Global Portal on ICTs, The Environment and Climate Change and Progress Report on Q23/5

JCA- ICT&CC, October 2012

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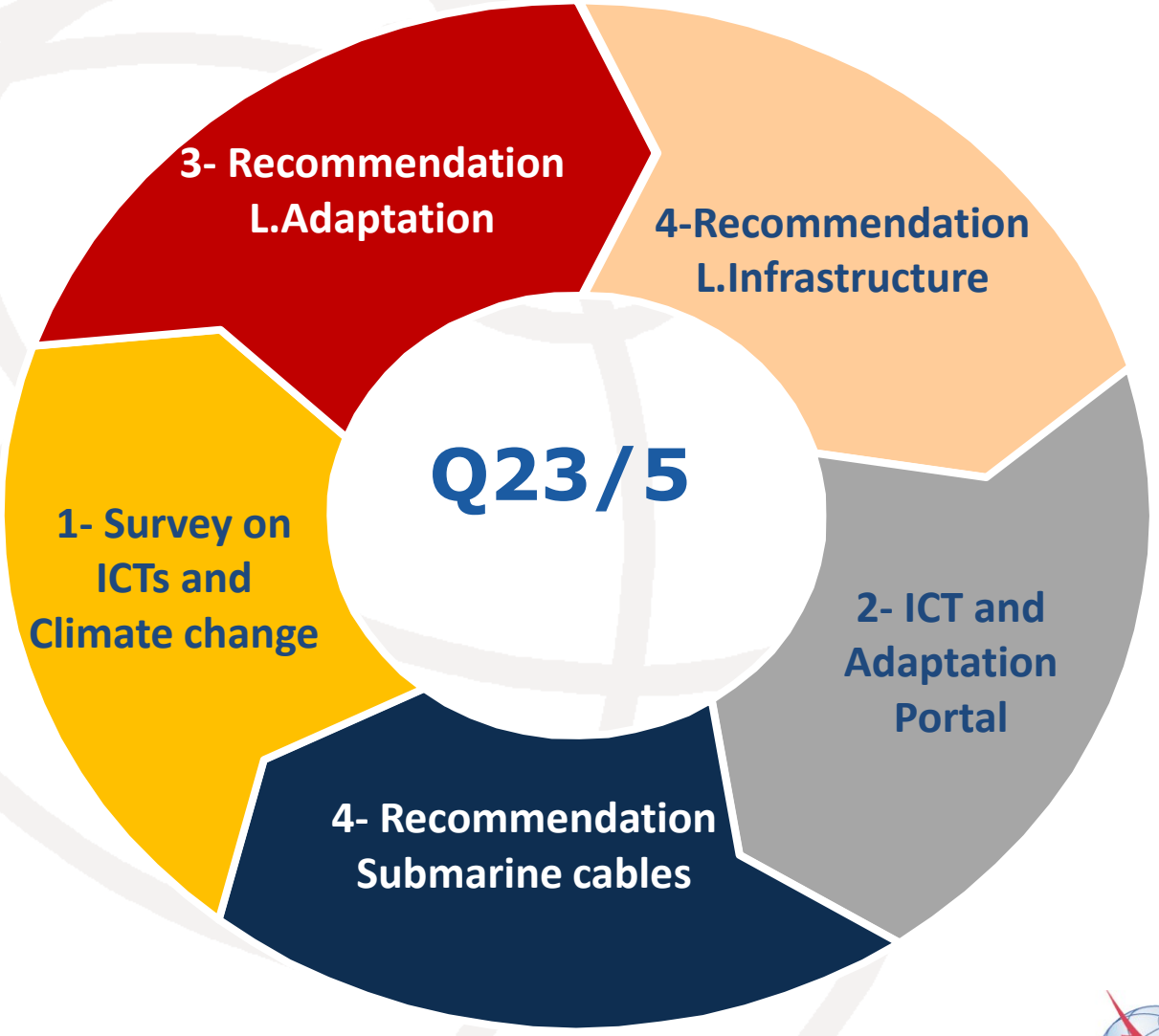
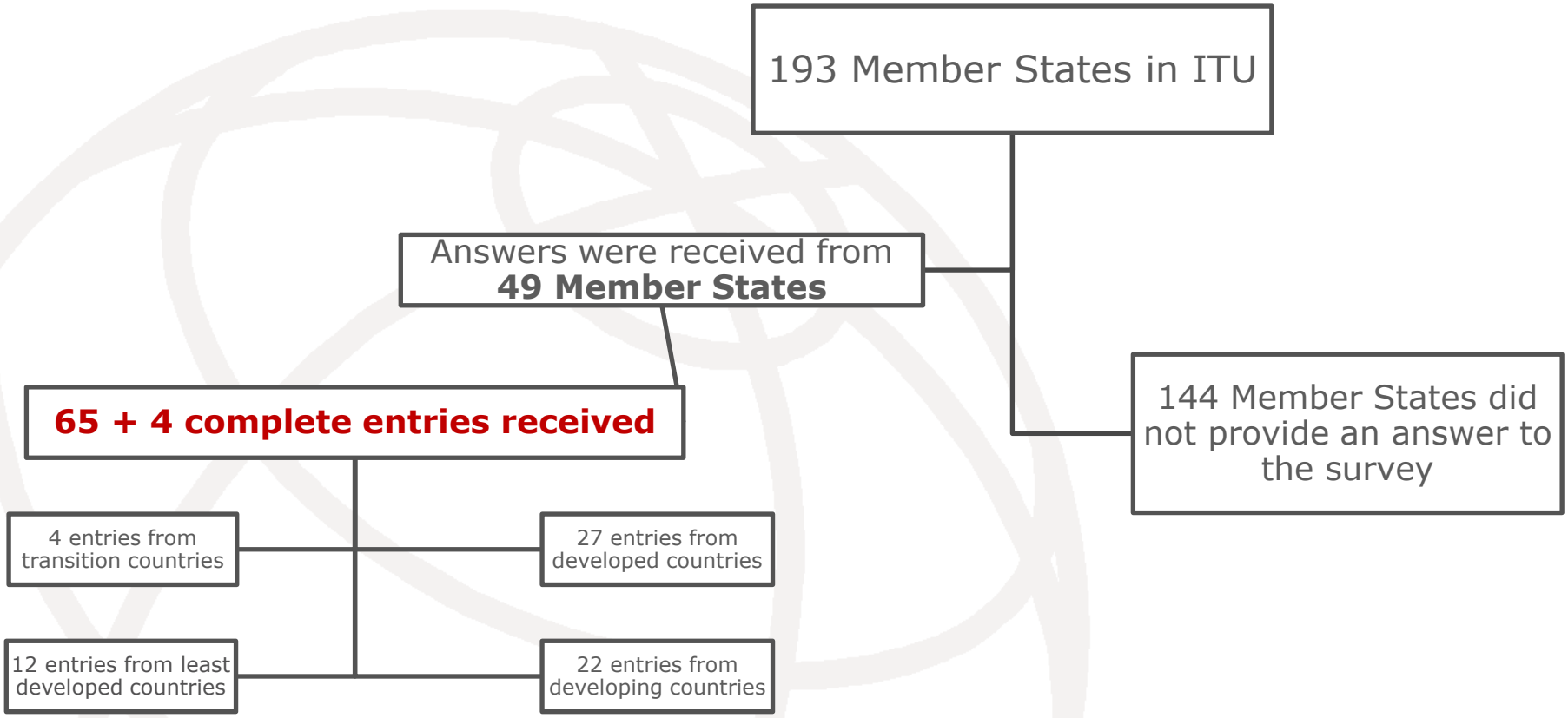
Revised Q23/5 ICT and Adaptation

