

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country:	Cape Verde Islands
Project Title:	Enabling Cape Verde to Prepare its first National Communication to the UNFCCC.
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Convention Ratified March 29, 1995
Total Project Costs:	US\$319,300
GEF Financing:	US\$319,300
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture / Food and Environment
Local Counterpart Agencies:	National Institute of Energy (INE)
Estimated Starting Date:	June 1997
Project Duration:	2 years

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Country Profile

1. Cape Verde is an archipelago-country with 10 islands and 8 islets on the Atlantic Ocean with a total land area of 4033 square kilometers. It is located about 650 kilometers off the coast of West Africa. These islands are divided into two main groups according to their position toward the prevailing wind from the northeast. Cape Verde has approximately 2,000 km of coast line, and about 734,265 square kilometers of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The islands differ in their topography and their coastal areas. There are islands with mountainous terrain and others that are flat with a gradual transition between land and sea. The coastal areas are almost an extension of sand, with high touristic potential.
2. The climate of Cape Verde is tropical and arid, with two seasons: the dry season from November to July, and an irregular rainy season from July to October. Rainfall is extremely variable, and the average annual rainfall is about 260 mm. Consecutive years with little or no rainfall have caused drought and some degree of desertification on the islands. In the mountainous zones, when high intensity rainfalls occur, the consequent floods result in serious soil erosion and the groundwater recharges for that reason is poor. The prevailing winds from the northeast (NE) blow practically all the year round at an average speed of between 5 to 9.7 m/s. The dry and warm winds (Harmattan) which blow sometimes between December to March decrease the normally high humidity (about 75 to 80%) and carry great quantities of dust causing a dry haze. The average annual air temperature is 22 ° C. The average water surface temperature is 23°. Inadequate water resources and forest cover are the major environmental problems facing the country.
3. Cape Verde's population was estimated at 342,000 inhabitants during the last national census in 1990. Between 1980-1990, the average annual population growth rate was 3.1%. Because of rapid population growth and decreasing emigration, it is estimated that by year 2010 the total population will have reached 525,000, with severe consequences for the environment and natural resources. Cape Verde has an expansive population pyramid with a large number of young people. In 1990, approximately 45% of the total population of both sexes was less than 15 years old and 49% between 15 and 64 years old.
4. During the period 1980-1989, Cape Verde's economy grew at an average rate of 5.5%. In 1990, the GDP growth rate slowed to 2.4%, slightly higher than the population growth rate of 2% in the recent years (1990 census). The economic sectors have the following structure as percentage of the GDP: Primary Sector - 17.8%, Secondary Sector - 18.8%, and Tertiary Sector - 63.4%. The tertiary sector contributes approximately 55% to the national exports and represents about 25% of the national work force. Cape Verde exports about 10% of its total imports, resulting in a constant and significant trade deficit. Between 1985 and 1990, the imports of oil products and commodities increased their values by 27%, and intermediate and capital goods increased by 32%.
5. Cape Verde has a strong dependence on imported oil products which represented over 71% of the total final energy consumption in 1995, and had registered a high growth rate of oil consumption in the last ten years. The inland oil market increased from about 89%, i.e. from 38,811 ton oil equivalent (toe) in 1986 to 73,348 toe in 1995. The oil product imports is about 12% of the Cape Verde total annual import. The only fuel produced in Cape Verde is fuelwood (firewood, charcoal, and biomass), which represented about 27% of the total energy consumption in 1995. There is a high pressure on the scarce natural resources such as forests and water, and an increasing use of fossil fuels. On the other hand, Cape Verde has a high potential for renewable energy.

Statutory Background

6. Environmental Institutions - The current environmental institutions are:
1. The Secretariat for the Environment in the First Minister Office;
 2. The Ministry of Agriculture/Food and Environment;
 3. The Ministry of the Sea;
 4. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (Urban Planning, and Sanitation);
 5. The Ministry of Economic Coordination (Energy, Industry, and Desalination Plants)
 6. The Municipalities.

A national institution responsible for the environment will be created in the near future according to the National Environmental Action Plan - Environmental Policy and Strategy Plan of Action.

Environmental Policy

7. The potential impacts of climate changes on Cape Verde are: *desertification* (changes in local climatic conditions - temperature and precipitation patterns); *deforestation* (the consumption of fuelwood is much stronger than the sustainable production of this fuel), and *sea-level rise*. For these reasons, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ("The Convention") is of great importance to Cape Verde. Accordingly on March 29, 1995, Cape Verde ratified the Convention.

