INSIGHTS FROM THE REPORT
Government and Policy Makers

- The mobile industry is starting to decouple growth from emissions, with **operator emissions down 8% (2019–2023)**, despite rising data traffic and network expansion. However, 70% of emissions sit in Scope 3, with 93% concentrated across six key categories, highlighting the need for deeper value-chain action.
- **Early warning systems (EWS) are among the most cost-effective resilience investments.** 24-hour warnings can reduce damage by 30%, while an $800 million investment in multi-hazard EWS across LMICs could avert $3-16 billion in annual losses, underscoring their strong return on investment.
- **Integrated energy and connectivity models are demonstrating scalable development outcomes.** In Nigeria, the **$750 million DARES programme** is creating opportunities for telecom towers to anchor mini-grid deployments, extending electricity access to **17.5 million people** and **237,000 MSMEs** while strengthening digital inclusion.
- **Digital public infrastructure (DPI) is enabling national-scale delivery in India,** with **99% Aadhaar enrolment** and UPI accounting for **80% of digital transactions (2024)**. Combined with a target of **250 million smart meters** by 2026 and **$22 billion mobilised** across 100 cities, this demonstrates the scalability of digitally enabled systems.

WHY THIS MATTERS FOR POLICY AGENDAS

Digital is a force multiplier for climate policy, with AI, IoT, satellite data and mobile channels translating national intent into measurable, auditable outcomes at population scale.

Whole-of-government coordination is critical to scaling impact. Aligning hard infrastructure with soft layers like interoperable registries and data standards enables faster delivery, as demonstrated by Indonesia's One Map and India's DPI.

ACTION POINTS FOR GOVERNMENT AND POLICY MAKERS

1. **Codify** digital MRV requirements in climate/market regulations; mandate interoperable registries and standardised data flows across agencies (Kenya, Indonesia precedents).
2. **Institutionalise** mobile-first EWS (SMS/USSD/IVR/cell broadcast) in national disaster protocols; ring-fence budget lines for multi-hazard EWS with AI-enabled forecasting.
3. **Incentivise** renewable power for telecom sites: Nigeria's DARES illustrates how co-locating mini-grids with towers can cut diesel reliance and extend energy access).
4. **Use** DPI to accelerate utility decarbonisation, including smart-metering, digital payments, and city platforms that standardise data and procurement.

