



# Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for early warning systems

---



# International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Our mission: Connect the world



Specialized United Nations  
(UN) Agency for  
Telecommunications &  
Information and  
Communication  
Technologies (ICTs)

3 Sectors

Standardization

Radiocommunication

Development

193

Member States

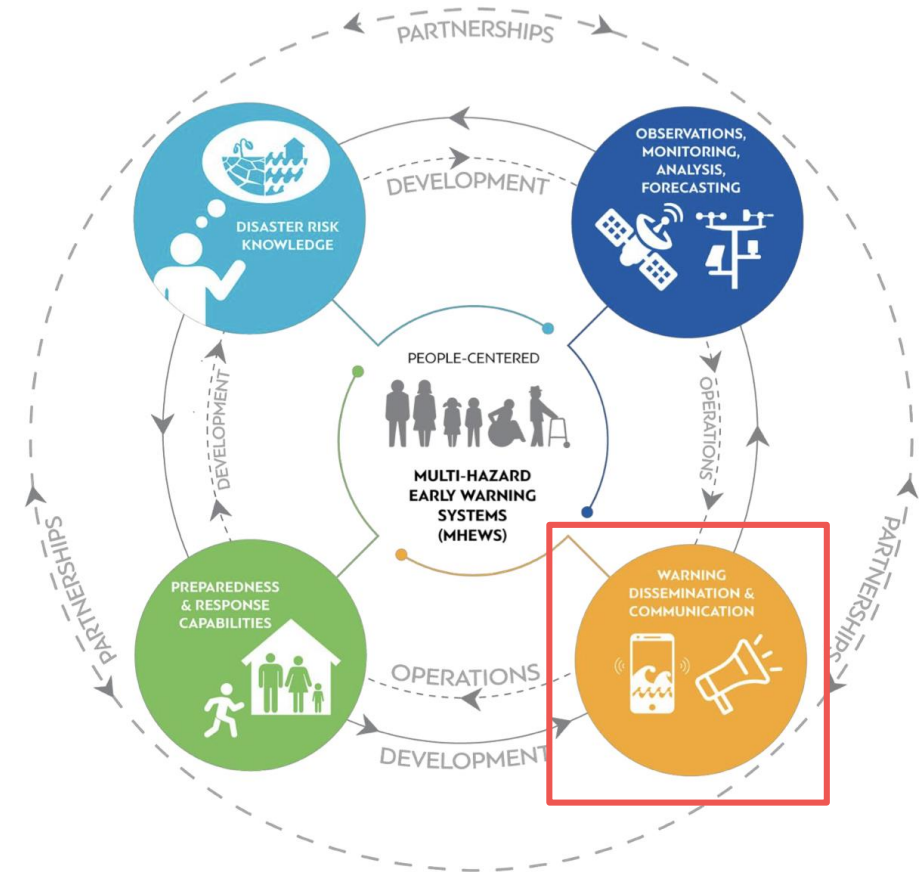
900

Companies, universities, and  
international and regional  
organizations.

