

ICT as tools for peace building, crisis management and disaster recovery

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UN Climate Change Conference

12 December 2009, Copenhagen

 "Global warming, man-made and natural disasters will sadly grow in scale and frequency. Through experience, I firmly believe that ICTs, when used effectively reduce loss of life..."

Martti Ahtisaari, Nobel Peace Laureate 2008, former President of Finland, Member of ICT4Peace Advisory Board



How did the Foundation begin?

ICT4Peace Foundation aims to enhance the performance of the international community in crisis management through the application of ICT in line with Paragraph 36 of the WSIS Tunis Commitment:

"We value the potential of ICTs to promote peace and to prevent conflict which, inter alia, negatively affects achieving development goals. ICTs can be used for identifying conflict situations through early-warning systems preventing conflicts, promoting their peaceful resolution, supporting humanitarian action, including protection of civilians in armed conflicts, facilitating peacekeeping missions, and assisting post conflict peace-building and reconstruction."



The unique and crucial
Role of ICT in
Preventing, Responding
to and Recovering from
Conflict
or any humanitarian
disaster

Information and Communication Technology for Peace

The Role of ICT in Preventing, Responding to and Recovering from Conflict

Preface by Kofi Annan

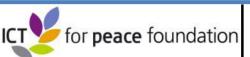
Foreword by Micheline Calmy-Rey

By Daniel Stauffacher, William Drake, Paul Currion and Julia Steinberger



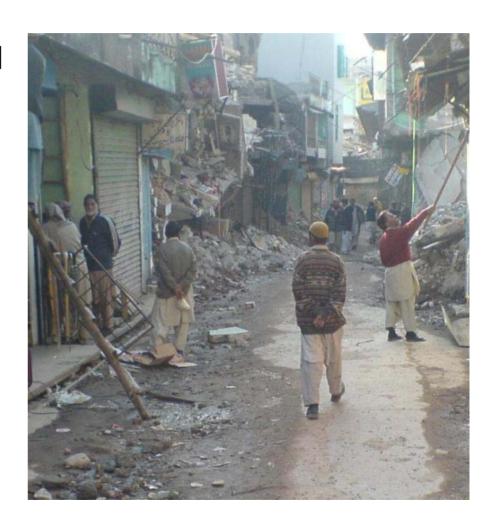






Disaster Management today

- Lots of communication and IT tools, but ...
- Limited content e.g. maps, HIC, Reliefweb, IRIN
- Training, mainly on use of hardware and software – not content
- Some training on peace keeping
- New technology not easily available





Some good practice

- GSM network in Kabul
- Early warning systems
- Tampere Convention
- GooB Governance out of a Box
- Banda Aceh after the tsunami
- Muzaffarabad earthquake





ICT Gaps in Crises and Disaster Management

- Coordination between organizations and actors
- Information flow
- Mapping of the total information needs
- Content, Connectivity, Access
- ICT Support to victims
- Applications exist but are not used





ICT4Peace inventory wiki



- 1. The Impact of the Internet
- 2. Early Warning and Conflict Prevention
- 3. Operations and Support
- 4. Technical Development
- 5. Post-Conflict Reconstruction

http://inventory.ict4peace.org



Disaster management



London Bombings

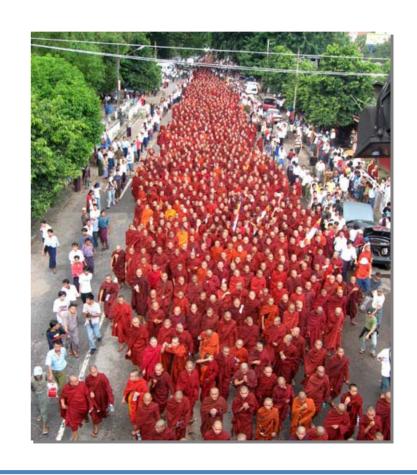
• 7 July 2005

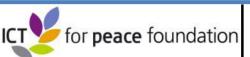
 Within 24 hours, the BBC had received 1,000 stills and videos, 3,000 texts and 20,000 emails.



