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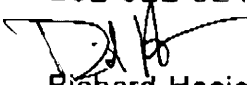


To: Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF

Date: 22 May 1998

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Pages: (15 including this sheet)

From: 
Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Revised enabling activity proposals for **Croatia**

Please find attached the revised enabling activity proposal for **Croatia** in which we have addressed your comments dated 29 April 1998.

Thank you.

Done

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**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Proposal for Review

Country:	Croatia
Project Title:	Enabling Croatia to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	[] Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC [X] Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument
GEF Financing:	US \$ 345,600
Government Counterpart Financing:	n.a.
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
GEF Operational Focal Point:	State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment
FCCC Focal Point:	State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment
Executing Agency:	UN OPS
Project Duration:	18 months

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

The Republic of Croatia is a Central European and Adriatic-Mediterranean Country. It is bordered by Hungary, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia and Italy. The total area of the country is 87,677 km², with a land area of 56,610 km² and coastal sea area of 31,067 km². The length of the coastline with islands is 5,790 km².

Croatia is a heterogeneous country in its relief, climate and vegetation. The climate varies from continental in the northern Panonian lowlands to alpine in the mountain regions of the west and north-west, to Mediterranean in the coastal regions of the west and south-west.

Croatia became independent from the former Yugoslavia in 1991. Today, it is a parliamentary, multi-party democracy with approximately 4.78 million inhabitants according to the 1991 census. The population density is 84 inhabitants per km². The capital of the country, Zagreb, accounts for 934,000 people.

Economy

In the course of the past forty years, a wide range of industries was developed in Croatia, such as petrochemicals, electrical engineering, pharmaceuticals and shipbuilding. Since the 1960s Croatia has also developed its considerable tourism potential. Tourism has developed into a significant industrial branch, mainly due to the country's exceptional natural, climatic and geotransit advantages. Currently, tourism employs 38,279 people (3.7%). Following the independence, the country has experienced certain economic upheavals, partly resulting from structural reforms and partly caused by the war in the region.

In 1996, the Gross Domestic Product per capita was US\$4,243 (an 42% increase from that in 1993). The foreign debt stood at US\$4,808 million in 1996, while inflation has remained relatively low.

Energy

The relation of the gross domestic product (GDP) and the electric energy consumption illustrates the fact that the economic conditions are closely connected to the development of the energy sector. In 1996 the GDP was 4.2 % higher than in the year before that and the electricity consumption increase demonstrated an approximately equivalent trend. It rose from the consumed 12,358 Gwh in 1995 to 12,878 Gwh in 1996, i.e. 4.2%. The total energy consumption in 1996 increased by an entire 10.8 %, amounting to 352.56 PJ, this predominantly being a result of growing hydro power and natural gas consumption. The total energy consumption grew by 8.3 %, from 185.96 PJ in 1995 to 201.35 in 1996. In 1996, 43% of the total primary energy supply was for liquid fuels, 1.8% for coal, 4.6% for fuel wood, 27.7% for natural gas, 19.9% for hydro power and 2.4% for electricity.

Currently, the country's electricity requirements are met by 8 thermal stations, 21 hydroelectric plants and the nuclear power plant in Krško, that is operated jointly with Slovenia.

Industry

From 1990 to 1993 industrial production generally decreased, in relation to the period from 1994 to 1996 when the production experienced a slight increase. A reliable indicator of the status of industrial production is GDP per capita which rose from US\$2,440 in 1993 to US\$4,243 in 1996.

Of the 1,027,720 employed citizens, 320,817 (or 31%) are employed in industry. The composition of industry production by main industrial groupings is as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| • <i>Non-durable consumer goods</i> | 38.6% |
| • <i>Intermediate goods, except energy</i> | 33.7% |
| • <i>Energy</i> | 14.1% |
| • <i>Capital goods</i> | 8.8% |
| • <i>Collection, purification and distribution of water</i> | 2.1% |

Agriculture and Forestry

Of Croatia's total land area (56,610 km²), about 20,000 km² is cultivable land. Characteristics of agricultural development in the last six years (1990-1996) indicate a decrease of share in GDP, directly related to the war destruction. The war has significantly affected agricultural activity, causing a decrease in total area of land under cultivation from 20,034 km² in 1990 to 14,850 km² in 1993. The total area of land under cultivation increased slightly since then, from 15,410 km² in 1994 to 18,430 km² in 1996. Maize and wheat are the most important crops.