8. Cape Verde had prepared the "National Environmental Action Plan 1994-2005 (NEAP)" for sustainable development. The main goals are: poverty alleviation; food security; soil conservation; the fight against deforestation and desertification; water management and conservation; energy conservation and the introduction of renewable energies; biodiversity and fishery protection; comfort, hygiene and sanitation of the population; population growth; pollution control; and information and education in the areas of the environment. In order to meet these objectives, the following actions are required: create employment opportunities in rural areas so as to release the pressure on soil resources; establish a program that takes into account the environment and sustainable development in the analysis of policies for agricultural development and the formulation and implementation of macro-economic policies; collect, analyze and diffuse the data necessary for the planning and use of land resources so as to increase agricultural productivity; study the influence of dust in the reduction of productivity in some cultivated plants; integrated management of water resources; study the impact of the energy use; ensuring a supply of energy to cover the basic needs of the population; creating a data base on existing energy resources and potentials; create legal and institutional measures necessary for the protection of the biodiversity; strengthen fauna and flora management programs and participate in the global activities in these areas; elaborate and regularly update a national plan to halt desertification; control the demographic pressure and promote environmental health; formulate national policies for sustainable development taking into account demographic factors, trends and their impact on the environment; formulate and implement rules to prevent and control industrial pollution; undertake an inventory of existing industries, evaluate the types and levels of pollution they generate, and propose preventive measures; formulate and implement regulation in the area of transportation to decrease pollution; and establish and/or reinforce information systems on the environment at local, national and international level. The NEAP's main objectives are supportive of the Climate Convention and is in line with the general principles of protecting the environment.

9. **Past and on-going activities in the area of environment**

- Ratification of the UN Convention on Climate Change on 29 March 1995;
- Cape Verde - Household Energy Strategy Study - The World Bank/UNDP/Bilateral Aid Report 110/90, 1990;
- NEAP 1994-2005 - Ministry of Economic Coordination, 1994;
- Forest Action Plan - Ministry of Fishing, Agriculture, and Rural Development , 1994;
- Water National Plan - Ministry of Fishing, Agriculture, and Rural Development, 1995;
- Electricity Master Plan for Santiago, S. Vicente and Sal Islands - 1994-2005 - ELECTRA (power and water utility);
- UNSO/DANIDA Wind Project at Praia, Santiago.
- High Wind Energy Penetration in Cape Verde: Achievements and Perspectives - Riso National Laboratory (Denmark) and Electra (Cape Verde), 1995.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

10. The main goal of the project is to enable Cape Verde to respond appropriately to the UNFCCC. The main objectives of the project are:

- To establish a framework and mechanism for the implementation of the objectives and commitments to the UNFCCC.
- To prepare an inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks.
- To develop a plan of actions on climate change impact within the National Environment Action Plan 1994-2005.
- To establish a vulnerability assessment program and to identify the areas where climate change poses the greatest environmental and socio-economic threats.
- To prepare a national plan for the implementation of the UNFCCC (National Implementation Strategy).
- To prepare the first national communication to the Conference of the Parties (COP).

Objective 1 (Establish a Project Management Team).

Output 1:

- Identify the human and technical needs for the Government of Cape Verde to fulfill its UNFCCC commitments.
- Organize a project initiation workshop.
- Improve the capacity of the Project Management Team through appropriate training on inventory preparation, vulnerability assessment, analysis of mitigation and adaptation options.

Objective 2 (A Greenhouse Gas Inventory)

To develop an inventory of Greenhouse gas sources and their removal by sinks.

Output 2: Prepare an inventory of Greenhouse gases

Prepare GHG inventory with 1994 as a baseline and using the IPCC methodology modified to suit local conditions.

Organize workshops to review the inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sink.

Finalize and publish the GHG inventory.

Objective 3: Mitigation options

Output 3: 1) Application of methodology for assessment of GHG abatement measures.
2) Elaborate a list of promising GHG abatement measures within the national goals and priorities.

- Identify the major GHG emission sectors based on the national inventory;
- Analyze the major GHG abatement measures by sources and sectors of emissions;
- Examine the national sinks of CO₂, and its application to the forestry sector.; and
- Prepare the national greenhouse gas abatement strategy.

