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United Nations Development Programme

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

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GEF

Date: 16 December 1997

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Pages: (35 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier
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Climate Change

Subject: Revised enabling activity proposals for **Belize and Dominica**

Please find attached the revised enabling activity proposals for Belize and Dominica which incorporate your comments of 18 November 1997.

Thank you.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

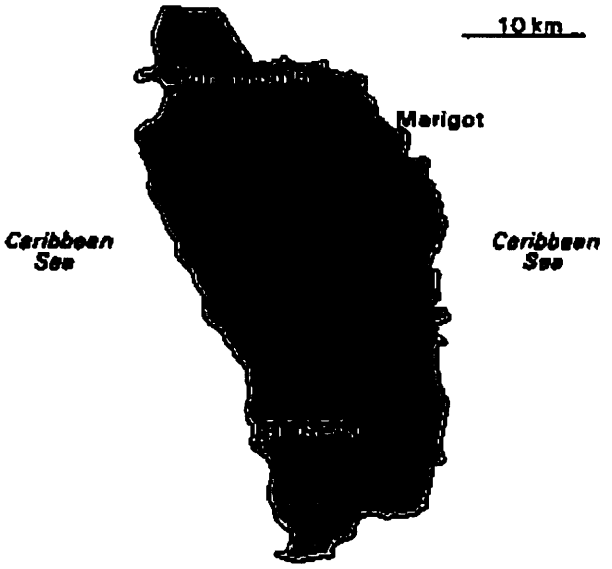
Proposal for Review

Country:	**The Commonwealth of Dominica**
Project Title:	**Enabling The Commonwealth of Dominica to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC**
GEF Focal Area:	**Climate Change**
The Commonwealth of Dominica Eligibility:	**[x] Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC** **[x] Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument**
Date of Ratification:	**21 March 1994**
Total Costs:	**US $ 168,700**
GEF Financing:	**US $ 168,700**
Counterpart Financing:	**n. a.**
GEF Implementing Agency:	**UNDP**
Executing Agency:	**Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica**
Local Counterpart Agency:	**Sustainable Development Council**
Estimated Starting Date:	**1 December 1997**
Project Duration:	**18 months**

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Country Information

The Commonwealth of Dominica (also referred to as Dominica), is a Caribbean island situated between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, between the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, at 61° 22' West longitude and 15° 21' North Latitude.



Dominica is the largest of the Windward Islands, covering 239 square miles and having approximately 91 miles of coastline. The island is 29 miles long and 11 miles wide, with mountain peaks rising almost 5000 feet above sea level. The terrain consists of rugged mountains of volcanic origin, creating spectacular vistas of rainforest and waterfalls in the backdrop of blue ocean.

Although Dominica has a tropical climate, it can be appreciably cooler at higher elevations. Temperatures are also moderated by northeast trade winds with occasional heavy rainfall. Average daytime temperatures range from 24°C/75°F to 29°C/85°F with low temperatures occurring between November and February. The Island's dry season extends from January to April, while the rainy season extends from July to October.

Environment

Dominica possesses moist cool cloud forests at the higher elevations and rolling coralline fields. Dominica has been known as Nature Island, testimony to the long-standing integrity of its terrestrial and marine ecosystems and their wealth of endemic species. Fumaroles along the continental shelf are believed to possess unique biological organisms.

The Dominicans appreciate that their future is closely linked with their environment. The country has various pieces of legislation in place which establish guidelines for the protection and management of natural resources. These address both the protection of natural ecosystems as well as the environment of human settlements.

Particular to this matter are problems of waste management. Present solid waste management activities are limited to the west coast communities with open dumping practiced in unserved areas. One central sanitary landfill with leachate and gas collection systems is planned to serve the island. Two landfills, with no gas or leachate recovery, will be closed when the new facility is opened. Efforts to encourage composting, reduction, reuse and recycling are underway through the Department of Environmental Health. Other waste management issues revolve around the improvement of sewerage system for Roseau, the capital city of Dominica.

The most important natural hazards consists of flash floods and destructive hurricanes which are a constant threat throughout the hurricane season.

