Country:		Central African Republic
Project Title:		*Central African Republic: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication Related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
GEF Focal Area:		Climate Change
Country Eligibility:		Ratified the UNFCCC on 10 March, 1995.
GEF Financing:		US$350,000
Government Counterpart Financing:		US$84,000
GEF Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Executing Agency:		Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches.
Collaborating Agencies:	(i)	Département des Services Mètèorologiques.
	(ii)	Direction de la Santé Publique et de la Population.
	(iii)	Direction Generale des Transports et de l'Aviation Civile.
	(iv)	Direction Generale des Mines.
	(v)	Direction Generale du Commerce et de l'Industrie.
	(vi)	Université du Bangui.
GEF Operational Focal Point:		Direction Generale de l'Environnement.
Estimated Starting Date:		August 1997.
Project Duration:		2 Years.

BACKGROUND

1. The Central African Republic (CAR) is a land locked sub-Sahara African country. The closest access to the sea is about 1000 km. The country is bordered to the south by both the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaïre) and the Republic of Congo, to the north by Chad, to the east by Sudan and to the west by Cameroon. It has a population of 2.9 million (1994) and a total land area of 623,000 km^2.

2. CAR's climate is basically tropical. It is modified by the distance from the coast and relief, and vary highly with location. For instance, rainfall varies from below 600 mm in the north, where temperatures are between 13 and 40°C, to over 1,500 mm in the south, with relatively constant temperature around 26°C.

3. The country is a link between the Sudano-Sahelian region (savanna zone) and the Congo basin (tropical rain forest zone). Like the climate, the vegetation mix in CAR is also highly varied. It comprises a mixture of forest and savanna of different vegetation densities. At locations where hills and plateaux are dominant, further vegetation changes exist.

4. About 3,600 plant species (out of an estimated 5,000, believed to exist) have been identified in the CAR. The country also has a number of fauna, some of which are endemic to the region. Due to high scale of poaching, a significant number of elephants and black rhinoceros have disappeared from the country. The remaining fauna include forest antelopes and buffaloes, and endow CAR with a potential for tourism, hunting parks and reserves.

AGRICULTURE

5. The combination of forest and savanna belts support a large array of food crops (cassava, maize, millet, sorghum, groundnut, and rice) and cash crops (cocoa, rubber, palm produce, cotton, coffee, etc).

6. The growth in agricultural production has, however, failed to keep pace with the population growth. This is due partly to persistent drought and partly to poor farming techniques. Although the potential for agricultural production is high, only 2% of the area is currently cultivated due to lack of manpower, animal traction or mechanization.

NATURAL RESOURCES

7. The CAR is adequately endowed with natural resources. These include tropical rain forests (about 3.5 Mha) with high population of redwood species. About 2.5 Mha of these forests have potential for timber production. The country also has large reserves of uranium deposits from its alluvial plains, which have remained unexploited due to dwindling market outlook. Diamond and, to a lesser extent, gold are the principal minerals currently mined in the country for export.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

8. Despite the abundance of natural resources, poverty, poor health and low level of education is widespread in the CAR. In 1993, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Report ranked CAR 156th out of 173 countries against which composite indicators of "quality of life" were evaluated. For instance, only about 13% of the population has access to health services, and 90% of the public health budget is spent in the capital Bangui. The level of literacy is generally low, with wide literacy gap between the urban and rural areas, as well as between gender.

9. Urban population growth rate is very high. The six major urban centers (Bangui, Berbérati, Bombari, Bouar, Bossangoa, and Carnot), constitute about 25% of the country's population,

leading to urban environmental problems.

10. Generally, the CAR's fiscal position is weak. Apart from its narrow tax base, its major export commodities (coffee and cotton) are vulnerable to adverse trends in international market. In addition, valuable agricultural lands in the country are prone to erosion, flood, and other agents of land degradation. Consequently, the economy has incurred substantial deficits.

11. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the CAR, and contributes about 40% to the GDP, while about 58% of the working population was employed in the sector (1994).

