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United Nations Development Programme

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

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GEF

Date: 2 July 1998

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Pages: (12 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier
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Climate Change

Subject: Revised enabling activity proposals for **Bolivia**

Please find attached the revised enabling activity proposal for **Bolivia** in which we have addressed your comments dated 13 May 1998.

Thank you.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Proposal for Review

Country:	Bolivia
Project Title:	Enabling Bolivia to Prepare its Initial National Communication in Response to Commitments to the UNFCCC;
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	[X] Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC [ ] Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument
GEF Financing:	US $185,220
Government Counterpart Financing:	US $30,000 (In Kind)
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning
Local Counterpart Agency:	Programa Nacional de Cambios Climaticos (PNCC) Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning
GEF Operational Focal Point:	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning
FCC Focal Point:	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning
Project Duration:	15 months

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

Bolivia is a landlocked country located in the center of South America with a land area of 1,098,581 Km^2. Geographically, it is situated between 9 38' and 22 53' latitude and 57 25' and 69 38' longitude. Bolivia is bordered to the north and the east by the Federal Republic of Brazil, to the southeast by the Republic of Paraguay, to the South by the Republic of Argentina and to the west by the Republics of Chile and Peru.

According to the last census in 1992 (INE, 1993) the population of Bolivia is 6,420,792 of which 42% is rural and 58% is urban. The population density is 6 persons/Km^2. The population is multi-ethnic and is composed mainly by indigenous people who live in a subsistence economy.

Economy

Until 1985 the economic development model in Bolivia was based upon the mono-exportation of minerals. Since then following economic restructuring the role of the State in the economy has been reduced and a market economy has grown. These new policies have stabilized the economy, which has experienced slow economic growth. With the mineral crisis, the unemployment rate grew and participation in the informal sector of the economy grew. At the present time, the petroleum industry and small non-traditional productive sectors are the mainstay of economy. The GNP in 1990 was estimated at US$4,872 million dollars with an annual growth rate of 4.64%. This is expected to grow to US$7,735 million dollars by the year 2000, with an expected growth rate of 5.60%. In the same manner, the GNP per capita is expected to rise from US$741,24 per person to US$928,72 per person over the same years.

1.1 Energy

The energy sector plays an important role in the economy of Bolivia, fueling economic growth with raw materials for all activities including generating revenues from exports. The production of energy reached 53,315,40 kBEP in 1990 with the following distribution; fossil fuels 83.83% (natural gas 69.01%, crude petroleum 14.82%,) renewable energies 16.17% biomass 10.68%, (fuel wood 6.76%, charcoal 1.69%, bagasse 2.23%,) and hydroelectric energy 5.49%).

Energy consumption in the country is equivalent to 15,866,00 kBEP and is distributed as follows transport 34.77% (air, land, water), residential use 32.27% (commercial and public), industrial 19.44%, and electricity generation 19.44%. This means that Bolivia is one of the lowest consumers of energy per capita in the Latin American region with and average of 2.56 BEP per person per year.

The activities in the energy sector include the production of hydrocarbons which in 1990 amounted to 44,695,70 millions of BEP. Among these are included condensed petroleum, gasoline, and natural gas, which is exported largely to Argentina and will in the future be exported to Brazil along a 3,000 km pipeline.

1.2 Industry

The industrial sector in Bolivia can be divided into two periods -

Incipient Industries - During the 1940's the opening up of communications permitted agropecuarian and forest industries to grow. In the 1950's the establishment of the rice and sugar industries in Santa Cruz were sufficient to satisfy almost all national demand, substituting for the previous importation of these products.

Diversified Industries - From the 1970's the industrial sector grew in strength and the agropecuarian and forestry sectors introduced new production methods for combustibles, fruits, cotton, milk, confectionary, medicenary plants, baking, maize, and commercial wood etc ... Simultaneously, diverse processing industries were established to meet the demand of the ago-pecuarian and agro-industrial sectors in Bolivia.

Actually, the majority of these industries have not improved their operating conditions, which has had unavoidable negative impacts on the environment.

