash Transfers in Vanuatu

- **Problem:** Disaster impacted populations experience cash shortages for a variety of reasons.
- **Need:** Access to cash or a viable cash alternative.
- **Obstacle:** Banks may not be operating; cash programs are often associated with poor transparency / accountability.
- **Solution:** Blockchain-based cash card program in partnership with verified businesses in the impacted area.



Image: Sempo employees train Oxfam Vanuatu project team members to use the blockchain-based cash transfer technology..
Source: Sempo, 2019.

■ Innovative technologies for Smart and Resilient Cities

- **Smart cities** initiatives are emerging globally
- By 2050, more than two thirds of the world's population are expected to live in cities
- Cities are taking advantage of advancements in digital government innovation to become smarter
- Smart cities are characterized by conscious efforts to use ICTs
- Digital government and ICTs emerges as a fundamental tools in making cities smart

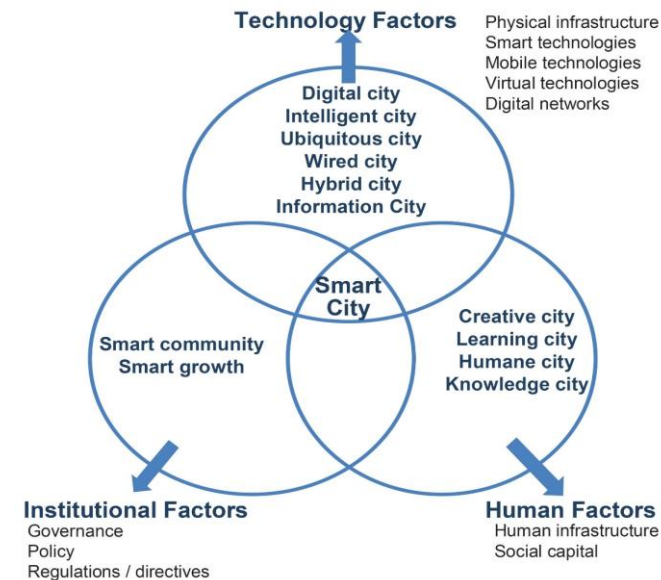
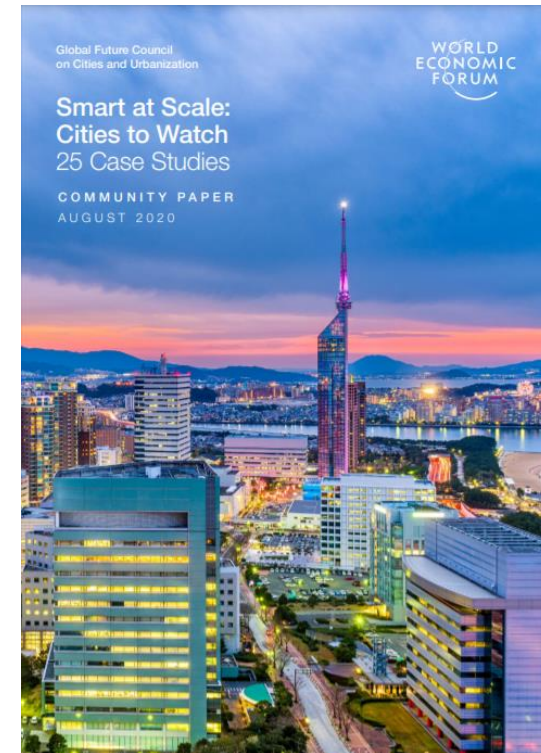


Image: Fundamental components of a Smart City
Image credit: Taewoo and Pardo, 2011



http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Smart_at_Scale_Cities_to_Watch_25_Case_Studies_2020.pdf

Smart City Case Study – Songdo, Korea Innovation in Service Delivery

- Planned Smart City with construction started in 2008
- Wide range of public and private services, including
 - ✓ transportation, energy, Safety and Security



Songdo Emergency and Response Services

- Real-time emergency / disaster information collected
- Hazard monitoring
- Public alert and warning



Image Above: Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea; Image credit: IDB-KRIHS, 2016
Image: Diagram of emergency response services provided by Songdo Smart City system.
Image credit: IDB-KRIS, 2016.



Case Study: FINDER

Problem: Victims trapped under debris must be identified and rescued quickly

Need: Information confirming the presence and location of victims

Obstacle: Detecting humans through debris is difficult, and no system can locate victims in any condition or scenario

Solution: Radar systems able to detect a human heartbeat through mixed or solid concrete



Image: The Finding Individuals for Disaster and Emergency Response (FINDER) system being used in Nepal to assist in rescue efforts after the April 25, 2015, earthquake.

Image Source: NASA, 2015.