

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country:	Gambia
Project Title:	Enabling GAMBIA to prepare its first National Communication to the UNFCCC.
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Convention ratified 10 June 1994
GEF Financing:	\$137,900
GEF Implementation Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture & National Resources
Estimated Approval Date:	June 1997
Project Duration:	2 Years

BACKGROUND AND PROJECTS CONTEXT

Country Profile

1. Gambia is a very small country with a land area of about 10,000 square kilometers. According to the 1993 census, the population has exceeded one million. From 1983 to 1993 the population increased by about 49%, with an annual growth rate of 4.1%. The population density is among the highest in Africa, at 96 persons per sq kilometer in 1993.
2. The Gambia has a “Sudano-Sahelian” type of climate, with a short rainy season from June to October, and a long dry season from November to May. Mean annual temperature is about 28°C and mean annual rainfall is about 850 mm. Over the past 40 years, there has been a slight warming trend and a 25 to 30% decrease in rainfall.
3. Biomass fuels account for about 85% of the energy usage in the Gambia. Agricultural activities contribute directly to the emission of greenhouse gases through a variety of processes including methane emissions from enteric fermentation in domestic animals, animal wastes, and rice production.
4. Agriculture in the Gambia is entirely rainfed, and over 75% of the Gambia labour force is engaged in subsistence farming. Agricultural technology is still rudimentary and extremely labor intensive. Fertilizer use in the country averaged 25 kg/ha in 1989 which is higher than in other West African countries. Both ruminant and some non-ruminant animals (for example, pigs and horses) produce CH₄, although ruminants are the largest source.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE GAMBIA:

5. The Gambia is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and had ratified it on 10th June 1994. The National Climate Committee (NCC) is the body responsible for the planning and implementation of all climate change activities. The NCC is a Task Force of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group (ANR-WG) which is the decision-level body coordinating environmental, and agricultural and natural resources management activities.
6. The NCC had completed an inventory of Greenhouse Gas emissions sources and sinks for the Gambia. The study was funded by the UNEP/GEF Country Case Studies Programme. The report on the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Study, funded by the United States Country Studies Programme, is presently going through scientific and technical review.
7. Results of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory show that the Forestry and Land-use Change category is the largest emitter (64%) of trace gases in The Gambia. The Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment report shows that the major sectors of the economy of the Gambia are vulnerable to the projected climate change. Sea level rise will lead to the inundation of the capital city and economically important mangrove systems and wetlands. The saline front is expected to move further upstream of the estuary of the Gambia, further reducing the availability of arable land for cultivation of rice. Reduction in cereal production is projected and this will lead to worsening conditions of food security. Forests and biomass production will be reduced and vegetation cover will tend to the very dry forest category. Inundation of the mangrove systems will lead to reduction in the availability of fish and fish products. The local population in the areas affected will lose a vital share of their balance diet, which will lead to higher susceptibility to diseases.

GAMBIA' S INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH AND CAPABILITIES FOR ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

8. Beginning in 1977, several sectoral, national, regional and international planning and environmental frameworks have been developed. These include the Programme for Sustainable Development (PSD) under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, the National Forestry

Plan, Water Resources Management Master Plan, Wildlife and Parks Development Plan and the Gambia Environmental Action Plan. The Office of the President and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) are the two parent, policy-level government institutions responsible for environment and natural resources management, respectively. The Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group (AMR-WG), chaired by the MANR with secretariat at the National Environment Agency (NEA), is directly responsible for the coordination of the activities related to environment and the three UN Conventions (Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification).

9. The ANR-WG and the NCC have had close collaboration and good working relations for the past three years. This experience will be useful for the development of the national climate change action plan and national communications to the UNFCCC. The experience gained by the NCC in conducting previous studies through recruiting partners into the NCC will be applied to ascertaining that all institutions required to participate and contribute to the development of the Plan and Communications are co-opted into the Committee.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

10. The immediate objective of this project is the preparation of the first national communication of Gambia to the Conference of the Parties (COP) in accordance with the article 12 of the UNFCCC.

11. The project can also be seen as an essential exercise to enhance a general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in the Gambia. It will thus enable Gambia to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economic 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 the relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and grassroots sectors.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Objective 1:

Establish and enhance the capacity of the project management team.

Activities:

- 1.1 Evaluate the institutions, organizations, 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 specialists interested in climate change research as well as external experts to develop work plan for the project implementation as well as training in Climate Change issues and UNFCCC to implementing institutions and organizations that directly or indirectly work within the broad context of Climate Change.
- 1.4 Conduct a national workshop at the end of the project to disseminate results and update training package materials to facilitate post-project activities and assess the impact of the

project implementation in the institutions, organizations and individuals that would have participated in the project.