1.3 Agriculture and Forestry

The agriculture and forestry sectors constitute, at the present time, one of the main economic activities of the country. The contribution to GNP was 15.40% on average during the period 1991-1995. Not withstanding the important participation of both of these subsectors to the economy, there have been significant barriers to their expansion and transformation. The rural population of Bolivia involved in these sectors constitutes 42.45% of the population of which 88% live in conditions of poverty or extreme poverty (MACA, 1993)

The agriculture in the valleys and highlands is generally subsistence with low crop productivity. This situation is aggravated by adverse environmental conditions for agropecuarian production. During the period 1992-1993, the total surface area under cultivation in Bolivia was 1,362,900,00 hectares Of this area approximately 9.28% was for exportation (6.32% cereals, 2.96% industrial crops).

Forests cover half of the national territory, equivalent to approximately 54,268,400,00 ha (49.39% of the national total). The major forest areas can be found in the wetlands areas which

includes the Amazonia, chiquitania, and large part of the chaquenia regions. The mountain forests include the Andean region (altiplano, the intermountain valleys, and the Yungas zone). Actually, there does not exist a national forest strategy. The forests are under pressure for unsustainable logging practices which are modifying the types of vegetation and extending the agricultural frontier. The rate of deforestation is currently about 100,000 hectares/year of which 80,000 hectares comes from the Amazon region. This rate is one of the lowest rates in Latin America. However, the deforestation rates are high compared to the rate of reforestation, which was 14,200 hectares in 1990.

1.4 Environmental Situation

1.4.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

According the pre-liminary inventory of greenhouse gases undertaken for Bolivia for the year 1990, which was undertaken by the Programa Nacional de Cambios Climaticos (PNCC), Bolivia generated 56,190.14 Gg do CO_2. The most important sector for emissions was forestry and land use change (89%), principally in the Amazon region. Emissions of methane were calculated to be 597 Gg of which the most important sector was agriculture (76.68%), mainly from livestock manure fermentation and then from land use change.

Other gases measured included carbon monoxide with emissions of 1,282.34 for 1990 of which 78.15% came from the land use change sector, 15.10% came from the combustible-energy sector, and 6.7% from the agriculture sector. Nitrous Oxide and other nitrogen oxides were measured to have very small emissions (1.04 Gg and 54.44 Gg respectively). The non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) were measured to be 24.52 Gg, all of which came from the energy sector.

1.4.2 General Environmental Problems

Bolivia has environmental problems which affect the health and quality of life of the population. It is difficult to quantify the effects of these specific environmental problems and to enforce laws that will protect the environment.

Water resources in Bolivia are abundant but there are difficulties related to the timing and distribution of water supply. Water consumption and irrigation systems are very low and the water supply to the population in urban areas is approximately 36.5%. The waste water systems constitute 21.9% from solid waste and 18.4% from human excretements. Despite the severity of these problems, environmental treatment systems can reduce the level of waste.

In relation to soils, it is estimated that between 35 and 45% erosion can be found in areas of traditional agriculture due to inadequate management systems. The state of wildlife in Bolivia is uncertain, as little is know about the habitats and numbers of many species. The state of human health is one of the most critical in Latin America with one of the highest infant mortality rates (98 for each thousand births in 1995), largely as a result of respiratory and gasto-instestinal problems. At the current time, there does not exist institutions, which can realize and implement programs related to improving the quality of water, soil, and air resources. There exist certain regulations in Bolivia related to the control of industrial discharges which are not complied with.

In summary, the indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals, deforestation, unrestricted hunting, polluting industries, and unplanned city growth are all factors, which are contributing to environmental problems in Bolivia.

1.5 Environmental Legislation

The Government of Bolivia places a high priority on the protection of the environment and is party to a number of international environmental treaties including, inter alia, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity. the Forest Principles, the Montreal Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In December 1995, the regulatinos of Law 1333 on the environment related to environmental planning, prevention and control, atmospheric contamination, water contamination, and activities related to dangerous substances and solid waste came into effect.

