

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



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GEF

Date: 16 May 1997

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Pages: (including this sheet)

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Subject: Submission of revised enabling activity proposals

Please find attached revised enabling activity proposals for Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Guinea. Guinea has shifted from National Execution to OPS execution thus resulting in a slight increase.

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country: BURKINA FASO

Project Title: Enabling Burkina Faso to prepare its first national communication to the UNFCCC

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Comite Interministeriel pour la Mise en Oeuvre des Actions de la Convention Cadre sur les Changements Climatiques (CIMAC) Secretariat Permanent du Conseil National pour la Gestion de l'Environnement (CONAGESE)

Proposed GEF Grant: U.S. \$233,810

Duration: 2 Years

Estimated Starting Date: June 1997

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Burkina Faso is a landlocked country with a land area of 274,200 km² sharing boundaries with Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Togo, Benin and Niger. The country is characterized by an abrupt shift from a long dry season to a brief rainy season with unpredictable rainfall. The insufficient rainfall in the North and its wide variability in the other regions occasionally lead to local droughts frequently resulting in grain crop deficits. The land generally consists of shallow soils with poor soil structure and low fertility.
2. The temperature is relatively high, especially before and during the rainy season, which leads to rapid decomposition of organic matters. There is a loss of natural plant cover due to numerous reasons such as nutrition and unsustainable use of natural resources. The result is an exposed soil leading to increasing soil fragility and the formation of a surface crust which prevents moisture absorption while also inhibiting the regrowth of ligneous and herbaceous vegetation.
3. The national economy remains largely dominated by the primary sector. Unfortunately, this sector is of the traditional type and occupies less than one third of the arable land area, producing commercial crops with little appeal on the international market. Agricultural yields are subject to the vagaries of climate. Plant resources have suffered marked degradation due to the pressure from the human population which depend upon them at all levels.
4. The secondary sector, however, is expanding although it does meet with difficulties due to foreign competition, low product diversification, etc. The geographical location of the industrial zones in the country's two major cities -- Outgadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso -- is creating public health problems due to waste water, solid waste and gas emissions. The main industrial sectors are the agro-industry and textile industry which consume chemical substances and release environmentally aggressive effluents.
5. About 90% of the primary energy supplies is derived from traditional biomass fuels such as fuelwood, charcoal, dung, crop residues, etc... The transportation sub-sector and commercial energy production are the most important consumers of oil products. The combustion of these oil products lead to the emissions of greenhouse gases. In addition, the purchase of such products has put enormous pressures on the country's balance of payments.

Environment and Institutional Structures

6. The Government of Burkina Faso entrusted the National Council for Environmental Management (Conseil National pour la Gestion de l'Environnement - CONAGESE) with the implementation of the UNFCCC and created under its authority an Interministerial Committee for the Implementation of the Measures of the Framework Convention on Climate Change

(Comite Interministeriel pour la Mise en Oeuvre des Action de la Convention-Cadre sur les changements climatiques - CIMAC) which is responsible for the application of the guidelines in connection with the Convention. CONAGESE is an entity responsible for planning, monitoring and coordinating environmental programmes and projects in Burkina Faso. It is located within the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, with direct links to the Cabinet of the Minister of State. This desirable arrangement reflects the importance of the role played by this entity and provides an appropriate institutional foundation for CIMAC.

7. In addition to CONAGESE, through the intermediary of its multidisciplinary implementation arm CIMAC, the General Directorate of Energy of the Ministry of Energy and Mining, and the Work Group for Studies and Research on Energy and Environment for Development, an association of researchers in the field of energy, are the entities whose endeavours contribute to improved understanding and management of the climate change issues. There are, however, other associations active in the area of environmental protection and they could also help to provide relevant information regarding waste and forestry activities.

8. In view of the natural catastrophes which disturb its ecosystems and compromise its development, Burkina Faso has shown long-standing commitment to the protection of its environment and sustainable management of its natural resources. As provided under Article 101 of the Constitution, environmental protection has been included by the country's legal framework. The implementation of these national provisions is reflected in the adherence of the country to environmental treaties, the development and implementation of numerous programmes for natural resource management and natural environment protection. The active participation of Burkina Faso during the Earth Summit in Rio, when it signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsequent ratification of the Convention on 2 September 1993 are a testimony of the Burkina Faso's commitment to the international effort in solving global climate problems. In addition, the ongoing review of the Environmental Code will result in reinforcing the legal instruments available at the local level in the field of environment with a view to improving the quality of life for the population.

