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**Document Number: V2/C/ALC7/E- Environment**

Note: This document is the **result of the first reading of the document number V1.1/C/ALC7/E- Environment** and reflects the changes and comments received at the third physical meeting of the WSIS+10 MPP. This document is available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

This document has been developed keeping in mind the [Principles](http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html).

Please note that the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by the General Assembly.

Draft WSIS+10 Vision for Beyond 2015

С7. ICT Applications: E-Environment

**1. Vision**

We ambition a wide use of ICT to enable societies, in particular the most vulnerable ones to protect the environment including mitigating the effects of [environmental and] climate change issues more effectively and to adapt to its impacts. Policy and standards will be encouraged and promoted to minimize the negative impacts of ICTs on environment and health and reduce e-waste.

**2. Pillars**

1. Foster cooperation between all stakeholders in conserving environment through promoting the transfer of technology and exchange of good practices.
2. Optimize the exploitation of natural resources and minimize pollution of the environment by utilizing sustainable production and consumption patterns

1. Raise awareness of all stakeholders on the potential role of ICTs in supporting opportunities for conservation and management of natural resources and protection of environment.
2. Promote a wide and effective use of ICT for facing and mitigating climate change through reduction of energy consumption by ICTs and also use of ICTs in other sectors.
3. **New Pillar:** promote use of ICT for adapting to climate change using innovative monitoring, observation and prediction and for contributing significantly to reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.]
4. Encourage a life-cycle approach to the development of ICT equipment designed for the easy and effective dismantling and recycling in order to avoid and reduce e-waste.
5. Prevent unnecessary increase of e waste by appropriate measures such as increasing equipment life time.
6. [Adopt national programs addressing capacity building of all relevant sectors involved in e- waste recycling, especially in developing countries.]
7. Promote and disseminate standards related to management of e-waste as developed by international organizations and harmonize national laws, policies and regulations accordingly.
8. Promote the recycling of e waste within the boundaries of the country where the e waste was first produced.
9. [Proposal to combine f,g,h,I,: Implement the provisions of the Basel Convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and CBD and other relevant conventions .]
10. Promote the use of ICT equipment in weather forecasting electronic dissemination and early warning systems to increase preparedness against natural disasters hydro-meteorological related

**3. Targets**

1. By 2020, a number of ICT innovative solutions promoted for greening the environment.
2. A number of dialogues initiated by 2020 to promote the use of more ICTs to communicate and engage with the civil society.
3. A number of awareness outreach programmes by 2020 developed about the role of ICTs in supporting opportunities for society and nature through the expansion of a green economy and through elaborating e-environment.
4. Guidance developed to identify ICT equipment that makes more efficient use of resources, in particular equipment that is designed for longer life, for easy and effective dismantling and recovery of valuable parts.
5. Guidance developed on life-cycle management for ICT equipment to avoid and minimize e-waste in order to protect workers’ health and the environment.
6. The capacity of meteorological offices in all developing counties to be strengthened to ensure availability of and accessibility to critical data and information for early warning against hydro meteorological hazards and potential disasters.
7. By 2020, a number of countries are using ICTs effectively to support climate services that benefit to the most vulnerable and exposed population to climate change impacts.