

## FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

**United Nations Development Programme**  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

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**From:** Richard Hosier  
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**Subject:** Submission of enabling activity proposal for Chad

Please find attached for your consideration and comments the Climate Change enabling activity proposal for Chad.

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

**PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**Country:** Chad

**Project Title:** Preparation of the First National Communication in Response to the Provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

**GEF Theme:** Climate change

**Country eligibility:** Chad ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 7 June 1994

**GEF Contribution:** US\$ 100,425

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Government Implementing Agency:** Government of Chad (Ministry of Environment and Water Resources)

**Government Executing Agency:** Directorate of Water Resources and Meteorology (DREM)

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Starting Date:** September 1999

## **BACKGROUND**

### **Country description**

Chad extends between 7 and 24° north latitude and 13 and 24° east longitude over 1,284,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The country shares common borders with Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger in the West, the Central African Republic in the south, Sudan in the east and Libya in the north. The country has no sea front of its own. The closest coast is that of Nigeria, at Port-Harcourt, 1,765 km away from the Chadian capital city of N'Djamena. Other possibilities for access to the sea are through Douala in Cameroon (2,060 km), Apapa in Nigeria (2,100 km) and Pointe-Noire in Congo

The climate is influenced by two masses of air: one is the Harmattan, a dry, hot, continental wind trade blowing from the east and the north-east; the other is the monsoon, a humid maritime air mass from the south-west.

The Saharan character is prevalent north of the Lake Chad-Abeche latitude, in an area of nomadic livestock breeding where cultivation is possible only in isolated spots in the oases and periodically in the low-lands. The Sahelian area is centred around N'Djamena, Lake Fitri and the Ouaddai region, where transhumant and sedentary livestock breeding and extensive cultivation of millet, sorghum, cowpeas and ground nuts coexist. Production activities are widespread and this area is highly sensitive to the vagaries of climate which characterize the Sahelian zone. The Soudanian zone covers the southern quarter of the country, where rainfall increases to 1,200 mm and above. The rainy season lasts from 5 to 6 months, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in August. This zone is more favourable to cultivation than animal breeding.

The Chadian river system, defined by the country's climate and landscape, is made up of two large rivers, i.e. the Chari river and the Logone river. The Chari river is the most important stream in the country; it originates in the Central African Republic. The Logone river is the Chari's main tributary; it flows from the Adamaoua mountains in Cameroon. Both rivers have a regimen of the tropical type, i.e. with annual high water in November and low water in June.

There are three distinct phytogeographic zones, from north to south. The Saharan zone, located north of the 350 mm isohyet has a steppe-type vegetation, with a sparse grassy cover appearing after generally rare rains. In the Sahelian zone, with rainfall ranging from 200 to 600 mm, there are two types of plant formations, i.e. shrub savanna in the southern part and steppe (or pseudo-steppe) in the northern part. In the Soudanian zone, the vegetation consists of three formations, thanks to rainfall ranging from 900 to over 1,200 mm: light forest along the border with the Central African Republic, tree savanna and Soudanian savanna occupying the Salamat, Middle-Chari and Logone basins. The Chadian vegetal cover has suffered severe losses as a result of the recurring droughts affecting the Sahelian countries for the past several decades. These losses were further increased and their impact exacerbated by collecting activities of the human population in order to meet their household or commercial needs, mostly for energy.

According to the last population census conducted in 1993, Chad's population reached 6.3 million people (48.46% male, 51.54% female). Average population density is 4.9 inhabitants per square km. The urban population accounts for only 15 to 20% of the total population. Annual population growth rate is estimated at an yearly average of 2.4%.

### **The Chadian economy**

The Chadian economy is mostly of the traditional type, strongly influenced by the primary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector is dominated by agriculture, which employs nearly 80% of the national work force. Some 29% and 12% of the population are engaged in cultivation and livestock breeding activities respectively. The primary sector remains entirely dependant upon natural resources, in particular the soils, water and vegetation. Thus, an important share of the production (food crops and livestock) remains unstable due to its vulnerability to climate vagaries as well as numerous constraints such as the disrepair of the infrastructure and insufficient transportation which impinge upon distribution and isolate producers from positive market signals. The secondary sector is not as diversified as it should be. Public finances are fragile. Foreign trade is subject to imbalances (export of a small number of products - cotton, livestock and gum arabic - hence a high sensitivity to international prices).