A. Project Objectives

9. Enabling activities have two types of goals: immediate and larger range, both of which are crucial. Immediate goals are concerned with the preparation of the Initial National Communication; longer range objectives involving long-term capacity building development.

10. The scope of the present proposal concerns activities focused on the preparation of the initial national communication which Burkina Faso is committed to submit within the deadlines established under the Convention. The project is ultimately aimed at providing local institutions with support and technical assistance for the completion and submission of the initial communication. This will be achieved through:

- (i) consolidating and expanding the outcomes achieved in the context of the DANIDA supported project (see Annex I).

- (ii) on the basis of the lessons learned, adding key new components not yet covered by the national team and to be included in the national communication;
- (iii) linking short-term oriented tasks to broader oriented capacity building actions and interventions.

Activities envisaged under the present proposal and those planned under the possible DANIDA supported project are expected to be carried out in close coordination.

B. Expected activities

11. The Government of Burkina Faso has requested the Danish Government to provide additional technical assistance and support for continuing and enhancing capacity building actions initiated under the ongoing project.

12. The possible DANIDA supported project will be oriented to capacity building activities which are beyond what is required for initial reporting. The aim of the project is to undertake capacity building actions with a more long-term scope to be focused on ensuring relatively stable and permanent patterns of institutional and organizational relations for continuing and self-sustained paths of improving the capabilities in the future.

13. Main orientations under the project are expected to address the following tasks:

- development of a climate change information system;
- on-the-job training on abatement, vulnerability and adaptation concepts and methods;
- development and documentation of climate change abatement and adaptation project opportunities; and
- design strategies for improving the legal and institutional frame for climate change related action.

C. Project Description

14. The aim of the project is to concentrate resources and attention on a well-defined set of tasks as a practical means for catalyzing institutional inter-action, assimilating the transfer and adaptation of ideas and skills, and assuring the completion of the National Communication as the main output of the project. These task are described below.

Activity 1: National circumstances

15. The major output of this activity will be the elaboration of the chapter on national socio-economic and geographical circumstances including priorities and objectives under which climate change responses will be addressed. Specific tasks include:

- gather information on sectoral programmes and plans
- review of priorities and objectives and harmonise with each other
- assess, in broad terms, how potential climate change could affect sectoral development plans.

Activity 2: GHG inventory

16. Immediate objective: improve the reliability and reduce the omissions in the preliminary GHG inventory undertaken by CIMAC in the context of the DANIDA supported project.

17. The main output will be the elaboration of a comprehensive inventory of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions covering (i) the production, transformation and consumption of energy; (ii) industrial processes; (iii) agricultural activities; (iv) forestry and land-use changes; and (v) waste management.

18. Specific tasks will focused on:

- Reviewing the data, homogenizing the criteria for the treatment of secondary data, and filling the gaps where no data exists or are considered unreliable.
- Selection of an appropriate set of emission factors by combining emission factors from different sources and modifying coefficients to reflect specific circumstances. No specific field measures or the application of sophisticated methodologies are envisaged at this stage. Regional experiences and available expertise should be utilized for modifying emission factors if required. Incorporating as appropriate the IPCC revised guidelines into the existing inventories.
- Substantial improvement of GHG emissions related to deforestation and savannah fires. Findings on area data and emission factors from the ongoing UCCEE - Copenhagen University research project on savannah fires in Burkina Faso and other Sahelian countries will be utilized.

Assemble the sectoral inventories into a technical document that presents, in a step-by-step format, the process for undertaking the inventories, the assumptions concerning data treatment and emission factors applied, short description of the technological background, and a set of indicators relating GHG emissions to socio-economic and sectoral activity levels.

Activity 3: Vulnerability analysis and adaptation strategies

19. Main output of this activity will be the design of a policy framework to reduce the impact of climate change by reducing social and economic vulnerability to climate change and by evaluating the range of appropriate responses.

20. Vulnerability and adaptation analysis are complex issues which require the application of elaborate models and simulation tools, the use of extensive data, and high levels of expertise. These requirements are not yet available in Burkina Faso and need to be gradually developed within the context of a broader scope of capacity building programmes.

