Methodological Guide for Monitoring the E-Resilience and 4 Pilot Country Profiles

Mr. Zorikto Gomboin

Leading Specialist,
Radio Research and Development Institute, Russia

ESCAP75

MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER

E-resilience background

- **E-resilience definition** is as follows: "the ability of ICT systems to withstand, recover from and change in the face of an external disturbance"

- E-resilience is aimed to support and accelerate the **Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway (AP-IS) 2022-2026 Action Plan**

- In practical terms, e-resilience was divided into 5 distinct pillars (more on the next slide)

Pillars of e-resilience

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the backbone and the most crucial resource for e-resilience. It is a baseline enabler of the society to utilize ICTs for resilience to external threats.

Policies

Policies influence e-resilience via building multi-stakeholder consensus on creating an enabling environment for ICT systems to be able withstand a blow and adapt to new conditions.

New Systems and Apps

New systems and apps act as a proxy for the capacity of a society to innovate and create new forms of preparedness and response in the face of a crisis.
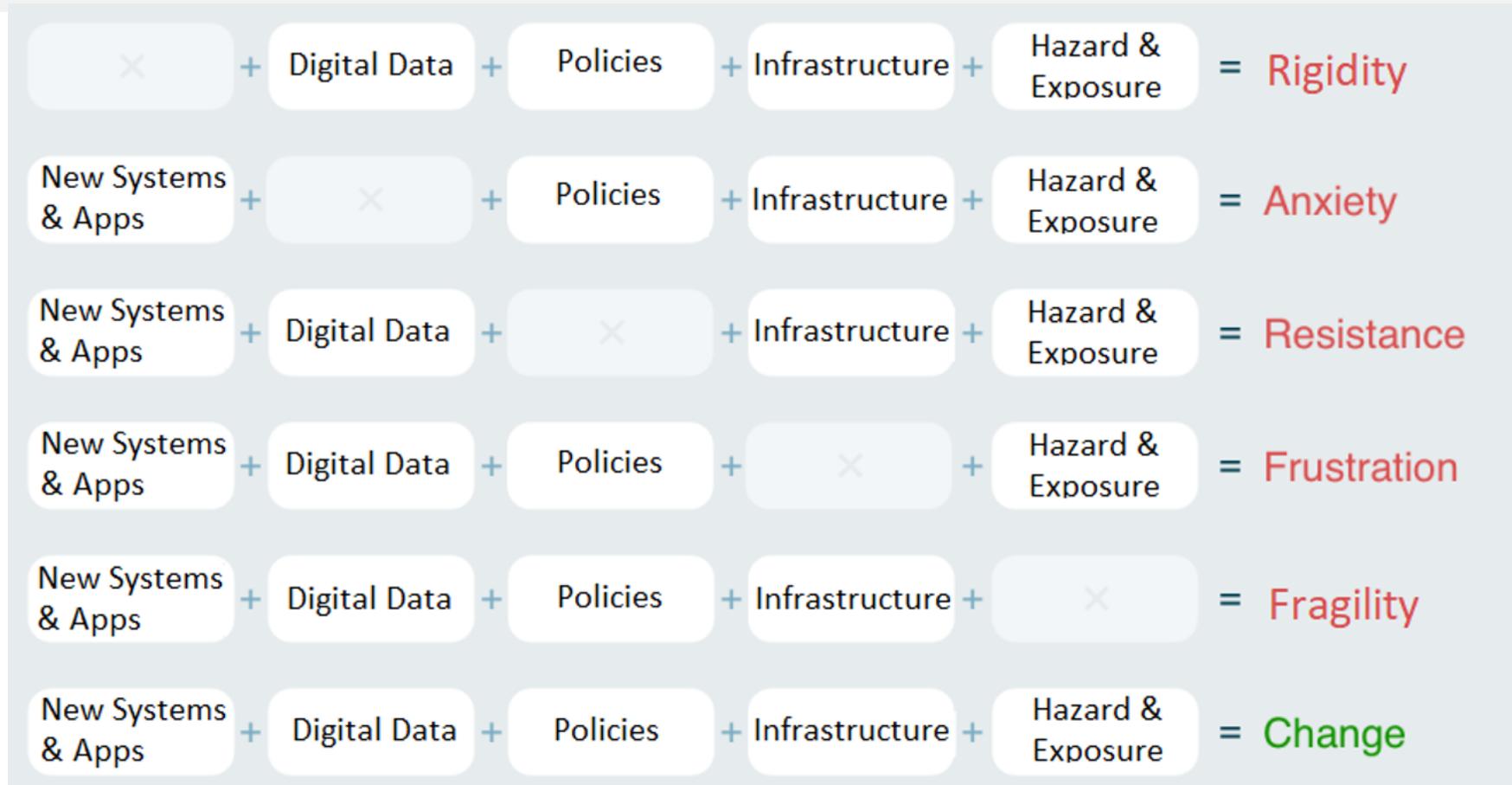
Digital Data

