Assessing e-Environment Readiness: The *ITU e-Environment Readiness Index (EERI)*

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ITU Work on e-Environment

- ITU mandate on ICT applications and strategies:
 - Co-facilitator of WSIS Action Line C7 on e-Environment
 - Develop guidelines, training materials and toolkits on technology & policy aspects of e-Environment applications
 - Assist developing countries in implementing relevant ICT applications for environment and sustainable development





Mandate: Resolution 35, ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) & Resolution 54, ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006)

ICTs for e-Environment Report

- Objective:
 - Provide guidelines for developing countries on the use of ICTs for better management and protection of the environment as a key part of their development process, with particular focus on climate change
- Examines six areas of ICT use:
 - Environmental Observation
 - > Analysis
 - Planning
 - Management and Protection
 - ICT Mitigation and
 - Capacity Building



http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/cyb



Current ITU-D Activities

- To assist decision-makers in ITU Members States, ITU-D has initiated a series of activities:
 - E-Environment toolkit: Practical guidelines for assessing needs and establishing strategies for the implementation of national e-environment plans
 - Capacity building: Joint training with the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)



E-Environment Toolkit

- Currently being finalized
- Practical tool for rapid assessment of a country's potential for using ICTs to help mitigate and adapt to environmental change
- Identifies key indicators reflecting country readiness to use ICTs for fighting environmental change
- Conceived as part of a comprehensive esustainability strategy



Components of the e-Environment Toolkit

- The Toolkit will include:
- A list of first tier and secondary indicators
- The e-Environment Readiness Index (EERI): Methodology and calculations for assessing e-environment readiness
- Guidance for developing an esustainability strategy
- Online and other resources regarding e-environment indicators



The **EERI**

- The EERI is a composite index of factors that contribute to e-Environment readiness at a country level
- Is a relative measure of potential contributions, both positive and negative, that ICTs make to:
 - ➢ GHG emissions
 - Energy use
 - Waste reduction
 - The conservation of the environment and of natural resources
- Is a relative number (score), computed using a select number of published indicators available in a time series (first tier indicators)



Structure of the EERI

- Tiered structure:
 - ICT Indicators (Infrastructure, use of ICTs for e-environment, ICT applications, energy quality, human capacity)
 - Environmental indicators (Biodiversity, GHG emissions, long-term preparedness, policy and public awareness)
 - First level EERI (composite result)



Example of indicators and data sources

- ICT Infrastructure indicators:
 - Total number of telephone subscribers (fixed + mobile) per 100 inhabitants
 - Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants
 - Internet users per 100 inhabitants
 - International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant (bits/s)

Source: ITU



Example of indicators and data sources (cont.)

- ICT Applications:
 - Network Readiness Index (NRI)
 - >e-Government readiness index
 - Number of secure servers as a measure of the extent of e-commerce
- Sources: World Economic Forum, UNPAN/DESA, SSL Servers



EERI's Indicator Selection

- The proposed first level indicators have been selected according to the following criteria:
 - Ease of access
 - Global coverage
 - Frequently updated
 - Numerical, or standardized range of values
 - Relevance to the specific segment of the EERI



Methodology

- Each of the two tiers is normalized on a scale of zero to ten
- 10= best-in-class or worst-in-class performance (for negative indicators such as GHG emissions) in relation to that segment of indicators
- Weighting is associated with each indicator according to the relative number of indicators in that segment
- In addition, weighting is balanced between the ICT and Environmental segments
- This methodology permits both assessment and prioritization of the areas that are most lacking



Sample of EERI Country Results

	First Level EERI	Normalized ICT Summary Indicator	Applications	e-Environment	Energy Quality	Human Capacity	Infrastructure	Normalized Environmental Summary Indicator	Biodiversity	Green-house gases	Long-term preparedness	Policy & Public Awareness
Mongolia	4.6	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.6	3.6	1.9	6.2	3.5	8.7	6.4	5.7
Ethiopia	4.0	2.3	1.4	4.7	3.7	0.9	0.4	5.6	4.4	10.0	5.9	1.2
Chad	3.4	1.4	1.1	3.1			0.0	5.4	2.3	10.0	6.6	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	4.3	3.5	3.0	4.7	2.2	6.0	1.7	5.0	0.8	9.6	4.3	5.7
Chile	6.5	5.9	6.1	8.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	7.2	4.7	8.5	7.4	7.5
Guatemala	5.6	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	2.0	3.2	7.3	8.2	9.6	7.3	4.1
Trinidad and Tobago	7.1	5.3	4.7	4.7	7.9	3.6	5.0	8.9	9.7	10.0	7.8	9.9
Sweden	7.9	8.5	9.3	8.4	7.7	9.5	7.5	7.4	1.8	7.9	8.3	10.0
Canada	7.1	8.4	8.8	10.0	7.5	7.6	8.4	5.7	2.1	2.0	8.2	7.5
Korea, Republic of	6.7	7.7	8.6	8.4	5.9	7.8	7.9	5.8	1.1	6.1	6.6	8.3



Interpreting the EERI

- Interpretation should be performed at all three levels of the tiered indicators, in order to identify:
 - Country weaknesses or strengths
 - Specific areas that can be tackled to create gains in either the ICT or environment domains
 - Areas of specific interest that can be isolated and analyzed further
- The EERI results can facilitate also
 Multi-year analysis to identify trends
 Cross-comparison with other countries



Next Steps

- Circulate the Toolkit draft report and the EERI and obtain feedback
- Support developing countries in conducting e-Environment readiness assessments
- Aid selected countries in developing e-Environment strategies and action plans, in collaboration with partners (see Annex)
- Monitor and evaluate results
- Share best practices with other countries



More Information

- ITU Climate Change
 <u>www.itu.int/themes/climate/</u>
- ITU-D e-Environment home page
 <u>www.itu.int/ITU-D/cyb/app/e-env.html</u>



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