"Saffron Revolution" in Myanmar in 2007

- 100,000 people joined a Facebook group supporting the monks
- No international TV crews allowed in the country
- Mobile phone cameras were the first footage of the monks protest
- Blogs from Rangoon were the only sources of information
- The junta shut down all Internet and mobile communications





Power of SMS

- "My name is Mohammed Sokor, writing to you from Dagahaley refugee camp in Dadaab. Dear Sir, there is an alarming issue here. People are given too few kilogrammes of food. You must help."
- It will never happen, but it would be interesting to measure the impact on donor support if alongside regular food rations, WFP could hand out mobile phones and a list of VIP telephone numbers.
- Simple SMS text messages from refugees can become an effective mechanism to hold aid agencies and govt's accountable.

Power of SMS

- The web is littered with examples on how SMS helped in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami in Indonesia and Sri Lanka.
 - "I'm standing on the Galle road in Aluthgama and looking at 5 ton trawlers tossed onto the road. Scary shit."
 - "Found 5 of my friends, 2 dead. Of the 5, 4 are back in Colombo. The last one is stranded because of a broken bridge. Broken his leg. But he's alive."
 - "Made contact. He got swept away but swam ashore. Said he's been burying people all day."
 - "Just dragging them off the beach and digging holes with his hands."

Some key differences

International Organizations

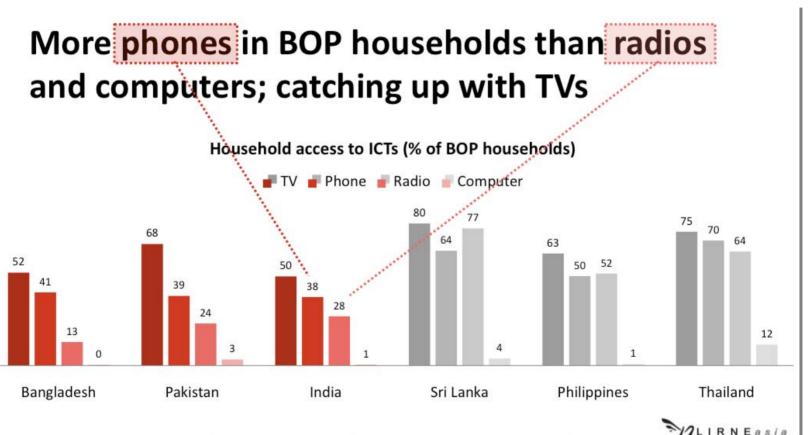
- Agency focused & closed
- Inward looking
- Generally verified / agency produced or trusted source
- Set up for dissemination
- Proprietary data formats and systems
- No interoperability
- Hard to learn
- Web 1.0

Others

- Crowd sourced and open
- Outward looking
- Verifiability an option, not default
- Designed for scalability
- Open source / Open data standards
- Potential of interoperability high
- Easy to learn
- Web 2.0



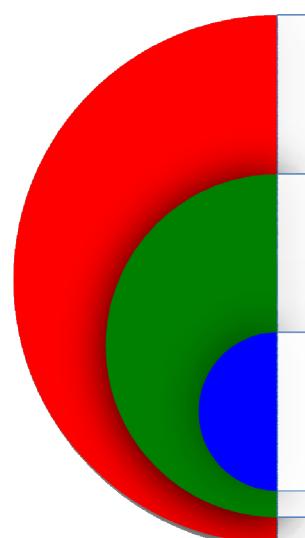
No longer just the elite...







