

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



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GEF

Date: 16 December 1997

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Pages: (35 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier
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Climate Change

Subject: Revised enabling activity proposals for **Belize and Dominica**

Please find attached the revised enabling activity proposals for Belize and Dominica which incorporate your comments of 18 November 1997.

Thank you.

Acronyms

GoB	Government of Belize
PfB	Program for Belize
US CSP	United States Country Studies Program
CRRH	Comite Regional de Recursos Hidraulicos
PCCC	Programa Centroamericano de Cambio Climatico

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Proposal for Review

Country:	Belize
Project Title:	Enabling Belize to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	[x] Eligible under a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC [x] Eligible under paragraph nine (b) of the Instrument
Date of Ratification:	31 October 1994
Total Costs:	US \$ 185,100
GEF Financing:	US \$ 185,100
Counterpart Financing:	n. a.
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	Government of Belize
Local Counterpart Agency:	Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology
Estimated Starting Date:	1 December 1997
Project Duration:	18 months

Annex III

**Budget for Expedited Processing of The Enabling Activity Proposal
For Preparing the Initial National Communication**

Belize		Type of activity			Cost in US\$
Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Planning and Execution	Capacity Building		
			Institutional	Human	
1 National Circumstances	Compilation of information from existing sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions	\$32,400	\$14,400	\$25,200	\$ 72,000
3 General Description of Steps					
a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	\$ 1,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,800
b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	\$1,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,800
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.					
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning.	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	\$6,100	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$13,600
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs for implementation of the identified GHG abatement measures	\$8,900	\$4,400	\$6,500	\$19,800
4 Other information including, as appropriate					
a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12.	Based on the results of the studies compilation of additional information	\$7,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,000
b) Projects for financing	that the country wants to present				
c) Materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends	in its national communication				
5 Compilation and production of national communication	Based on the results of the studies compiled for the national communication (incl. translation and prep. of an executive summary).	\$6,300	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$12,700
Project management		\$21,600	\$7,200	\$7,200	\$36,000
Monitoring / Evaluation		\$15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$15,000
Subtotal		\$100,900	\$32,200	\$46,600	\$179,700
Percentage of total budget		56.1%	17.9%	25.9%	
Project support services 3%					\$5,400
GRAND TOTAL					\$185,100

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Country Information

Belize is located in Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea. It has 386 km of coastline to the east, 266 km of shared border with Guatemala to the south and west, and 250 km of border with Mexico to the North. Its geographic coordinates are 17° 15' N, 88° 45' W. The former



British colony has an area of 22,965 square kilometers and is about 109 kilometers across at its greatest width.

The Maya Mountains form a plateau in the south. Victoria Peak, which rises to 1,122 meters in a spur of the Maya range, is the highest point. Lowlands lie along the coast, and jungle covers most of the interior. The climate is subtropical with a dry season from February to May and a rainy season from June to November. Hurricanes occasionally cause extensive damage. For this reason, the national capital was moved 80 km inland from Belize City to Belmopan. Belize is the only country in Central America without a coastline on the Pacific Ocean.

Belize's territorial sea is 3 nautical miles (nm), according to Belize's Maritime Areas Act, 1992. The purpose of this limitation is to provide a framework for the negotiation of a definitive agreement on territorial differences with Guatemala.

People and Culture

The population of Belize includes *mestizos* (descendants of Spaniards and Carib Indians), Creoles (persons of mixed racial background), black Caribs (descendants of blacks and Carib Indians), Mayan Indians, and a small percentage of Caucasians and Asian Indians. Although English is the official language, the Creole dialect, Spanish, and several Indian languages are also spoken.

The earliest European settlements in Belize were established by British loggers in the 1600's. Because Spain claimed sovereignty over the region, Spanish settlers repeatedly attacked the British. The dispute continued until a decisive British naval victory in 1798. In 1862 the settlement was declared a British crown colony. It was Britain's last colony on the American mainland when self-government was finally granted in 1964.

Annex II

*Project endorsement by the **GEF operational focal point** in the country acknowledging project goal of sufficient capability in areas covered by the project.*

Belize achieved independence in September 1981, but the negotiations were complicated by Guatemala's claim to the land, based upon an unfulfilled provision of an 1859 treaty. A few weeks before the independence ceremonies were to take place, Guatemala broke off diplomatic relations with Britain. To forestall an invasion, Britain guaranteed that its military force would remain after independence. Guatemala recognized Belize as a full sovereign nation in September 1991, and the two countries established diplomatic relations.

