

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

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

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GEF

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(including this sheet)

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Subject: Submission of revised enabling activity proposals

Please find attached revised enabling activity proposals for Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Guinea. Guinea has shifted from National Execution to OPS execution thus resulting in a slight increase.

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country:	Ethiopia
Project Title:	Enabling Ethiopia to prepare its first national communication to the UNFCCC.
GEF Focal:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Ratified UNFCCC on 5 April 1994
Total Project Costs:	\$213,210
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	National Meteorological Service Agency, Ethiopia
Estimated Starting Date:	June 1997
Project Duration:	Two years

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Ethiopia occupies a significant portion of the Horn of Africa. The country covers a land area of about 1,110,076 sectors and shares boundaries with Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan. The population was estimated at 55 million in 1995 with an annual growth rate of 3.0%. About 87% of the inhabitants in 1995 live in the rural areas and only 13% in the urban areas.
2. Much of the Ethiopian landmass is part of the East African Rift, a Plateau. Ethiopia has a general elevation ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 meters above sea level. Interspersed on the landscape are higher mountain ranges and cratered cones, the highest of which, at 4,620 meters, is Ras Dashen Terara northeast of Gonder. The northernmost part of the plateau is Ethiopia's historical core and is the location of the ancient kingdom of Aksum. The national capital of Addis Ababa ("New Flower") is located in the center of the country on the edge of the central plateau.
3. Diverse rainfall and temperature patterns are largely the result of Ethiopia's location in Africa's tropical zone and the country's varied topography. Altitude-induced climatic conditions form the basis for three environmental zones-- cool, temperate, and hot--which have been known to Ethiopians since antiquity as the dega, the weina dega, and kolla respectively.
4. The cool zone consists of the central parts of the western and eastern sections of the northwestern plateau and small area around Harer. The terrain in these areas is generally above 2,400 meters in elevation; average daily highs range from near freezing to 16°C, with March, April, and May the warmest months.
5. Variations in precipitation throughout the country are the result of differences in elevation and seasonal changes in the atmospheric pressure systems that control the prevailing winds. Because of these factors, several regions receive rainfall throughout most of the year, but in other areas precipitation is seasonal. In the more arid lowlands, rainfall is always meagre.
6. The main rainy season is usually preceded in April and May by converging northeast and southeast winds that produce a brief period of light rains, known as balg. These rains are followed by a short period of hot dry weather, and toward the middle of June violent thunderstorms occur almost daily. In the southwest, precipitation is more evenly distributed and also more abundant. The relative humidity and rainfall decrease generally from south to north and also in the eastern lowlands. Annual precipitation is heaviest in the southwest, scant in the Great Rift Valley and the Ogaden, and negligible in the Denakil Depression.

7. Accounting for over 40 percent of GDP, 80 percent of exports, and 80 percent of the labor force, agriculture remained in 1991 the economy's most important sector. Ethiopia has great agricultural potential because of its vast areas of fertile land, diverse climate, generally adequate rainfall, and large labor pool. Despite this potential, however, Ethiopian agriculture has remained underdeveloped. Because of drought, which has persistently affected the country since the early 1970s, a poor economic base (low productivity, weak infrastructure, and low level of technology), the agricultural sector has performed poorly. For instance, according to the World Bank, between 1980 and 1987 agricultural production dropped at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, while the population grew at an annual rate of 2.4 percent. Consequently, the country faced a tragic famine that resulted in the death of nearly 1 million people from 1984 to 1986.
8. Most agricultural producers are subsistence farmers with small holdings, often broken into several plots. Most of these farmers live on the highlands, mainly at elevations of 1,500 to 3,000 meters. The population in the lowland peripheries (below 1,500 meters) is nomadic, engaged mainly in livestock raising.
9. According to the World Bank, manufacturing production increased at an annual rate of 6.1% between 1965 and 1973 while agriculture and services grew at an annual rate of 2.1% and 6.7% respectively. Despite this favorable growth, manufacturing is estimated to account for less than 5% of the GDP in 1995.
10. Ethiopia is one of the few African countries with the potential to produce hydroelectric and geothermal power. As of mid 1991, the assessment of this potential was estimated to be as much as 143 billion kilowatts. The main sources of this potential were thought to be the Abay (Blue Nile; 79.9 billion kilowatts), the Shebele (21.6 billion kilowatts), and the Omo (16.1 billion kilowatts). The remaining 25.9 billion kilowatts would come from rivers such as the Tekezé Awash, Baro, Genale, and Mereb.
11. Ethiopia's first large hydroelectric generating facilities were constructed in the Awash River basin. The three plants--Awash I (Koka) with 5,000 kilowatts capacity, Awash II with 32,000 kilowatts capacity, and Awash III with 32,000 kilowatts capacity--were finished between 1960 and 1972. In 1974 the Fincha River facility in central Welega opened with a generating capacity of 84,000 kilowatts. Other major power-generating facilities included those at Bahir Dar (7,680 kilowatts) and Aba Samuel (6,560 kilowatts). The total installed capacity of thermal generating units amounted to 210,084 kilowatts in 1985/86.
12. About 95 per cent of the inanimate energy supply is from biomass sources. Petroleum and hydro-electricity constitute the bulk of the modern energy supply source, with petroleum accounting for the lion's share (about 4 per cent) and electricity supplying about 1 per cent.
13. Petroleum is wholly imported and mainly used in transport. With demand in the household sector rising at an appreciable rate, kerosene may soon rate as a major petroleum

