

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: "Enabling Activities in Zaire: Response to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)"

Project Number: ZAI/95/G31/A/1G/99

Duration: Two years

UNDP Sector: Environment

Executing Agency: Government of Zaire: Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism

Implementing Agency: General Secretariat for Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism.

UNDP/GEF Project Financing:	GEF:	\$ 345,000
National Cost sharing:	Cost sharing:	US \$ 50,000
	(in kind)	

Estimated Starting Date: September 1996 (Zaire ratified the UNFCCC on 9/01/94)

Brief Description: This project will provide technical assistance and support development of in-country capacity to enable Zaire to prepare, formulate and submit its first national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in accordance with Article 12.1 of the Convention. The project will directly assist in the development of a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The project will use this inventory to estimate future sectoral emissions and to formulate a national greenhouse gas mitigation strategy. The project will assist in organizing a national workshop on climate change strategies and in the preparation of the first national communications. The Project Steering Committee comprised of the Project Coordinator, members of the National Climate Change Committee of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, NGO representatives, and relevant members of the UNDP Country Office will be responsible for overseeing the timely and satisfactory completion of the project's activities. Capacity building will be accomplished in part through technical workshops and expanded access to climate change information and expertise and will be used to support the development of an inventory of GHG emissions by sources and sinks and the assessment of potential mitigation measures.

ON BEHALF OF:	SIGNATURE	DATE
The Government of Zaire:	_____	
	Name & Title	
Executing Agency:	_____	
	Name & Title	
UNDP:	_____	
	Name & Title	

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A. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. Description of sector

Zaire has the second largest land area and the third largest population in Sub-Saharan Africa. With a land area of 2,344,000 square kilometres, comparable in size to Western Europe, Zaire has a population of 41.3 million (mid 1993 World Bank estimate), and an average population density of 17 persons per square kilometre, ranging from a low of 10 persons in the South, North and the Zaire Basin, to a high of 45 persons per square kilometre in the Eastern Highlands.

With 1.78 million square kilometres of forest areas, Zaire has an estimated 12.5% of the world's remaining tropical rain forests. It has the world's third largest tropical rain forest area after Brazil and Indonesia. According to FAO estimates, 48.3% of the total land area is covered with forests and woodland but only 3.5% is arable land. In the past, low overall population density and low deforestation rates have resulted in low human land-use impacts on forest cover. The total carbon content of Zairean forest is the second highest among tropical countries, ranking in second after Brazil and before Indonesia (FAO 1992).

More recently however, the rate of deforestation has increased greatly since the early 1980s with annual deforestation affecting 3,700 square kilometres between 1980 and 1985. The increase in slash and burn land clearing and the arrival of approximately 2 million refugees from Rwanda since July 13, 1996 has had a severe impact on Zaire's environment. After falling from 448,570 cubic metres in 1990, the output of logs was estimated at around 390,000 cubic metres in 1991, back to the level of the late 1980s (*Economist: Zaire Profile-1995*). The fall in output in 1991 was essentially due to the deterioration in the transport system and the paralysis of the rest of the economy.

The FAO Synthesis Report (1995) notes that in Africa, almost 70% forest changes in the 1980s occurred through the degradation of closed forest to open and fragmented forest and areas marked shifting cultivation. Such changes suggest that rural pressure through subsistence farming, grazing and wood (for fuelwood and building materials) are the some of the reasons for forest change. Woodfuels play an overwhelming important role in the national energy arena. Firewood and charcoal provide about 80% of the national energy demands.

Zaire's network of inland waterways and rivers provide access to the interior and are a potential source for almost half of the total hydroelectric potential of Africa. Zaire's long-term energy potential is good because of the Zaire river which runs north through Shaba and Kisangani before turning in a wide arc to the Atlantic coast beyond Matadi, providing with its tributaries, water, transport and potential for power to all regions. Total hydroelectric potential is estimated at 100,000 MW, compared with installed capacity of 2,470 mw in 1993 (1,775 mw of which is at the Inga dam). Nevertheless, the production and supply of new and renewable energy still plays a very minor role in the overall national energy sector and this is primarily a consequence of capital and technical constraints and the overall policy framework.

Zaire has great natural wealth in mineral resources and is richly endowed with vast deposits of cobalt, copper, and diamonds. Mineral extraction-most of it by the state-owned **GECAMINES**-dominates the economy: cobalt and copper (the leading exports), diamonds, tin, manganese, zinc, silver, cadmium, gold, and tungsten are among the commercially exploited reserves. Offshore oil began flowing in late 1975, while important agricultural products include coffee, rubber, palm oil, cocoa and tea.

Despite its abundant assets in natural and mineral resources, Zaire's per capita income of \$90 is one of the lowest in Africa. Zaire has had the dubious distinction of being one of the most unstable economies in the world reflected by the sharp drop in GDP from US\$ 14.76 billion in 1976 to US\$9.56 billion in 1990. The economy continues to remain in shambles and is gravely affected by the worsening national political situation, staggering inflation, massive foreign indebtedness, capital flight, depressed world market prices for major exports and a serious deterioration in civil society. Although average inflation in 1995 appears to have been below 500%- an improvement on the estimated 23,000% in 1994 - the economy continues to remain disturbingly fragile.