21. Within the context of the present project, the analysis will be based on and bounded by the use of empirical analogue studies and expert judgment. The transfer of information and experiences from a different time or place to the Burkina circumstances will include the following steps:

- Review of the existing literature and identification of comparable studies.
- Identification of a set of crucial variables/factors whose behaviour is likely to be affected by climate change.
- Assessment of how changes in those crucial variables will influence key social and economic trends.
- Identification of a set of relative strategies that can be adopted to ameliorate, directly or indirectly, the anticipated or actual adverse consequences associated with climate change.

22. In brief, the purpose of the proposed activity is twofold:

- (i) it must be seen as the first step in the development of local capabilities for climate change vulnerability and adaptation analysis. Local experts first need to familiarize and come to terms with the basic concepts, approaches and methods;
- (ii) produce a concise and substantive report on the most likely impacts under possible climate change scenarios and policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measure and response strategies.

Activity 4: GHG abatement strategy

23. Within a context characterised for a widespread poverty, rapid population growth and limited resource base to meet its basic needs, abatement analysis by itself is not a priority issue among climate change concerns in Burkina Faso. Nevertheless, the interest in conducting a climate change abatement analysis as a component of the project is driven by two reasons:

- (i) the economic and environmental double dividend resulting from the implementation of abatement options represent key issues for the development of energy and forestry sectors so that the possible reductions of GHG emissions only represents a side-effect of a more comprehensive set of potential benefits;
- (ii) the long-term socio-economic scenarios constructed as a key component of abatement analysis are also a basic component of the vulnerability and adaptation analysis and they provide a comprehensive set of potential benefits;

24. A first attempt to undertake abatement analysis was made in the context of the DANIDA project. The preliminary report reflects a well-known understanding of abatement concepts and approaches. Therefore, main attention under this activity will be focused on:

- Review the base year information and harmonise data across the different sectors.
- Complete the description of social and economic scenarios and homogenise the scenario assumptions. Special emphasis will be made on portraying a coherent, internally consistent and plausible description of possible future societal states by exploring the major contextual elements and the connections among multiple forces and events driving the socio-economic system.
- Complement already identified abatement measures with options relevant for the country. GHG abatement measures such as the introduction of more energy-efficiency equipment, adoption of new productive processes, fuel switch substitutions, changes in agricultural practices and land use patterns, will be assessed including social, institutional and economic barriers that could prevent their adoption.
- Integrate mitigation options into a GHG abatement scenario where linkages among options are taking into account.
- Elaborate a substantive report on likely trends of GHG emissions and strategies that could be implemented to reduce the increase of emissions.

Activity 5: Institution building

25. The project will seek to strengthen the role of CIMAC as an inter-agency coordinating committee. If CIMAC's role as catalytic institution on climate change issues is to be improved, it seems essential to expand its coordination activities beyond narrowly defined managerial tasks as the scheduling, programming and coordination of work activities. In this sense, the project will seek to reinforce the leadership role of CIMAC, especially in political interaction, resource mobilization and building a network of organizational support.

26. The project emphasises on integrating the inputs of a variety of ministries, subordinate units of government, and NGO's and assuring at the same time adequate professional staffing. This will be achieved through the following steps:

- increase the staff of the CIMAC's Permanent Bureau by at least two professional from one or more relevant government agencies for temporary duty. At present the permanent Bureau is staffed by two part-time professionals responsible for a myriad of activities including, among others, administrative duties, maintaining data bases, elaboration of GHG inventories, definition and execution of climate change related programmes, coordinating tasks, and preparation of the national communication.
- establishment of working groups staffed by professionals from relevant agencies and focused on the activities described above. The creation of those working groups will provide the CIMAC with stronger leadership and the same time will allow a more effective institution coordination and participation. Additionally, the groups will play the role of national counterpart for technical assistance interventions and will be the targets for training activities.

Activity 6: Policy support

27. Political support for the national communication will be sought through the realization of three national workshops. These workshops will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review and discuss main findings of the project. Concretely, the workshops will be focused on:

- policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies;
- future trends of GHG emissions and possible strategies for curving expected trends;
- presentation and discussion of the initial national communication.