The per capita income reached US\$ 215 in 1990, then dropped to US\$ 171 in 1993, then rose to US\$ 264 in 1994. Agriculture employs the major part of the work force and contributes a considerable share of the GDP. But subsistence crops account for 3/4th of the annual agricultural production. Cotton is the main commercial crop, accounting for 80% of the exports, 6% of the direct GDP and 20% of the indirect GDP. Livestock is the second source of wealth after cotton, contributing 12% of the GDP in 1995 and occupying 40% of the rural population. Fishing currently comes in fourth place after gum arabic, contributing 10% of the GDP and employing 10% of the work force. The main forest products are shea nuts and gum arabic; Chad ranks 2nd in Africa after Sudan for gum arabic production.

Chad possesses important mining and energy resources (gold and diamond, base metal such as zinc, chromium, nickel, occurrences of platinum, manganese, iron ore and columbotantalite, as well as uranium whose presence has been signalled in the Tibesti and Mayo-Kebbi regions).

Natron and salt: Chad is one of the three African countries, together with Kenya and Egypt, which possess the main natural natron deposits. Chad's natron mines have been worked for centuries on a small scale in the depressions located north of Lake Chad and in the BET. Thousands of households are involved in the production and marketing of natron which brings in over 500 million CFAF each year.

Most of the rock salt formations are located in the BET. These formations cover national needs in this area. In addition, 4 salt mines produce over 50 000 tons of renewable salt per year.

## THE ENERGY SECTOR

Chad's energy balance is characterized by a strong predominance of woody fuel and household consumption. The lack of reliable data on woody fuels, both in rural and urban areas, makes it difficult to assess energy consumption with any degree of accuracy. In any event, it was evaluated at nearly one million tons of oil equivalent (toe) in 1993, i.e. about 160 kg oil equivalent (keo) per capita.

All petroleum products are imported from the neighbouring countries (Nigeria and Cameroon). Those imports are estimated at 100 000 cubic meters for 1996, broken down as follows: 70 000 cubic meters of gas-oil, 25 000 cubic meters of premium gasoline and 5 000 cubic meters of oil. It should be noted that one fourth of these imports are for electric power generation.

"Energy" wood or fuelwood constitutes the primary source of energy at household level. Charcoal consumption represents 1.1 million Toe against 0.125 million Toe of petroleum products and 0.024 Toe of electricity. Woody fuels (fuelwood and charcoal) account for 90% of total final energy consumption and petroleum products nearly 10%. The per capita consumption of modern energy (petroleum products and electric power) is the lowest in the sub-region. This modern energy consumption

is limited to the transportation and industrial sectors and "high" income urban households. This situation explains the considerable lag of Chad in the area of economic development and also points to the excessive pressures that have come to bear on forest resources. Particular attention should be paid by the Chadian Government to problem.

In an unfavourable economic context linked to the water deficit, the energy consumption profile reflects the severity of the energy crisis in Chad, including:

- A strong pressure on woody fuels, frequently leading to an imbalance between the quantities collected and the available resources, in particular around urban centres. The deforestation resulting from this excessive collection in order to meet household energy needs is obvious in the vicinity of N'Djamena, where fuelwood is now being collected within a radius of over 100 kilometres. The combined pressures of this destruction of forest land and the progression of the desert constitute a serious threat to the balance of Chad's ecosystems.
- The very low penetration of alternative energy, e.g. butane gas and kerosene, to replace woody fuels and the absence of broad, concerted actions for the diffusion of improved stoves;
- The absence of measures to promote new and renewable energy, whose popularization remains a very recent activity in Chad, compared to the other Sahelian countries;
- The share of the electric power sub-sector in the energy balance shows the current crisis situation in this sub-sector and the scope of the numerous problems confronting it: high foreign energy dependency, including imported petroleum products, low reliability of the petroleum product supply system, insufficient production capacity of the Société Tchadienne d'Eau et d'Electricité (water and electricity utility company) and the prohibitive cost of the kWh and low rate of access of urban households, on the order of 10% for the city of N'Djamena.