Economy

The small, essentially private enterprise economy is based primarily on agriculture, agro-based industry, and merchandising, with tourism and construction assuming increasing importance. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP and provides 75% of export earnings, while sugar, the chief crop, accounts for almost 40% of hard currency earnings. Other commodities include citrus fruits, bananas, clothing, fish products, molasses, and wood.

Belize's Gross Domestic Product was \$575 million (1994 est.), with a real growth rate of 2%. That same year the inflation rate (consumer prices) was 2.3%. The country's budget included revenues for US\$126.8 million, and expenditures for US\$123.1 million.

The country's labor force consists of 51,500 people. Most are dedicated to agriculture (30%), services (16%), government (15.4%), commerce (11.2%), and manufacturing (10.3%). The 1993 estimated unemployment rate was 10%.

Belize has a growing industrial sector working in garment production, food processing, tourism and construction.

Table 1
General Information about Belize

Item			year est.
Surface	22,960	sq. km.	
Population	220,000	people	July 1996
Labor Force	51,500	people	1994
GDP	\$575	million	1994
Revenues	\$126.8	million	1994
Expenditures	\$123.1	million	1994

In 1993, the country imported \$281 million worth of goods, mainly machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. Its main trade partners are the United States, the United Kingdom, other European countries and Mexico.

Annex I

**Coverage of Activities
To Prepare the Initial National Communication**

Belize		Type of activity¹		
		Planning² and Execution	Capacity Building	
Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed		Institutional	Human
1 National Circumstances	Compilation of information from existing sources	X	X	X
2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (incl. CO₂, CH₄, and NO₂) for	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions			
-all energy sources	-all energy sources	X	X	X
-Industrial processes	-industrial processes	X	X	X
-agricultural processes	-agricultural processes	X	X	X
-land use change and forestry	-land use change and forestry	X	X	X
-other sources	-other sources	X	X	X
3 General Description of Steps				
a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	x/US	x/US	x/US
b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts.	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	CPACC	CPACC	CPACC
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.				
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning.	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	X	X	X
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs for implementation of the identified GHG abatement measures	X	X	X
4 Other information including, as appropriate				
a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12.	Based on the results of the studies compilation of additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	X	X	X
b) Projects for financing				
c) Materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends				
5 Compilation and production of national communication	Based on the results of the studies compiled for the national communication (incl. prep. of an executive summary).	X	X	X

1 X Activities covered by the proposed project
US - United States Country Studies Program

2 including data gathering and research related to the preparation of the national communication

Main Economic Sectors Emitting Greenhouse Gases in Belize

With both a small industrial base and low per capita energy consumption, Belize's greenhouse gas emissions are not expected to be large. The sectors that generate greenhouse gases are: energy, forestry and agriculture. On the other hand, Belize's considerable forest assets provide relatively significant sinks for carbon dioxide.

The Energy Sector

Belize meets about half of its electric energy needs (88.1 TWh) from Belize Electricity Limited (BEL), the national power company. BEL owns thermal power plants, and purchases the other half (88.4 TWh) from two sources: a privately owned Belizean hydro plant and from Mexico. The hydro plant has 25.8 MW capacity. The total installed capacity in Belize is slightly under 70 MW.

Although currently there are no oil wells in Belize, petroleum prospecting started in 1956. The North Petén Basin and its extensions contain oil reserves which are actively exploited in Mexico and Guatemala. This basin runs along northern Belize. The country wishes to develop the sector to generate revenues. To date 47 wells have been drilled, one is incomplete and another is in progress. Over 50% have live oil shows, but none have resulted in a major find.

Renewable energies play a modest role in the provision of energy. Although precise figures are unknown, rural communities use wood for fuel. White lime production (calcium hydroxide), cacao refining and bakeries constitute the small but recognized industrial users of fuelwood. Due to the importance of the forestry sector to the country, there is interest in quantifying the contribution of this energy source. In addition to fuelwood, pilot biogas plants are being explored as an energy alternative by BEST, a private non-profit organization.