Digital data is the measure of the extent with which the society can utilize digital tools on a day-to-day basis, which today is indispensable for maintaining the normal way of life and avoiding economic downtime, while also providing valuable public response tools.
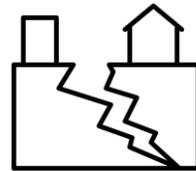
Hazard & Exposure

Hazard & Exposure is showing how much attention the society puts on disaster resilience in all of its forms, be it preparedness, response or recovery.

Change framework reference model

✕	+ Digital Data	+ Policies	+ Infrastructure	+ Hazard & Exposure	= Rigidity
New Systems & Apps	+ ✕	+ Policies	+ Infrastructure	+ Hazard & Exposure	= Anxiety
New Systems & Apps	+ Digital Data	+ ✕	+ Infrastructure	+ Hazard & Exposure	= Resistance
New Systems & Apps	+ Digital Data	+ Policies	+ ✕	+ Hazard & Exposure	= Frustration
New Systems & Apps	+ Digital Data	+ Policies	+ Infrastructure	+ ✕	= Fragility
New Systems & Apps	+ Digital Data	+ Policies	+ Infrastructure	+ Hazard & Exposure	= Change

Adapted from M. Lipitt (1987) "The Managing Complex Change Model" via E. Casali, IntenseMinimalism.com

Main considerations

- **Based on existing indicators**

- **A self-review tool**

- **A starting point for future work**

- **An evolving tool**
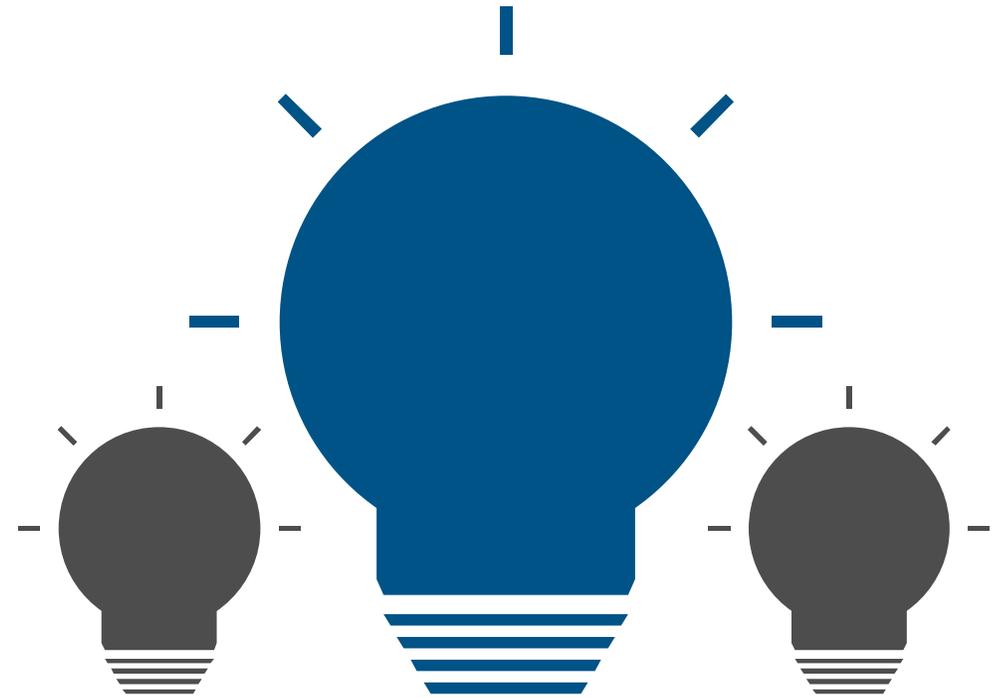
Assembling indicators
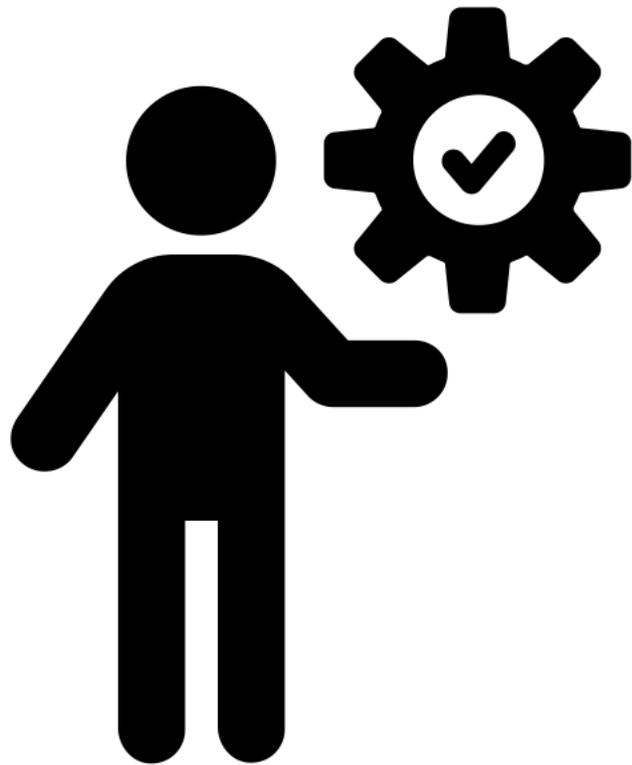
- Data was unified (primary sources)