Information breakdown



New media

- Twitter
- Flickr
- Blogs
- SMS / MMS / Mobiles
- Social networks

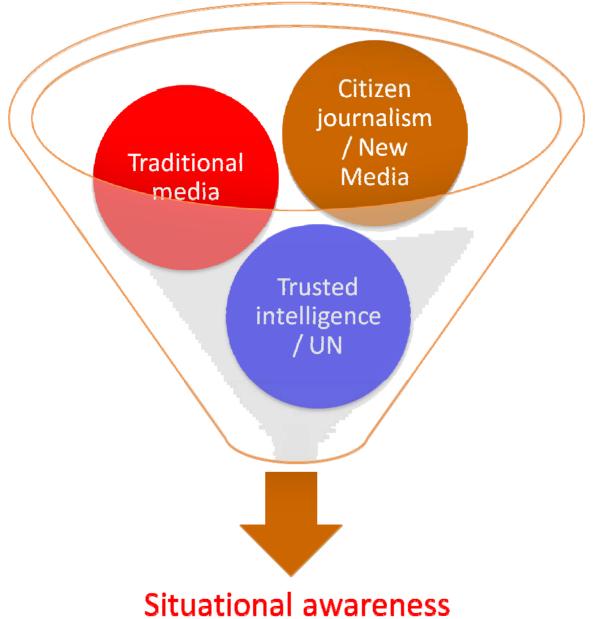
Mainstream media

- CNN / BBC / Al Jazeera
- Local / National TV and radio
- Print media (mainstream / regional)
- Alternative print media

UN intelligence

- Sit reps
- Humanitarian Information Centres
- Agency databases / email lists
- Personal contacts / relationships

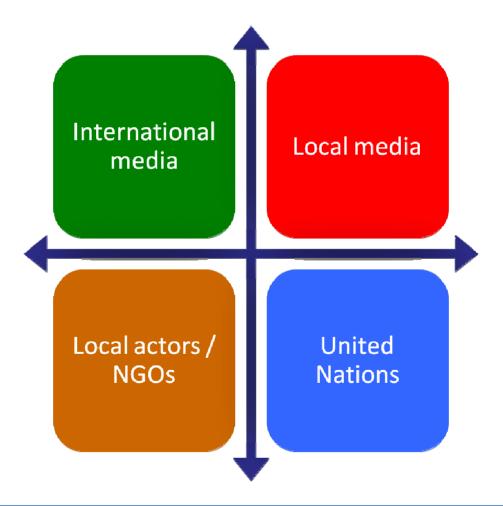


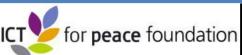




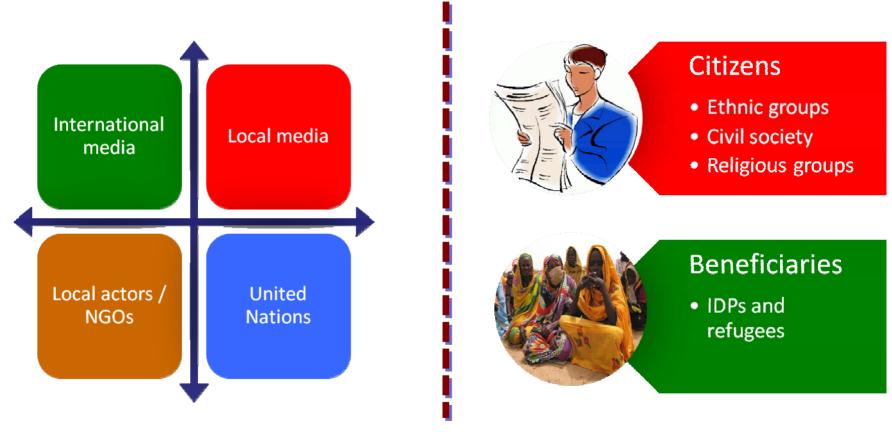


Traditional dissemination of situational awareness





The new actors are ordinary citizens & beneficiaries



Shared situational awareness is symbiotic



New ways of communicating and understanding

- Information and Communications Technologies
- Web 2.0 | Twitter | Flickr | YouTube
- Mobiles | SMS | MMS | Mobile video
- Email
- VolP





www.ict4peace.org

www.facebook.com/ict4peace

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