Rich network of experts in  
the global ICT ecosystem

# UN Initiative on Early Warnings for All (EW4A)

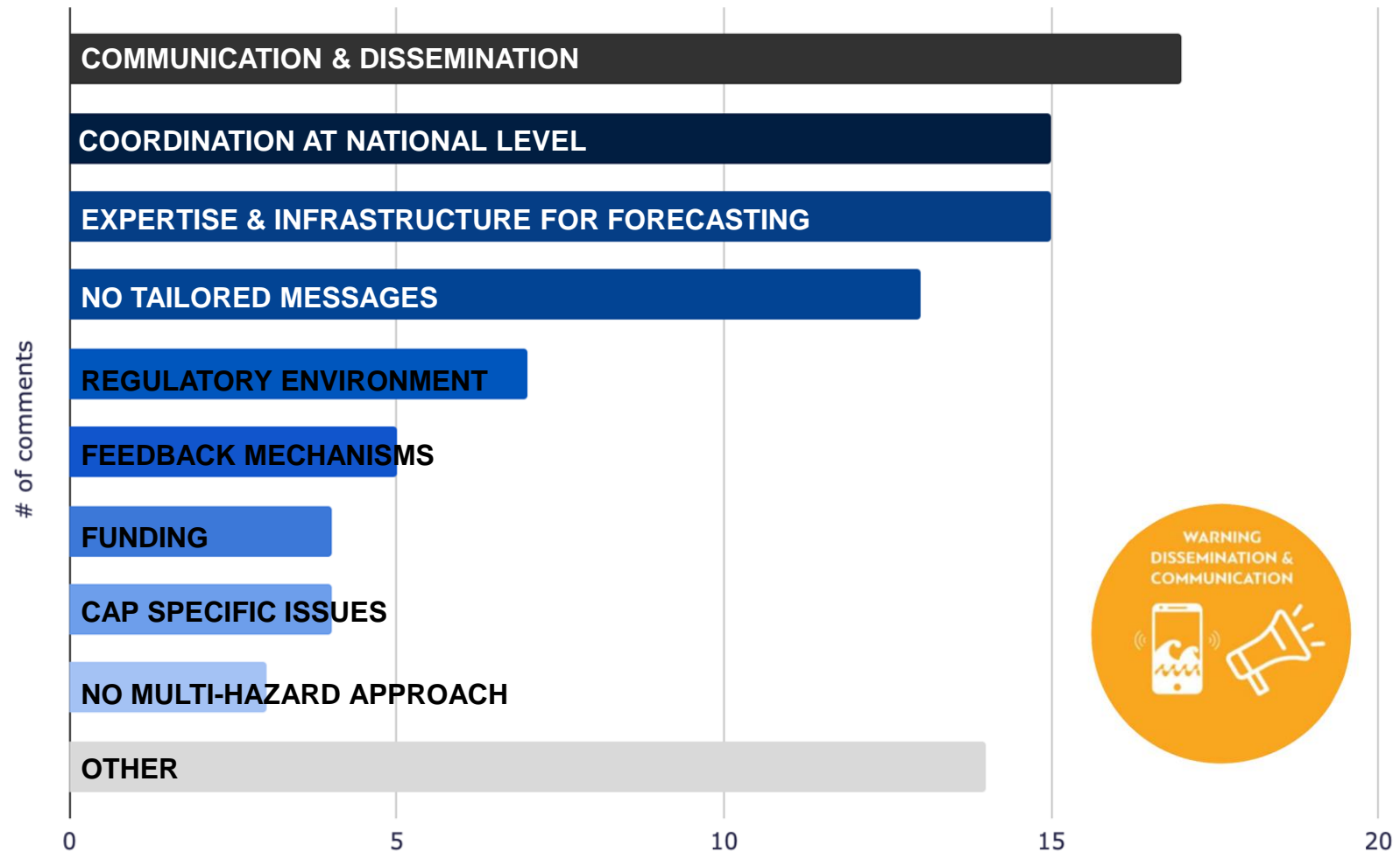
In March 2022, the UN set a new target to **ensure that by 2027, everyone on Earth is protected by an early warning systems**



Multi-Hazard Early Warning System(MHEWS) Value Cycle – 4 pillars (Source: [WMO](#))

# Warning Dissemination & Communication

– is the biggest challenge for EWS, according to research conducted in 13 countries in Africa & the Caribbean