Activity 7: Preparation of national communication

28. The initial national communication as required under Article 12 of the UNFCCC and in agreement with COP guidelines will comprise the following sections:

- Executive summary presenting the key information, relevant data, and main conclusions from the main report. At least the executive summary will be translated into English.
- Conclusions of the study including information on needs for capacity building development and financial and technological needs related to both adaptation and abatement programmes.

- Technical annexes including relevant data in appropriated formats, description of models and tools applied, intermediate results, and main assumptions underlying the analyses (See Annex 4 for COP guidelines)

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

29. The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Guidelines for expedited financing of initial communications from non-Annex-1 Parties. If approved, the project will enable Burkina Faso to prepare its initial national communication. The proposed activities are eligible for funding from GEF which is the interim financial mechanism of UNFCCC.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

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

31. To ensure wide participation, a national Project Steering Committee will be established with representatives from all relevant governmental non-governmental organizations, and research institutes.

LESSONS LEARNED

32. The importance of involvement and cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders including key government ministries, NGO's, academic institutions and the private sectors has been noted and duly reflected in the proposal. The project recognizes the importance of exchanging information and experience at the national level, as well as regionally and internationally.

33. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines, use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available and follow appropriate sequencing of activities. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible (See Annex 5 for Proposed Work Schedule).

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

34. As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Burkina Faso 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 2.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATIONS

35. The executing agency of the project will be CIMAC. The Project Steering committee will be charged with overseeing and advising project execution and will have decision-making power over all aspects of the project. The project will also collaborate closely with all the other relevant ongoing projects in Burkina Faso, in particular the DANIDA supported project, both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to foster an effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results in the formulation of a national climate change strategy. A project coordinator will be hired to take charge of, and coordinate the day to day activities of the project.

36. A national Project Steering committee has been proposed with participants from all relevant sectors. CIMAC has a mandate to facilitate the effective operation of this committee and will act as the secretariat. A series of bi-monthly meetings are proposed to ensure effective implementation of this project and preparation of the first national communication of Burkina Faso to the Conference of Parties. This Committee will ensure that tasks are coordinated and completed and information is disseminated both during and after the project.

37. Regarding the international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and among others IPCC and UNEP 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. As means of identifying and dissemination information, the project will utilize, the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperated with the CC:INFO and CC:INFOWEB initiative of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

38. Regarding regional cooperation, links to other countries with ongoing or finalize enabling activities will be created, and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be identified, and, if seen feasible, organized.

Monitoring and Evaluation

39. After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review of it will be undertaken. The purpose of the review is to identify in the very early stage of the project the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks to the successful implementation as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit. Also during the various stages of the project, relevant experts and other country study teams will be requested to review and to provide comments on the various activities being undertaken.

40. The Project Steering Committee, together with the agencies, will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project manager 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 mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review to be held after the first 12 months of the start of the full implementation of the project.

Annex I

The DANIDA supported project on Climate Convention Reporting and Capacity Building in Burkina Faso

The DANIDA supported project on Climate Convention Reporting and Capacity Building was started on April 1995. The project is under implementation and will end in March 1997. A brief analysis of the experiences, achievements and lessons learned through the project implementation provides a useful background for identifying and designing further programmes and activities enabling Burkina Faso to implement the Convention.

1. Objectives

The long-term objective of the project was to assist the government of Burkina Faso in building sufficient indigenous institutional capability to (i) institutional strengthening; and (ii) technical support.

Institutional strengthening has been addressed as the pivotal component of the project. Activities carried out under the project included:

- two national workshops intended to raise awareness among local institutions on climate change issues and to engage the concerned institutions in a participate process of co-operation and co-ordination in order to facilitate the implementation of the FCCC;
- institutional support focused on providing the Inter-ministerial committee on climate Change (CIMAC) with the basic logistic infrastructure (3 computers, printer, fax, copy machine and software);
- elaboration of information materials under the format of easily communicable documentation on climate change issues, the possible impacts at national level and the possible response strategies.

Technical support has been oriented into two directions. The first consisted of the advice and technical assistance provided by UCCEE-RisØ staff to the national team in the elaboration of the preliminary inventory; while the second was focused on training activities. Two local experts were provided with a short informal training are RisØ. Additionally, short-term technical visits took place to Dakar and Abidjan.

