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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION
UNDER THE CONVENTION**

Eighth session

Copenhagen, 7–15 December 2009

Item 3 (a–e) of the provisional agenda

Enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012, by addressing, inter alia:

A shared vision for long-term cooperative action

Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change

Enhanced action on adaptation

Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation

Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

**Ideas and proposals on the elements contained in paragraph 1
of the Bali Action Plan**

Submissions from intergovernmental organizations

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), at its first session, invited Parties and accredited observer organizations to provide additional information, views and proposals on paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan (decision 1/CP.13), as may be required for each session. It requested the secretariat to post these submissions on the UNFCCC website.¹
2. The AWG-LCA, at its second session, further requested the secretariat to compile such submissions from Parties and intergovernmental organizations into separate miscellaneous documents, and make them available one week prior to the respective sessions for consideration by the AWG-LCA.²
3. The secretariat received three such submissions from three intergovernmental organizations between 24 and 27 November 2009. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing. The secretariat will continue to post on the UNFCCC website³ any submissions received after the issuance of the present document.

¹ FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/3, paragraph 23.

² FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/8, paragraph 27.

³ <http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/igo/items/3714.php>.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

4. Submissions received from Parties are available in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.6 and have been posted on the UNFCCC website.⁴ Submissions received from non-governmental organizations will, in line with established practice, be posted on the UNFCCC website.⁵

⁴ <http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/4578.php>.

⁵ <http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/ngo/items/3689.php>.

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PAPER NO. 1: INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Message from Dr. H. I. Touré, ITU Secretary General to Parties of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Dear Parties of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

I am writing to you, on behalf of ITU Member States, to highlight the unanimous decision by the 2009 session of the ITU Council regarding the importance of the role of telecommunications/ICTs in combating climate change, contained in ITU Council 2009 Resolution 1307 “Information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change”.

I am pleased to attach the Submission from the International Telecommunication Union to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Collaborative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) for your consideration.

Please do not hesitate to contact ITU at climate@itu.int should you need any further information. Information on ITU’s activities on climate change can be found at www.itu.int/climate

Please allow me to thank you in advance for your attention on this extremely timely and important issue. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

Dr Hamadoun I. Touré

Submission from the International Telecommunication Union to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Collaborative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Bali Plan of Action

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), in accordance with Article 7.2 (1) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change welcomes the opportunity to submit this supplemental input concerning the important role that Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) can play to tackle climate change in the framework of the AWG-LCA and the Bali Plan of Action.

ITU is the UN specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs) including telecommunication issues. ITU Council 2009 at its ninth Plenary Meeting by unanimous decision adopted Resolution 1307 “Information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change.” In this Resolution, ITU has been asked by its Member States to significantly enhance efforts to raise public and policymaker awareness of the critical role of ICTs in addressing climate change in the run-up to COP-15.

ICTs are now embedded in almost all parts of the world society and economy. The digital revolution and proliferation of ICTs has changed people’s lives dramatically and boosted economic growth. ICTs themselves are growing contributor to climate change. This is mainly due to the fact that the ICT industry is growing faster than the rest of economy. It is estimated that the ICT sector will contribute up to 8%¹ of total GHG emissions by 2050.

Although ICTs are part of the problem, they can also be an important part of the solution. Studies have shown that the application of telecommunications/ICTs can reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by at least 15 per cent by 2020 (GeSI 2020 report²). Some estimate reductions of over 40%³ can be achieved through the application of ICTs by 2050, i.e. five times as much as the sector contributes.

ICTs provide means for virtual meetings (to replace/reduce travelling), smart grids, e-governance, e-health, intelligent transport systems, dematerialization (for example electronic publications rather than paper, downloading videos instead of buying DVDs etc), as well as providing for early-warning and disaster relief communications.