Outputs

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

Objective 2: Identify, update and rectify the gaps and update the inventory on the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases already undertaken.

Activities

- 2.1 Undertake the coordination of the evaluation of the existing national GHG inventories, and identify gaps and update
- 2.2 Organize a workshop and develop a plan to fill the data gaps and prepare up-to-date inventories of GHG sources and sinks.
- 2.3 Finalize the GHG inventories by 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 shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.
- 2.3 The report of the workshop.

Objective 3: Identify and create links to international sources of information (such as IPCC, CC:INFO, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries, etc). For the implementation of this project, one main goal of this activity is to identify potential international partners for either this project or for potential follow-up projects.

Activities

- 3.1.1 Selection and installation of the equipment needed for an internet hook-up for the project management team and relevant other participating institutions In this regard, the project will cooperate as seen appropriate, with the UNDP s Sustainable Development Network Initiative.
- 3.1.2 Train the project staff to efficiently use the electronic networks for communication, searching, downloading and dissemination information relevant to the project.
- 3.1.3 Determine the feasibility of, and establish as appropriate, a national climate change home page incorporating links to both national and international sources of information. In this regard, the project will cooperate, as appropriate, with the CC:INFO/Web Initiative of the FCCC Secretariat.

- 3.1.4 Collation of other information on the issues relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC.

Output

- 3.1 Electronic communication and access to internationally available information on climate change on the Internet for the PSX/project manager and for the relevant participating national institutions.
- 3.2 Collation of other information on the issues relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC.

Objective 4: Prepare a national action plan for effective response measures to Climate Change

Activities

- 4.1.1. Build awareness of climate change issues and increase national consensus and willingness to take action:
- 4.1.2. Integrate climate change into the broader development planning process of the country:
- 4.1.3. Identify and prioritize sectors and areas in which specific manageable activities need to be implemented in line with sustainable national development:
- 4.1.4. Integrate climate change consideration into the planning and implementation of sector efforts and other national development plans.

Output National action plan for effective response measures to climate change

4.2 Process of Development of the Sectoral Plans and Gathering of Information for the Communication

This development of the sectoral Plans and contribution to the Communication will follow the steps indicated below.

- 4.2.1. Form Sectoral Task Force by identifying institutions whose participation is required in the development of the Plan and information gathering;
- 4.2.2. Identify Lead and Alternate Agencies from the Task Force that will be responsible for the coordination and writing of the sectoral plan, and submission of information relevant to the Communications;
- 4.2.3. Conduct community-level scoping meeting to identify concerns at the grassroots, and set priorities based on the national development plans and results of studies conducted.
- 4.2.4. Identify and select mitigation measures by reviewing and screening the concerns expressed and the priorities set.
- 4.2.5. Evaluate and rank selected mitigation measures by determining their effectiveness through:
- the estimation of carbon flows and benefits;
 - determining expert and policy-makers opinion, and also taking into consideration whether they fulfill policy objectives, such as reduction of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, reduction of environmental pollution, have positive economic return; and
 - identification of implementation barriers

4.2.6. Choose measures to include in the sectoral mitigation plan

4.2.7. Develop implantation strategies for each measure by:

- * defining the role of all the participants;
- * drawing key steps to implementation and schedules;
- * identifying human and financial resources;
- * defining outreach activities, and
- * defining monitoring and evaluation measures.

Write the Sectoral Mitigation Plan which should include

- * a summary of the national priorities,
- * analysis of selected measure,
- * a summary of recommended measures, and
- * implementation plan

Submit comprehensive documented information that will form the sectoral contribution to the communications

Objective 5: Prepare the first national communication of Gambia to the COP.

The initial national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will have the following objectives:

- 5.1.1. provide information on the activities The Gambia has conducted and plans to conduct in meeting her obligations as Party to the Convention.
- 5.1.2. provide to the international community information on the inventory and trends of sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions in The Gambia and profile of mitigation measures planned in the future.
- 5.1.3. provide information on the potential vulnerability of the economy of The Gambia to the projected climate change and the potential measures to adapt to climate change.
- 5.1.4. communicate to the international community the efforts to be made in promoting and expanding public awareness of climate change issues and in increasing public access to information on climate and climate change.
- 5.1.5. communicate to the international community efforts to implement, through international cooperation, the programmes identified in the Gambia Climate and climate Change Action Plan. ?