2. Host-country strategy

Zaire ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on January 9, 1995. A National Coordination Committee on Climate Change was established in 1994 within the Interministerial Coordinating Committee for the Environment and Nature Conservation in order to design a national strategy for environmental protection as well as prepare a National Environment Action Plan that would facilitate continuous monitoring of the environment. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment presides over the CIC which was established as part of a long-term planning programme that focuses on finalizing a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) supported by UNDP-UNOPS, and a Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project was approved by GEFCEO on September 9, 1996.

Although the country has taken several measures to address various environmental problems, it has no concerted and coordinated national strategy on the environment. For instance, with regard to deforestation, the Government introduced regional quotas and new regulations under which timber exporters must have established (or at least intend to establish) processing capacity in order to obtain operating licenses. The Government is also in the process of developing a National Biodiversity Strategy.

3. Prior and on-going activities

To date, there are no multilaterally or bilaterally sponsored activities related to the issue of climate change in Zaire. This project is the first climate change related project supported by an international organization.

There are however, two ongoing biodiversity related activities that are currently being conducted in Zaire. The two projects are a UNEP supported Biodiversity Country Study and a UNDP-UNOPS supported National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) both of which are currently underway. The UNDP-UNOPS project (\$623, 000) supports: the study of state of environment and sustainable development in Zaire, the preparation of a strategic national declaration on the environment and sustainable development, the study of environmental legislation in Zaire and the development of a programme of actions prioritized by the relevant national sectoral issues reflected in Agenda 21. It was approved in September 1995 and has a duration of one year.

It may also be noted that in addition to the enabling activity project on climate change, a request for an enabling activity in biodiversity was also approved by the GEF. The development of the enabling activity on biodiversity included a combined UNEP-UNDP supported national biodiversity seminar (funded by a GEF PDF Block A grant of \$25,000) which: launched the UNEP supported Biodiversity Country Study; initiated the development of an interim project to prevent further deterioration key biodiversity areas, and identified national priorities for the development of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan to follow the conclusion of the UNEP Country Study.

4. Institutional framework

National policy in the area of environment and nature conservation is defined in Ordinance No. 75-231 dated July 22, 1975. This ordinance assigned the mandate and objectives of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism. The national environmental framework in Zaire may therefore be traced back to the creation of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MENCT) in 1975.

The mandate of the Ministry is to promote and coordinate all activities related to the environment and conservation of nature and to undertake all the necessary initiatives and measures to achieve the realization of the above in conformity with scientific and technical progress.

In addition, the Government has established a number of related organizations to assist its work in the environmental sector. These include the:

- Interministerial Committee on Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism which was created at the same time as the Ministry, by Ordinance No. 75-232 on July 22, 1975;
- National Commission on Rural Development;
- National Committee on Waterworks and Purification.

The Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism comprises two General Secretariats. One Secretariat deals with environment and nature conservation and the second,

deals with tourism. The General Secretariat for Environment and Nature Conservation consists of six management units which are:

- General Services (Direction des Services-DSG)
- Analyses and Planning (Direction des Etudes et Planification- DEP)
- Human settlements and environmental protection (Direction des Etablissements Humains et Protection de l'Environnement (DEH-PE)
- Management of Natural Resources and Renewables (Direction de la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles Renouvelables - DGRNR)
- Control and Inspection (Direction du Controle et de l'Inspection)
- Cooperation and International Relations (Direction de la Cooperation et Relations Internationales -DCRI)

There is also an Interministerial Committee in charge of the coordination and follow-up of decisions taken at UNCED. The acronym for this Interministerial Committee is CIC-CNUED-92 and it was established in 1994 by ministerial decree nos. 055 and 056 in April 1994. The Interministerial Coordinating Committee (CIC), is a special multi-agency committee with a permanent secretariat located within the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MENCT). The CIC includes representatives from other ministries, non-governmental organizations, representatives from the private sector and universities.

It is also worth noting that a National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) was established within the CIC in 1994, however it was not created by a specific juridical decree. In order to facilitate Zaire's participation in the UNFCCC, the Minister of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism has put into place a multi-disciplinary expert group in charge of:

- elaborating the national report and presenting it to the COP three years after Zaire's ratification of the Convention upon availability of funds.
- making available to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC at periodic intervals the necessary detailed information and measures taken in Zaire to reduce anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, upon availability of funds.
- prepare two projects on climate change that would involve working with METTELSAT (Agence Nationale de Meteorologie et de Teledetection par Satellite within the Ministry of Transport and Communications).
- develop a national strategy of afforestation for the removal of carbon dioxide.

There is a group of experts associated with the NCCC and specific problems when appropriate are referred to the expert group by the Executive Secretariat of the CIC. The NCCC consists the following individuals:

- THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE consisting of the President and a Rapporteur General;

- THREE WORKING GROUPS consisting of experts from the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Rural Development, Transportation and Communications, Energy and METTLSAT. These groups are organized around the following theme areas:

GROUP I: Inventory of greenhouse gases by sources and removals by sinks.

GROUP II: Environmental Impacts

GROUP III: Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies

According to **Environmental Profile : Zaire** published by the IUCN in 1993, the Zairean Institute for the Conservation of Nature is one of the principal institutions of nature conversation in Zaire. As a technical and scientific para-statal organization, its mandate is to ensure the protection of flora and fauna in the nation's natural reserves and to promote scientific research and develop tourism in these areas. It is also responsible for the management of eight national parks and other protected areas in Zaire. There is also an Institute in charge of the zoological and botanical parks and which deals with in-situ conservation.

Of the 300 NGOs active in Zaire, around one hundred at least work in the forestry-agriculture sector, principally in the regions of Kinshasa, Bas-Zaire, Shaba and Kivu. Among the multilateral donors active in the environmental arena are the African Bank for Development, FAO, UNICEF, and UNDP.

B. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Problem to be addressed in the present situation

Zaire ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on January 9, 1995. As a Party to the UNFCCC, Zaire is committed to the communication of national information related to the implementation of the Convention, in particular, the elaboration of a national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

To date, Zaire has not received any multilateral or bilateral assistance in climate change related activities. This project would assist Zaire in conducting its first national GHG inventory by sources and removals by sinks. The information from the national inventory would be used in the formulation of a national climate change mitigation strategy. The project would therefore enable Zaire to prepare its first national communications to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC.

The UNFCCC recognizes the broader role that forests play in the maintenance of global ecosystems. The size and abundance of Zaire's tropical rain forest cover are therefore important elements that need to be accounted for and factored in. Tropical forests which are experiencing the fastest rate of loss not only harbor a majority of the world's species but are also a significant

repository of carbon, which can affect global climate change.

The World Resources Institute in **World Resources:1996-97** notes that forests and woodland occupy 173,860,000 hectares in Zaire. The **National Forestry Action Programmes Update (July 1995)** published by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) states that natural forests occupy 48% of Zaire's total area. The FAO Update also notes that the annual deforestation rate from 1980-1990 was 0.6%, that is 732,000 hectares.

The project would enable Zaire to undertake its first national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks. A national GHG inventory of Zaire would directly assist in reducing the uncertainties of global estimates of greenhouse gas sources and sinks. The project will therefore contribute towards a better understanding of the net emissions from tropical deforestation which remains one of the major sources of uncertainty in the global carbon cycle.

2. Expected outputs of the project

The principal expected output of the project is the preparation and submission of Zaire's first national communications to the Conference of the Parties (COP). A vital and essential component of this national communication is the elaboration of a national inventory of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

It may also be noted that there are no ongoing or prior activities related to climate change and that one of the associated outputs of this project will be to generate additional institutional awareness of the UNFCCC and the climate change issue. Hence, it is anticipated that activities undertaken in this project will strengthen institutional mechanisms and build technical capacity to support and maintain the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all relevant national participants.

3. Target beneficiaries

The principal beneficiaries of the project will be the national Government, as the project will enable the Republic of Zaire to fulfill its commitments under Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC. Additionally, the project's results will directly benefit national planning and strategy in the environmental, forestry and energy sectors. As this is the first climate change related project being undertaken in Zaire, the building of technical capacity and the strengthening the relevant environmental institutions will be a significant benefit.

Moreover, given the size of Zaire's tropical forest cover, the project's target beneficiaries may be seen both in a global and a national context because the project will contribute valuable information and a better understanding of greenhouse gas emission patterns in Zaire. Given that net emissions from tropical deforestation are a major source of uncertainty in the global carbon cycle, combined with the fact that Zaire has the world's third largest tropical forest cover, make

the development of reliable estimates of Zairean GHG emissions important in estimating overall global GHG emissions.

4. Project strategy and implementation arrangements

The primary objective of the project strategy is to ensure the preparation and completion of the first national communications to the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC. The project also aims to build and strengthen national technical capacity and institutions with regard to the issue of climate change. The project will involve the following sequence of activities. Given below is an overview of the project strategy:

- a) Stocktaking and preparation of a national inventory using IPCC methodology and default values.
- (b) Identification of options to meet the objectives of the Convention. Use data gathered from the national inventory to formulate a national greenhouse gas mitigation strategy and build indigenous capacity to undertake climate change related studies.
- (c) Organization of a national workshop to present the results of the inventory and the mitigation studies with the objective of formulating a national climate change strategy.
- (d) Preparation of a national plan (national implementation strategy) related to climate change on the basis of the inventory data and the options identified.
- (e) Preparation of the national communication. Prepare and submit the first national communications to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC.

The project will be implemented by the General Secretariat for Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism. The project will be executed by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism. UNDP will have the responsibility for budgetary allocations for the project's activities.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be charged with the responsibility of overseeing the timely completion of the project as a whole. The PSC will comprise of the Project Coordinator, relevant members of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), NGO representatives and relevant members of the UNDP Country Office. The PSC will serve as the focal point to the NCCC and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism and will facilitate the dissemination of the project's results and assist in translating the results into policy inputs.

There will also be a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) which will be responsible for the day to day management of the project's activities. The PCU will comprise of the Project Coordinator, a Technical Assistant and an Administrative Assistant. The PCU will coordinate all technical and administrative activities related to the day to day management of the project. The PCU will work

in conjunction with the national technical teams on preparing a national inventory and undertaking mitigation studies. In addition, the PCU will also organize a national workshop that will assist in the disseminating the results of the inventory. The national workshop will present the findings of the national inventory and the results of the national mitigation strategy studies.

The project has been designed as a series of sequential activities and the PSC and PCU will through joint periodic meetings ensure that the project's activities are satisfactorily completed. Once, the PSC and PCU have jointly determined and agreed that a particular objective has been achieved, funding for the next sequential objective will be allocated by the UNDP Country Office.

A number of national institutions including experts from the University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN) and the University of Lumumbashi (UNILU) will participate in the technical aspects of the study, in particular the preparation of a national inventory and the identification of possible mitigation options based on inventory data, under the guidance of the PCU. These institutions and the relevant national experts would work on the following sectors:

- Forestry
- Energy
- Agriculture and livestock
- Waste Management

The PSC and the PCU will jointly review and submit the first national communications to NCCC and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism which in turn will submit on the first national communications on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zaire. The PCU in coordination with inputs from the technical teams will prepare the first draft of the national communications to be reviewed and finalized by a joint meeting of the PCU and PSC.