12. The industrial sector is not very developed and contributed only 10% to 14% of the GDP between 1990 and 1993. The major industrial production activities include food processing, beverages, tobacco, wood/wood products processing and textiles.

13. The major contributors to the GDP of CAR are: agriculture (40%), mining, manufacturing, utilities (16%) and services (44%). From the World Bank estimates, the CAR's gross domestic product, measured at the mean 1992-94 prices was US $1,191 million in 1994. This is equivalent to a capita GDP of about $370 per annum.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

14. The economy of the CAR is heavily dependent on import of petroleum products, which constitute about 70% of the commercial energy consumption. The rest comes from hydro-electricity. The total output of electric energy in 1994 was 97 million kWh, of which oil-fired thermal generating plants contributed 20%.

15. Non-conventional energy consumption (fuelwood, charcoal, etc) constitute approximately 88% of the total national energy consumption. About 95% of the households in Bangui depends on this form of energy. The annual consumption of fuelwood is estimated to be approximately 1.6 Mt. Its annual demand is expected to grow by 7 - 10% in the short to medium term.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

16. Apart from a *Report on Environment and Development* drafted in 1992 in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, and a seminar organized in January 1993, very little environmental planning has taken place in the CAR. However in 1995, UNEP and the World Bank made contributions to enable the CAR prepare its National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). This document is still in preparation and will soon be published.

17. The CAR has a number of legal texts on natural resources management and nature conservation but lacks comprehensive environmental legislation. These legislative texts date back to 1960 (Nature Conservation Law), 1975 (decree establishing a national commission for the management of the environment), and 1990 (a Presidential Order requiring that environmental concerns be included in the country's developmental agenda).

18. Since 1994, effort has been made to put a comprehensive environmental policy and legislation in place. A decree establishing an inter-ministerial committee to draft the NEAP was initiated by the Ministry of Water, Forests, Fisheries, Wildlife, Tourism & Environment in January 1994. However, in April 1994, another committee, the National Committee for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNED) was created to replace the NEAP inter-ministerial committee, and to accelerate the process of the preparation of the document.

NEAP AND OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES

19. The NEAP document, when published will be the most comprehensive source of environmental policy and legislation for the country.

20. The main objective of the government is to accelerate growth, and reduce poverty by allocating priority resources to basic social programs, particularly health and education. The government strongly believes that the holistic nature of the environment requires that mitigation measures be taken in a well coordinated approach supported by global and proactive policies and action-plans, rather than in piece-meal. Hence, the government has, through bilateral and multilateral programs, initiated and executed projects which are capable of providing the environmental mitigation measures the country needs.

21. In view of the country's low population and economic prospects, the CAR's environmental situation is not expected to display rapid changes in the short to medium term. Any environmental strategy in the CAR should, therefore, be built into a wider developmental program which addresses economic growth and equitable well-being of the population rather than as a set of self standing measures.

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS

22. Despite the lack of comprehensive environmental policy and legislation, the CAR is very committed to international concerns on environmental management for sustainable development. The country is party to many international environmental treaties and conventions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which it signed on 13 June 1992 and ratified on 10 March 1995. Others include:

(a) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage (1972) - (ratified: 25 March 1981).

(b) United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (1982) - (signed: 4 March 1984).

(c) Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) - (ratified: 27 June 1993).

(d) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) - (ratified: 27 June 1993).

(e) Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes in Africa (1991) - (signed: 30 January 1991).

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) - (ratified: 15 March 1995).

(g) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (signed: 1994; ratified: 1996).