1.6 Institutional Framework related to Environment

With the objective of strengthening environmental planning the country and consolidating a model for sustainable development, the Government of Bolivia created the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Environment in October 1993. The Ministry is now called the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning (MDSP). In particular, this Ministry is the body responsible for the national system of planning and developing a national strategy for sustainable development, integrating territorial and sectorial dimensions, programming and using and administrating water, soil, and air resources and regulating watersheds, establishing norms for environmental impact assessment for both public and private projects, promoting economic incentives for environmental protection, and investigating environmentally sound technologies.

Under the MDSP is the Vice-Ministerio of Sustainable Development and Environment which also has as its objective the promotion of sustainable development in coordination with public and private sector mechanisms to assist with the rational use of natural resources that could affect the environment. In this Vice-Ministerio can be found the Gerneral Area of Environment, Politics, and Regulations, the General Area of Biodiversity, and the General Area of Special

Programs. In this last general area can be found the Programa Nacional de Cambios Climaticos (PNCCC).

Other institutions and activities in Bolivia with related to the environment include the National Fund for environment, the National Forest Action Plan, the National Institute of Agricultural Reform, the National Service for Protected Areas, the National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology.

Other institutions that have a significant role related to the environment include the Ministry of Economic Development which has responsibility for the development of policies in the energy, forestry, fisheries, agro-industry, tourist, mining, and transportation sectors, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development which formulates policy to promote agriculture and livestock production and manages renewable energy resources for rural development, and the Ministry of Basic Services which is responsible basic services related to water supply and waste water systems.

It is also important to mention the contribution of academic and scientific institutions which are investigating environment related matters and proposing new ideas for environmental planning and promoting public awareness related to environment issues. Finally, it is important to note the role of numerous NGO's in Bolivia who are working on environmental related issues such as environmental control, environmental planning, diffusion of information related to technological options to prevent environmental contamination, and the development of environmental programs. The largest environmental NGO's working in Bolivia on these issues include the Defense League of Environment, the Oriente Association of Ecology, the Centre of Data for Conservation, the Bolivian Forum for Environment and Development, the Bolivian Association for defense of the Natural Environment, Conservation International, and the Foundation of Friends for the Environment.

1.7 Activities Related to Climate Change

The Government of Bolivia signed the UNFCCC on 10 June, 1992 during the Rio Earth Summit in Brazil and ratified it on 3 October, 1994 with the Law of the Republic. On 31 August, 1994 the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment signed a Cooperation Agreement with the US Environmental Protection (US EPA) for assistance from the United States Country Studies Programme. At the end of 1994, the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Environment (now called Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning) created the Programa Nacional de Cambios Climaticos (PNCC) to implement this project and provide a focal point for climate change activities in Bolivia, The US Country Studies Programme which finished in December 1996 consisted of three modules:

I. A preliminary GHGH inventory for 1990 for the energy, industrial and non-energy sectors using the 1995 IPCC methodologies;

II. An initial assessment of vulnerability to climate change for the water resources, crops, grasslands and livestock, and forests sectors and a pre-liminary assessment of adaptation options;

III. A preliminary mitigation analysis in the energy and non-energy sectors;

The GHG Inventory from the US Country Studies programme constituted a pre-liminary approximation of GHG emissions for Bolivia for the year 1990. However, in the agriculture and forestry sector the lack of data and information made it difficult to make accurate estimates. While the results of the US Country Studies Programme will constitute an important base for the elaboration of the initial national communications more financial resources are required to collect more data (especially in the agriculture and forestry sectors) and update the inventory to 1994.

In addition, the US Country Studies Programme assisted the Government of Bolivia to prepare a draft national action plan which incorporates some pre-liminary mitigation and adaptation options which were identified in module 1 as a result of the pre-liminary studies. This draft needs to be updated once new data and an inventory for 1994 have been completed.