Table 2
National Energy Balance in Belize 1994

	Fuel	1000 Gal	%
1	Diesel	15,685	43%
2	Gasoline	12,408	34%
3	Natural Gas	2413	7%
4	Other	6141	17%
5	Biomass	unknown	
		Total ¹ 36,647	100%

Source: Belize Central Statistical Office, 1995.

¹Totals are for volume accounting purposes only, and do not reflect energy content. Biomass fuels are not accounted for.

The executing agency together with the PSC will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project manager, with the help of the leaders of the research teams, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as a whole and the different sub-tasks under it.

For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices including a midterm evaluation and a tripartite review to be held within the first 12 months of the start of the full implementation of the project.

Land Use, Agriculture and Livestock

A majority of the people of Belize earn their living from agriculture, although only about 17% of the land area is suitable for cultivation (see Land Classes 1 and 2, Table 3). The largest agricultural centers are to the north in Orange Walk and Corozal Districts. As stated previously, the chief exports include sugar, citrus fruits and products, and bananas grown in these areas. Farmers also raise pigs and cattle.

Most of the land (46%, Land Class 5) is unsuitable for agriculture or traditional forestry uses. These include the abrupt landscapes of the Maya Mountains and marshy coastal areas along the Caribbean. Belize has set aside many of these lands as reserves for wildlife and habitat protection. Approximately 35% of the country is set aside under some category of protected area. These protected areas include national parks, private reserves, as well as marine, habitat and archeological monuments. With continued collaboration between the government and private organizations, Belize has prepared management plans for these areas and has assigned their care to both the Forestry Office and non-government organizations such as The Belize Audubon Society, and Programme for Belize.

Because of the relative abundance of forest, forestry continues to be an important source of income. The sector peaked in 1952, when 60% of the population derived its living from the forest². Furniture, boats, and wood products are manufactured from the high quality native wood. Because of the disorganized and destructive practices of the 1980's, Belize has established structured concession rules for the exploitation of the resource.

Table 3
Land Classes in Belize

Land Class	Area (1000 ha)	% National Coverage
1	99	4%
2	279	13%
3	448	16%
4	467	21%
5	1,004	46%

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources

National Institutions Dealing With Climate Change Related Issues

To address environmental issues, Belize has assigned responsibilities to three ministries: the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, and the Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology. It is in this last ministry that the meteorological office and the energy office reside.

² Simon, Awe, Rosado. *Políticas Forestales en Belice*. Help for Progress, Ltd.

Institutional Framework and Project Implementation

The Executing Agency of the project will be the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology and Transportation, which will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be charged with establishing linkages to sources of information, overseeing and advising project execution and will have decision making power over all aspects of the project. The proposed composition of the PSC is presented in Table 5. The project will also collaborate closely with all other relevant ongoing projects in Belize – especially the GEF-funded CPACC project - both through the PSC and between the research teams in order to enable effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

Regarding international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created or reinforced, and among others IPCC and UNEP will be consulted when selecting the methodologies and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilize results and lessons learned from other ongoing or finalized international projects like CC: TRAIN. As means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilize, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC: INFO initiatives of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Table 5
Proposed Composition of Steering Committee

SECTOR	STAKEHOLDER OR INSTITUTION	
Energy	Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology, which includes the Meteorological Unit	
Forestry	Ministry of Natural Resources	
Environment	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	
Climate	Office, Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology and Transportation (CPACC agency)	
Research	University College of Belize	
Grassroots	A representative selected from Private Development Organizations	
Business	A representative from the industry, business and investment sectors	
Private Fuel sector	A representative from importers and distributors of fuel.	

Monitoring and Evaluation

After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review will be undertaken. The purpose of the review is to identify, in the early stage of the project, the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks of successful implementation. It is also designed to identify potential partners and sources of information from which the project could benefit.

Other government offices, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also play important roles in climate change-related activities. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for land use, while Foreign Affairs is responsible for monitoring compliance with international agreements and represents the nation at international summits.

The academic sector is represented by the University College of Belize, which also hosts part of the Caribbean Project for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC).

Currently the private sector is at an early stage of involvement in climate change related issues. Private, non-profit, development organizations are involved in issues such as carbon sequestration, and rural energy.

The business sector owns and operates fuel imports and distribution. The power company is also partially private, with 51% of its stock belonging to the State.