fuel, though consumed outside the transport sector. Petroleum imports have consumed about 35 percent of total export earnings in recent years. Industry accounts for about 57 per cent of the national electricity consumption. The household sector accounts for about 93 per cent of biomass fuels' consumption and there are ample signs of a shortage of fuelwood in urban areas, the result of a location mismatch between demand and supply centres.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

14 Ethiopia has accorded environmental issues a high priority in its development process. The establishment of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) is a clear manifestation of this. Although there are many ministries whose functions touch on environmental issues, the Environmental Protection Authority has the overall responsibility of coordination and ensuring that the natural resources of the country are protected against degradation.

15. The Government of Ethiopia signed the UNFCCC at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and ratified it on April 5, 1994.

Past and On-going activities in Climate Change

16. Ethiopia took part in U.S. Country Studies Program(USCSP) which undertook some studies in climate Change issues which include inventories of greenhouse gases by sources, abatement and vulnerability assessments. However these studies were inadequate as there are still many gaps (such as studies on impacts of climate change on health, wildlife and fisheries). The studies also need to be updated.

17. Ethiopia also participated in UNEP's Capacity Building in Africa in a project entitled Capacity Building in Africa in Climate Impact related Activities: Climate Impacts and Response strategies Network - Phase I. However, apart from a workshop which took place in Niamey, Niger from 11-14 July 1995, this project seems to be moribund.

18. Ethiopia, building upon the experience gained in the U.S. County Studies Programme, has identified the following areas for appropriate actions:

- (1) Filling the gaps and updating of greenhouse gases inventories by sources and sinks
- (2) Preparation of vulnerability and Stage I adaptation options.
- (3) Undertake the completion of abatement plan.
- (4) Preparation of national action plan and strategy.
- (5) Preparation of a national communication to the COP of UNFCCC.

Project Objective

19. The overall objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of the initial national communication for Ethiopia to the Conference of the Parties (COP) in accordance with Article 12 of the UNFCCC. The immediate objectives are to :

- Establish and enhance the capacity of the project management team.
- Identify and rectify any gaps in the inventory on the sources and sinks of GHG already undertaken in Ethiopia.
- Undertake vulnerability assessment.
- Undertake the completion of the abatement options.
- Identify a range of potential Stage I adaptation options.
- Prepare national plan for abatement and adaptation and the integration of climate concerns into the planning process
- Prepare the first national communication.

Major Outputs and Activities

20. The following are the expected outputs of the project including activities leading to those outputs which should enable Ethiopia to seize opportunities afforded by the Convention to harmonize climate change consideration with national development goals.

Activity 1: Establish and enhance the capacity of the project management team.

Activities

- 1.1. Evaluate the institution, organization, and expertise available in climate change and related sectors; identify capacity-building opportunities to be undertaken and opportunities to work with or build upon other efforts and initiatives.
- 1.2. Identify needs of institutions, organizations and individuals with interest and responsibility in the broad area of climate change with respect to their understanding of the climate change issues.
- 1.3. Conduct a project initiation workshop for specialist interested in climate research as well as external experts to develop a work plan for the project implementation as well as training in Climate Change issues and UNFCCC to implementing institutions, organizations that directly or indirectly work within the broad context of Climate Change.