5. Reasons for assistance from UNDP/GEF

Enabling activities, such as this one, which are directly related to the communication obligations of a developing country Party under Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC are eligible for financing by the UNDP/GEF. Zaire ratified the UNFCCC on January 9, 1995, and as a Party to the UNFCCC is committed to the communication of national information related to the Convention's implementation.

6. Special Considerations

The Republic of Zaire is one of the world's poorest nations. Environmental problems pose a significant threat for developing countries such as Zaire, particularly if these problems negatively impact on the fragile current and future economic development.

It is worth noting that Zaire has the world's third largest tropical forests and that these forests

play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle. A better understanding of Zairean greenhouse gas emission patterns by sources and removals by sinks will assist in reducing the overall global uncertainties associated with GHG inventories.

The political and economic situation in Zaire have been and continue to remain grave and unstable, and as such could have serious ramifications for the success or failure of the project being undertaken. Special concern must therefore be paid by the Government of Zaire and its lead executing agency to ensure the attainment of the project's objectives. The UNDP office in Kinshasa will thus play a significant role and provide relevant assistance in this respect.

7. Coordination Arrangements

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism. The Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism will submit Zaire's first national communications to the COP of the UNFCCC. The NCCC and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism will coordinate and submit the necessary inputs to the IPCC as required.

The PSC which has overall responsibility for the project, will serve as the focal point to the NCCC and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism. The PCU will be responsible for the management of the project and the coordination of the project's activities.

The project has been designed as a series of sequential activities. It may be noted once again that UNDP-the executing agency- will be responsible for budgetary allocations for the project's activities. Once, the PSC and PCU have jointly determined and agreed that a particular objective has been achieved, funding for the next sequential objective will be provided by UNDP.

8. Counterpart Support Capacity

The Government of Zaire will provide in kind contributions to the project in the amount of \$50,000. The Governmental counterpart support will be to provide the necessary office space and materials, including telephones for Project Coordination Unit (PCU).

The Government of Zaire will also pay for the salary costs of one technical and one administrative assistant as in kind-contribution. These two assistants will work with the Project Coordinator in the Project Coordination Unit and assist the Project Coordinator in the day-to-day management of the project and the completion of the project's objectives.

C. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE.

The Government of Zaire has an interest in maintaining its commitments in support of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As a Party to the UNFCCC, Zaire is committed to ensuring the achievement of the Convention's ultimate objective, namely "the stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." The Government is also committed to promoting sustainable development and the conservation of natural resources.

The Government of the Republic of Zaire fully supports the objectives of this project and accords to the project a very high priority given the reasons stated above. The Government of Zaire will ensure that the results of the project will be used as the first national communications to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties in compliance with Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC.

D. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES.

The primary objectives of the project are to prepare the first national communications of Zaire to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12.1 of the UNFCCC, and to build technical capacity and strengthen national institutions related to climate change activities, thereby enabling Zaire to fulfill its commitment to the UNFCCC.

Immediate Objective 1: Identify members of the Project Coordination Unit and prepare a detailed work plan for the project.

Output 1.1 Selection of Project Coordination Unit

Activities 1.1:

- 1.1.1 Select national Project Coordinator.
- 1.1.2 Set up office facilities for the functioning of the PCU.
- 1.1.3 Joint meeting of PSC and PCU to determine outline for work.

Output 1.2 - Preparation and review of detailed work plan

Activities 1.2:

- 1.2.1 PCU to prepare a detailed work plan in consultation with relevant international experts.
- 1.2.2 Review of work plan by joint meeting of the PSC and PCU and relevant international experts.

Immediate Objective 2: To develop and complete a national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

Output 2.1 - Completion of a national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

Activities 2.1:

- 2.1.1 National technical teams in the forestry, energy, agriculture and livestock and waste management sectors to be familiarized with the work plan for conducting the national inventory.
- 2.1.2 Technical assistance workshop on inventory techniques to be provided by international experts to the national technical teams in the four sectors.
- 2.1.3 National teams to prepare GHG emissions inventories in their relevant sectors.
- 2.1.4 PCU to organize a national technical teams meeting to discuss and collate preliminary findings of inventory.
- 2.1.5 Finalization of inventory data and completion of first national GHG emissions inventory in Zaire and

Immediate Objective 3: To provide relevant information for a national greenhouse gas mitigation strategy through the survey of the national inventory data and the study of national mitigation options.

Output 3.1 - Undertake preliminary studies on mitigation options for the formulation of a national greenhouse gas mitigation strategy.

Activities 3.1:

- 3.1.1 Technical assistance to provided by international experts on mitigation options and associated methodologies to the national technical teams.
- 3.1.2 Use national GHG inventory data and relevant methodology to estimate future emissions of the four sectors in IPCC scenarios.
- 3.1.3 Preliminary cost analyses of available options in the sectors that would form the basis for the development of future mitigation options.

3.1.4 Prepare report on findings of mitigation options studies.

Immediate Objective 4: Formulation of a national greenhouse gas reduction strategy and strengthening of national technical and institutional capacity related to climate change issues.

Output 4.1 - Organize a national workshop to present the results of the inventory and mitigation studies and assist in the formulation of national greenhouse gas reduction strategy.