The Government of Bolivia (along with Cuba, Paraguay, and Peru, and Ecuador) has also been participating since March 1998 in the second phase of the CC:Train project which is being implemented by UNITAR and executed for Latin American countries by a regional partner, FFLA (Fundacion Futuro LatinoAmericano). CC:Train is a US$2.7 million dollar UNDP/GEF project which was designed to assist developing countries to implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through a variety of training and capacity building activities. Under CC:Train (phase II), Bolivia is receiving approximately US$52,500 to assist in the formulation of national implementation strategies and participation in regional and national workshops related to GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and vulnerability and adaptation. In addition, Bolivia is receiving US$5,400 through CC:Train being administered by FFLA for participant's travel to workshops and consultants fees. Because of its late start in the CC:Train project (the other countries in Latin America officially started in October 1996) Bolivia has missed out on all except one of the CC:Train Regional training activities.

Finally, the Government Bolivia has been receiving assistance from the Government of the Netherlands for a project called "Climate Change Studies: Bolivia". This project is providing resources and international expert assistance to academic and NGO institutions (Universidad Major de San Andres, Instituto de Ecologia, Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias, Instituto de Hydrogica y Hydrologia, Instituto de Ingeniera Sanitaria, Instituciones de Investigaciones Chemiqas, League de Defensa de Medio Ambiente (NGO)) in Bolivia to build capacity and carry out climate change related research and public awareness building activities. None of these

resources are directly related to activities related to the preparation of the GHG inventory, GHG mitigation, or Vulnerability and Adaptation options or the initial national communications for Bolivia.

This project aims to fill the gaps left by the US Country Studies Program, CC:Train, and the Climate Change Studies: Bolivia project of the Government of the Netherlands to undertake the necessary activities to enable the Government of Bolivia to complete its initial national communication to UNFCCC.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES [1]

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Bolivia to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of initial national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

The secondary objectives of the project are as follows:

- Application of the results of the GHG inventory studies for 1990 under the USCS Programme to data for 1994 to the elaboration of the initial national communications for Bolivia;

- Promote and support the adoption of adaptation and GHG abatement measures which were identified as results of the analysis carried out by the PNCC;

- Develop a consensus between different governmental decision making levels and the different public, academic, and private institutions to ensure that the adaptation and GHG abatement measures are implemented;

- Consolidate the work of the National Climate Committee to enable it to prepare, develop, and approve national climate change strategies consistent with national priorities for development which will serve as a base for the national communications;

- Ensuring that the national communications will serve as a base for establishing a change in the policies related to energy, agriculture, and forestry which will contribute favorably to a reduction in GHG emissions and result in favorable economic impacts on the country;

- Serve as a base for developing sectoral climate change projects that can be financed by international organizations, including GEF, or Annex 1 parties to the UNFCCC;

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. Organization and Elaboration of Workplan

The first activity of the project will be to elaborate a workplan, which reflects the priority areas and measures to undertake the following work:

a) Consolidating the Project Coordinator and working group for the project
b) Preparing a detailed work plan
c) Organize a project initiation workshop and finalize project workplan
d) Organization of the project, including the participation of and coordination with the relevant environmental institutions to facilitate the satisfactory implementation of the project;

The elaboration of the work plan will utilize all of the local experience available and from the Programa Nacional de Cambios Climaticos (PNCC) to ensure complementarity with activities being carried out or that have been carried out in Bolivia by the United States Country Studies Programme, CC:Train and the Government of the Netherlands.

2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and establish an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate an 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 USCSP and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.) This activity will also involve the establishment of a national website on climate change for Bolivia, consistent with the CC:INFO/Web initiative of the UNFCCC Secretariat;

3. Undertake training on specific themes for capacity building of project personnel in close collaboration with the CC:Train project.

4. Update the national inventory of greenhouse gases from 1990 to a GHG inventory for 1994 for both the energy and non-energy sectors using the latest 1996 IPCC guidelines and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP. Particular attention willl be paid to emissions from the agriculture and forestry sectors where information was lacking and data scarce in the US Country Studies Programme. The atmospheric gases to be

addressed in the study will include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology will be addressed as seen appropriate. Review and finalize the GHG inventory in a national workshop and decide which elements to be included in the national communications.