Outputs

1.1. Establishment of the Project Management Team which include technical experts drawn from various relevant government departments, agencies and affiliated institutions. A project officer will be hired to coordinate the day to day project activities. The project Management Team will be supported by a secretary and appropriate computers and telecommunication facility.

1.2. Enhancement of the capacity of the Project Management Team through appropriate training on inventory preparation, vulnerability assessment, analysis of abatement and Stage I adaptation options.

Activity 2: *Identify and rectify any gaps in the inventory on the sources and sinks of GHG already undertaken in Ethiopia.*

Although a GHG emissions inventory for all sources recommended by the IPCC was initially planned to be undertaken by the USCSP, lack of data and resources restricted the study to only few sources (energy consumption, agricultural practices, natural forests, and waste emissions from landfills). This project will review all the existing data critically and any identified gaps will be filled. An updated inventory based on the latest version of IPCC guidelines and 1994 as the baseline will also be undertaken.

- 2.1. Undertake the coordination of the evaluation of the existing national GHG 2 inventories .
- 2.2. Organize a workshop to evaluate past activities and develop a plan to fill any identified gaps as well design the necessary training components for the project.
- 2.3. Finalize the GHG inventories.
- 2.4. Organize a workshop to review the updated inventories of GHG sources and sinks.

Outputs

- 2.1. A full GHG inventory based on the most current version of the IPCC Guidelines in the Standard Reporting Format
- 2.2. Identification of shortcoming and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.
- 2.3. The reports of the two workshops.

Activity 3: Undertake Vulnerability Assessment

A preliminary assessment of the future potential of impacts of climate change in Ethiopia had been undertaken under the USCSP. However the assessment did not include some sectors such as health. USCSP also did not provide resources for enhancing the institutional capacity of Ethiopia to undertake such study. This project therefore will extend the vulnerability assessment to other areas such as human health and socio-economic sector.

The institutional and human capacity will be strengthened, and the data will be updated for the year '94.

- 3.1. Undertake vulnerability assessment for various sectors, including agriculture (crops and livestock), forestry, water resources, natural ecosystems, human health, and other impacts so as to fulfill the reporting requirements for the first national communication.
- 3.2. Adapt IPCC Technical Guidelines for procedures appropriate for assessing vulnerability.
- 3.3. Conduct training of national staff and hold workshop for various stakeholders as well as policy-makers.

Outputs

- 3.1. Baseline data required for assessing climate change vulnerability
- 3.2. A comprehensive vulnerability assessment for various sectors.
- 3.3. Report of training workshop.

Activity 4: Undertake the completion of abatement plans

Although some abatement analysis was undertaken in USCSP, this was regarded as inadequate. This is particularly so in terms of some abatement technology options. This project will provide training in the application of various models such as MARKAL-MACRO and LEAP and their suitability. The project will also identify any gaps in the existing study and update the data for the year 1994.

- 4.1. Based on the abatement analysis of the energy and forestry sectors, existing methodologies and guidelines for assessment of GHG abatement land use sectors already undertaken, prepare abatement measures for the remaining sectors.
- 4.2. Examine the GHG abatement measures by sources and sectors of emissions in order to prepare promising measures in the local context.
- 4.3. Analyze the estimates of national sinks of CO₂.
- 4.4. Prepare the first national GHG abatement strategy for the initial national communication

Outputs

- 4.1. Abatement measures and options.

4.2. National Abatement Strategy

Activity 5: *Identify Stage I Adaptation Options*

- 5.1. Identify a range of potential Stage I Adaptation options and assess viable measures that can be developed for Ethiopia

Outputs

- 5.1. Stage I Adaptation options.

Activity 6: *Preparation of national Plan for Abatement and Adaptation and the integration of climate change concerns into the planning process.*

- 6.1. Based on analysis of abatement options and strategies, prepare national plan for abatement.
- 6.2. Develop the national plan for adaptation based on the vulnerability assessment and adaptation options.

Outputs

- 6.1. National plans for abatement and adaptation.

Activity 7: *Preparation of the First National communication Activities*

- 7.1. Prepare the initial national communication (200 copies) as required under article 12 of the UNFCCC (in line with COP-2 Guidelines in Annex III)
- 7.2. Draft National communication and a workshop convened for key stakeholders and policy makers before being finalized and submitted to that UNFCCC Secretariat.