Objective 4: Vulnerability assessment

Output 4:

- Review and adapt the procedures for assessing vulnerability to future climate change in Cape Verde;
- Implement a training program for the national staff in vulnerability assessment; and .
- Establish a comprehensive set of baseline data required for assessing vulnerability options.

Objective 5: Adaptation Option (stage 1)

Output 5

- Review and adapt the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Technical Guidelines for procedures appropriate for evaluation of stage 1 adaptation options to Cape Verde;
- Identify data need of adapted procedures and refine procedures;
- Establish range of options applicable to Cape Verde; and
- Identify and evaluate the least cost adaptation options for Cape Verde.

Objective 6: National plan for abatement and adaptation.

- Prepare a national plan for mitigation based on analysis of mitigation options and strategies.
- Based on vulnerability assessment and adaptation options develop the national plan.

Objective 7 National Communication

- Using the outputs of the various components of the projects, prepare the first national communication to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of UNFCCC following the guidelines attached herein as Annex III.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

- Organize the work by: (i) identifying and hiring a competent project manager; (ii) establishing a Project Steering Committee (PSC); (iii) preparing a detailed work plan for the project; and (iv) organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present

the objectives of the project, establish links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities, and clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements which will facilitate a successful implementation of the project.

- Strengthen the links to both national and international sources of information. This will include cooperating with the UNFCCC Secretariat's CC: INFO/Web and eventually establishing an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level. This center will also 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.). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web will be evaluated and, to the extent feasible, will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information.

It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate after the project, thus facilitating interested parties in Cape Verde to learn about other national or international activities.

- Organize and undertake a national inventory of greenhouse gases following the guidelines adopted by CoP. The atmospheric gases to be addressed in the study will include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology will be addressed, as seen appropriate.
- Organize and undertake a mitigation analysis following the internationally recognized guidelines and methodologies.

Organize and undertake a study of the impacts of climate change and adaptation to it with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of Cape Verde. This study will build on ongoing or finalized national and international studies, and will use, as appropriate, existing methodologies and "tools".

- Organize a workshop (with wide local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of the project, and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" mitigation and adaptation measures).
- Prepare a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change.
- Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare the first national communication of Cape Verde to the Conference of the Parties.

12. The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the mitigation analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the national mitigation plan on the results of the mitigation analysis. Similarly, the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. With these activities, the project is expected to cover all the steps needed to prepare the first national communication of Cape Verde to the CoP. (See Annex IV for Work Schedule).

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

13. The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfil their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable Cape Verde to prepare its first national communication to the CoP.
14. The project will take into account the existing capabilities of Cape Verde in the environmental sector such as the National Institute for Agriculture and Development; and the ongoing projects and plans, such as the National Environmental Action plan (NEAP) 1994-2005. This project will enable Cape Verde to prepare its first national Communication to the UNFCCC. The project will build a national public interest and mobilize the local scientific and technological community in Cape Verde that will permit the development and implementation of the National Strategic Plan. The project will also integrate the climate change issues into the future Energy and Environmental Strategic Plan. Finally, the project will result in the preparation of the first national Communication to the COP of the UNFCCC.
15. **The impacts of consecutive climate change would probably affect biodiversity, the coastal zone, and the fishery sector.** Consecutive years of drought have already affected biodiversity in Cape Verde, and accelerated the progress of desertification and the decrease of groundwater. A probable rise in the sea-level can affect the quality of fresh groundwater and cause the salinization of lands in coastal areas. Changes in climate conditions can also aggravate the lack of water because of irregular rainy season, which may in turn affect the artisanal fishery sector.
16. **The benefits of a National Climate Change Response Strategy for Cape Verde.** The project will develop the national capacity in key areas of climate and help to integrate climate change issues into the national development strategy. The results of the project will provide direct inputs to the planning process and policy formulation in Cape Verde. International organizations and donors will have a useful tool for future actions of cooperation with Cape Verde.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

17. The Government of Cape Verde 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.
18. In financial terms, the Government is contributing in kind for the coverage of the office costs and project support staff.
19. To facilitate coordination, participation and sustainability of the results of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with a balanced representation from the key government ministries, academic institutions, NGOs, and private sector representatives.
20. In determining the final composition of the PSC, specific efforts will be made to ensure that all the key sectors are equally represented in the PSC. At the same time, a limited number of seats will be maintained to keep the PSC operational.
21. It is expected, that after successful completion of the Project, the PSC will continue to deal with UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to the dissemination of and public access to the available information.