In the last six years a large portion of the high quality cultivable land has been occupied and a great deal of livestock and equipment was destroyed or taken away. In 1996, plant production increased, but livestock production has still not recovered and continues to decrease.

Croatia has relatively favourable conditions for the development of both marine and freshwater fishing. The average consumption of fish per capita is 9 kg, which is average for medium developed countries. Marine-culture, that is, artificial breeding of fish, shells and crabs, offers new perspectives for coastline fishing and has already proven to be successful.

Forestry is a very important industrial branch and a major factor of environmental quality. About 33% of the country (18,440 km²) is covered by forests and special efforts are made in afforestation.

Current Environmental Situation

Air quality in Croatian settlements has been improving in the last eight years, the reasons of which can be found in the introduction of gas-system, introduction of heating facilities operated from heating plants and gradual substitution of coal with other fuel types. However, the reasons for air quality improvement lie also in the reduction of industrial activities and energy consumption as well as in the reconstruction of the Croatian economy whereby operations of major air polluting facilities - ferroalloys, coke, ironworks and aluminium plants have been suspended.

The emissions from thermal power plants, industrial combustion boilers, commercial, institutional and residential combustion plants, individual fireplaces, production processes, road transport and other mobile sources and machinery as well as emission from agriculture activities polluted the atmosphere over the major part of Croatian territory. The main polluters are thermal power plants (TPPs), industrial boilers and fuel combustion processes.

In 1993, TPPs emitted 49 kt of SO₂, 8.6 kt of NO_x and 3.7 Mt of CO₂. Industrial boilers and fuel combustion processes emitted 53.5 kt of SO₂, 12.5 kt of NO_x and 7.4 Mt of CO₂.

For the NO_x emissions road and off-road traffic contribute the largest share. In 1993, traffic was responsible for 30.7 kt of NO_x, 9.2 kt of SO₂ and 2.9 Mt of CO₂.

Agriculture activities (domestic animals) and waste treatment and disposal are the main sources of the CH₄ emissions. In 1993, they emitted 98.7 kt of CH₄.

Environmental Legislation

The Republic of Croatia is currently working on a consistent, modern air quality protection and improvement policy towards sustainable development. At the moment, the following laws and by-laws related directly or indirectly to the protection of the atmosphere are in force:

- a) The Act on Environmental Protection (1994)
- b) The Act on Air Quality Protection (1995)
- c) The Act on Waste (1995)
- d) Ordinance on Recommended and Limit Ambient Air Quality Values (1996)
- e) Rule Book on Environmental Emissions Inventory (1996)
- f) Ordinance on Environmental Impact Assessment (1997)
- g) Ordinance on Quality Standards for Liquid Oil Fuels (1997)

- h) Ordinance on Pollutant Emission Limit Values from Stationary Sources (1997)

The Republic of Croatia is a Party to the following international agreements:

- a) Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1991)
- b) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1991)
 - London Amendment (1994)
 - Copenhagen Amendment (1996)
- c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1996)
- d) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution - LRTP (1991)
 - Protocol to the Convention Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation on the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) (1991)
- e) Convention on Biological Diversity (1996)
- f) Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
- g) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1995)
- h) Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1996)

Republic of Croatia also signed the Protocol to the LRTAP Convention on Further Reduction of Sulfur Emissions in 1994.

The Law on Environmental Protection was adopted in 1994 and represents the main legislative framework for environmental protection. It is based on the principles of the UN Declaration of Environment and Development, considering at the same time the requirements of the European Union directives. The law considers the principles of the Code on Environmental Protection passed by the European Council as an example of administrative regulation of environmental protection in the member States.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has to be carried out for all planned activities that are subject to approval and could significantly affect the environment. These activities include:

- the exploitation and use of soil, water, forests, mineral and other natural resources;
- the construction, change of operation, or removal of certain facilities and equipment;
- technological and other changes relating to the extraction, production, storage, transport, and use of raw materials, semi-products, finished products and energy; and
- the trial introduction of new products and technologies.