Legislation

Belize has updated its laws which establish the institutional framework and regulate the use of natural resources and the environment. These include:

- Environmental Protection Act of 1992, and corresponding Regulations (1996).
- Petroleum Act of 1991, and corresponding Regulations (1992).
- Mines and Minerals Act of 1988, and corresponding Regulations (1994).
- Belize Mineral Resource Policy (in progress)
- Dredging Guidelines Policy (in progress).

Forestry is also subject to a series of regulations, many dating from British colonial days. The most relevant pieces of legislation include:

- Forestry Act of 1980, and corresponding Regulations (Forestry 1963, Mangroves 1989).

Over time, the country has also approved international laws and conventions regarding Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, as well as Climate Change. The country has signed, and is working on the ratification of the UN Convention on Desertification, and the Law of the Sea.

Current, Planned and Ongoing Projects Related to Climate Change

Due to the constant threat of severe weather and its lowlying topography, Belize includes storm preparation investments as projects relevant to impacts from climate change. Energy projects include expansion and modernization of the grid. Forestry projects are geared towards forest management and exploration of Activities Implemented Jointly. Finally, there is great interest in creating two garbage landfills to address agricultural as well as urban refuse.

Sustainability and Participation

The Government of Belize fully supports the objectives of this project and gives a high priority to it. The Government has also endorsed that the output of the project will be the national communication in compliance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In financial terms the Government is covering costs for government experts and senior staff in the Steering Committee, non-dedicated local technical work and other matching contributions such as office space and limited project support staff.

To ensure wide participation a Project Steering Committee will be established on the basis of the existing Climate Change Working Group with representatives from the government, private development organizations and the business sectors listed in Table 5. The Steering Committee will have no more than ten members, and will attempt to include all the interested sectors.

It is expected that after successful completion of the Project, the Project Steering Committee will continue to deal with UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to the dissemination of, and public access to the information generated.

Lessons Learned

The importance of involvement and cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders including key government ministries, NGO's, academic institutions and private sector has been noted and duly reflected in this proposal. The project recognizes the importance of exchange of information and experience at the national level, as well as regional and international exchanges.

In implementing the different activities, the project will follow internationally adopted guidelines and use existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by local, regional and international experts as required.

Project Financing and Budget

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Belize under the UNFCCC, the agreed full costs of the project will be funded by GEF. A detailed budget presented in the format consistent with the cost norms of the GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities is presented as Annex III.

This proposal covers activities required in the initial communication. This includes: the inventory, abatement analysis, policy issues related to climate change and the production of the initial communication itself. This proposal undertakes tasks not included in the regional United States Country Studies Program (*USCSP*), which emphasized three vulnerability issues: agriculture, coastal zone erosion and water resources. Nor will it duplicate work contemplated in the CPACC project. The budget annex provides small allocations to allow the integration of that work into the national communication to the UNFCCC.

The Government of Belize has included resources to support a sea wall construction project, as well as continued support to the government bodies and private institutions studying the impacts of climate change.

Table 4
**National Projects Related to Climate Change:
Planned and Work in Progress**

	Name / Description		
1	Belize City Port Complex Retaining Wall	Budgeted to start in	1997
2	Phase II of Urban and Rural Electrification Projects	Budgeted to start in	1997
3	Corazon Village Photovoltaic Pilot Project	Budgeted to start in	1997
4	Replacement of Generating Set in Cirque Sarco Village	Budgeted to start in	1997
5	Various Petroleum Drilling Concessions	Underway	
6	Garbage Landfills (north and central regions)	Proposed	
7	Carbon Sequestration	Pilot underway (Programme for Belize)	

Source: Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology and Transportation.

Measures Undertaken

To address its national priorities and comply with its commitments, Belize has undertaken the following steps.

- Belize signed the UNFCCC in 13 June 1992 and ratified it in 31 October 1994. Belize was represented at UNCED by the Deputy Prime Minister, The Minister of Tourism and Environment, and others, including the Chief Meteorologist, which remains as the Climate Change Focal Point.
- The country has participated in COP I, COP II and the February 1997 meeting of the subsidiary bodies in Bonn, Germany.
- As part of a regional effort, a first round of vulnerability studies has been completed under the auspices of the US Country Studies Program /PCCC/CRRH. These included limited vulnerability studies for agriculture, water resources and coastal erosion.
- The country has joined efforts to create the International Institute for Research for Climate Forecasting, under the auspices of the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), at the Global Programs Office of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the USA.
- Belize hosted a workshop on "Climate Change and its Linkages to Human Health in the Tropical Americas". This workshop was funded by IAI, NOAA, and the Pan American Health Organization.
- Belize is participating in regional efforts to articulate a common agenda regarding climate change with other Central American nations. Two meetings were held (May, 1997 in Costa Rica; and September 1977 in Belize City). Both are preparatory sessions for the meeting to be