PAST, ON-GOING AND PIPELINE PROJECTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

23. The CAR has not undertaken any activities related to its initial national communication under the UNFCCC. However, the country has benefitted from a number of projects which are indirectly relevant to climate change:

(a) Pilot Phase Forest Development Project at Sangha-Mbaere, financed by the Caisse Française de Developpement (CFD);

(b) Development Project of the Northern Region (PDRN) financed by the European Union, focussed on the Conservation of Natural Resources;

(c) Natural Resources Management Project (PARN) financed by IDA, USAID, WWF, GTZ;

(d) Project on the Conservation and Utilization of Forest Ecosystems (ECOFAC), to be financed by the European Union;

(e) Project on the Conservation and Development of the Dense Forests of Dzanga-Sangha and the National Park of Dzangha-Ndoki;

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

24. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC requires parties to prepare their initial national communication within three years of ratifying the convention or of the availability of financial resources. Least developed parties (e.g. the CAR) may make their initial communication at their own discretion. The Government of CAR intends to submit its initial national communication two years after funds requested for this project are approved.

25. The main objective of the project is to enable the CAR to prepare its initial national communication under the UNFCCC. This project will enable the CAR identify the major anthropogenic activities leading to climate change, evaluate their potential effects in the CAR. It will also identify cost-effective abatement and response options.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

26. The project proposes to undertake the following major activities:

Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and National Study Teams

27. The project will be managed under the *Comité Pilotage pour la communication Initiale (CPCI)*. In addition, a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of the *Ministère de l'Environnement, des Euax, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches (MEEFCP)*. The NST will have memberships from relevant public and private sector institutions and NGOs.

28. The NST will comprise four core groups: GHG inventory, Mitigation Options, Vulnerability/Impact Assessment and Adaptation, and the National Communication. Each core group will comprise experts from the public, private sector and NGOs. A Project Coordinator will be appointed by *MEEFCP* to coordinate the day-to-day project activities.

29. The Project Coordinator together with the leader of each NST sub-group, will form the core of the CPCI, and supported by a secretary. The CPCI will have adequate computer and telecommunication facilities, including the internet.

Major Outputs

30. The major outputs of this activity will be the establishment of CPCI and NST.

Activity 2: GHG Inventory

31. The national inventory of GHG will be carried out in accordance with the CoP2 guidelines, and will focus on CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O in: (a) all energy sectors; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry activities; and (e) other sectors. The

estimates of other GHG emissions will also be carried out, where possible.

32. A national GHG inventory database management system will be established to facilitate regular and efficient update of the inventory.

33. Emission factors will be measured or estimated in some major sectors, where possible, to minimize uncertainties in the GHG inventory results.

34. The GHG emission inventory will be carried out for 1994, based on the latest version of the "*IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Emission Inventory*".

35. This activity will be carried out by the GHG inventory sub-group of the NST. The capacity of the group to carry out the task will be adequately enhanced.

36. This activity will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CC: TRAIN (Phase II) and UNDP's "*Building Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC*". Experts from the CAR may also work with, and learn from a country in the region, with experience in the IPCC methodology and the techniques of emission factor estimates, data analysis, and the estimates of relevant but unavailable national data. The choice of such a regional collaborating country will be made by the CPCI in consultation with UNEP.

37. A workshop will be organized to review and present results to policy and planners.

Major Outputs

38. The major outputs will be:

(a) A description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities important to the emission scenario of the CAR.

(b) A program for regular updating of the inventory.

(c) A national GHG emission inventory database for 1994 and a workshop report.

Activity 3: Programs to Address Climate Change and Its Adverse Impacts, Including Abatement and Sink Enhancement

39. The activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options Group. The capacity of the group to undertake the task will be enhanced where necessary.

40. Mitigation analysis will be carried out using appropriate models for GHG mitigation in the energy, land use change, agriculture, industry and other relevant sectors.

41. A workshop will be organized for experts to review and present the results of the mitigation analysis to policy makers and planers for integration into national planning.

Major Outputs

42. The major outputs will be:

(a) database relevant to mitigation analysis

(b) mitigation options and the extent of mitigation possible.

(c) policy framework needed to enhance reduction in future GHG emissions.

(d) workshop report.

Activity 4: Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts

43. This activity will be carried out by the Vulnerability/Impact Assessment and Adaptation sub-group of the NST. Their capacity to undertake the tasks will be enhanced where necessary.

44. A comprehensive analysis of the potential impacts of climate change will be carried out in the following sectors: forestry/land use, water resources, energy, agriculture, human health, human settlements and aquatic life, among others.