Output

- 7.1. Submission of the initial national communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Sequencing of Activities

18. The project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used. Tasks building on the results of prior activities will only be undertaken if those prior steps had been taken. Lessons learned from the past and on-going

projects will be useful for the implementation of this project (See Annex IV for proposed work schedule)

RATIONALE FOR GEF FINANCING

Need for coordinated scientific information and expertise

19. This project will enhance the coordination of existing knowledge about climate change and will consequently assist in the subsequent national efforts to inventorize GHGs and assess vulnerability and adaptation measures to climate change. In this regard, there is the need to develop an in-country mechanism and capacity to update the current knowledge on climate change.

Need for fund

20. Precarious national economic situation and lack of fund have been the major factors militating against putting climate change issues on the environmental priorities of Ethiopia. Therefore, provision of fund by GEF for this project and the subsequent ones will go a long way in assisting the country not only to strengthen its capacity to address issues relating to climate change but also fulfil its general obligation to the United Nations Framework Convention in Climate Change.

Project Management and Coordination

21. The project will be implemented by the National Meteorological Services Agency under the general direction of the Environmental Protection Authority. A National Steering Committee composed of various relevant government ministries, universities, research institutions, and representatives of the Non-Governmental Organizations as well as the private sector will coordinate the project. A project Coordinator will be engaged to provide the day-to-day coordination.

Proposed Work Schedule

22. The proposed work schedule for all activities is provided in Annex IV. A detailed work plan will be developed by the Project Coordinator following the initiation workshop.

Activity Matrix and Sequencing

23. The Activity Matrix is provided in Annex 2. Activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on best practice including the use of established guidelines/methodologies. The sequence of activities will ensure that each component builds on the results of prior activities.

Project Financing and Budget

24. As this is an enabling activity in connection with the fulfillment of the obligations of Ethiopia regarding the submission of national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, GEF will provide funding on the basis of "the agreed full costs". A detailed budget in conformity with the format requirements and costs standards of the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities is attached in Annex 1 to the present proposal. This budget had been discussed and agreed by all parties in the country (the GEF focal point, National Meteorological service and EPA) to be the minimum required to carry out the project. It was specifically pointed out that the U.S. Country Studies Programme did not provide funding for enhancing the institutional capacity and fund for training was also found to be quite inadequate. An enhanced capacity building (training and institutional strengthening) is very crucial for a very poor country like Ethiopia. The present project will contribute to some extent in this respect.

Sustainability

25. The Government of Ethiopia fully supports the objectives of this project and gives it a high priority. The government also agrees that the output of the project should be the national communication in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Since this project will also emphasize training and institutional strengthening, the output in terms of institutions and personnel development will go a long way to sustain the project beyond the term of GEF support.

Monitoring and Evaluation

26. The project coordinator will provide a quarterly progress report to the Steering Committee and UNDP. The reports will enable both bodies to evaluate the implementation of the project on an on-going basis and identify any difficulties at an early stage. The Steering Committee will, on a quarterly basis, review the project implementation and provide strategic guidance. The minutes of these meeting will be shared with all participating institutions. For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices including a mid-term evaluation and tripartite review to be held after the first 12 months of the start of the full implementation of the project.

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

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 info from existing sources	-	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	15,000	7,000	8,000	30,000
3. General description of steps (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures & response strategies; d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	10,000		5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	12,500	10,000	7,500	30,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	5,000	3,000	4,000	12,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	12,500	10,000	7,500	30,000
4. Other information: a) Financial and technological needs & constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies, compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	10,000			10,000
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		22,000	10,000	18,000	50,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		107,000	45,000	55,000	207,000
Project support services (3%)		6,210			6,210
GRAND TOTAL		113,210	45,000	55,000	213,210
Percentage of total budget		53.1%	21.1%	25.8%	100%

ANNEX II
STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN ETHIOPIA

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
<u>1. National Circumstances</u>	X	NA	NA	NA
<u>2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>	\$X(USCSP)	\$X(USCSP)	\$X(USCSP)	\$X(USCSP)
1. All Energy Sources	"	"	"	"
2. Industrial Processes	"	"	"	"
3. Agricultural Processes	"	"	"	"
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	"	"	"	"
5. Other Sources	"	"	"	"
<u>3. General Description of Steps</u> (taken or envisaged to Implement the Convention)	X	X	X	X
* (a) Public Awareness, etc.	X		X	X
* (b) Assessment of Impacts				
- Coastal Zones	\$X(USCSP)	\$X(USCSP)	\$X(USCSP)	\$X(USCSP)
- Agriculture	"	"	"	"
- Fisheries	"	"	"	"
- Forestry	"	"	"	"
- Natural ecosystems	"	"	"	"
- Other Impacts	"	"	"	"
* (c) Adaptation Options (Stage 1)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	NA	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs				
energy related	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
Land use change and forestry	"	"	"	"
other	X	X	X	X
<u>4. Other Information</u>				
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological	X	X	X	X
Needs and Constraints for				
Projects for Financing	X	X	X	
National Communications	X	X	X	X
Vulnerability Assessment	X	X	X	X
Adaptation	X	X	X	X