Radio-based remote sensing applications on the board of satellites are the main global observation tools employed by the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS) for climate monitoring, disaster prediction, detection and mitigation of negative effects of climate change. ITU as the steward of the global framework for spectrum, the necessary radio-frequency spectrum and orbit resources for GCOS and develops international standards for effective, non-interference operation of observation systems based on radio-based technologies.

ITU develops global ICT standards (mandatory – international treaties and voluntary) for environmentally sound information-communication technologies. As an example, ITU recently approved a global standard for an energy-efficient mobile phone charger to fit all future mobiles saving up to 82,000 tons of redundant chargers a year and at least 13.6 millions tones CO₂ a year.

ITU is developing, together with more than 20 organizations and major ICT companies, a common methodology to measure the life cycle impact of the ICT Sector, both in terms of its own emissions, and the saving through ICT applications in other industry sectors.

One of ITU’s major goals is to bring the benefits of the information society to all citizens of the world. Including a reference to the ICT sector in the sectoral part of the negotiating text, the adoption of a methodology for the ICT sector, and its inclusion in National Adaptation/Mitigation Plans, would

¹ Technology Actions to Support the Smart Economy Report, June 2009

² The Climate Group, SMART 2020 report, researched by McKinsey and Company.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/sustainable_growth/docs/com_2009_111/com2009-111-en.pdf

provide an incentive to the ICT industry to invest in developing countries, help reduce the digital divide, and at the same time help fight climate change – a win-win scenario.

Suggestion:

Reviewing the current revised negotiating texts called “non-papers” (available at: http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/5012.php) we have noted that the critical role of ICTs in combating climate change is not currently reflected in the draft sections on: Shared vision, Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions; Enhanced action on development and transfer of technology; and Adaptation.

In this regard and building on this mandate, ITU respectfully requests, in order of priority, consideration of the following input for inclusion in revisions to the following “non-papers”:

Contact group on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action

See **Non paper 52⁴ page 15 (content of Non paper 43) (issued on 6/11/09)**

Add reference to “information-communication technologies” to paragraph 9 as shown below:

9. Realizing that harmonizing sustainable development while addressing climate change and demands for a more equitable utilization of the global atmospheric resource necessitate a paradigm shift that adjust global economic growth patterns towards a sustainable climate-resilient development, based on innovative technologies, in particular information-communication technologies, and more sustainable production and ...

Contact group on enhanced action on mitigation and its associated means of implementation, Subgroup on paragraph 1 (b) (iv) of the Bali Action Plan (Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions)

See **Non-paper No. 49⁵* (issued on 06/11/09)**

Add reference to “ICT sector” in list of sectors:

[What cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions (CSAs) should do]:1

1. [[Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions [shall][should][enhance the][be focused on the enhanced] implementation of Article 4.1 (c) of the Convention, on:]

(a) [The development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, applicable to all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, health, tourism, waste management, information and communication technology sectors;]

Contact group on enhanced action on Development and transfer of technology

See **Non-paper No. 47⁶* (issued on 6/11/09)**

Add reference to “information-communication technologies” to paragraph 5 of Annex II as shown below:

5. Using latest information-communication technologies and telecommunication systems facilitate the information sharing on technologies for adaptation among parties [through, inter alia, the technologies information platform as referred in paragraph 11]

⁴ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglcasvnp52061109.pdf

⁵ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglca1bivnp49051109.pdf

⁶ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglcattnp47061109.pdf

Contact group on enhanced action on adaptation and its means of implementation

See Non paper 53⁷ page 30 (Content of Non paper 41) (issued on 6/11/09)

Add reference to “information-communication technologies” to indent (d) of Annex III as shown below:

(d) Generating and sharing knowledge; exchanging lessons learned and best practices; collecting, analysing and disseminating information, using the most advanced information-communication technologies and telecommunication networks, on past and current practical adaptation actions and measures, including projects, short- and long-term strategies, and local and indigenous knowledge;

It would be also very desirable to add references to telecommunications/information-communication technologies (ICTs) to other parts of the convention you consider to be relevant.