The assessment itself is based on the environmental impact study, which is an integral part of the application for obtaining a site-permit or any other type of permit for

interventions not requiring the issuing of site-permits. Specific ordinance for this purpose determine:

- categories of activities for which an environmental impact assessment (EIA) is always mandatory;
- categories of activities which, if certain conditions and criteria are fulfilled, require a mandatory EIA; and
- categories of activities for which an EIA requires only a study containing particular analyses of nature, or partial accounts.

Environmental policy relevant to the energy sector is carried out by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment. Under the Law on Environmental Protection Act and the Law on Air Quality Protection, several by-laws dealing with energy issues have been issued. The most important of these are:

- By-law on Stationary Sources Pollutant Emission Limit Values which includes pollutant emission limit values from technology processes, burning devices, engines and gas turbines as well as from waste incinerators; and
- By-law on Quality Standards for Liquid Oil Fuels.

The regulations concerning water pollution, waste disposal, soil pollution, noise and radiation are also derived from the corresponding laws and by-laws.

Institutional Framework and Initiatives Relevant to Climate Change

Croatia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on February 05, 1996, and became a Party to the Convention on July 7, 1996, following the deposition of its instrument of accession, that contained the declaration that, as a country undergoing the process of transition to market economy, is prepared to take up its responsibilities as a country listed in Annex I to the Convention. In order to fulfill its commitments to the UN FCCC, the Government of Croatia has requested financial and technical support from GEF for preparing its first national communication to the CoP.

The only activity undertaken in Croatia so far to fulfill its communication obligations to the CoP is an inventory of greenhouse gases for the year 1990, the preparation of which was funded by the Government itself. The inventory was based on the EU/CORINAIR methodology, and there is a need to update it to be fully consistent with the IPCC methodology and guidelines.

The establishment of a National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is currently under way in Croatia. The NCCC has been envisaged to include representatives from the: State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Communications, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Education and Sport, Meteorological and Hydrological Service,

as well as representatives from the Croatian Academy of Science and Art, Croatian Chamber of Commerce, the Croatian Electricity Company "Hrvatska elektroprivreda", the oil company "INA INDUSTRIJA NAFTE d.d." and representatives of at least from two NGOs.

The role of the different institutions with respect to climate change related issues is as follows:

The State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment is responsible for the coordination of environmental protection activities, development and implementation of the national environmental policy, and provision of the regulatory framework for environmental protection. It is the GEF Operational Focal Point in Croatia and also responsible for the implementation of the UN FCCC in Croatia.

The Meteorological and Hydrological Service of Croatia is the WMO National Authority for meteorology, climatology and hydrology, and it is also the national IPCC focal point in Croatia. Its responsibilities include observation and monitoring the climate and the various impacts of it as well as climate related research.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs deals with energy, industry, mining and technology transfer related issues.

The Energy Institute "HRVOJE POŽAR" is the leading scientific institution for planning of the energy systems and subsystems in Croatia. Research conducted by the Institute at the national and regional level includes: analysis of the energy demand of the different economic sectors, energy management and system development, studies on the renewable energy systems and economic aspects of the energy system. It is also responsible for developing a strategy for the energy sector development in Croatia through the PROHES Project (The Croatian Power Supply Sector Planning and Development).

EKONERG Holding is a joint stock company engaged in research and development, consulting and engineering services, and non-destructive testing in the field of energy generation and environmental protection. It has been involved in a wide spectrum of activities, including emission measurements and monitoring, critical loads mapping, integrated modeling assessment analysis, environmental impact assessment as well as development of environmental programmes and action plans. It was also in charge of preparing the national GHG emission inventory for the year 1990 (following the CORINAIR methodology).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry deals with administrative and professional activities in the sphere of agriculture, fisheries, veterinary medicine, food and tobacco industries, forestry, hunting and timber industry.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports and promotes international cooperation related to climate change.

The Ministry of Finance plays an important role in the financing of various projects.

The Ministry of Education and Sports incorporates in its educational programmes climate change issues and helps to raise public awareness.

In addition, there are several NGOs dealing with environmental issues: such as Nature Friends Movement "Lijepa naša", Croatian Ecological Society and Green Action Zagreb.