Activities 4.1

- 4.1.1 PCU to organize a national workshop involving the national technical teams in which the results of the national inventory and mitigation options will be presented to the national policy makers, academics and relevant NGO's.
- 4.1.2 Summarize findings of the national workshop and prepare report to be submitted for consideration by the NCCC.

Output 4.2 - Develop a national greenhouse gas reduction strategy based on policy inputs and data gathered from the national workshop.

Activities 4.2:

- 4.2.1 Prepare a report to be submitted to the NCCC summarizing the findings of the national inventory and mitigation options studies with policy inputs/recommendations for the formulation of a future national GHG reduction strategy.
- 4.2.2 The PSC, PCU and NCCC to finalize policy inputs for a national greenhouse gas reduction strategy.
- 4.2.3 The PSC and PCU to provide inputs to the NCCC and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism on specific mechanisms for institutional and technical capacity building in climate related issues.

Immediate Objective 5: Prepare the first national communications of Zaire to be submitted in accordance with Article 12.1 to the Conference of the Parties.

Output 5.1 - Preparation and finalization of the first national communication of Zaire to the COP.

Activities 5.1:

5.1.1 Prepare a draft national communication to the COP.

5.1.2 Review the draft national communication by PSC and NCCC.

5.1.3 Finalize, print and distribute the first national communications of Zaire to the COP. The national communication will be prepared in line with the COP 2 guidelines (See Annex V) and 200 copies forwarded to the COP and UNFCCC Secretariat.

E. INPUTS

GOVERNMENT OF ZAIRE INPUTS:

The Government of Zaire will provide the necessary office space, office furniture and office materials including telephones to be utilized by the Project Coordination Unit.

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be located on the premises allocated by the Zairean Government and all meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and PCU will take place in office space provided by the Government of Zaire.

The Government of Zaire will also contribute towards personnel costs of one technical and one administrative assistant both of whom will work to assist the Project Coordinator in the Project Coordination Unit. The salaries of both assistants will be paid by the Zairean Government as in-kind contribution to the project.

The provisional budget describing the in-kind contributions of the Government appears below:

Expenses	Amount (US \$)
Personnel	25,000
Office Space	10,000
Transport (in-country)	15,000
TOTAL	50,000

UNDP/GEF INPUTS:

No UNDP/GEF funds are being used for direct support of national (Government of Zaire) personnel.

Personnel Costs: UNDP will assist in paying the personnel costs of the Project Coordinator. In addition, the Zairean Government will need some technical support particularly with regard to

inventory methodology and mitigation options.

UNDP will therefore contribute to the personnel costs of international consultants who will: assist in formulating and reviewing the detailed work plan; assist in inventory methodology and provide technical assistance for mitigation options and finalizing the national inventory data.

Travel Expenses: UNDP will pay for the travel expenses of international consultants who will need to provide technical assistance in the areas of work plan review, inventory methodology and mitigation options. Some travel may also be necessary for the national workshop and occasionally in order to support the project's coordination.

Equipment: UNDP will pay for office equipment such as computers, printers and a fax machine which will be required to support the work of the Project Coordination Unit.

Additionally, UNDP will provide the necessary equipment required in activities associated with national inventory and the study of mitigation options.

Workshops: UNDP will pay for the costs associated with a brief work plan review workshop as well as a technical support workshop for inventories and mitigation methodologies. Finally UNDP will also provide the costs for hosting a national workshop which will be attended by the national technical teams which participated in both the inventory and mitigation studies.

Reports/Publications: UNDP will pay for the preparation and publication of both the national inventory data and the survey of mitigation options. UNDP will also pay for the preparation and finalization of the first national communications to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC.

F. RISKS.

The most serious risk associated with this project is the growing crisis of governance in Zaire. The rationale and commitment for the project could be jeopardized given the gravely destabilized and difficult political and policy environment existing in Zaire. It is important to note that the project has been specifically designed so as to reduce associated funding risks. That is, the project is designed as a series of sequential objectives and only upon the successful completion of the activities associated with a particular objective, will funding will be allocated by UNDP for the next objective.

With regard to the achievement of the project's immediate objectives, the critical factor determining the success or failure of this project will be the extent to which the national technical teams, in conjunction with the PCU, are able to initiate and complete the technical activities associated with the national inventory of GHGs and the survey of mitigation options.

This is the first time that any climate-related activities is being funded and undertaken in Zaire and the attendant risks associated with this are worth noting. The timely completion of each of the project's sequential activities is vital to the success of the project and is an issue that must be constantly monitored and evaluated.

G. PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PREREQUISITES.

Zaire has no prior obligations as there are no other climate change related initiatives or activities underway.

There are however some important prerequisites which include the following:

1. The Government of Zaire will identify and provide the necessary professional and national support personnel. Although the salary for Project Coordination Unit will be provided by the UNDP, the involvement of members of the NCCC and the other members of the PSC will be provided by the Government of Zaire as deemed necessary.
2. The Government will make the necessary allocations specified as cost-sharing (in-kind contributions).
3. The Government will support the assignment of, or use of staff time by suitably qualified professionals in Government and parastatal agencies to support the project activities, and will seek the participation of qualified academic institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the conduct of project-related activities.
4. The Government agrees to provide the project staff, consultants and affiliates with data and information as required, for the implementation of the project.
5. The project has been organized as a series of sequential activities. Upon completion of a particular activity, the UNDP Country Office will in consultation with the PSC determine the allocation of funding for the next activity.
6. The Project Document will be signed by the UNDP Resident Representative and GEF resources will only be provided if the prerequisites are met.
7. When anticipated fulfillment of one or more prerequisites fails to materialize, UNDP may, at its discretion, either suspend or terminate its assistance.