Please note that the Submission from the International Telecommunication Union to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Collaborative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Bali Plan of Action is available in French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese at:

<http://www.itu.int/themes/climate/events/un-climate.html>

⁷ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/awglcaadaptnp53061109.pdf

PAPER NO. 2: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE
CONVENTION EIGHTH SESSION - COPENHAGEN-
7-18 DECEMBER 2009**

Key messages for COP15

The World Health Organization considers that rapid climate change poses substantial risks to human health, particularly among the poorest populations. The Organization therefore supports actions to reduce human influence on the global climate, and to protect populations from the negative impacts of climate variability and change. The Organization also believes that a greater appreciation of the human dimension of climate change would support both improved policy and greater public engagement.

In 2008, the 193 nations which constitute the World Health Assembly passed a resolution calling for increased support from WHO, and stronger engagement by Member States. WHO's efforts to facilitate increased awareness and action related to the health impact of climate change in the run up to COP15 and beyond are focussed around three key messages:

1. Besides environmental and economic damage, the ultimate impact of climate change represents a toll on our most precious resource - human lives and health.

2. Significant co-benefits for population health and well-being can result from mitigation policies in sectors such as energy, transport and agriculture.

3. The health sector will bear most of the burden of protecting and treating people that are negatively impacted by climate change, and will need support to play its critical role in relation to adaptation and resilience.

Health in the Climate Agreement

World leaders will gather for the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen (COP-15) in December to define and hopefully adopt a strong and equitable climate change agreement that utilizes health impacts as a key factor in prioritizing action. WHO is keen to build on the momentum of these efforts for continued action through and beyond Copenhagen on all levels.

WHO welcomes the fact that health is now mentioned in the negotiating drafts (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/14). However, WHO would strongly encourage the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Parties to ensure that these health references are retained and strengthened in the texts, and that the negotiating drafts take the positive opportunity to gain additional support and to greatly offset the costs of mitigation efforts, by promoting mitigation measures that can achieve health co-benefits .

1. Retain and strengthen the health references in the following sections

REF: I. A SHARED VISION FOR LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION

On Page 22, retain: 3. The serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop [food] production systems, fisheries and food security, on poverty reduction, water resources, **human health and welfare**, including housing and infrastructure, on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, including marine and coastal ecosystems, on the operation of socio-

economic systems and on transboundary migration levels, as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource and the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative GHG emissions, are [becoming] a major obstacle to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

On Page 15, strengthen the concept of "right to live well" adding the reference to right to health (WHO addition in bold):

13. Noting that a shared vision for long-term cooperative action should take account not only of the rights of human beings, but also of the rights of Mother Earth and all its natural beings as the adverse effects of climate change also have a range of direct and indirect implications for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights – including the right to sustainable development, self determination, statehood, life, the right of people not to be deprived of their own means of subsistence, the right to water, **the right to health** and the right to live well – and are increasingly posing a risk to security and the survival, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

REF: II. ENHANCED ACTION ON ADAPTATION AND ITS ASSOCIATED MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Page 35, retain: *(A. Definitions, objectives, [guiding principles,] scope and roles and responsibilities)*

1. Adaptation [shall] [should] encompass action to reduce the vulnerability and build the resilience of ecological and social systems and economic sectors to present and future adverse effects of climate change [and the impact of the implementation of response measures] in order to minimize the threats to life, human health, livelihoods, food security, assets, amenities, ecosystems and sustainable development.