- Values normalized to one scale (Min-Max method

- Dataset treated for missing values (complete case analysis)

- Weighted the indicators and calculated pillar scores (EW)

- Visualized the findings and put together a story

Country profile: Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan shows a solid performance across all pillars of e-resilience

Particular forte is infrastructure and policy, while there is a room for improvement regarding new systems and apps
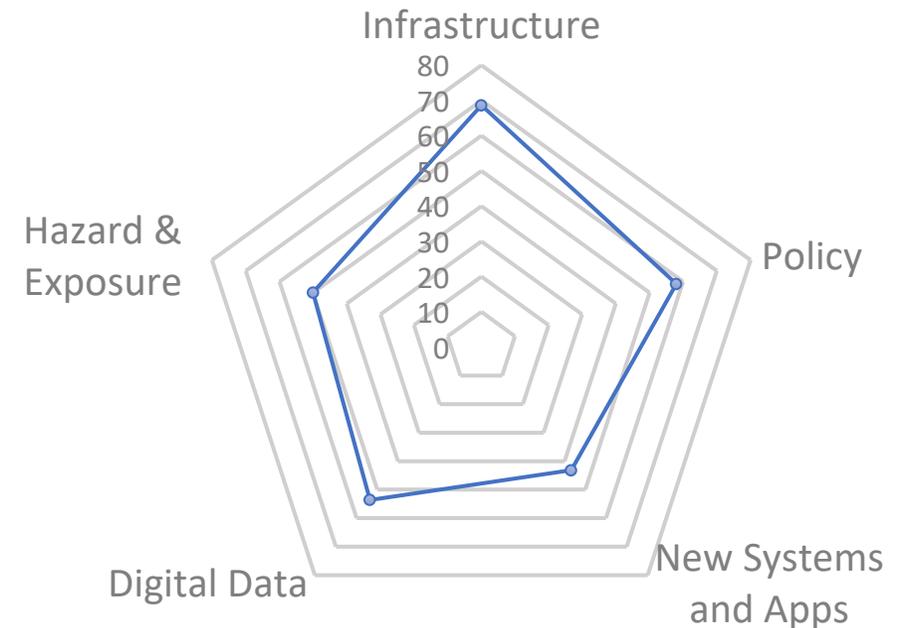
Country profile: Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan scores high on Hazard & Exposure, and has relatively solid scores on policy.