LESSONS LEARNED

22. The importance of involvement and cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders including key government ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and the private sector has been noted and duly reflected in the proposal. The project recognizes the importance of the exchange of information and experience at the national level, as well as regionally and internationally.

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.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

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

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

24. The Executing Agency of the project will be the Ministry of Agriculture/Food and Environment. The Project Steering Committee will be charged with overseeing and advising the project execution and will have the decision making power over all aspects of the project. The project will also collaborate closely with all the other relevant ongoing projects in Cape Verde, 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.

25. The Ministry of Agriculture/Food and Environment will be the lead national institution responsible for the project. It will be responsible for selecting the consultants and coordinating all institutions in connection with the project, constitute the Project Management Team and select the team leader for the project.

26. 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 disseminating information, the project will utilize, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC:INFO and CC:INFO/WEB initiatives of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

27. Regarding regional cooperation, links to other countries with ongoing or finalized 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

28. After the detailed workplan has been prepared, a project initiation workshop will be held to enable all stakeholders to review the proposed project activities. The purpose of the review is to identify at an

early stage of the project, the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks of successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

29. The project will be monitored by the Ministry of Agriculture/Food and Environment, according to the UNDP guidelines. UNDP will form an integral part in the monitoring process. There will be a mid-term evaluation of the project after one year and a final evaluation at the end of the project in addition to the normal process of Tri-Partite Reviews (TPR's).

30. The executing agency together with the Project Steering 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 a whole and the different sub-tasks under it.

Issues, Actions and Risks

- The Project Management Team must work on effective interaction and collaboration with the government, the private sector, industry, NGO's and local scientific and technological community in Cape Verde.
- The government will create a national Climate Change Committee which will assume the role of the Project steering committee for the project and will lead the implementation of the UNFCCC in Cape Verde.
- In light of the inadequate skilled manpower in the country, the project will recruit consultant(s) to provide technical advice. ENDA, a reputable institution, located in the region will be called upon to help in this respect.
- An information dissemination network will be used for public awareness of the impacts of climate change.

It will be hard to have a steering committee with the necessary experience and expertise to coordinate the Project Management Team and to ensure proper selection of the project leader and consultant(s).

ANNEX I

**BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL
FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF CAPE VERDE**

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	45,000	20,000	25,000	90,000
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		10,000	20,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	15,000	8,000	12,000	35,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	15,000			15,000
	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
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					
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		35,000	14,000	16,000	65,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		15,000			15,000
Subtotal		175,000	57,000	78,000	310,000
Project support services (3%)		9,300			9,300
GRAND TOTAL		186,300	56,000	77,000	319,300
Percentage of total budget		53.6%	20.0%	26.4%	100%

ANNEX II
STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN
CAPE VERDE

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	X	X	X
2. Industrial Processes	X	X	X	X
3. Agricultural Processes	X	X	X	X
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	X	X	X	X
5. Other Sources	X	X	X	X
3. <u>General Description of Steps</u> (taken or envisaged to Implement the Convention)	X	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
* © Adaptation Options (Stage1)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	NA	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs				
energy related	X	X	X	X
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	X	X	X	X
Land use change and forestry	X	X	X	X
other	X	X	X	X
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
Adaption	X	X	X	X

In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

x - Activity yet to be undertaken

ANNEX III

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), 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 I), 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 removals 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	

ANNEX IV PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

Months Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	X	X																							
2			X	X	X	X	X																		
3								X	X	X	X														
4												X	X												
5														X	X	X	X								
6																	X	X	X	X					
7																					X	X	X	X	X



MINISTERIO DA AGRICULTURA,
ALIMENTAÇÃO E AMBIENTE

O MINISTRO

Praia, 18 November 1996

*Mr. Prof. Ademola Salau
The GEF Coordinator for Climate Change
UNDP - RBA/GEF
New York,
Fax: 1-212-906-6362*

Dear, Sir,

Application for GEF funding for "Enabling Activities"

I am to formally submit a request for GEF funding, on behalf of the Government of Cape Verde, for assistance to enable Cape Verde meet to commitments under the United Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Government is fully committed to fulfill its obligations under the Convention and thus this project has the highest level of priority.

Yours sincerely

*José António Pinto Monteiro
Minister of Agriculture*