Page 52, retain: *(Annex IV -Detailed functions of centres (paragraph 28)* (o) Studying the stresses generated by climate change and variability, and estimation of past, current and future climate-related risks (e.g. sea level rise, intensification of storms, especially sand storms.) as well as risks to human health;

Page 58, retain: *(Annex I - National adaptation plans- Indicative objectives and functions)* (a) To [catalyse] [support] actions in and across different sectors, including agriculture and food security, water resources, health, ecosystems, coastal zones;

Page 60, retain: *(Annex III - Centres for adaptation - Indicative functions for regional centres):* (e) Enhancing impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments based on the best scientific evidence available, including studying the stresses generated by climate change and variability, and estimation of past, current and future climate-related risks as well as risks to human health, oceans and coasts;

2. Gain additional support and greatly offset the costs of mitigation efforts, by promoting mitigation measures that can achieve health co-benefit

REF: III. ENHANCED ACTION ON MITIGATION AND ITS ASSOCIATED MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) states that mitigation measures bringing about societal benefits should be prioritized. Health is one of the clearest of the societal benefits (as mentioned prominently in the opening section of the UNFCCC 1992, and substantiated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)¹. Measures undertaken to reduce greenhouse-gas

¹ Please refer to Article 4 of the UNFCCC, – Paragraph 1 (f): All Parties...shall “take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change”

emissions in the sectors of household energy, transport, food and agriculture, and electricity generation both in low-income and high-income settings can have significant and economically important ancillary health benefits (or health co-benefits). Therefore, WHO recommends the Secretariat/Parties to consider the following:

On page 98, retain: -III. D. Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions*(paragraph 1 (b) (iv) of the Bali Action Plan):

1. [Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions [shall][should][enhance the][be focused on the enhanced] implementation of Article 4.1 (c) of the Convention, on:]

(a) [The development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, applicable to all relevant sectors, including, but not limited to, the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, health, tourism and waste management sectors;]

On page 104, add the “promotion of health co-benefits” (WHO addition in bold):

(h) Promotion of co-benefits, particularly those that:

(i) Respect and promote local sustainable communities;

(ii) Fully respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;

(iii) Ensure local communities have the right to participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of such mechanisms that impact them, including procedural rights of redress;

(iv) Promote and protect human health and wellbeing.

On Page 84, Para 19 add the “promotion of health co-benefits” (WHO addition in bold):

The provision of support for NAMAs shall be guided by the following principles:

(a) Be underpinned by the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities;

(b) Enable cost-effectiveness so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost;

(c) Enable direct access to funding by the recipients and ensure the provision of new and additional, adequate and predictable financing resources for technology transfer;

(d) Ensure recipient country involvement during the stages of identification, definition and implementation, making it truly demand-driven;

(e) Ensure that support is based on the needs identified by developing country Parties;

(f) Ensure that specific support is being provided for specific actions;

(g) Support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties;

(h) Ensure that the funds are spread evenly, ensuring equity, a fair distribution of benefits and an even spread across all economic sectors;

(i) Provide incentives by linking supporting measures in technology and finance and capacity-building with efforts in measurement, reporting and verification.

j) Provide incentives by prioritizing mitigation actions that achieve health and other socioeconomic co- benefits.

On Page 103: Para. 4. Under Option 1 (paragraph 6)(WHO addition in bold)

6. Market-based approaches should:

(a) Ensure that participation by Parties is on a voluntary basis;

(b) Ensure a net global mitigation benefit;

(c) Ensure environmental integrity, additionality of mitigation actions and the prevention of the double-counting of emission reductions;

- (d) Promote the development of a strong, transparent, integrated and well-regulated carbon market and the engagement of the private sector;
- (e) Promote incentives for the use of higher-cost mitigation opportunities;
- (f) Promote the availability of a range of scale in supported activities and ensure that mitigation actions are country-driven;
- (g) Provide incentives for investment, technology transfer and the realization of other cobenefits;
- (h) Promote fair and equitable distribution of activities across regions and the availability of upfront financing;
- (i) Ensure simplicity of administration and implementation;
- (j) Ensure that mitigation actions avoid health risks, and wherever possible, achieve health and other socioeconomic cobenefits.**

WHO would also recommend to add "reference to occupational health risks" in the following text:

On page 113, "III. F. Economic and social consequences of response measures* (paragraph 1 (b) (vi) of the Bali Action Plan)"(WHO addition in bold)

[Parties recognize the importance of avoiding and minimizing negative impacts of response measures on social and economic sectors, promoting a gradual and just transition in the most affected sectors, the creation of decent work and quality jobs **which take into account occupational health risks posed by climate change**, and contributing to building new capacities for both production- and service-related jobs.]