x - Activity yet to be undertaken.

\$X(USCSP)- Activity covered by the USCSP project; but to be updated by this project.

ANNEX III

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

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

1. The guidelines for the preparation of initial communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-annex I Parties) have five 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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F A C S I M I L E

UNITED NATIONS

Development Programme

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P.O.Box 5580

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

World Development

Tel. Country (251) City (1)

15-75-02 RR

51-59-17 DRR (Programme)

51-04-43 DRR (Operations)

51-51-77 SWITCHBOARD

HIGGINS: REGETE

TRANSMISSION #: 277/96 DATE: 17/2/97_ No. of pages: 3 File: PRO/300/GEF

CLEARED BY: AMD/AO

DRAFTED: AO/AO

TO: Mr. Adamola Salach,
Head, Climate Change
Regional Bureau for Africa
UNDP GEF, NEW YORK
FAX: 1-212-906-6362

REPLAY ATTENTION: ANJIMILE MTELA DORA
ARR (P)

SUBJECT: Technical Assistance to EPA through Enabling Activities

Kindly find attached for your attention a copy of a letter received from EPA outlining activities so far carried out in Ethiopia in line with its commitments to the UNFCCC as well as an official request for assistance and support through the enabling activities programme.

Best Regards,

Name: Aliou M. Sallah
Title: Resident Representative
Account: PRO/300/GEF
(Indicate Agency, Project, BL)

Authorized Signature: 

19/02 '97 17:00

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 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY

11 FEB 1997
Date

Ref. No. EP/02/9/11276

Mr. Ademola Sallaoh,
 Head, Climate Change,
 Regional Bureau for Africa,
 Global Environment Facility,
 United Nations Development Programme,
 1 UN Plaza,
 New York NY 10017,
 U.S.A.

RECEIVED	13 FEB 1997
FILE	EP/02/9/11276
ACTION	SEE
DO	see (1)
	see (1)
ACTION COMPLETED	✓

C.C.

Dear Mr. Ademola Sallaoh,

Ethiopia is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change; it ratified the Convention on 5 April 1994.

The Convention requires Parties to prepare National Strategies and Action Plans to address climate change.

The Government of Ethiopia with the assistance of the US Government, has already carried out some studies climate change issues in the following areas.

- Inventory of greenhouse gases
- Vulnerability assessment in crops, water resources and forestry
- Adaptation in crops and forestry
- Mitigation assessment in the energy and grassland and livestock sectors.

However, work done on the above mentioned areas is preliminary and there is a need for further analysis. In addition to these, studies of impacts of climate change on health, wildlife and fisheries are essential.

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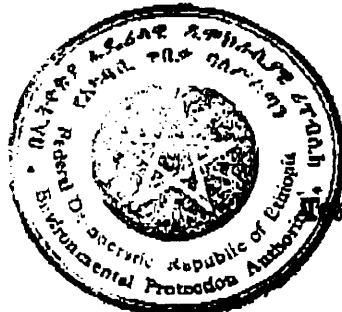
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Therefore we would like to bring your attention the fact that, building upon the experience gained from the US Country Study Program, we are very much interested to embark upon additional analyses and initiate activities in the following areas:

- Inventory of emission including sinks
- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment
- Options for climate change mitigation
- Preparation of a national action plan and strategy
- Preparation of a National Communication to the COP of UNFCCC

In this regard, we are kindly requesting financial and technical assistance of the UNDP through the Enabling Activities Programme of the Global Environment Facility to cover the areas listed above.

We would appreciate your prompt action on this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact us for further information.



Yours truly,

[Handwritten Signature]
Yezolde Berhan Gebre Egziabher (Dr.)
 General Manager

cc: - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - UNDP Resident Representative
 - National Meteorological Services Agency
Addis Ababa