The "Lijepa naša" implements environmental education activities at the national level, aiming at raising awareness of a joint responsibility for the environmental protection. It's primary target audience is the school-age population.

The "Croatian Ecological Society" has been active in the scientific sphere, as well as in raising public awareness on environmental issues.

The "Green Action Zagreb" implements activities to promote and raise public awareness on environmental issues, primarily at the local and regional level. It has also taken part in international activities dealing with climate change, such as the Climate Action Network, Europe.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Croatia to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.

In addition to meeting Croatia's communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Croatia, thus enabling Croatia to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economical and technical sectors and also to strengthen its role in the international scientific forums and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

Last but not least, the project will establish an institutional framework, and build endogenous capacity, preparing ground for additional communication obligations, and for further development and implementation of the identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

During project preparation the following components were identified to respond to the objectives of the project, and to implement the project successfully:

1. Organize the work by: (i) identifying and hiring a competent project manager; (ii) establishing a Project Steering Committee¹; (iii) preparing a detailed work plan for the project; and (iv) organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities, and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate a successful implementation of the project.
2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the USCSP and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web is evaluated and, to the extent feasible, will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information. In that context, the project will cooperate, as appropriate, with the UNDP's SDNP (Sustainable Development Network Programme) and UNFCCC Secretariat's CC:INFO/Web initiatives.

It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate after the project, enabling interested parties in Croatia to learn about other national or international activities, and assisting interested individuals and institutions outside Croatia to obtain information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Croatia.

3. Organize and undertake the national GHG emission inventory in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the CoP for Annex I countries²:

¹ While the establishment of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is still in process, the need for the establishment of a separate Project Steering Committee (PSC) and its eventual role and composition are still to be defined. However, it is expected that the NCCC will be in place at the time that the final project document is prepared and therefore the issue can be addressed at that stage.

² The Republic of Croatia, as an Annex I country undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, has the opportunity of notifying the Conference of the Parties that it intends to use a historical base year or period other than 1990 in carrying out its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. For that reason, the national communication emission inventory will be prepared for the selected base year and all the successive years until the year 1995.

- inventory of three main greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) from the year 1985 to 1990 in order to select the base year;
 - time series of emission inventory starting from the selected base year to the year 1995 for the three main greenhouse gases;
 - emission inventory of HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ for the base year and the year 1995; and
 - emission inventory of "indirect greenhouse gases" for the base year, and eventually for 1990-1995.
4. Organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions in Croatia and to enhance the removals by sinks.
 5. Study the potential impacts of climate change on the following sectors: agriculture, water resources, coastal zone, forestry and natural ecosystems, as well as with respect to the possible health and other impacts.
 6. By building on the results of the analysis of potential impacts of climate change in the country (vulnerability assessment), organise and undertake an analysis of potential options to adapt to climate change with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of Croatia.
 7. Organize a workshop (with wide local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with an objective of formulating a national programme / action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" mitigation and adaptation measures).
 8. Prepare and finalize a national programme / action plan for effective response measures to climate change, including measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change, as well as measures to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks.
 9. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), and publish the first national communication of Croatia following the guidelines adopted by the CoP.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The executing agency of the project will be UN OPS. The Government Implementing Agency will be the State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment. The

implementation of the different activities will be shared between the institutions and individual experts which are most suitable and competent to undertake these tasks.

The State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project activities, for the organisation of the training and other workshops, for the preparation of the general chapters of the national communication and the finalization of it as a whole, and for the information dissemination regarding the project activities and the results of it. In undertaking these task, it will co-operate closely with the National Climate Change Committee as well as with other governmental and non-governmental bodies, institutions and national experts involved or interested in the project. Regarding the day-to-day management and coordination of the project, a full time project manager will be hired for these task.

The EKONERG is foreseen as a potential candidate to have the main responsibility in preparing the national GHG inventory.

The "Hrvoje Požar" Institute is envisioned to be in charge of the mitigation analysis in the energy sector (in collaboration with EKONERG and other relevant institutions), as well as making recommendations for relevant policies and measures for the actual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of the energy sector in Croatia.

The Meteorological and Hydrological Service will be in charge of assessment of potential impacts of climate change in Croatia and of analysing potential measures to adapt to it.