3. Implementation

The project has been implemented by the CIMAC and managed by the UCCEE. The CIMAC has been responsible for the local activities incl. ing the conduction of the preliminary GHG inventory, the organization of the workshops and the management of local expenditures. The

Group on Energy-Environment Studies (GREED), a newly established GO, provided technical support on the elaboration of the inventory.

4. Achievements

Fulfilment of the project objectives is generally satisfactory, although it varies from one component to another. Institutional strengthening, as a key component of the capacity building process, has taken more resources than initially anticipated and has absorbed much of the efforts of the projects. Although the achievements of the project on institutional development are difficult to measure, it is clear that key results have been achieved. Among them:

- The effective consolidation of the CIMAC within the National Council for Environment Management (CONAGES), the national focal point for international conventions, CIMAC is now endowed with basic resources and has recently moved from being located within the Ministry for the Environment and Water Resources to a new location with CONGAS. In principle, this will assure more administrative independence and at the same time a closer integration into environmental policy formulation and decision-making process.
- An incipient participatory process involving key institutions (Ministry for Transport, the Institute for energy) has been initiated within the context of the project activities.
- The project has partially played a catalytic role on the consolidation of the first local NGO (GERED) oriented to energy-environment related studies and analysis. This is an important achievement taking into account the important role GERED can play in the future as 'capacity builder', fostering local organization, education and skills formation.
- An important achievement of the project is the degree to which it has helped raise institutional awareness for the climate change related issues. This awareness raising effect was evident by the number of participants in the national workshop as well as by the active discussions which followed the presentation of the preliminary reports on GHG inventory. This leads to the conclusion that the project has helped to create, within different government agencies, a certain degree of concern regarding the potential negative impacts from climate change.
- The tangible result of the project has been the elaboration of a preliminary report containing: (i) the national inventory on GHG emissions and sinks; (ii) a preliminary forecast of GHG emissions and possible mitigation options; and (iii) a first attempt to analyze the vulnerability and possible adaptation strategies to climate change. Besides the number of shortcomings, understandable for a first exercise, the report reflects a well-known understanding of the IPCC methodology on GHG inventories as well as a general comprehension of abatement and adaptation concepts.

5. Lessons

Despite that project implementation has been a positive experience, it has to be recognized that the results achieved have fallen short of initial expectations, this for several reasons:

- First of all the pioneering nature of the project which could not rely on similar experiences in other countries at the time the project was defined. Capacity building on climate change related topics is a broad concept, still at dealing with human, organizational, institutional and scientific resources.
- Now that CIMAC is well established in its role as leader agency, clarifying its mandates and to co-ordination links with other agencies is essential. More attention has to be placed on articulating institutional and organizational links with government agencies such as the Directorates for Planning and Energy, among others, called to play a key role on the formulation and implementation of climate change related policies and strategies. Substantial work is still to be done in order to decrease the risk to capacity building interventions remain confined to a narrow sphere of influence and with scarce possibilities of being assimilated.
- Initial targets were adjusted downwards after it appeared that project activities were overestimated in relation to limited administrative and technical local capabilities.
- Technical assistance interventions took place under short-term missions mainly focused on applying solution to punctual problems rather than on supporting a more long-term learning process. In future it is necessary to emphasize technical support action on the transfer/adaptation of ideas, skills and practices which could foster the development of national expertise.
- Training activities were undertaken under broad and diffuse purposes. This is quite understandable at early stages of a capacity building process. In future training programmes need to be focused on more specific targets and more directly linked to ongoing activities.
- Finally, if the effectiveness of capacity building projects are to be improved substantially, it seems essential to identify more specific targets against which the successful of the project could be assessed. This will facilitate a continuous monitoring and partial evaluations of the ongoing activities.

ANNEX 2**BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF BURKINA FASO**

INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF BURKINA FASO

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US\$
		Planning/execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the info from existing sources	-	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	15,000	7,000	8,000	30,000
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 & 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	10,000		5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	12,500	10,000	7,500	30,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	10,000	5,000	7,000	22,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures including public awareness.	15,000	12,500	12,500	40,000
4. Other information: a) Financial and technological needs & constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material 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	10,000			10,000
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		25,000	10,000	15,000	50,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		117,500	49,500	60,000	227,000
Project support services (3%)		6,810			6,810
GRAND TOTAL		124,310	49,500	60,000	233,810
Percentage of total budget		53.2%	21.2%	25.6%	100%