Source: IFRC

# Multi-channel Approach for Warning Dissemination and Communication

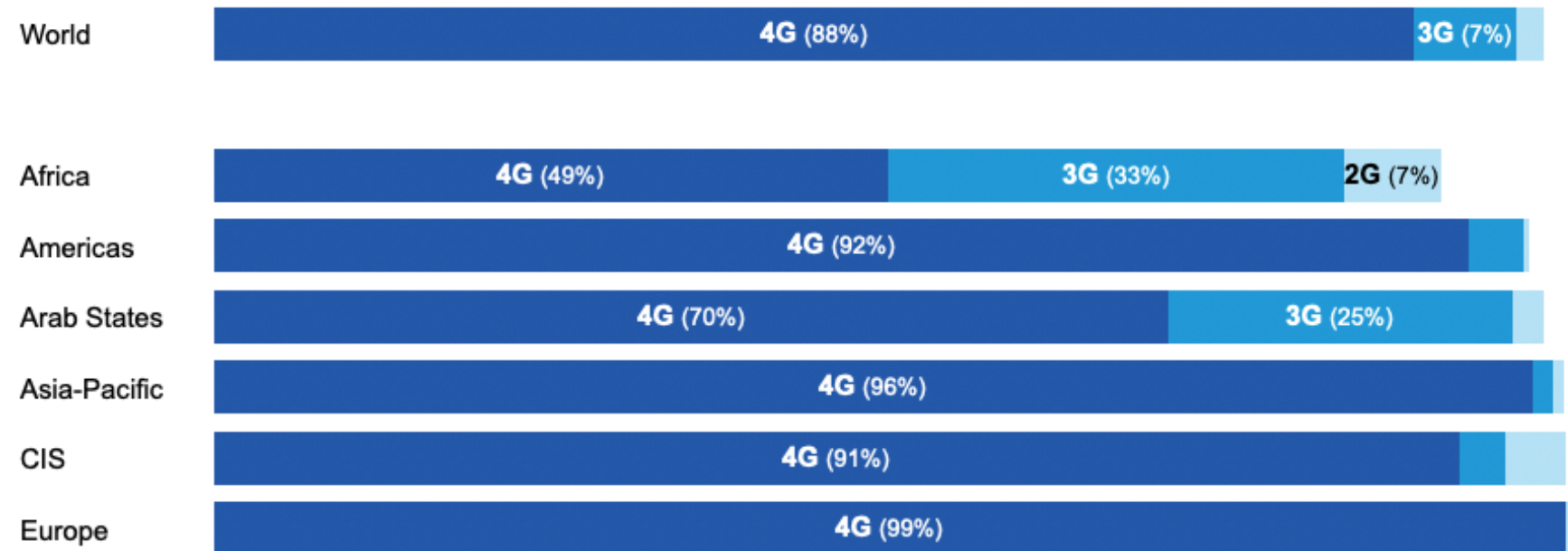
- In warning dissemination and communication, a **multi-channel approach** increases the effectiveness of an alert and helps address the diversity of communities at risk.
- Digital transformation brings huge opportunities to strengthen this pillar and allows us to reach more people through information and communication technologies (ICTs) -- such as sending alerts to the phone.



95% of the world population is covered by a mobile network

...a great opportunity to use mobile networks for early warning systems!