#### **Host-country strategy**

Chad ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 1994. The country participated in several international meetings (seminars, workshops, etc.) in connection with these issues. As a party to the UNFCCC, Chad has accepted the commitment to produce a National Communication to the Conference of Parties (CoP). According to Article 12 (5) of the Convention, non-Annex 1 countries "shall make its initial Communication within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that party or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with article 4 (3). Parties that are least-developed countries may make their initial Communication at their discretion". The preparation of the National Communication is seen as a first step in the implementation of the UNFCCC in Chad. It will allow the development of expertise in each sector involved in the preparation of national Communication, enhance institutional capacity in these fields, and increase the awareness of people and institutions concerning the UNFCCC and global warming issues

#### **Past and present activities in connection with climate change**

Among past and present activities in this area in Chad, the most significant is Phase 2 of the CC:Train Programme, implemented by UNITAR (UNDP), whose main objectives are the reinforcement of local capacities and awareness-raising in connection with climate change issues. Under the CC:Train project, an inventory of green house gases and mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation analyses are underway.

## **Project objectives**

The general objective of the project is to help prepare the first national communication of Chad to the Conference of Parties, in accordance with Article 12 of the UNFCCC. Its immediate objectives are the following:

- Establish the project management team and reinforce its capacities;
- Identify and fill the gaps in the inventory of green house gas sources and sinks already undertaken in Chad;
- Identify and fill the gaps in the vulnerability assessment undertaken within the CC:Train project;
- Complete the formulation of the mitigation plans;
- Identify a range of possible Phase I adaptation options;
- Formulate a national mitigation and adaptation plan, and integrate climate issues in the planning process;
- Prepare the first national communication.

## **Project Description**

The technical data and analyses pertaining to the green house gas inventory, vulnerability assessment and mitigation and adaptation strategies are currently being gathered and performed under the CC:Train programme. Therefore, this project will focus mainly on the activities listed in the table in Annex 2.

### **Activity 1 : Formulation of national plans for mitigation and adaptation, and integrate climate issues in the planning process**

Based on the results of the activities conducted under the CC:Train programme in the areas of GHG inventories, analyses of the mitigation options and vulnerability assessment, establish national plans for mitigation and adaptation within the present project. A workshop to assess these plans will be organized for the decision-makers and other appropriate partners.

It is understood that all input data expected within the CC:Train project will be provided to the present project and will be updated as needed, in order to facilitate the preparation of the national plans for mitigation and adaptation.

#### **Expected outputs:**

- (a) A policy framework for the implementation of the adaptation measures and mitigation strategies;
- (b) Workshop reports.

### **Activity 2: Provision of other information**

#### **Activities**

Identify and collect other relevant information in order to achieve the general objective of the UNFCCC, in particular the information pertaining to the technical and financial assistance needs for the projects considered under Article 4. These needs include the provision of equipment and data for the calculation of the GHG emissions global trends, the financial and technical needs and obstacles pertaining to the communication of information, public awareness-raising and education, in order to meet the requirements of sustainable development.

**Outputs**

Other information which can contribute to meeting the needs and overcoming the obstacles in order to improve national communications, in particular by narrowing the margin of uncertainty as regards the variables for emissions and sinks through appropriate institution and capacity-building.

**Activity 3: Preparation of first national communication****Activities**

Based on the technical and analytical outputs of the CC:Train project, as well as on the national plans for mitigation and adaptation prepared within the context of the present project, the first national communication will be drafted. This national communication will integrate climate change issues within the development planning process, taking the specific situation of Chad into consideration.

**Output:**

The main output of the proposed activity will be the national communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat, in conformity with the CP3 Guidelines (Annex 3).

The draft national communication will need to be reviewed by a recognized technical institution specialized in this area. A revised version will be produced, based on this review. A meeting (conference) will then be convened for the experts and policy makers who will be presented with the revised draft national communication to be finalized, then submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**Special considerations**

During the implementation of the project, emphasis will be placed on enhancing the dialogue, exchanges of information and cooperation between the various stakeholders, in particular entities of the governmental, non governmental, academic and private sectors. The project will thereby facilitate the initiation of a process taking into consideration those issues pertaining to climate change within overall planning activities and the formulation of national strategies conceived not only as an obligation but also as opportunities to adopt new technologies and win-win strategies.

Wherever possible, permanent mechanisms will be established so that information, once it is available, can be used promptly to update the results of the studies conducted within the project.

As regards the project budget, it should be emphasized that, in view of the broad variety of targeted sectors, the funds available under the project will not allow new, large-scale scientific research to be conducted. Instead, the project will build on prior and ongoing studies, compile existing data and undertake carefully defined studies in order to fill the gaps.