5. Undertake an analysis of the potential environmental, economic, and social impacts of GHG mitigation measures identified in earlier studies carried out by the PNCC with assistance of the US Country Studies Program. Review and finalize the GHG mitigation options for Bolivia in a national workshop to evaluate technological options and decide which elements to include in the national communications.

6. Undertake an analysis of the potential environmental, economic, and social impacts of climate change adaptation measures identified in earlier studies undertaken by the PNCC. Review and finalize the vulnerability and adaptation measures for Bolivia in a national workshop and decide which elements to include in the national communication.

7. Formulate implementation strategies for GHG mitigation and adaptation based on the results of previous studies undertaken by the PNCC and considered as priorities by the involved sectors.

8. Organize a workshop (with wide local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of the 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 program / action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" abatement and adaptation measures).

9. Prepare and finalize a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change including an inventory for the energy and non-energy sectors, measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change, as well as measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks.

10. Based on the results of the studies, compile and prepare the additional information that the Government of Bolivia aims to present in its national communication including, *inter alia*: a) financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12; b) projects for financing; and c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; d) description of the methodologies used to calculate the GHG inventory;

11. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), and publish the first national communication of Bolivia following the guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties (COP).

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The organizations that will participate in the elaboration of the initial national communications for Bolivia will be as follows:

Executing Agency - Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning reporting to the Vice-Minister for Sustainable Development and Environment through the general area of special programs;

Local Counterpart Agency - The Programa Nacional de Cambios Climaticos in the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning will give responsibility to a Project Coordinator who will be responsible for undertaking the activities of the project and preparing the national communications for Bolivia. The Project Coordinator will be a senior representative of the Programa Nacional de Cambio Climaticos (PNCC).

To avoid duplication the project will utilize the National Climate Committee of Bolivia to oversee the management of the project. The Project Coordinator will report to the National Climate Committee. The National Climate Committee for Bolivia approximately meets every 2 months and has been composed as follows. This membership may be modified for the purposes of this project, as necessary.

National Climate Committee

Vice-Minister of Sustainable Development and Environment	(chair)
Vice-Minister of Energy	
Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Livestock	
Vice-Minister of Public Investment	
Vice-Minister of Planning	
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs	
Universidad de Bolivia (Academic Institutions)	
Confederacion de Impresarios Privados (Private Sector Representative)	
NGO representative	
UNDP	(observer status)
Others (to be determined?)	

The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning through the Vive-Minister of Sustainable Development and Environment will be the institution with the overall responsibility for preparing, revising, and approving the initial natioal communication for Bolivia. It will have the following responsibilities:

- responsibility for realizing the objective's of the project
- managing institutional arrangements for the project
- administering and utilizing the financial resources of the project to implement activities
- participating as the national counterpart agency in the project

In addition to the members of the National Climate Committee, the principal institutions and organizations that will participate in the implementation of the project will include the Vice Ministerio de Industria y Comercio Interno, the Vice Ministerio de Transportes, Communicaciones and Civil Aviation, the Vice Ministerio of exploitation of natural and renewable energy resources and YPF Bolivia for the energy sector work. For the non-energy sector, the Vice Ministerio of Agriculture and Livestock will be involved. Other institutions that will be involved in the preparation of the initial national communications will include the National Institute of Statistics, Prefectural Governments, and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Institute.

Working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and they will be consulted when selecting the methodologies for, and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilize results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalized international projects like UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC:TRAIN and US Country Study Programme to avoid duplication of effort. Links to other countries in Latin America with ongoing or finalised enabling activities (in particular Argentina and Uruguay which have completed their intitial national communications), or ones just to be started will be created and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be identified.