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ANNEX 3**STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN
BURKINA FASO**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. <u>National Circumstances</u>	X	NA	NA	NA
2. <u>Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>				
1. All Energy Sources	\$X(DAN)	\$X(DAN)	\$X(DAN)	\$X(DAN)
2. Industrial Processes	"	"	"	"
3. Agricultural Processes	"	"	"	"
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	"	"	"	"
5. Other Sources	"	"	"	"
3. <u>General Description of Steps</u> (taken or envisaged to Implement the Convention)		X	X	X
* (a) Public Awareness, etc.	X		X	X
* (b) Assessment of Impacts				
- Coastal Zones	X	X	X	X
- Agriculture	X	X	X	X
- Fisheries	X	X	X	X
- Forestry	X	X	X	X
- Natural ecosystems	X	X	X	X
- Other Impacts	X	X	X	X
* (c) Adaptation Options (Stage I)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	NA	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs				
energy related	\$X(DAN)	\$X(DAN)	\$X(DAN)	\$X(DAN)
industry	"	"	"	"
agriculture	"	"	"	"
Land use change and forestry	"	"	"	"
other	"	"	"	"
4. <u>Other Information</u>				
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological	X	X	X	X
Needs and Constraints for				
Projects for Financing				
National Communications	X	X	X	X
Vulnerability Assessment	X	X	X	X
Adaptation	X	X	X	X

In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

x - Activity yet to be undertaken.

\$X (DAN) - Activity covered by the DANIDA project; but to be updated by this project..

ANNEX 4

COP GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF INITIAL COMMUNICATIONS BY PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

[Source: FCCC/CP/1996, decision 10/CP.2, Annex.]

1. The guidelines for the preparation of initial communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-annex I Parties) have five principle objectives, taking into account Article 4.7:

- (a) To assist non-Annex I Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 12.1;
- (b) To encourage the presentation of information in ways that are, to the extent possible, consistent, transparent and comparable as well as flexible, and to take into account specific national situation and requirements for support to improve the completeness and reliability of activity data, emission factors and estimations;
- (c) To serve as policy guidance to the interim operating entity of the financial mechanism for the timely provision of financial support needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full costs in complying with their obligations under Article 12.1, as referred to in decision 11/CP.2;
- (d) To facilitate the process of preparation, compilation and consideration of the communications, including the preparation of compilation and synthesis documentation; and
- (e) To ensure that the Conference of the Parties has sufficient information to carry out its responsibilities to assess the overall aggregated effects of the steps taken by the Parties in the light of the latest scientific assessments concerning climate change, and to assess the implementation of the Convention.

Scope

- 2. In accordance with Article 12.1, the communication should include:
 - (a) a national Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;
 - (b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the convention; and

(c) Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

National Circumstances

3. In presenting the information, non-Annex I Parties should specify their national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances on the basis of which they will address climate change and its adverse impacts. The description of these circumstances can cover a wide range of information. In addition to information which can be conveniently presented in a table (see table I below), Parties may present basic economic, geographic and climatic information, as well as other factors relevant to climate change of any nature, such as, for example, features of their economy which may affect their ability to deal with climate change.

4. Parties may provide a brief description of existing institutional arrangements which are relevant to the preparation of the inventory on a continuing basis, or a list of perceived deficiencies in this area.

5. Parties may also present information on their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:

- (a) Small island countries;
- (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
- (c) Countries with arid and semiarid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
- (d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- (e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;
- (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- (g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- (h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and /or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products;
- (i) Landlocked and transit countries; and
- (j) Other special considerations foreseen in Article 4.9 (least developed countries) and Article 4.10 (fossil-fuel dependency), as appropriate.

6. In presenting the information, wherever applicable, Parties should present numerical indicators. For example, they might present data expressed in terms of affected percentage of land area, population, gross domestic product (GDP), etc.