There is room for improvement in terms of infrastructure, digital data, and particularly in regards to the new systems and apps.
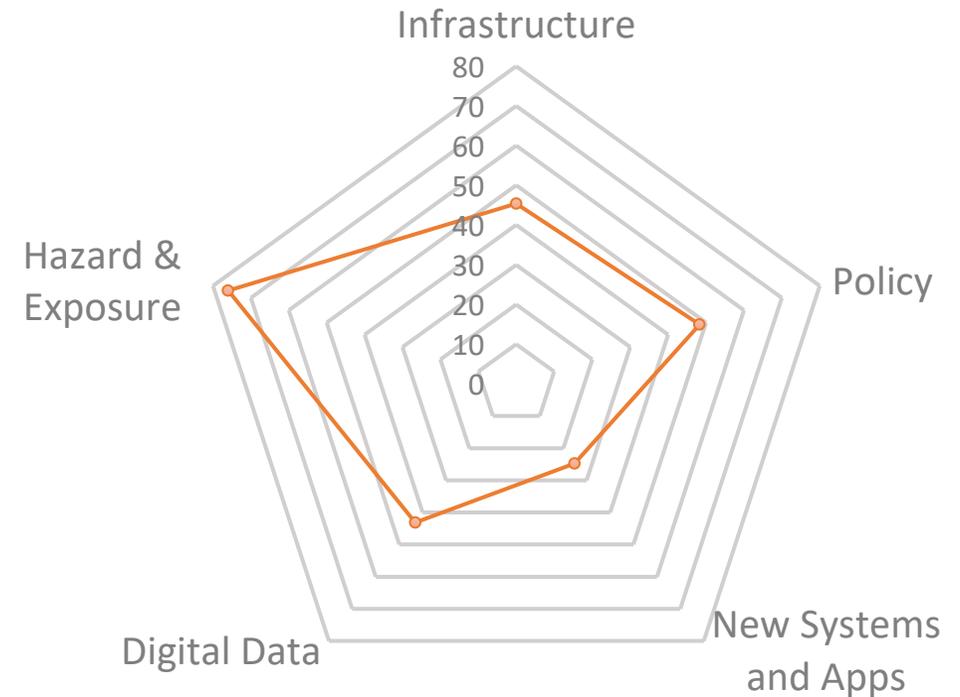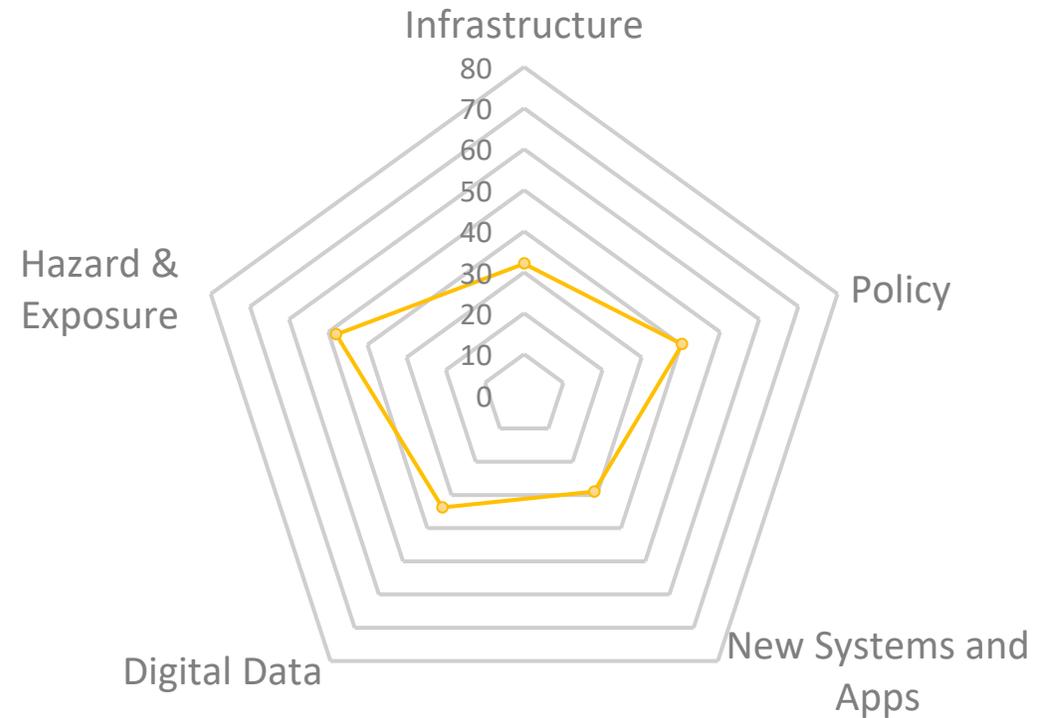
Country profile: Mongolia