H. PROJECT REVIEWS, REPORTING AND EVALUATION. (Also see Annex II)

1. Project Reviews

The project will be subject to periodic reviews and evaluations by joint meetings of Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). Every three months the National Project Coordinator will prepare an informal presentation and written review of the progress for the National Project Team. The written reviews provided by the Project Coordinator will enable the PSC in its oversight and review of the project.

The project will be subject to a formal review (joint review by the representatives of UNDP, the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism) at least once every twelve months, at which time, the annual progress report of the project will be evaluated. The first such project meeting will be held within twelve months of the start of the full project implementation. The Implementing Agency shall prepare and submit to the formal review meeting, a Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER). Additional PPER may be requested, if necessary during the course of the project. Preparation of the PPER will be facilitated thorough reviews of the project's activities.

A project terminal report will be prepared for consideration at the final review meeting. It shall be drafted sufficiently in advance to allow full review at least one month prior to the terminal review meeting.

2. Project progress reports

- Brief quarterly reports will be published outlining the major achievements of the past quarter.

- A full listing of technical reports will be published prior to the end of the projects.

- A detailed project performance report will be submitted to the UNDP/GEF at least one month before the mid-term formal, joint review.

- Project progress will be subject to on-going monitoring by the UNDP Country Office.

- The PCU will also prepare summary reports upon the completion of each of the project's objectives. These summary reports will be presented and reviewed at the joint PSC/PCU meetings. Once the PSC and PCU have agreed that a particular objective has been satisfactorily completed, the UNDP Country Office will allocate funding for the next sequential objective.

3. Project Evaluation

A mid-term evaluation will be conducted externally about 12 months after the start of the

project. The purpose of the evaluation is to review the overall success of the project and suggest modifications to the implementation of the remaining part of the project. It is vital that the recommendations from the evaluation be disseminated immediately, so that appropriate action can be taken without delay.

I. LEGAL CONTEXT.

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Zaire and the UNDP, signed by the Parties on May 27, 1976 and ratified on May 17, 1977.

The following type of revisions may be made to the original Project Document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative and the prior notification and consent of the UNDP/GEF; provided that the UNDP Resident Representative is assured that the other signatories of the document have no objections to the proposed changes.

- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation.

J. BUDGET: PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION (in US\$)

Project Number: ZAI/95/G31/A/1G/99				
Project Title: Enabling Activities in Zaire: Response to the UNFCCC				
PROJECT COMPONENT	TOTAL	1997	1998	1999
010 Project Personnel				
011 International Consultants	40,000	15,000	15,000	10,000
013 Administrative Support Personnel				
013-001 Project Coordinator	30,000	5,000	12,500	12,500
015 Duty Travel	25,000	7,500	10,000	7,500
016 Mission Costs				
016-001 Mission Travel	10,000		5,000	5,000
016-002 Mid-term Evaluation	8,000		8,000	
016-003 Terminal Evaluation	10,000			10,000
019 PERSONNEL COMPONENT TOTAL	123,000	27,500	50,500	45,000
020 Sub-Contracts				
021-001 National Inventory	50,000	10,000	30,000	10,000
021-002 Mitigation Strategy	32,000		10,000	22,000
029 SUB-CONTRACTS TOTAL	82,000	10,000	40,000	32,000
030 Training				
032-001 Project Initiation (Work Plan review) Workshop	10,000	10,000		
032-002 Inventory (Technical Support) Workshop	13,700		13,700	
032-003 National Communications Workshop	20,000			20,000
032-004 Study Tours/Group Training	10,000	5,000	5,000	
032-005 In-Service Training	10,000	5,000	5,000	
039 TRAINING COMPONENT TOTAL	63,700	20,000	23,700	20,000
040 Equipment				
041-01 Office Equipment (computer, printer and fax)	10,000	10,000		
042-01 Technical Equipment	20,000		10,000	10,000
049 EQUIPMENT COMPONENT TOTAL	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
050 Miscellaneous				
052-001 Reporting Preparation	20,000		10,000	10,000
053-001 Sundries	16,251	6,000	5,000	5,251
054-001 Country Office Support Costs	10,049	2,205	4,176	3,668
059 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT TOTAL	46,300	8,205	19,176	18,919
099 UNDP TOTAL	345,000	75,705	143,376	125,919

ANNEX I: TIME TABLE FOR PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The timetables for project's objectives are shown below:

OBJECTIVE 1: SELECTION OF PCU AND PREPARATION OF DETAILED WORK PLAN

Act 1	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.1.1	X																							
1.1.2	X																							
1.1.3		X																						
1.1.4		X	X																					
1.1.5			X	X																				

OBJECTIVE 2: COMPLETION OF NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

Act 2	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2.1.1				X	X																			
2.1.2						X																		
2.1.3							X		X	X	X	X	X	X										
2.1.4												X	X	X										
2.1.5													X	X	X	X								

OBJECTIVE 3: STUDY OF MITIGATION OPTIONS

Act 3	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3.1.1																	X							
3.1.2																	X	X	x					
3.1.3																		X	X	X				
3.1.4																			X	X	X			

OBJECTIVE 4: ORGANIZE NATIONAL WORKSHOP AND FORMULATE NATIONAL GHG REDUCTION STRATEGY.