3. Final recommendation on financial mechanisms

VI. ENHANCED ACTION ON THE PROVISION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND INVESTMENT

Financial Mechanisms to support climate change action should be accessible both to support actions that provide opportunities for improving health while reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and to support programmes that help protect public health from climate change.

PAPER NO. 3: WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

WMO Input to UNFCCC COP-15 Outcome Document

Parties acknowledge the unanimous decision of representatives of 160 governments at the World Climate Conference 3 (WCC-3, September 2009, Geneva) to establish a Global Framework of Climate Services (GFCS) with a view to strengthen the production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services. Parties support the WCC-3 outcomes calling for *major strengthening* of the essential elements of a GFCS: the Global Climate Observing System and related observation networks, climate research (World Climate Research Programme and other global climate research initiatives), climate services information system, climate user interface mechanisms and capacity-building.

Parties support the development and implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services to provide science-based information, climate products and services for assessing and managing climate risks and supporting cost efficient adaptation, in various socio-economic sectors, especially in developing and most vulnerable countries.

WMO specific comments on non-papers on adaptation, mitigation and technology

Adaptation Non-paper No. 31

Insert new:

PP.14 Acknowledging the unanimous decision of representatives of 160 governments at the World Climate Conference 3 (September 2009, Geneva) to establish a Global Framework of Climate Services to strengthen the production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and services.

3(d) Enhancing multidisciplinary cooperation (and civil society including private sector)

4(d) keep square brackets revised as follows [integrate climate information in sectoral and national adaptation planning].

4(e) Be based on, and guided and informed by the best available science-based predictions and specific data products and

Insert new after 11

11bis

To enhance adaptation planning and action at all levels, all Parties to support the WMO in the establishment and implementation, with relevant partners, of the Global Framework of Climate Services to strengthen the production, availability, delivery and application of science-based climate prediction and information in relevant decision making and building a more climate-change resilient society.

16 (b) Systematic observation, data collection and archiving, analysis, modelling, ~~dissemination, including the climate prediction, and generation, dissemination~~ and use of climatic information and model outputs sector-specific products in national and sectoral planning;

Annex I

Insert new action after (i)

WMO with its partners and support of all Parties to establish and implement the Global Framework for Climate Services to provide science-based information, sector-specific climate products and services for assessing and managing climate risks and supporting cost efficient adaptation planning and action at all levels in all socio-economic sectors especially in developing and most vulnerable countries.

Climate information and prediction products developed in a regionally and globally consistent manner should be available at the national and local scale and integrated into adaptation planning, policy and practice at all levels for building a climate resilient society.

Climate data, information and prediction products should be developed in a regionally and globally consistent manner and made available at the national and local scale and integrated into adaptation planning, policy and practice at all levels.

Mitigation Non-paper No. 28

Verification – insert after 51

The information shall be verified against objective measurements of the GHG concentration in the atmosphere provided through the WMO Global Atmosphere Watch.

Technology Non-paper No. 36

Insert after 2(f)

Enhance developing country observing and predictive capability

Annex VI

Revised (a)

Strengthening national institutional and personnel capacity of developing country Parties to observe and predict climate, generate and use reliable and specific climate information, products, warnings and services for adaptation and further enhancing the implementation of the NAPAs and TNAs;

Add new bullet:

Intensify research to improve climate predictions at the global and regional level and from season to decade; develop specific sector- and user-tailored climate products, standardize practices and methods in a globally and regionally consistent manner.

Appendix “Indicative eligible activities for support”

Creation and maintenance of observation networks providing measurements of the essential climate variables;

Development and operational delivery of climate products for public and sectoral use;