45. The monitoring program will identify the specific impacts which are most significant to the CAR and the most vulnerable resources, sectors and ecosystems.

46. The IPCC Technical Guidelines will be used for the study. Impact analysis will be based on both model predictions and field analysis.

47. Based on the results of impact assessment, the extent of response required, the time scales for response and the cost scenarios for each response strategy will be evaluated.

48. A workshop will be organized for experts to review and present the results of the response strategies to policy makers and planners for incorporation into national planning.

Major Outputs

49. The major outputs will include:

(a) baseline field data and model results on potential impacts.

(b) Extent of vulnerability of specific ecosystems/sectors/resources, the response options and, the cost and the time scales for response.

(c) Workshop report.

Activity 5: Policy framework for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies

50. Based on the results of the impacts/vulnerability assessment *(Activity 4)*, this activity will identify the range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options, so that national policy framework for viable measures and response strategies can be developed.

51. Policy framework for implementing adaption measures and response strategies for impacts in the agricultural, fisheries, energy, human health and other relevant sectors will be formulated for implementation.

52. The activity will be carried out by the Vulnerability/Impacts and Adaptation sub-group of the NST. Their capacity to undertake the task will be enhanced where necessary.

53. A workshop will be organized for experts to review the implementation of the adaptation and response measures. The policy framework for the implementation of these measures will be presented to policy makers and planers for integration into national planning.

Main Outputs

54. The major outputs will be:

(a) the identified adaptation (stage 1) options.

(b) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.

(c) workshop report.

Activity 6: Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning

55. This activity will strengthen national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into national planning in the short, medium and long term. This will include education and training on climate change for national development planners, as well as for policy makers.

56. Two national workshops (initial and final workshops) will be organized to: (a) introduce the plans and aims of the project, as well as the potential benefits of the project to the CAR's economy if successfully implemented, and (b) to present results and recommendations of the different studies to national policy makers, relevant national institutions, private sector and NGOs. The two workshops will have the widest possible participation of policy makers and planners. The planners will also participate in review workshops for activities 2 to 5.

57. The *Policy Makers' Summary* of the initial national communication (see *para.* 65) will be distributed widely among policy makers and planners nationally, to act as a quick reference material for policy makers and planners on climate change issues in the CAR.

Major output

58. The main output of the activity will be the enhanced capacity of national development planners and policy makers.

Activity 7: Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.

59. The activity will assess the current and future national development pathway, and identify programs/policy frameworks which will enable the country to evolve with the concept of sustainable development, for every project or national program initiated. The research needs and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training etc, to achieve this broad objective will be evaluated.

60. Public awareness programmes using government/private media facilities (newspapers, radios, television) and public lectures, especially at high schools and tertiary institutions, will be carried out. The initiation of youth clubs with activities center on environment and development at high school and tertiary institutions will also be encouraged. The CC:INFO/Web will also be used to enhance national information and international information flow. A CC Web site will be established in coordination with the CC:INFO/Web initiative. Materials produced by the IUC/UNEP and UNITAR CC:TRAIN will be used where appropriate.

61. To facilitate public participation, pilot projects to enhance climate change abatement will be launched in selected communities. The scheme will be geared towards ensuring community participation and by so doing create the required public awareness.

Major Outputs

62. The major outputs will be:

(a) general training/research needs to support sustainable development.

(b) community based activities.

(c) Information packages, video/audio aids, and relevant publications.

Activity 8: Provision of Other information

63. The activity will provide other relevant information required to achieve the UNFCCC broad objective. It will identify the technical and financial resource requirements for the proposed activities under Article 4. These include the provision of relevant materials and data for the calculation of global GHG emission trends; the financial and technological resource needs and constraints associated with the communication information. In particular, this may cover the needs and constraints associated with further improvement in national communications, including reduction of uncertainty margins in the GHG emission and removal variables through institutional strengthening and capacity building.