People

The Commonwealth of Dominica has a population of approximately 75,000 people. The country has a young, trainable workforce with a high literacy rate. Dominica's population is comprised primarily of Afro-West Indians coupled with a minority of indigenous Carib Amerindians living along the east coast of the island.

The country's population growth rate is 0.4% with a life expectancy at birth of 77.2 years (men: 74 years, women: 80.2 years; all 1995 est.). The labor force is made up of an estimated 25,000 people. By occupation their distribution is: agriculture 40%, industry and commerce 32%, services 28% (1984). The per capita GDP for 1995 was US$2,978. The average per hour wage of a high school graduate is US$2.50 while that of a junior college student is US$3.50.

Economy

The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture and thus is highly vulnerable to climatic conditions. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP and employs 40% of the labor force. Principal agricultural products include bananas, citrus, mangos, root crops, and coconuts. In 1994 a tropical storm devastated the banana industry. The banana industry is also threatened by changes in international markets.

Development of the tourist industry remains difficult because of the rugged coastline and the lack of an airport that can support jet aircraft. It is expected that this sector will play an increasing role in the country's economy.

The country's GDP for 1995 was US$221 million, with a per capita income of $2,978. The economy grew at a rate of 1.76%. Imported goods accounted for US$117M (CIF), while exports are reported at US$45M (FOB). The country is a member of the Organizations of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), with whom the EC$ is shared.

Dominica hosts one of the world's first all digital communications network. It has established a

series of administrative, fiscal and investment incentives to encourage the incorporation of companies and the development of international business in the country. It is a member of the CARICOM Common Market and has preferential trade and market access to North America and Europe. The National Development Corporation, a government agency, serves as a clearinghouse for information regarding investment promotion and tourism.

Transportation

A network of 1,570 km paved roads serves the surface transportation sector in The Commonwealth of Dominica. Because of the topography, many important roads run along the coast where they are frequently battered by waves.

The country has two small airports: Canefield Airport in Roseau, and Melville Hall on the northeastern side of the island, next to the town of Marigot. Neither is capable of handling passenger jets.

The main seaport is located in Roseau, with a 40 foot draught. This port handles passenger and container cargo. Roll on/roll off facilities are also present. Reliable shipping to North America and Europe is available. The northern town of Portsmouth also has a smaller port. All four of these facilities are located along the coast and are highly susceptible to severe weather.

The Energy Sector

The Ministry of Communications and Public Works is responsible for energy management and policy, although there is no energy office per-se. Operationally, the oil sector is run totally by the private sector, which provides energy information to the country through the Statistics Office. Electric power is provided by DOMELEC, the country's power company.

The Commonwealth of Dominica imports all of its fossil fuel with requirements met through imports from five companies engaged in marketing and distribution of petroleum products. These are West Indies Oil, Shell (through HHV Weichard and Co Ltd), Texaco, Sukies and National Petroleum.

DOMELEC owns and operates 7 power stations: four hydroelectric plants and three diesel/bunker plants. Their 1996 production is described in the Table 1 below.

Table 1
DOMELEC Energy Statistics 1996

	Capacity	Energy Output
Hydroelectric	7.6 MW	36,600 KWh
Thermal electric	10.0 MW	23,900 KWh
	17.6 MW	60,500 KWh

DOMELEC is seeking support for the development of its renewable energy resources: hydro, wind and geothermal power. It is currently exploring financial options to expand its hydro capacity along the Roseau River, where most of its capacity is already in place. Efforts are also underway to reforest the watershed of Fresh Water Lake, the body of water that feeds the Roseau River. The company is also interested in exploring wind power possibilities based on its constant westerlies, and geothermal generation on several sites throughout the island. The government has advanced discussions with private providers to buy/sell power.

Forestry

Dominica has approximately 60% of its land area covered in tropical vegetation ranging from coastal dry woodlands to tropical rain forests in the interior and cloud forests or elfin woodlands along the tallest peaks. The other major plant communities on the island are littoral forests, deciduous forests, swamp communities, and montane rainforests[1]. Small tracts of fumarole vegetation have also been identified as an important plant community by other writers.

These plant communities are under constant threat from some local activities and will become more and more vulnerable to the problems associated with global warming and climate change (i.e increased frequency and severity of hurricanes).