Inventory

7. There is a clear need for adequate and additional financial resources, technical support and technology transfer to supplement the efforts towards capacity building for preparation of the national inventories.
8. The Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Technical Guidelines for Assessing climate Change Impacts and Adaptation or the simplified default methodologies adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) should be used by non-Annex I Parties, as appropriate and to the extent possible, in the fulfillment of their commitments under the Convention.
9. Information should be provided on the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the Party's capacities permit. In addition, Parties are encouraged to include in their national inventories the full-fluorinated compounds, as appropriate. Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology may be included at the discretion of the Parties. Emissions from bunker fuels should be reported separately from national emissions.
10. Parties should strive to present the best available data in table (see table II below), to the extent their capacities permit, and try to identify the areas where the data may be further improved in future communications through national capacity building. Additional information, such as, for example, expression of the results in terms of socio-economic, geographical indicators deemed relevant by each country, may also be provided.
11. As recognized by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report there is still great uncertainty associated with net anthropogenic emissions resulting from activities other than combustion of fossil fuels. Such activities include, inter alia, methane emissions from agriculture and waste sectors, coal mining, biomass burning; carbon dioxide emissions from land use change and forestry; and nitrous oxide emissions from all sectors. Since the emissions resulting from these activities depend on local circumstances, and make up a large proportion of the national emissions of non-annex I Parties, such Parties should make efforts to obtain field observation data to decrease the uncertainties associated with the inventory of these emissions, taking into account the further development of the IPCC methodology.
12. It is further recognized that such improvement of the quality of emission data, in addition to improving the transparency and comparability of national emissions inventories, also improves knowledge of the relationship between global emissions and resulting atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases, and therefore aids significantly the task of estimating the emission limitations or reductions required to achieve a given concentration level of greenhouse gases, the ultimate objective of the Convention.
13. Non-Annex I Parties are thus encouraged to formulate cost-effective national, and where appropriate regional, progress aiming at the improvement of the quality of local emission factors and appropriate data gathering, and to submit requests for financial and

technical assistance to the interim operation entity of the financial mechanism of the convention in addition to their request for the preparation of their initial communications.

14. Non-Annex I Parties should provide the best available data in their inventory. To this end such data should be provided for the year 1994. Alternatively, non-Annex I Parties may provide such data for the year 1990.

General description of steps

15. In accordance with Article 12.1, each non-Annex I Party should communicate a general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention. Taking into account the chapeau of Article 4.1, the initial communication should seek to include, as appropriate:

- (a) Programs related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc;
- (b) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems;
- (c) 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;
- (d) In the context of undertaking national communication, building of national, regional and /or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long-term planning;
- (e) Programs 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.

Other Information

16. In accordance with Article 12.7 the Conference of the Parties should use the information in initial communication in arranging for the provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support, on request, in compiling and communicating information under Article 12, as well as in identifying the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4.

17. Developing country Parties may, in accordance with Article 12.4, on a voluntary basis, propose 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 removal of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits.

18. Non-Annex I Parties may provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, including, if feasible, materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends, constraints and obstacles, etc.

Financial and technological needs and constraints

19. Non-Annex I Parties may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

20. According to national priorities, non-Annex I Parties may include a description of financial and technological needs associated with activities and measures envisaged under the Convention.

21. Information on national technological needs related to measure to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change may be included in the communication.

22. Information on relevant financial and technological needs relating to the assessment of national, regional and/or sub-regional vulnerability to climate change may be added in the communication. This may include, where appropriate, information related to data-gathering systems to measure climate change effects in particularly vulnerable countries or regions or to strengthen such systems; and identification of a near-term research and development agenda to understand sensitivity to climate change.

Timing of submission of the initial communication

23. There is a need to take into full consideration the circumstances and vulnerabilities of developing country Parties, keeping in mind that the extent to which developing countries will effectively implement their commitments under Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed countries of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology.

24. In accordance with Article 12.5, the timing of submission of the initial communication is within three years of entry into force of the Convention for that Party or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with Article 4.3

Structure and executive summary

25. The information provided in accordance with these guidelines should be communicated by a Party to the Conference of the Parties in a single document. Any additional or supporting information may be supplied through other documents such as a technical annex.

26. The initial communication should include an executive summary that would present the key information and data from the full document. The executive summary will be translated and distributed widely. It would be useful to envisage an executive summary of no more than 10 pages.