Activity 9: Preparation of national communication

64. Based on the outputs from Activities 2 to 8 above, the initial national communication as required by Article 12 of the UNFCCC will be prepared and submitted to the CoP of the UNFCCC. The activity will be carried out by the National Communications group of the NST. The draft version when prepared, will be reviewed in a meeting of broad national team of experts and policy makers. This final draft of the national communication will be presented (through the MEEFCP) to the government of the CAR for approval and submission to the CoP. The format of the national communication will be consistent with the CoP2 guidelines.

65. A *Policy Makers Summary* of the initial national communication will also be prepared by the National Communications group of the NST to bring policy issues arising from the country's climate change analyses to the attention of policy makers and planners nationally.

Major Output

66. The major output of the activity will be the Initial National Communication.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

67. The project implementation and coordination structure is shown in Figure 1. It comprises a few cadres of management, the highest being the Comité National de Gestion des Changement Climatiques (CNGCC). The CNGCC is presided by the Office of the Prime Minister, while the Minister of *MEEFCP* is the Vice President. It has representatives from relevant ministries and government departments, the private sector and NGOs. The *MEEFCP* as the executing agency will provide guidance to the CPCI and the NST during project execution. The MEEFCP is also the host to the *Comité d'Experts Inter-ministeriel pour les Etudes National (CEIEN)*. The CEIEN will, through the CPCI, provide scientific and technical guidance to the NST which will undertake the different activities under the project.

68. The Atmosphere Unit of UNEP in consultation with the GEF/UNEP Coordination Office will collaborate with UNEP's Regional Office for Africa and the UNEP Collaborating Center on Energy and Environment (UCCEE), to provide technical advisory support for the project.

PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

69. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities is presented in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Coordinator in consultation with the CNGCC and UNEP.

APPROPRIATE SEQUENCING

70. The activities will be carried out in a well coordinated sequence based on good practice, while established methodologies will be followed. Harmonization among the different components and phases of the project will be achieved by ensuring that each component builds on the results of earlier activities.

ACTIVITY MATRIX

71. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this project is shown in Table 2.

TRAINING

72. Training activities including workshops to be organized by UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their ongoing enabling activities will be coordinated by the CPCI. Request for participation in the UNITAR CC: TRAIN programme as an observer will be explored. Training materials for past and on-going activities from international training agencies (eg. IPCC, UNITAR, USCSP, UNEP, UNDP, GTZ) will be obtained.

73. Lessons will be learned from previous and on-going activities in the region, such as the UNDP's "*Building Capacity in Sub-Sahara Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC*" project, through interaction.

74. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on matters concerning training, such as the workshop agenda, the trainers and other technical assistance.

NATIONAL LEVEL SUPPORT

75. The project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national level support as indicated in paragraphs 67 and 81.

76. Other support including the logistic support by UNDP Office in the CAR will be solicited whenever necessary.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

77. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the GEF Operational Guidelines, the incremental costs for undertaking the activities are also the full costs. The funding requested for the proposed project is US$350,000 as shown in Table 3, and reflects the fact that no enabling activities has been undertaken in the country before. The budget finalized by UNEP after extensive discussion and guidance from MEEFCP. The activities and budget presented for the project has also received the endorsement of the GEF Focal Point for the country (letter attached).

78. As a country with: *"arid and semi arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay; areas prone to natural disasters; areas liable to drought and desertification; fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystem; and land-locked"*, the CAR deserves special consideration under *Article 4.8 (c, d, e, g, and i)* of the convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and technology transfer, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of the response measures.

79. The in-kind contribution of the Government of the CAR will amount to US$84,000. It will cover the salaries of technicians and other support staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, insurance and others.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

80. The CAR has not undertaken any activities before related to the preparation of its initial national communication. If approved, this project will enable the country to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on an interim basis, the proposed activity is eligible for GEF funding.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

81. The government of CAR has shown commitment to the issue of global environmental management for sustainable development. The government is committed to the success of this project. The diverse and high level representation of the government in the CNGCC, MEEFCP, CEIEN and CPCI is to ensure sustainability of these activities, through their integration into long term national development planning process.