- What are the best practices for countries to enable adaptation to climate change?
- What is the impact of climate change on the ICT sector and the potential for adaptation?
- How can ICTs, including fibre submarine cable networks, be used more effectively to monitor the global environment/ecosystem and provide tsunami warnings? And what new standards and best practices are required?
- How can ICT technologies be used and adapted to more effectively disseminate information on both natural and man-made disasters (e.g. early warning) to communities ?
- How is ICT used in gathering, processing and disseminating information about climate change?
- How can ICT technologies be used to improve food and water security. What standards are needed in these areas? This cross-sectoral work should be in collaboration with other UN agencies and organizations as appropriate.
- More details available in TD1050rev1 presented at the SG5 meeting April- May 2012

Main Work Items of Q23/5 approved at SG5 Meeting, April- May 2012



SG5- Q23
1- The ITU Survey on ICT and Climate Change- 2011



Some countries provided more than one answer
(e.g. Belgium=2, People's Republic of China=2, Finland=3, Greece=7, Japan=3, Spain=2, Russian Federation=2, United Kingdom=2)
Entries received from Ministries, Regulatory Authorities, Sector Members and Associates

Main Issues Considered by The Survey

2011 survey questions	
Q1	Does your government (or company) have a **policy regarding climate change**?
Q2	Does your government (or company) have any **ongoing actions in terms of adaptation to climate change?**
Q3	Have you estimated the **global ICT footprint** in your country in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?
Q4	Are you aware of any **"green" ICT initiatives** which could provide better design and energy consumption?
Q5	Are you aware of the so-called **rebound effect** that would offset the beneficial aspects of green ICT or any ICT consuming less energy?
Q6	What severe **weather conditions** are typical in your rural/remote regions?
Q7	Is your administration using any **systems and applications of ICT to adapt to climate change**?
Q8	What **ICT services** would enable communities to better adapt to climate change?
Q9	What specific **technologies or standards for ICT equipment** are used by your administration to gather data to monitor climate change?
Q10	What **technologies and/or standards could enhance the gathering of data/information** about climate change for your administration?

Q11	What **ICTs and standards** are used by your administration to disseminate information about climate change to those who need it (e.g. in broadcast, satellite systems)?
Q12	What **technologies and/or standards could enhance the dissemination of information** about climate change to those who need it?
Q13	Access to information is important for communities needing to adapt to climate change. What are the **challenges to deploying telecommunication infrastructure in rural/remote areas in your region**?
Q14	What **primary and backup energy sources** are available in your rural/remote areas?
Q15	What **types of telecom/mobile systems** are needed to allow enhanced access to information concerning climate change or extreme weather events in rural/ remote regions?
Q16	What are the **educational opportunities** in rural/remote regions to train individuals in the use of ICTs for adaptation to climate change?
Q17	Some systems are specifically developed for developing countries most of them have some features that are not essential enough to justify their cost and/or lack the required specification to meet the existing conditions in developing countries. What are the **specifications and features that are essential** in rural/remote regions in your country?