## Population coverage by type of mobile network, 2021

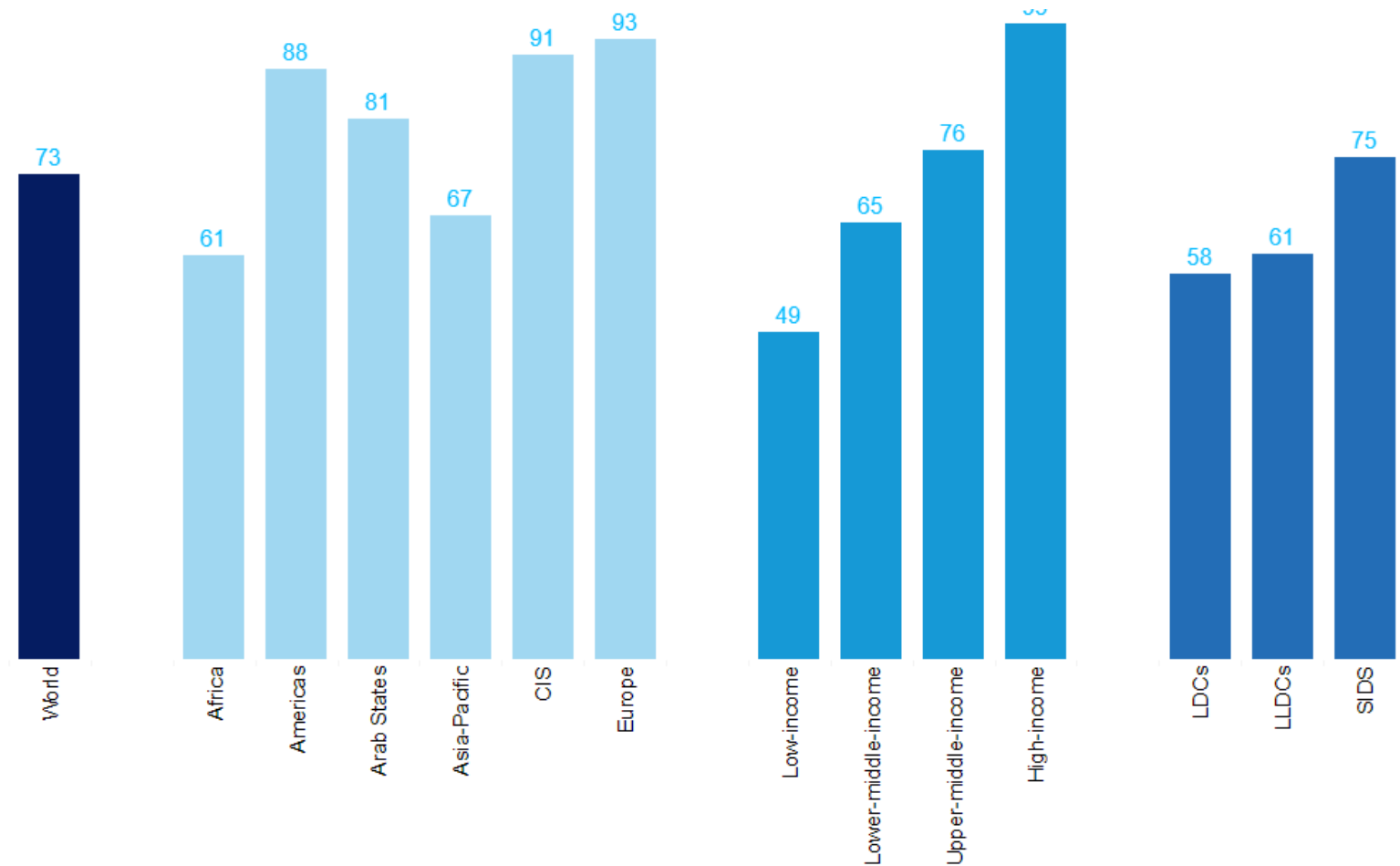


Source: ITU, *Facts and Figures 2021*

Three-quarters  
of the world's  
population own  
a mobile phone

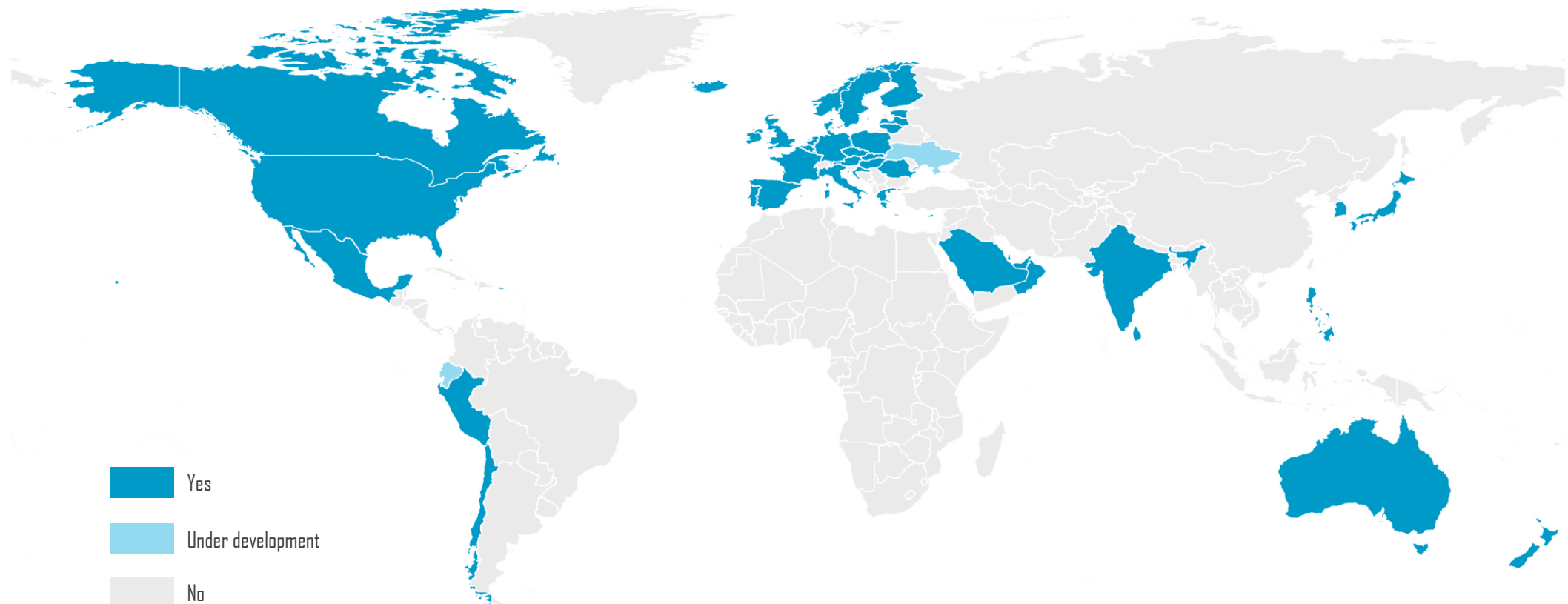
...making mobile network  
an effective channel to  
reach people!