82. In addition to the high level of participation of government, use will be made of appropriate institutions within the CAR for research and training activities. Training of researchers on these activities is expected to encourage national level research on climate change even after the conclusion of this project.

ISSUES AND RISKS

Issues

83. Close coordination and consultation between the MEEFCP, CNGCC, CPCI and NST is essential for the successful implementation of the project. The MEEFCP will also need to work closely with all relevant public and private sector institutions and NGOs. The government will need to initiate and commit itself to implement policies and procedures on the UNFCCC, and to raise public awareness on the various aspects of the climate change issues through appropriate mechanisms.

Risks

84. The potential risks which may hinder the realization of the objectives and goals of the project include:

(a) Longer time period than expected for the analysis of the data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Inadequate consultations among various stakeholders.

(c) Lack of involvement of major policy/decision makers in the formulation of the final strategy.

85. Necessary actions will be undertaken to avoid the risks mentioned above.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

86. The Project Coordinator, on behalf of the CPCI, will provide a monthly progress report to the MEEFCP, and this will be shared with UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletter that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the MEEFCP and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project regularly so that difficulties and shortcomings can be identified and rectified at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the CNGCC for quality, standard, comprehensiveness and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

87. The CNGCC will meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The CNGCC will guide the CPCI and the NST on these reports and make recommendation to the MEEFCP, which, in turn, will provide quarterly progress and financial reports to UNEP (in UNEP's standard format).

88. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

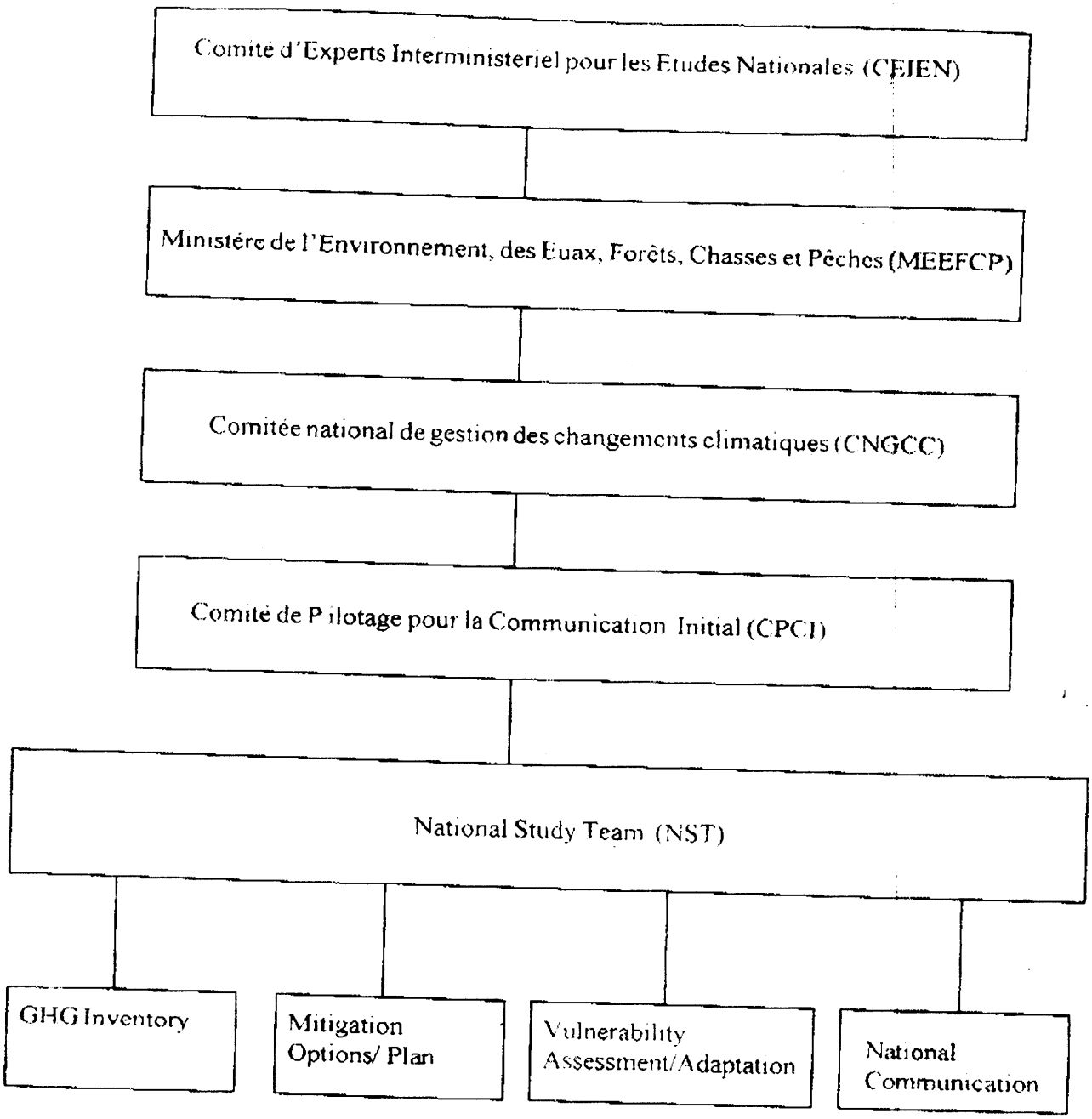
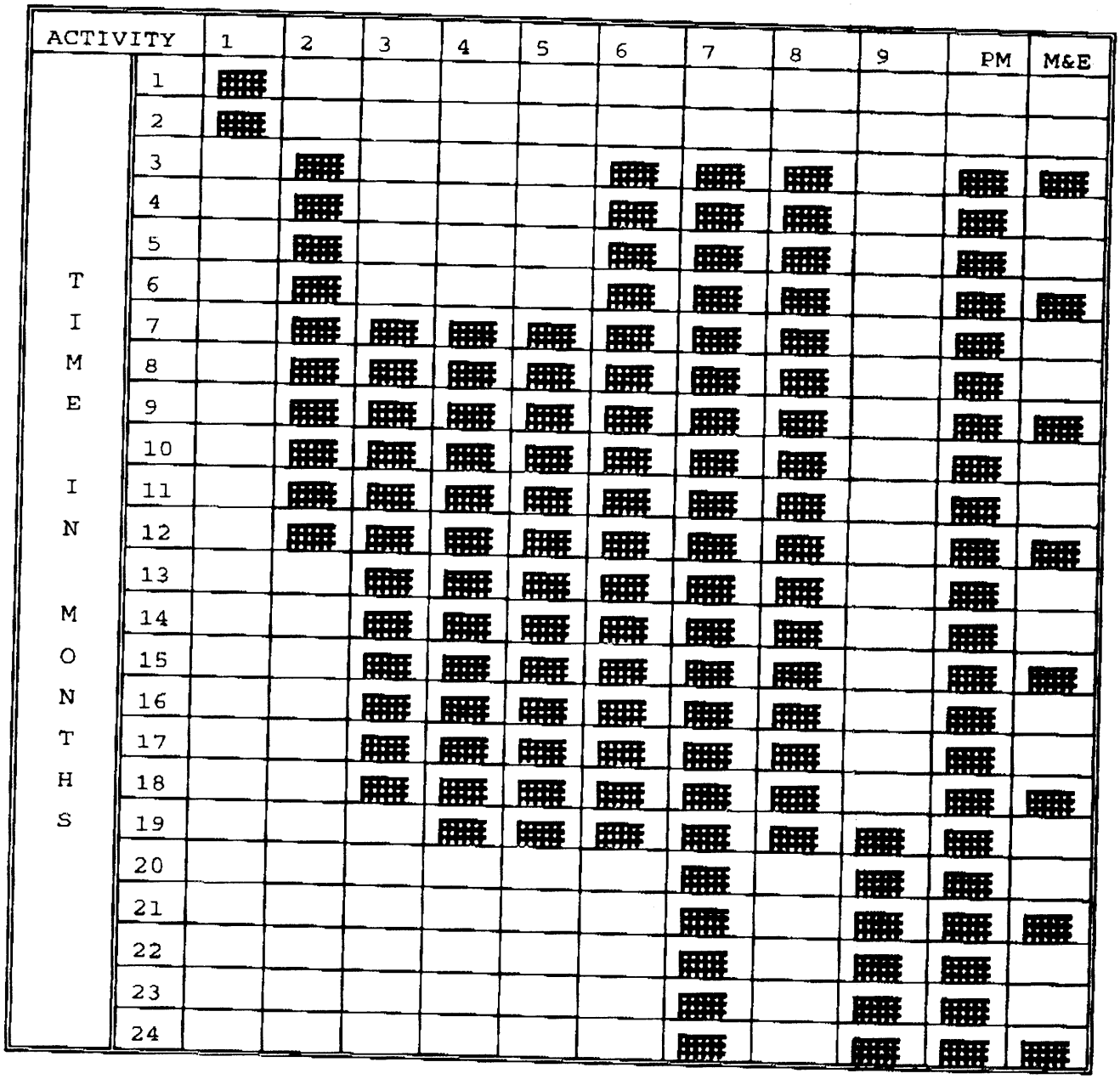