Dominica, like many countries, has converted large areas of woodlands and forests to agricultural and industrial uses during the last 50 years. In collaboration with private land owners and non-government organizations (NGOs), the government will attempt to reforest areas which may be deemed to be more appropriately kept under permanent forest cover.

In addition, national policies aimed at reducing the current rate of deforestation will be pursued. At the same time, there is under-utilization of timber felled during road construction and

[1]Nicholson, D. H. 1991. Flora of Dominica - Part 2: Dicotyledonae. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, USA.

agricultural activities. A more comprehensive and integrated approach to utilization and management of the island's timber resources and forest resources as a whole will taken. To support and complement this effort, various research and community development initiatives are planned by the Government of Dominica.

Fisheries

The island (91 miles of coastline) is surrounded by a narrow band of continental shelf which extends to one quarter mile in width on the west and reaches its maximum expanse of three miles on the east. Along this shelf, the country's coral reefs and sea grass beds make up critical marine habitat for the islands demersal fish resources. Efforts are underway to establish artificial reef structures to replenish and rehabilitate coral reef populations which are being threatened by natural phenomena (e.g., hurricanes) and human sources of pollution, particularly tourism related.

The State has delimited its maritime boundaries, which comprise a 12 mile territorial sea, its 200 miles territorial sea and 30 miles of exclusive economic zone (EEZ) on the east. The full extent of the western limit of the EEZ is not finalized, currently standing at 90 miles.

Projects Impacting Climate Change

As electricity requirements increase, the power company DOMELEC attempts to develop Dominica's important hydroelectric power potential. Financial restrictions have favored the purchase of thermal power plants. Unless other financial mechanisms are identified, fossil fuel plants will provide power over the next years.

In a recent decision, Dominica sold 75% of its DOMELEC stock to the British company Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC). Prior to this decision, DOMELEC was considering the installation of a new 3 MW diesel plant in the vicinity of the town of Trafalgar

National Institutions Dealing With Climate Change Related Issues

Dominica has undertaken to fulfill its commitments to the UNFCCC by creating an inter-institutional framework responsible for the preparation of the national communication and the discussion of policy issues regarding climate change. Table 2 provides the names and stakeholder sectors that these agencies represent.

Overall, Dominica's climate change policy is to pursue sustainable development strategies in agriculture, agro-processing, forestry, tourism and fisheries in a manner consistent with the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC. As a small island developing state, it is in a category of states that the Convention has identified as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Table 2
Government Institutions with Responsibilities in Climate Change

Stakeholder Sector		Name
Energy, Water, Solid Waste, Beach Resources		Ministry of Communications and Works
Climate Change Focal Point, Forestry, Fisheries, Land & Surveys		Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Climate Change Coordinator	SDC	Sustainable Development Council
Physical Planning Division		Ministry of Finance, Industry and Planning
Climate Office		Meteorological Service
Power Company	DOMELEC	Dominica Electric Company
Environmental Health		Ministry of Health and Social Security

Measures Undertaken

To address its national priorities and comply with its commitments, The Commonwealth of Dominica has undertaken the following steps:

- The Commonwealth of Dominica ratified the UNFCCC on March, 1994.
- Representatives from The Commonwealth of Dominica are participating in CoP meetings, as well as local and regional meetings which address climate change in their agenda.
- The Commonwealth of Dominica is one of the countries participating in the regional project entitled *Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC)*. This initiative is funded by the GEF through the World Bank. Any early results from that work will be inserted in the Initial National Communication on Climate Change.
- The country has prepared a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), the Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP), and the Environmental and Coastal Resources Management Project (ENCORE).

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of The Commonwealth of Dominica to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Besides meeting the communication obligations, the project is seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Dominica, thus enabling the country 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 international scientific forums and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

The project will strengthen an institutional framework, and build endogenous capacity, thus building the capacity to carry out eventual additional communication obligations, and for further development and implementation of identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

1. Organize the work by establishing a Project Steering Committee, and by 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 successful implementation of the project. The Steering Committee will identify and assign a competent project manager to serve on a part time basis from the top technicians in the government of Dominica.

2. Generate a project time line describing all steps in the project in full detail, integrating the components described in this proposal with other Climate Change efforts in the country or abroad.