The Faculty of Forestry and the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb, will participate the work by providing relevant statistical data from the agriculture and forestry sector, and by studying the impact of forests as carbon sinks. It will also analyze possible adaptive measures in these sectors to the eventual impacts of climate change.

The local NGOs are envisioned to participate in the information dissemination and public awareness raising regarding the project activities, and in the general discussion, through the NCCC and otherwise, concerning the national climate change strategy.

Regarding the international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and they will be consulted when selecting the methodologies for, and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilise results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalised international projects like UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC:TRAIN and US Country Study Programme, to avoid duplication of efforts. Links to other countries in the region with ongoing or finalised enabling activities, or those about to start will be created, and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be identified.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities will only be undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the

GHG mitigation analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. Based on the results of the studies, a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change will be formulated. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

As a means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilise, to the extent possible, electronic networks such as Internet and co-operate with the CC:INFO/Web initiative of the FCCC Secretariat

The detailed content and target audience for the workshops will be determined during the further preparation of the project. However, a general strategy is to open the "policy-oriented" workshops for a broader audience, including both policy makers and technical experts from the governmental as well as from the independent sector, while targeting the technical training/co-ordination workshops more for the people who are actually conducting the studies or who need to be involved as providers of the data for the studies.

Monitoring and evaluation

After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review will be undertaken on it. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stages of the project the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks to successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information from which the project could benefit.

The executing agency, together with Government Implementing Agency and the Project Steering Committee, will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project manager, with the help of the leaders of the research teams, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as whole and the different sub-tasks under it.

For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices including a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review to be held within the first 12 months from the start of the full implementation of the project.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Croatia under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. The total project budget for this project is US\$345,600. A detailed project budget for expedited processing of the proposal is presented as Annex II.

**A STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN CROATIA (AS AN ANNEX I COUNTRY)**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Output (Planning, execution, limited research)	Capacity Building	
		Institutional strengthening	Training
<i>Inventories and Stocktaking</i>			
Emission inventory			
- CO2 from energy sources	X	X	X
- CO2 from land use change	X	X	X
- CH4 from energy source	X	X	X
- CH4 from other source	X	X	X
- N2O	X	X	X
- other sources and gases	X	X	X
Vulnerability Assessment			
- agriculture	X	X	X
- forestry	X	X	X
- coastal zone	X	X	X
- water resources	X	X	X
- health impacts	X	X	X
- natural ecosystems	X	X	X
- other impacts	X	X	X
<i>Identification of Options to Meet the Objectives of the Convention</i>			
Mitigation Options			
- energy related			
: industry	X	X	X
: transport	X	X	X
: energy supply	X	X	X
: residential	X	X	X
- non-energy sources			
: agriculture	X	X	X
: forestry	X	X	X
: waste management	X	X	X
- sink enhancement	X	X	X
Adaptation Options (stage I)	X	X	X
<i>Preparation of a Plan to Fulfill Commitments</i>			
- national plan for mitigation	X	X	X
- national plan for adaptation	X	X	X
- limited public awareness build.	X	X	X
<i>Preparation of a National Communication</i>			
- inventory	X	X	X
- mitigation options	X	X	X
- vulnerability and adaptation	X	X	X
- other relevant information	X	X	X

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

ANNEX II

THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF CROATIA					
Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning & execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	75,000	5,000	17,000	97,000
3. Other Information					
Vulnerability Assessment	An assessment of the potential impacts of climate change in the country	25,000	5,000	10,000	40,000
Adaptation Analysis	An analysis of the potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	13,000	5,000	6,000	24,000
Mitigation Analysis	An analysis of the potential measures to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of Croatia	25,000	5,000	6,000	36,000
National Plan for Adaptation	Based on the results of the vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis, prepare and adopt a comprehensive national plan for adaptation	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
National Plan for Mitigation	Based on the results of the mitigation analysis, prepare and adopt a comprehensive national plan for mitigation	15,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
4. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.	15,000		5,000	20,000
Project management		30,000	5,000	8,000	43,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		15,000			15,000
Subtotal		223,000	35,000	62,000	320,000
Project support services (8%)		25,600			25,600
GRAND TOTAL		248,600	35,000	62,000	345,600