Figure 1:Project management structure

Table 1: Proposed Work Schedule



NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.

* PM ≡ Project Management.

* M&E ≡ Evaluation and Monitoring.

Table 2: Standard Activity Matrix for Climate Change Enabling Activities in CAR

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMMITMENT	TYPE OF ACTIVITY			
	Planning /Execution	Capacity Building		
		Data Gathering & Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	X	NA	NA	NA
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories				
* All Energy Sources	X	X	X	X
* Industrial Processes	X	X	X	X
* Agricultural Processes	X	X	X	X
* Land Use Change & Forestry	X	X	X	X
* Other(s)	X	X	X	X
3. General Description of Steps	X	X	X	X
(a) Sustainable Dev., Research & Public awareness, etc.	X	X	X	X
(b) Assessment of Impacts				
* Coastal Processes	NA	NA	NA	NA
* 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) Stage 1 Adaptation Options	X	X	X	X
(d) Integration of Climate Change Concerns into Planning	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 & Forestry	X	X	X	X
* Other(s)	X	X	X	X
4. Other Information				
(a) Materials Relevant for Calculation of Global Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for:				
* Projects for financing	X	X	X	X
* National Communication	X	X	X	X
* Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	X	X	X	X
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	X	NA	NA	NA

Table 3: Budget for the Central African Republic Enabling Activities Project

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and execution (US$)	Capacity Building				Total Cost (US$)
		Data Gathering and Research (US$)	Institutional Strengthening (US$)	Training and Education (US$)	Technical & Admin. Support (US$)	
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories		**32,000**	**22,000**	**25,000**	**5,000**	**84,000**
3. General Description of Steps		**51,000**	**29,000**	**47,000**	**7,000**	**135,000**
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.		3,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	10,000
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts.		20,000	7,000	15,000	2,000	45,000
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies.		11,000	7,000	11,000	1,000	30,000
(d) Building Capacity to integrate Climate concerns into Planning		2,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	10,000
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enhancement		15,000	8,000	15,000	2,000	40,000
4. Other Information		**4,600**	**2,000**	**2,800**	**600**	**10,000**
(a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends		2,300	1,000	1,400	300	5,000
(b) Financial, Technological Needs and Constraints		2,300	1,000	1,400	300	5,000
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication		**5,000**	**7,000**	**6,000**	**2,000**	**20,000**
Project Management						**65,000**
Monitoring/Evaluation						**10,000**
Total		**92,600**	**60,000**	**80,800**	**14,600**	**324,000**
% of Total		37%	24%	33%	6%	
UNEP Coordination (8%)						**26,000**
					Total	**350,000**