In view of the prior activities undertaken in the area of climate change, Chad is convinced that the mitigation activities within the context of climate change should cover and influence ongoing and planned national activities. It is critical that they be consistent with current national views and the present project needs to be carefully planned. If the project is implemented now, it will find its place and be recognized within the context of the current policy discussions in the country.

**Institutional framework for project implementation**

The present project was accepted and is strongly supported at the national level. It will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Water (Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau - MEE), which is responsible for the management of all matters pertaining to the environment.

The General Directorate of Water Resources and Meteorology (Direction Générale de l'Eau et de la Météorologie - DREM), within MEE, is the entity responsible for the supervision of the elaboration of the country's environmental policy as a whole. It coordinates the functions of the ministry department and manages the environmental implications of the national strategies and programmes.

The project will be executed by MEE using a management organization established around a steering committee which will be comprised of: the CC:Train coordination, the agriculture/livestock commission, the energy/industry commission, the waste commission and the commission for land/forest rezoning, as well as the National Centre for Research Support (Centre National d'Appui à la Recherche, CNAR) and the NGOs.

In the area of climate change, MEE coordinates the activities through DREM, while the technical input data are provided by various national institutions and NGOs. In order to maintain firm linkages with international scientific developments, DREM (which is one of the technical institutions providing technical assistance to MEE in the area of climate change) is in close contact with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The DG/MEE, through the CC:Train coordinator, will convene and chair the technical meetings for the various key tasks to be undertaken in connection with the first national communication.

### **Proposed workplan**

The proposed workplan for the initiation and completion of all activities described above is shown in Table 1. Detailed workplans for each activity will be developed by the Project Manager with the assistance of UNDP which will be consulted throughout the implementation of the project.



**TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORKPLAN**

| ACTIVITY<br>MONTH | A | B | C | D | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 1999    |   | x | X |   |   |   |   |
| October 1999      |   | x | X | x |   |   |   |
| November 1999     |   | x | X | x |   |   |   |
| December 1999     |   | x | X | x |   |   |   |
| January 2000      |   |   |   | x |   |   |   |
| February 2000     |   |   |   | x | x |   |   |
| March 2000        |   |   |   | x | x |   |   |
| April 2000        |   |   |   |   | x | x |   |
| May 2000          |   |   |   |   |   | x |   |
| June 2000         |   |   |   |   |   | x |   |
| July 2000         |   |   |   |   |   | x | x |
| August 2000       |   |   |   |   |   |   | x |
| September 2000    |   |   |   |   |   |   | x |

**Note:** The outputs and analyses of Activities A (GHG Inventories), B (Mitigation options), C (Vulnerability assessment) and D (Adaptation options) are being provided by the CC:Train project

**Activities 1, 2 and 3** (Analysis of national policies regarding climate change, Preparation of national plans for mitigation and adaptation, and Preparation of the first national communication) are to be carried out under the present project.

#### Activity matrix

The activity matrix indicating the areas to be covered by the proposed project is shown in Table 2. The components which were or are being covered by the CC:Train project, as well as those pertaining to the present project are also included in Table 1 and Annex 2.

#### National inputs

This project is supported by the Chadian Government It will be executed the Ministry of Environment and Water (MEE) which is responsible for the management of all environmental issues. In order to ensure a successful implementation of the project, the Chadian Government has established the following structure:

- The High National Council for Environment (HCNE), which is an entity in charge of coordination and guidance;

- The MEE, which is an entity in charge of supervision and decision-making;
- A national multidisciplinary team composed of senior rank civil servants from Government ministries and other national institutions to implement the project;
- Premises to house the project coordinator office;
- Access to support staff and information and logistic support for the implementation of project activities.

### **Project budget and funding**

The proposed budget (US\$ 100,425) reflects the country's special needs for the proposed activities (Annex 1). A substantial share of this budget will be allotted to training and institutional capacity-building, which are very important for Chad.

### **Justification for GEF support**

As a Party to the UNFCCC not listed in Annex I, Chad has undertaken the obligation to submit a national communication to the COP. As provided under Article 4.3 of the Convention, the Chadian Government has requested funding from GEF for the purpose of preparing its first national communication.

The project under consideration is in conformity with the GEF operational strategy and the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities. The project meets these objectives in providing for the implementation of an activity required to enable Chad to prepare its national communication to the Conference of Parties.