Act 4	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4.1.1																					X			
4.1.2																					X	X		
4.2.1																						X		
4.2.2																						X	X	
4.2.3																						X	X	

OBJECTIVE 5: FINALIZATION OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS OF ZAIRE TO THE COP.

ACT 5	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5.1.1																					X	X	X	
5.1.2																						X	X	
5.1.3																						X	X	X

ANNEX II: SCHEDULE OF PROJECT REVIEWS, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Project review, reports and evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the terms of Section H. The schedule of project reviews, reports and evaluations is shown below in tabular form.

Months	Review/Evaluation	Responsibility
Every 3 months	Concise written reviews for PSC and PCU review.	Project Coordinator to prepare reviews
12 and 24	Formal Review	Implementing Agency with full support of PSC and PCU to prepare a PPER for review meetings.
23-24	Project terminal report	Draft terminal report to be prepared by Implementing Agency, with full support of PSC and PCU at least one month prior to terminal review meeting.
Quarterly	Brief progress reports	Project Coordinator to prepare reports.
Completion of objectives	Summary reports to be prepared upon completion of each of the project's objectives	Project Coordinator to prepare and present to joint meeting of PSC and PCU. Once objective is completed, UNDP Country Office will allocate funding for next sequential objective
12	Mid-term Evaluation	External evaluation by UNDP to be conducted to review overall progress of the project and suggest modifications if necessary.

ANNEX III: DIMENSIONS OF CAPABILITY (STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX)

ENABLING ACTIVITY	OUTPUT- Planning Execution & Research	CAPACITY BUILDING	
		Institut. Strengthen.	Train ing
<u>Inventories & Stocktaking</u>			
-emission inventory	x	x	x
-CO2 from energy sources	x	x	x
-CO2 from land-use change	x	x	x
-CH4 from energy sources	x	x	x
-CH4 from other sources	x	x	x
-N2O			
-other sources & gases			
-vulnerability assessment			
-agriculture	x	x	x
-forestry	x	x	x
-coastal zone			
-water resources			
-health impacts			
-natural ecosystems	x	x	x
-other impacts			
<u>Identification of Options to meet the Convention's objectives</u>			
-Mitigation options			
-energy related	x	x	x
--industry			
--transport			
--energy supply			
--residential			
-non-energy sources			
--agriculture	x	x	x
--forestry	x	x	x
--waste management	x	x	x
--other	x	x	x
-sink enhancement			
-adaptation options (stage I)			
<u>Preparation of a Plan to fulfill Commitments</u>			
-National Plan for mitigation	x	x	x
-National Plan for adaptation			
<u>Preparation of National communications</u>			
-inventory	x	x	x
-mitigation options	x	x	x
-vulnerability and adaptation			
-other relevant information			

NOTE: There are no ongoing or prior activities related to climate change.

x activity undertaken in this project

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1.1.1	X																							
1.1.2	X																							
1.1.3		X																						
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2.1.1				X	X																			
2.1.2						X																		
2.1.3							X		X	X	X	X	X	X										
2.1.4												X	X	X										
2.1.5													X	X	X	X								

OBJECTIVE 3: STUDY OF MITIGATION OPTIONS

Act 3	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3.1.1																	X							
3.1.2																	X	X	X					
3.1.3																		X	X	X				
3.1.4																			X	X	X			

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Act 4	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4.1.1																					X			
4.1.2																					X	X		
4.2.1																						X		
4.2.2																						X	X	
4.2.3																						X	X	

OBJECTIVE 5: FINALIZATION OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS OF ZAIRE TO THE COP.

ACT 5	M O N T H S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5.1.1																					X	X	X	
5.1.2																						X	X	
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ENABLING ACTIVITY	OUTPUT- Planning Execution & Research	CAPACITY BUILDING	
		Institut. Strengthen.	Train ing
<u>Inventories & Stocktaking</u> -emission inventory -CO2 from energy sources -CO2 from land-use change -CH4 from energy sources -CH4 from other sources -N2O -other sources & gases -vulnerability assessment -agriculture -forestry -coastal zone -water resources -health impacts -natural ecosystems -other impacts	x x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x x
<u>Identification of Options to meet the Convention's objectives</u> -Mitigation options -energy related --industry --transport --energy supply --residential -non-energy sources --agriculture --forestry --waste management --other -sink enhancement -adaptation options (stage I)	x x x x x 	x x x x x 	x x x x x
<u>Preparation of a Plan to fulfill Commitments</u> -National Plan for mitigation -National Plan for adaptation	x	x	x
<u>Preparation of National communications</u> -inventory -mitigation options -vulnerability and adaptation -other relevant information	x x	x x	x x

NOTE: There are no ongoing or prior activities related to climate change.

x activity undertaken in this project

ANNEX IV: ORGANIZATIONAL AND PERSONNEL TERMS OF REFERENCE

The project is nationally executed and all personnel are being provided by the Government of Zaire. The General Secretariat for Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, under the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism, has been selected by the Government of Zaire as the nodal agency for the UNDP/GEF project.

Nodal Agency

The responsibilities of the nodal agency include the following activities, to be conducted in close coordination with UNDP/Zaire:

- Organization and coordination of the UNDP/GEF project
- Organization and convening of the Project Coordination Committee
- Coordinating consultant missions and training activities
- Preparation and publication of project-related reports (in collaboration with participating institutions for technical report production)
- Organizing project reviews
- Coordinating, with the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism for the establishment of subcontracts with relevant organizations (*e.g.* University of Kinshasa, NGOs, etc.)