specific geographical and climate characteristics of Belize. This work will enhance ongoing or finalized national and international studies, and will use, as appropriate, existing methodologies and "tools", and results of other ongoing studies. Belize is requesting moneys from UNDP / GEF to address components of vulnerability not encompassed in the USCSP or CPACC projects.

8. Prepare a national strategy for effective response measures to climate change.
9. Provide other information that the country considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication. This may include: proposals for projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits; material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; constraints and obstacles; etc.
10. Organize a workshop (with broad local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of this project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on a win-win mitigation and adaptation measures).
11. Use the outputs of this project, as well as results of other ongoing projects, to prepare the First National Communication of Belize to the Conference of the Parties.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been completed. For instance, the Abatement considerations will build on the results of the inventory. Adaptation considerations will build on results of the vulnerability assessments from the USCSP project, plus new work produced as part of the enabling activities proposed here.

With these activities, the project is expected to cover all the steps needed to prepare the First National Communication of Belize to the CoP.

Rationale for GEF Support

The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfill their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable Belize to prepare its first national communication to the CoP.

held in Bonn, in October, 1997. The country is also scheduled to participate in the third CoP meeting in Japan.

- Belize is one of the original eleven countries participating in the regional project entitled Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC). This initiative is receiving funding from the GEF through the World Bank. Early results from that work will be inserted in the Initial National Communication on Climate Change.
- Belize is hosting a carbon sequestration project (AIJ) through a private non-profit organization called Programme for Belize.

Project Objectives

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Belize to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Besides meeting communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Belize thus enabling the country to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economic and technical sectors, and also to strengthen its role in international scientific fora and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

The project will strengthen an institutional framework, and build endogenous capacity to prepare the ground for fulfillment of eventual additional communication obligations, and for further development and implementation of identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

Project Description

During the project preparation the following components have been identified to respond to the objectives of the project and to implement the project successfully:

1. Organize the work by establishing a Project Steering Committee, and by organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities, and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate a successful implementation of the project. The Steering Committee will identify and hire a competent project manager to serve on a full time basis.
2. Generate a project time line describing all steps of the project in full detail, integrating the components described in this proposal with other Climate Change efforts in the country or abroad.
3. Strengthen the links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level,

as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the United States Country Studies Program and other bilateral programs, UNEP, IPCC, CC: TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web is evaluated and, to the extent feasible, will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information. It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate after the project, thus allowing interested parties in Belize to learn about other national or international activities, and permitting interested individuals and institutions outside Belize to obtain information regarding ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Belize. In this context, the project will cooperate with the UNFCCC Secretariat's CC: INFO/Web initiative both during the project's lifetime and after project closure.

4. Provide information on national circumstances.
5. Organize and undertake a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the country's capacities permit. Other greenhouse gases may be included at the discretion of the country. The guidelines and simplified default methodologies adopted by the IPCC should be used to the extent possible, and the best available data should be provided, being either for the year 1994 or alternatively for the year 1990. A two part workshop will be executed under the direction of an expert. The first workshop will concentrate on methodological aspects so local technicians may learn to undertake the calculations. A second workshop will review, correct and improve results, as well as discuss policy implications. The expert(s) will oversee the production of the national GHG Inventory.
6. Undertake, as appropriate, the general description of steps taken or envisaged by Belize to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (i) programs related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.; (ii) policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems; (iii) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes; (iv) in the context of undertaking national communications, building of national, regional and/or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long term planning; and (v) programs containing measures Belize believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increases in greenhouse gas emissions and enhancements of removals by sinks.
7. Integrate the work produced under the auspices of the Central American Climate Change Program and the United States Country Studies Program, as well as benefit from the expertise gained from those parties that collaborated in the production of the reports on Coastal Erosion, Impacts on Agriculture, and Impacts on Hydro Resources. These reports studied the impacts of climate change in pilot sites throughout the country considering