3. Strengthen the links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, and with their counterparts abroad. Assist the participating institutions in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the United States Country Studies Program and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web will be evaluated and, to the extent feasible, utilized to enhance the geographical coverage of available information.

   It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate also after the project, thus allowing interested parties in Dominica to learn about other national or international activities, as well as permitting interested individuals and institutions outside Dominica to get information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in the country. In this context, the project will cooperate with the UNFCCC Secretariat's

CC:INFO/Web initiative, both during the project and after project closure.

4. Provide information on national circumstances

5. Organize and undertake a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), to the extent the country's capacities permit. Other greenhouse gases may be included at the discretion of Dominica. The guidelines and simplified default methodologies adopted by the IPCC will be used to the extent possible, and the best available data should be provided, being either for the year 1994 or alternatively for the year 1990.

   A two part workshop will be executed under the direction of an expert. The first workshop will concentrate in methodological aspects so local technicians may undertake the calculations. A second workshop will review, correct and improve results, as well as discuss policy implications. The expert(s) will oversee the production of the national GHG Inventory.

6. General description of steps taken or envisaged by Dominica to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (I) programmes related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.; (ii) policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems; (iii) 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; (iv) in the context of undertaking national communications, building of national, regional and/or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long term planning; and (v) programmes containing measures the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increases in greenhouse gas emissions and the enhancement of removals by sinks

7. Integrate and coordinate the production of the Initial Communication with the CPACC project. Both efforts respond to national priorities, and will be carried out by similar institutions and technicians. These will organize and undertake a study of the impacts of climate change and adaptation to it with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of Dominica. This study will build on ongoing or finalized national and international studies, and will use, as appropriate, existing methodologies and "tools ", and results of other ongoing studies. Dominica is not requesting funding from UNDP / GEF for vulnerability and adaptation issues.

8. Prepare a national strategy for effective response measures to climate change.

9. Provide other information that the country considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication. This may include: proposals for 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; material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; constraints and obstacles; etc.

10. Organize a workshop (with broad local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of this project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on a win-win mitigation and adaptation measures).

11. Use the outputs of this project as well as results or information from other ongoing projects, prepare the First National Communication of The Commonwealth of Dominica to the Conference of the Parties.

With these activities the project is expected to cover all the steps needed to prepare the first national communication of The Commonwealth of Dominica to the CoP.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

This project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfill their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable The Commonwealth of Dominica to prepare its first national communication to the CoP.

This proposal covers activities required in the initial communication. This includes: the inventory, mitigation analysis, analysis of policy issues related to climate change and the production of the initial communication itself.

This proposal undertakes tasks not included in the regional GEF funded, *Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC),* which emphasizes vulnerability and adaptation issues and has a four-year time frame. This complementary project is scheduled to start in the first quarter of 1997. Any early results from the CPACC project will be incorporated into the national communication to the UNFCCC.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The Government of The Commonwealth of Dominica fully supports the objectives of this Project and gives a very high priority to it. The Government has also endorsed that the output of the project will be the national communication in compliance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

To ensure wide participation a Project Steering Committee will be established on the basis of the existing National Climate Change Committee with representatives from the government, private development organizations and the business sectors listed in Table 2 below. The Steering Committee will have no more than ten members, and will attempt to include all the interested sectors.

It is expected, that after successful completion of the Project, the Project Steering Committee will continue to deal with UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to the dissemination of, and public access to the available information.

LESSONS LEARNED

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

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The project will be executed through the Sustainable Development Council (SDC) as appointed by the Cabinet. The Climate Change Committee of the SDC will act as the Project Steering Committee (PSC) with representatives from those institutions listed in Table 3, below.

The project will also collaborate closely with all other relevant ongoing projects in Dominica – especially the GEF-funded CPACC project - both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

Table 3
Members of the Project Steering Committee

Stakeholder Sector	Name
Private Business & Industry	Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce

NGO		National Development Foundation of Dominica; National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
University	CERMES	Center for Environmental Resource Mgt Studies, UWI
Energy		Ministry of Communications and Works
Climate Change Focal Point		Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Climate Change Coordinator	SDC	Sustainable Development Council (CPACC Coordinator)
Physical Planning Division	MIC	Ministry of Finance, Industry and Planning
Climate Office		Meteorological Service
Forestry Sector		Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Forestry and Wildlife Division
Power Company	DOMELEC	Dominica Electric Company
Government		National Development Corporation

It is expected that after successful completion of the Project, the Project Steering Committee will continue to deal with UNFCCC-related matters on a permanent basis. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to the dissemination of, and public access to the available information.