Percentage of individuals owning a mobile phone, 2022



Source: ITU, *Facts and Figures 2022*

# Countries with a mobile EWS using cell broadcast and location-based SMS\*



*\* work in progress, based on ITU research*



# How and why alerting via mobile-cellular networks works?

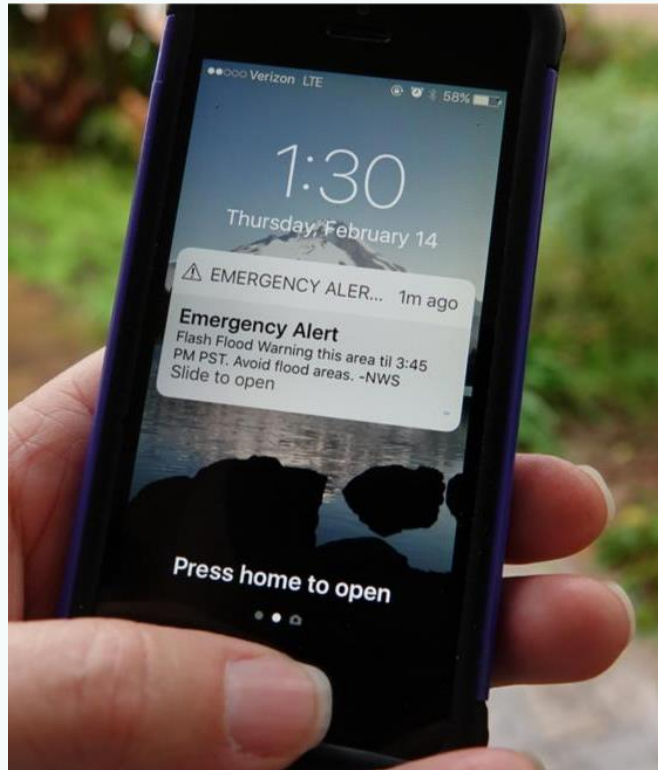


Photo credit: Dimane Hogan/[Shutterstock](https://www.shutterstock.com)

## Cell-Broadcast (CB) & Location-based SMS (LB-SMS)

- **Wide reach:**
  - Send geo-located messages to users within risk areas, including roamers
  - Opt-in challenges limited (as opposed to mobile-apps)
  - Compatible on most (CB) /all devices (LB-SMS)
- No risk of congestion (CB)
- No subscription needed (CB)
- Supports multi-language alerts (CB & LB-SMS)
- A “blind technology” that does not allow 2-way communication (CB)
- 2-way communication to provide information such as the number of users in risk areas (LB-SMS)

## Next steps for digital transformation & EWS for saving lives

- **Promote a regulatory approach adopted by EU**
- **Work with MNOs/GSMA**
- **Discuss technologies and standards for implementation (including CAP)**
- **Identify experts and share best practices for awareness raising**
- **Bring on board partners and identify financing opportunities**
- **Provide technical support to countries in the bidding process**



Photo credit: [USAID](#)



Thank you!

## Contact

Vanessa Gray

Head, Environment and Emergency Telecommunications Division, BDT

International Telecommunication Union

[Vanessa.gray@itu.int](mailto:Vanessa.gray@itu.int)