Language

27. The communications may be submitted in one of the official languages of the United Nations. Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged to submit, to the extent possible and where relevant, a translation of their communication into English

Table I - National Circumstances

Criteria	1994
Population	
Relevant areas (square kilometres)	
GDP (1994 US\$)	
GDP per capita (1994 US\$)	
Estimated share of the informal sector in the economy in GDP (percentage)	
Share of industry in GDP	
Share of services in GDP (percentage)	
Share of agriculture in GDP (percentage)	
Land areas (used for agricultural purposes (square kilometres)	
Urban population as percent of total population	
Livestock population (desegregate as appropriate)	
Forest area (square kilometres, define as appropriate)	
Population in absolute poverty	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Literacy rate	

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Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
Développement Humain Durable
Bureau du BURKINA FASO

PNUD

F A C S I M I L E

Fax d'appel : (212) 906.6362 906.5423	Fax Réf. N° 1296
A : M. John Hough Copie : M. Marchal Chef, Div. III - BRA (New York).	De : Mbaye Kankwenda Représentant Résident
Attention : M. Ademola Salau	Classement: BKF/94/G31
Date : 14 octobre 1996	nb pages: 02 Cpte à débiter: PNUD
Objet : Requête d'appui pour activités en faveur mise en oeuvre Convention Changements Climatiques (CCC).	

Comme suite à votre message par courrier électronique en ^{date} lettre du 24 septembre 1996 et nos messages successifs, vous trouverez ci-jointe la lettre par laquelle Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Environnement et de l'Eau demande l'appui du PNUD/Unité OEF pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie / plan d'action dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la CCC.

Voudrions rappeler que le Burkina Faso a déjà entrepris, avec l'appui de la coopération danoise, l'établissement d'un inventaire de sources et niveaux d'émission de gaz à effets de serre, dont les résultats seront prévisiblement disponibles en décembre 1996.

Reconnaissants accusé réception de ce fax et nous faire savoir la suite envisagée en termes d'appui de votre part pour l'élaboration de la proposition à soumettre au Secrétariat du GEF.

De notre part, restons à disposition pour toute information complémentaire dont vous aurez besoin.

Enfin, prière noter que le point focal national pour la Convention pour les Changements Climatiques est le CONAGESE / Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau :

- Téléphone : (226) 31.24.64.
- Fac-similé : (226) 31.64.91.

Dans l'attente de votre réaction, vous adressons nos meilleures salutations.

Préparé par: Mahamady Ouédraogo Giuseppina Mazza	Autorisé par: Mbaye Kankwenda Repr. Résident
Visé par : Giuseppina Mazza, RRA	

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**MINISTERE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DE L'EAU**

CABINET



BURKINA FASO
La Patrie ou la Mort, Nous Victurons !

Ouagadougou, le 10 OCT. 1996

N° 9.5 - 4.2.9 MEE/SP-CONAGESE

Objet : *Requête de financement pour la
préparation de la communication
initiale sur les changements
climatiques*

*Le Ministre d'Etat,
Ministre de l'Environnement
et de l'Eau*

A

Réf. :

**Monsieur le Coordonnateur de l'Unité
G.E.F.P.N.U.D.
1, UN Plaza 1017 New-York USA
Fax : 1-212 906 6998 NEW-YORK
S/C de Monsieur le Représentant Résident
du PNUD OUAGADOUGOU**

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

Dans le cadre de l'application de la convention relative aux changements climatiques, le Burkina Faso, trente deuxième (32) pays ratificateur dudit traité, déploie des efforts en vue d'honorer ses engagements. Cela s'est traduit par la création en février 1996 d'un Comité Interministériel pour la mise en oeuvre des actions de la Convention-Cadre sur les Changements Climatiques et la finalisation très prochaine d'une étude préliminaire d'inventaire des sources de gaz à effet de serre.

Malgré cette volonté, le Burkina Faso éprouve des difficultés financières pour la préparation de sa communication initiale sur les changements climatiques, l'élaboration de ses stratégies et plan d'actions. Aussi, je viens par la présente, solliciter une assistance financière au titre des ressources du F.E.M. en vue de l'élaboration des documents ci-dessus évoqués.

Je profite de cette occasion pour renouveler ma reconnaissance à votre Institution qui ne ménage aucun effort pour soutenir notre pays dans ses actions quotidiennes de mise en oeuvre des conventions sur les changements climatiques et sur la diversité biologique.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Coordonnateur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Ampliations :

- Monsieur le Coordonnateur GEF/PNUD
(pour info/repas)
- Bureau Régional du BEF pour
l'Afrique/New-York