As a GEF Implementing Agency, UNDP played a lead role in the formulation and management of capacity-building and technical assistance projects funded by GEF. Thanks to its network of country offices located throughout the world, UNDP is particularly well positioned to help the countries elaborate and implement such activities.

### **Risks**

The potential risks which might impinge upon the goals and objectives of the project are:

- a. An inadequate coordination between the CC:Train project and the present project; and
- b. A lack of involvement of the politicians and policy-makers in the formulation of the final strategy.

**ANNEX I BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF CHAD**

| 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      |                     |
| <b>1. National circumstances</b>  | Compilation of the info from existing sources  | -                  | -                 | -             | -                   |
| <b>2. Greenhouse gas inventory</b>  | Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions   |                    |                   |               |                     |
| <b>3. General description of steps</b><br>(a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;<br>(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts;<br>(c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures & response strategies;<br>(d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning;<br>(e) programmes 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  |                    |                   |               |                     |
|   | An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change   |                    |                   |               |                     |
|   | An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.   |                    |                   |               |                     |
|   | Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.   | 10,000             | 10,000            | 10,000        | 30,000              |
|   |  | 10,000             |                   |               | 10,000              |
| <b>4. Other information:</b><br>(a) Financial and technological needs & constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under Art. 4 and 12<br>(b) projects for financing<br>(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              |
| <b>5. Compilation and production of national communication</b>  | Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.   | 10,000             | 5,000             | 5,000         | 20,000              |
| <b>Project management</b>   |  | 15,000             | 5,000             | 10,000        | 30,000              |
| <b>Monitoring/Evaluation</b>  |  | 7,500              |                   |               | 7,500               |
| <b>Subtotal</b>   |  | <b>52,000</b>      | <b>20,000</b>     | <b>25,000</b> | <b>97,500</b>       |
| <b>Project support services (3%)</b>  |  | 2,925              |                   |               | 2,925               |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  |  | <b>55.425</b>      | <b>20,000</b>     | <b>25,000</b> | <b>100,425</b>      |
| <b>Percentage of total budget</b>   |  | <b>55.1%</b>       | <b>20.0%</b>      | <b>24.9%</b>  | <b>100%</b>         |

### 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 principal 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 fulfilment of their commitments under the Convention.

9. Information should be provided on the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), 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 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**

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Population  | 7,200,000        |
| Relevant areas (square kilometres)  | 1,284,000        |
| GDP (1994 US\$)   | 12,000,000       |
| GDP per capita (1994 US\$)  | 180              |
| Estimated share of the informal sector in the economy in GDP (percentage) | 5 to 10%         |
| Share of industry in GDP  | 13.4%            |
| Share of services in GDP (percentage)                                     | 45%              |
| Share of agriculture in GDP (percentage)                                  | 39%              |
| Land areas (used for agricultural purposes (square kilometres)            | 390,000          |
| Urban population as percent of total population                           | 15 to 29%        |
| Livestock population (desegregate as appropriate)                         | 10 to 14,000,000 |
| Forest area (square kilometres, define as appropriate)                    | 235,000          |
| Population in absolute poverty  | 83%              |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 40               |
| Literacy rate   | 10.8%            |

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REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
ET DE L'EAU

DIRECTION GENERALE

POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL FEM.

UNITE - TRAVAIL - PROGRES

249

N'Djaména, le 13 mai 1999

Le Point Focal Opérationnel du Fonds  
pour l'Environnement Mondial du Tchad.

A

Monsieur le Représentant Résident  
du PNUD.  
N'Djaména.N° 02 /FEM-CHD/99

**Objet:** Préparation de la Communication  
Nationale Initiale pour la mise en  
œuvre de la Convention Cadre des  
Nation Unies sur les Changements  
Climatiques.

En ma qualité de Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM. du Tchad, j'ai l'honneur  
d'endosser le projet ci-dessus énoncé en objet.

Je voudrais confirmer que le Tchad a ratifié la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies  
sur les Changements Climatiques le 7 Juin 1994. Par ailleurs, je tiens à noter que la  
lutte contre la dégradation des conditions climatiques constitue l'une des priorités de la  
politique du Gouvernement tchadien.

C'est pourquoi je vous demanderais de bien vouloir introduire auprès du FEM. la  
requête de financement de ce projet.

Veuillez croire, Monsieur le Représentant, à l'expression de ma considération  
distinguée.

**QUALBADET MAGOMNA**