Mongolia has middle-of-the-pack scores across the pillars, with an exception of the relatively low scores for the new systems and apps
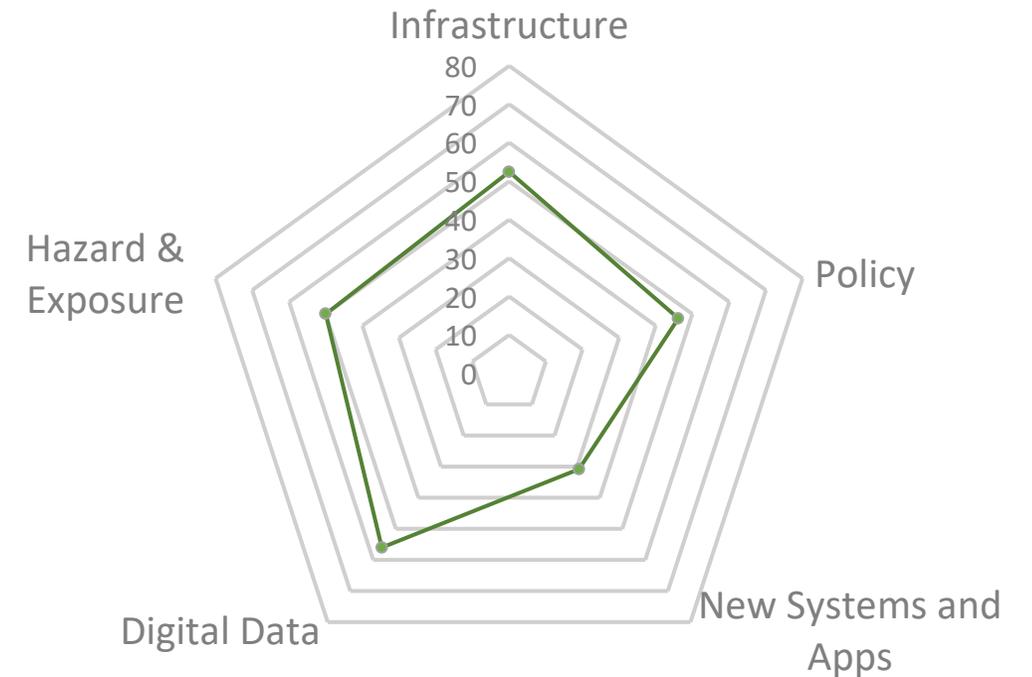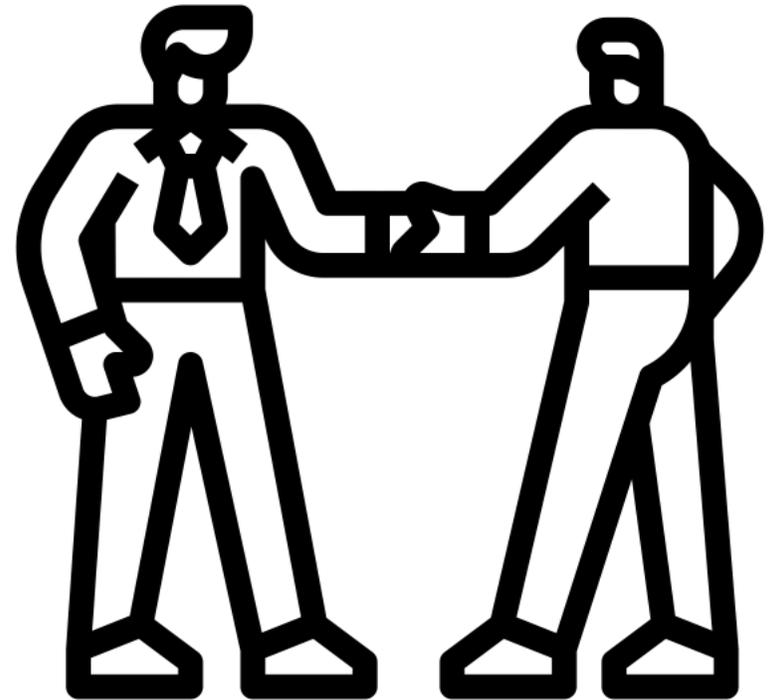
Country profile: Tajikistan

Tajikistan scores relatively low across the board, with some positivity across the Hazard & Exposure pillar

Partnerships for success

All interested parties are welcome to contribute to this work, to share ideas and needs, to gradually improve and make this index more mature, and more tailored to the specific needs of our countries

Let's work together towards **a prosperous, safe, e-resilient and digital Asia-Pacific**

THANK YOU