The following qualifications are recommended for the National Project Coordinator and for the Coordinator of the Climate Change Information Service:

National Project Coordinator: The National Project Coordinator (NPC) should be technically trained in a field relevant to climate change, have a Master's degree or Doctoral degree in a relevant field, be professionally familiar with climate change issues and related activities in Zaire, and be skilled in management and in mobilization and coordination of in-country professionals. The NPC should be attached to an institution working in a field closely related to climate change issues and capable of providing the necessary support and outreach for project success.

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ANNEX V

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

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

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

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

Scope

2. In accordance with Article 12.1, the communication should include:

- (a) a national Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the convention; and
- (c) Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

National Circumstances

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

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

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

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

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

Inventory

7. There is a clear need for adequate and additional financial resources, technical support and technology transfer to supplement the efforts towards capacity building for preparation of the national inventories.

8. The Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Technical Guidelines for

Assessing climate Change Impacts and Adaptation or the simplified default methodologies adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).should be used by non-Annex I Parties, as appropriate and to the extent possible, in the fulfillment of their commitments under the Convention.

9. Information should be provided on the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the Party's capacities permit. In addition, Parties are encouraged to include in their national inventories the full-fluorinated compounds, as appropriate. Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology may be included at the discretion of the Parties. Emissions from bunker fuels should be reported separately from national emissions.

10. Parties should strive to present the best available data in table (see table II below), to the extent their capacities permit, and try to identify the areas where the data may be further improved in future communications through national capacity building. Additional information, such as, for example, expression of the results in terms of socio-economic, geographical indicators deemed relevant by each country, may also be provided.

11. As recognized by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report there is still great uncertainty associated with net anthropogenic emissions resulting from activities other than combustion of fossil fuels. Such activities include, inter alia, methane emissions from agriculture and waste sectors, coal mining, biomass burning; carbon dioxide emissions from land use change and forestry; and nitrous oxide emissions from all sectors. Since the emissions resulting from these activities depend on local circumstances, and make up a large proportion of the national emissions of non-annex I Parties, such Parties should make efforts to obtain field observation data to decrease the uncertainties associated with the inventory of these emissions, taking into account the further development of the IPCC methodology.

12. It is further recognized that such improvement of the quality of emission data, in addition to improving the transparency and comparability of national emissions inventories, also improves knowledge of the relationship between global emissions and resulting atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases, and therefore aids significantly the task of estimating the emission limitations or reductions required to achieve a given concentration level of greenhouse gases, the ultimate objective of the Convention.

13. Non-Annex I Parties are thus encouraged to formulate cost-effective national, and where appropriate regional, progress aiming at the improvement of the quality of local emission factors and appropriate data gathering, and to submit requests for financial and technical assistance to the interim operation entity of the financial mechanism of the convention in addition to their request for the preparation of their initial communications.

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

General description of steps

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

- (a) Programs related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc;
- (b) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems;
- (c) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes;
- (d) In the context of undertaking national communication, building of national, regional and /or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long-term planning;
- (e) Programs containing measures the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks.

Other Information

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

17. Developing country Parties may, in accordance with Article 12.4, on a voluntary basis, propose projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of 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	

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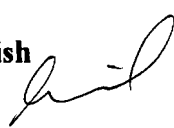
Global Environment Facility

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: (202) 473-0508 - Fax: (202) 522-3240 / (202) 522-3245

Facsimile Cover Sheet

DATE: 02/07/97 No. of Pages: 1
Inc. Cover sheet

TO: Mr. Rafael Asenjo PHONE: 212 906 5044
ORGANIZATION: Executive Coordinator, FAX: 212 906 6998
UNDP-GEF

FROM: Avani Vaish  PHONE: (202) 473-4647
FAX: (202) 522-3240

CC:

SUBJECT: Climate Change Enabling Activity - Zaire

Message:

Please refer to your letter of January 28, 1997 enclosing the project document ZAI/95/G31/A/1G/99, *Enabling Activities in Zaire : Response to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, which was approved by the GEF Council in October 1995 for inclusion in the Work Program.

The proposal is within the norms for expedited procedures for enabling activities approved by Council in April, 1996, and we intend to recommend that the CEO use these procedures to endorse the project document. However, the document appears to need some minor modifications:

- 1) It should be specifically stated that the national communication will be prepared in accordance with guidelines given by COP 2 of the UNFCCC.
- 2) On page 3 - the biodiversity EA for Zaire was approved by the GEF CEO on September 9, 1996.
- 3) We have no Operational or Political Focal Point listed for Zaire. The biodiversity EA was endorsed for the country by the Secretariat General for the Environment and Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism. Please inform us about the agency that has signed off for the country on the present proposal.
- 4) Please match the page numbers listed in the contents with the page numbering in the document.

It would be sufficient if the revised pages only were faxed out to us at your earliest convenience.

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: February 6, 1997 12:16pm

TO: Avani Vaish (AVANI VAISH)

FROM: Dilip Ahuja, GEF (DILIP AHUJA)

EXT.: 39469

SUBJECT: Zaire EA Project

Avani:

I have reviewed the Zaire EA project submitted by UNDP. I notice that they have followed the old operational criteria in the design of the project. My only comment is can we ask UNDP to add a phrase that the national communications will follow COP-2 guidelines.

I have no objection to this project going ahead via expedited procedures.

Dilip

CC: Alfred M. Duda (ALFRED M. DUDA)

CC: GEF Files (GEF FILES)