The Project Steering Committee will be charged with overseeing and advising project execution and will have decision making power over all aspects of the project. The project will also collaborate closely with all the other relevant ongoing projects in Dominica, both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable an effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

Regarding 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 utilize results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalized international projects like CC: TRAIN and the US Country Study Program to avoid duplication of effort. Links to other countries in the region with ongoing or finalized enabling activities, or ones just to be started 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 are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the mitigation analysis will build on the results of the inventory. Any mitigation plan will build on the results of the mitigation analysis. Adaptation considerations will build on any early results of the vulnerability assessments from the CPACC project. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow internationally adopted guidelines and use existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

Monitoring and evaluation

After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review will be undertaken by an

expert with experience in these types of projects. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stage of the project 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 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 and the different sub-tasks under it.

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

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

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

Since the main focus of the work is the production of the inventory and the preparation of the national communication, most of the resources are allocated to those items. No funds are required or will be requested for vulnerability or adaptation studies since they are already covered under the CPACC project.

Annex III

*Project endorsement by the **GEF operational focal point** in the country acknowledging project goal of sufficient capability in areas covered by the project.*

Annex I

Coverage of Activities
To Prepare the Initial National Communication

Dominica		Type of activity[1]		
Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Planning[2] and Execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
1 National Circumstances	Compilation of information from existing sources	X	X	X
2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Incl. CO^2, CH^4, and NO^2) for	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emisions			
-all energy sources	-all energy sources	X	X	X
-industrial processes	-industrial processes	X	X	X
-agricultural processes	-agricultural processes	X	X	X
-land use change and forestry	-land use change and forestry	X	X	X
-other sources	-other sources	X	X	X
3 General Description of Steps				
a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	CPACC	CPACC	CPACC
b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts.	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	CPACC	CPACC	CPACC
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.				
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning.	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	X	X	X
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs for implementation of the identified GHG abatement measures	X	X	X
4 Other information including, as appropriate a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12.	Based on the results of the studies compilation of additional information	X	X	X
b) Projects for financing	that the country wants to present			
c) Materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends	in its national communication			
5 Compilation and production of national communication	Based on the results of the studies compiled for the national communication (incl. translation and prep. of an executive summary).	X	X	X

1 X Activities covered by the proposed project

CPACC activitied undertaken by the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change project

2 Including data gathering and research related to the preparation of the national communication

Budget for Expedited Processing of The Enabling Activity Proposal For Preparing the Initial National Communication

Annex III

Dominica		Type of activity			Total US$
Information to be included in the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Planning and Execution	Capacity Building		
			Institutional	Human	
1 National Circumstances	Compilation of information from existing sources	$ -	$ -	$ -	
2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions	$ 33,300	$ 14,800	$ 24,200	$ 72,300
3 General Description of Steps					
a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	na	na	na	$ -
b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts.	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the				
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.	impacts of climate change	na	na	na	$ -
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning.	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	$7,800	$2,800	$5,000	$ 15,600
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs for implementation of the identified GHG abatement measures	$7,800	$7,900	$5,500	$ 21,200
4 Other Information Including, as appropriate					
a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12.	Based on the results of the studies compilation of additional information	$ 4,400.0	$ -	$ -	$ 4,400
b) Projects for financing	that the country wants to present				
c) Materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends	in its national communication				
5 Compilation and production of national communication	Based on the results of the studies compiled for the national communication (incl.prep. of an executive summary).	$7,400	$7,700	$3,700	$ 18,800
Project management		$2,100	$7,400	$ 6,900	$ 16,400
Monitoring / Evaluation		$15,000	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000
Operational Budget		$77,800	$40,600	$45,300	$ 163,700
Percentage of total budget		47.5%	24.8%	27.7%	100.0%
Project support services 3%					$5,000
GRAND TOTAL					**$ 168,700**