

# Building e-resilience – Enhancing the role of ICTs for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in China

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## What is e-resilience?

e-resilience is defined as the ability of a system to withstand, recover from and change in the face of an external disturbance (such as acute or chronic climate change). Resilience constitutes an important property of livelihood systems which, through a set of seven dynamic sub-properties (robustness, scale, redundancy, rapidity, flexibility, self-organisation and learning) can enhance adaptive capacity. E-resilience is a property of livelihood systems by which ICTs interact with a set of resilience subproperties, enabling the system to adapt to the effects of climate change.

Source: Association for Progressive Communication (APC)



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# Natural disasters in China







Source: Encyclopedia Britannica



### Fibre optic backbone networks





# Access network infrastructure in China

- 100% of China's 'administrative villages' had voice telephony services by 2010
- 100% of towns were connected to the Internet, 98% through broadband
- Mobile network coverage is available to nearly 100% of the population



# Fixed-line access

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- 232 million subscribers (2014)
  - China Telecom 145 million
  - China Unicom
    87 million
  - 21 million public payphones
- Penetration
  - 18% of population (2006: 28%)
  - 48% of households (2005: 79%)
- 75% of subscribers use fixed broadband



# Fixed broadband

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- Subscribers (2014)
  - DSL: 95 million (2012: 119 million)
    - ADSL2+, VDSL
  - FttX: 68 million (growing at 67% p.a.)
    - 90% business/public sector, 10% residential
  - Cable modem: 4 million

预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下: https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\_4331