The activities of the project 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 taken. For instance, the GHG abatement analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. Based on the results of the studies, a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change will be formulated. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

Monitoring and evaluation

After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review on it 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 to successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

The executing agency together with the National Climate Committee 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 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.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Bolivia under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. It is estimated that the total cost of activities necessary to complete the initial national communications for Bolivia will be US$215,220 of which US$185,220 is being requested from GEF and US$30,000 is being provided by the Government of Bolivia as an in kind contribution. This money is necessary to fill the gaps left by climate change studies undertaken by the United States Country Studies Programme and the Government of the Netherlands and the training undertaken as part of CC:Train. The money being requested is consistent with the GEF cost norms taking into account activities undertaken by other donors. A detailed project budget for expedited processing of the proposal is presented as Annex II.

ANNEX I

COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN BOLIVIA TO PREPARE THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity[1]		
		Planning[2] and execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O) for: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	X/CCT/USCS	CCT/USCS	CCT/USCS
3. General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	X/CCT	X/CCT/NETH	X/CCT/NETH
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change.	X/CCT	X/CCT	X/CCT
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	X/CCT	X/CCT	X/CCT
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	X/CCT	X/CCT	X/CCT

X activities covered by the proposed project

CCT activities covered by CC:TRAIN

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

4. Other information including, as appropriate: a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12. b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	X	X	X
5. Compilation and production of the initial national communication	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication (incl. the preparation of an exec. summary)	X	X	X

Key:

X = activities proposed to be covered by this project

CCT = activities covered by CC:Train project

USCS = activities covered by the US Country Studies Project

NETH = activities covered by the Netherlands Government "Climate Change Studies: Bolivia" project

ANNEX II

BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF BOLIVIA

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US $
		Planning and Execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources				-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	22,000	9,000	9,000	40,000
3. General description of steps (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
4. Other information: a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies, compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	5,000	2,500	2,500	10,000
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.	-	4,000	2,500	6,500
Project management		29,000	5,000	5,000	39,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000	-	-	10,000
Subtotal		101,000	40,500	39,000	**180,500**
Project support services (3%)		2,720	1,000	1,000	4,720
GRAND TOTAL		**103,720**	**41,500**	**40,000**	**185,220**

Annex III

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

Annex IV

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE COP2 FOR THE CONTENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-ANNEX I COUNTRIES

The guidelines for the communications of non-annex 1 countries were adopted by the CoP in July 1996. In accordance with the article 12 of the UNFCCC, and following the detailed guidelines presented in the document FCCC/CP/1996/L.12, the communications of the Parties not included in Annex I should include the following elements:

a) Information on national circumstances

b) 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 Party's capacities permit. Other greenhouse gases may be included at the discretion of the Parties. 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.

c) General description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (I) programmes 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 integrate 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) programmes containing measures the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks.

d) Any 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.

REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA
MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA
Viceministerio de Inversión Pública
Y Financiamiento Externo

La Paz, **24 JUN. 1998**
VIPFE/DGFE/PRF-03152/1998

Señor
Eduardo Forno
REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE a.i
PROGRAMA DE LAS NN.UU. PARA EL DESARROLLO
Presente

Ref: ***COMUNICACIÓN NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA – CONVENCIÓN MARCO – CAMBIOS CLIMÁTICOS***

De mi consideración:

Me refiero a la nota MDSP-VDSMA 0623/98, mediante la cual el Viceministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible y Medio Ambiente, actual Viceministerio de Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo Forestal, remitió el perfil del proyecto de referencia para nuestra consideración.

Al respecto, estando el proyecto dentro de las prioridades nacionales y habiendo sido aprobado por el Comité Nacional de Selección GEF, manifiesto nuestra conformidad con el mismo y solicito, por su digno intermedio, efectuar los trámites necesarios ante el Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente (GEF) para su posible financiamiento por un monto de $us. 185,220.

Con este motivo saludo a usted atentamente.

Lic. Miguel Angel Simon Pereira
VICEMINISTERIO DE INVERSION PUBLICA Y FINANCIAMIENTO EXTERNO
V.I.P.F.E.

CC: John G. O'Brien
Fax: 212 906 6998