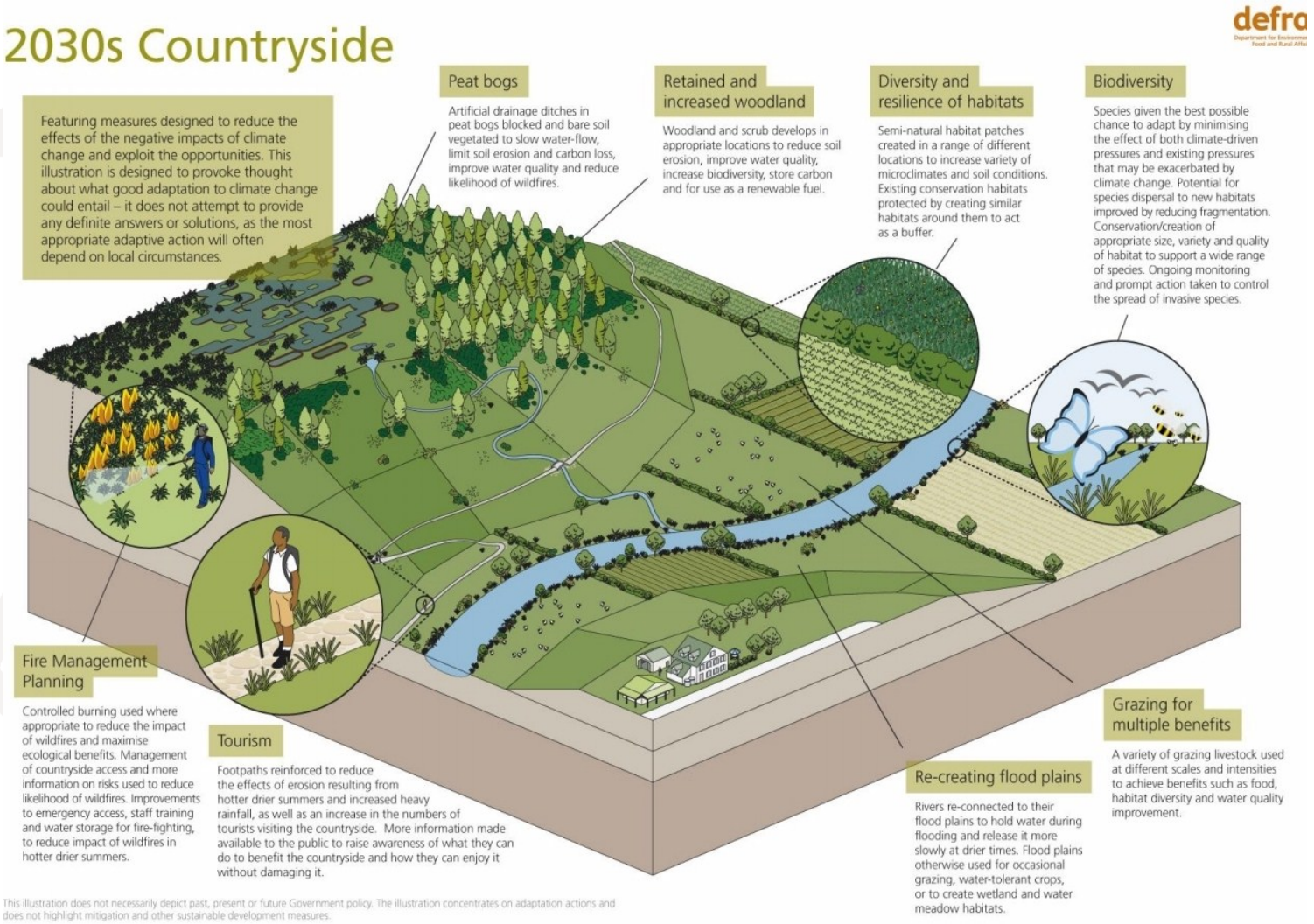
2- Main sections of the Portal

<table>
<tr><td>C 493</td><td>1- Scope</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Egypt –Kenya- UK

Draft presented at the SG5 African Regional Group in Benin, July 2012</td><td>2- Objectives</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Discussion document on requirements for a website portal on ‘ICT and adaptation to climate change’

Once approved, the portal roadmap will be used to update The ITU-T’s Global Portal on ICTs, the Environment and Climate Change</td><td>3- Target Segments</td></tr>
<tr><td>4- Requirements: accessibility- free sites and pay sites- site infrastructure</td></tr>
<tr><td>5- Web page style</td></tr>
<tr><td>6- Web site development</td></tr>
<tr><td>7- User technologies</td></tr>
<tr><td>8- Links</td></tr>
</table>

Sample Interface



Sample Interface

weather Wiz Kids

- Home
- Weather Wiz Kids Store
- Hurricanes
- Tornadoes
- Winter Storms
- Clouds
- Rain & Floods
- Thunderstorms
- Lightning
- Wind
- Temperature
- Wildfires
- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Climate
- Optical Illusions
- Weather Forecasting
- Weather Experiments
- Weather Safety
- Weather Games
- Weather Flashcards
- Weather Jokes
- Weather Folklore
- Weather Words
- Weather Instruments
- Weather Photos
- Career Corner
- Ask Crystal
- About Crystal
- Kids Questions

Climate

What is climate?

Climate is the average weather usually taken over a 30-year time period for a particular region and time period. Climate is not the same as weather, but rather, it is the average pattern of weather for a particular region. Weather describes the short-term state of the atmosphere.

What is our climate system?

Atmosphere	The atmosphere covers the Earth. It is a thin layer of mixed gases which make up the air we breathe. This thin layer also helps the Earth from becoming too hot or too cold.
Oceans	Oceans cover about 70 percent of Earth's surface. Their large size and thermal properties allow them to store a lot of heat.
Land	Land covers 27 percent of Earth's surface and land topography influences weather patterns.
Ice	Ice is the world's largest supply of freshwater. It covers the remaining 3 percent of Earth's surface including most of Antarctica and Greenland. Ice plays an important role in regulating climate, because it is highly reflective.
Biosphere	The biosphere is the part of Earth's atmosphere, land, and oceans that supports any living plant, animal, or organism. It is the place where plants and animals, including humans, live.

What is weather?

The weather is just the state of the atmosphere at any time, including things such as temperature, precipitation, air pressure and cloud cover. Daily changes in the weather are due to winds and storms. Seasonal changes are due to the Earth revolving around the sun.

3- Skeleton Recommendation

- **C439**: Proposal for a new Recommendation on 'Best practices for countries to use ICT in adapting to the effects of climate change' presented to SG5 April- May 2012 meeting.

- Different sections need to be populated through contributions.

- A Proposal is made to merge the two recommendations on Adaptation of ICT to Climate Change and using ICT to adapt to CC (L.Adaptation and L.Infrastructure)

Input to Draft Recommendation (C518) ITU Project in Ghana

"Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation and ICTs: The Case of Ghana"

Moving Forward

- Liaison from Q23/5 to JCA-ICT&CC: Deadline extended to the 10th of October 2012; pls send your input to Dave Faulkner
- Welcoming input to different sections of the Portal Contribution (C493)
- Welcoming input to populate the draft recommendation (C439)
- Liaison statements by Q23/5 will be prepared and sent to different entities here present to continue the process of cooperation
- Including entities here present in mailing list of Q23/5 and inviting them to online meetings
- Contributions and editors are welcome on different work items

Thank You