5.2 Development of the National Communication

15. At the completion of the sectoral plans will be circulated for comments. Based on the comments, the teams responsible for the development revise the plans. The Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group and the National Climate Committee will hold a broad conference for relevant government and non-governmental groups at which the whole process of development of the Sectoral Plans will be presented and the integration of these plans into a consistent and comprehensive National Plan discussed. ?

Preparations and Integration of the Sections of the National Plan

16. The Sectoral Plans will be submitted to the Department of Water Resources, Lead Agency of the Climate Change Convention and the National Climate committee, to further integrate these sectoral plans and prepare the main sections of the National Action Plan.

5.3 Review, Refinement and Adoption of the National Action Plan

17. The draft National Action Plans distributed to members of the ANR-WG for review, revised by the Department of Water Resources and then sent to stakeholders for review. The second draft is prepared based on the results of this comprehensive review. A National Conference will be held to review the second draft before the Plan is finalized and adopted.

5.4 Development of the National Communication

18. Simultaneously, all data and information relevant to the development of the national communication is submitted to the Principal Coordinator, synthesized and integrated. Drafts will be produced and reviewed, and then an acceptable national communication consistent with guidance of COP 2 (See Annex IV) will be finalized.

5.5 Submission of National Communication to the UNFCCC

19. The First National Communication will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Office of the President. 200 copies of the national communication will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the UNFCCC secretariat.

PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

20. The above 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. The proposed duration for the project is two years. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Management Team with the assistance of UNDP, who will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation. (See Proposed Work Schedule in Annex V.) A detailed work plan will be developed by the Project management team prior to the first workshop.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

21. This project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and 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 Gambia to prepare its first national communication to the Conference of the Parties.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

22. The Government of Gambia 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 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

LESSONS LEARNED

23. The development of a viable National Climate Change Action Plan and Communications requires a community based, multi sectoral, multi disciplinary, and both regional and international efforts and collaboration. The efforts will ensure that the plan is owned by all the parties that will be involved in its eventual implementation. The participation of regional and international

programmes and institutions will improve the scientific understanding of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, and the need for cooperation and assistance.

24. Institutional organizational and political support for conducting climate change activities are favourable in The Gambia. However, major constraints can be expected in the development of the National Climate and Climate Change Action Plan and Communications to the UNFCCC. These include limitations in technical expertise, availability of outreach and educational materials, information exchange and financial resources. International and regional cooperation and assistance in the development of the National Action Plan and Communications to the UNFCCC will include provisions of financial resources, support and promotion of scientific information, education and public outreach activities and materials, and research and development. Specifically, technical assistance required is as follows:

- Provisions of analytical tools that can assist in the evaluation of measures, technologies and programmes;
- training on the application of the analytical tools is needed at an early stage of the Plan development process.
- International experts needed at different stages of the Plan development process but particular at the scoping and sectoral plan develop stages, analysis and evaluation of measures particular economic analysis, and participation in local scoping meeting, conferences and workshops.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

25. As an Enabling Activity related to the communication obligations of Gambia 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 in Annex III.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

26. After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review will be undertaken by a competent international institution e.g. ENDA, Southern Center etc. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stage of the project the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks of successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

27. The execution 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 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

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

ANNEX I

Institutions and Lead Personnel involved in the Process:

The Agriculture and Natural Resources Working group will be the body responsible for the coordination of the planning and development of the Action Plan and communications. The Working Group is composed of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (chair), National Environment Agency (secretariat), Department of Water Resources (lead agency of the Climate Change Convention), Department of Wildlife and Parks (lead agency of the Biodiversity Convention), Department of Agricultural Services, Department of Livestock Services, and Department of Planning of the ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Department of Water Resources, as the lead agency of the Climate Change Convention and of the National Climate committee will be responsible for the coordination of inputs from all participation sectors and agencies and will provide regular reports and information to the ANR-WG. Relevant Sectoral Plans, and agencies and institutions that form the Task Force responsible for the development of the plans and submission of information relevant to the communications are:

A: Forestry Sector Plan:

Lead Agency: Department of Forestry
Alternate Agency: Gambia Rural Development Agency (GARDA)
Gambia Environment Association

Membership of the task force is open to all members of the National Climate Committee.

B: Agriculture sector Plan:

Lead Agency: Department of Planning of MANR
Alternate Agency: Catholic Relief Services (CRS) - The Gambia

Membership of the Task force is open to all members of the National Climate Committee.

C: Energy transport, Residential, Commercial, Industry, etc.) Sector Plan:

Lead Agency: Departments of Statistics and Energy of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment

Transport and Planning Unit of the Ministry of Works and Communications.

Alternate Agency - Gambia Public Transport Corporation (GPTC)/ Utilities Holding Corporation (UHC)/One NGO in the Energy Business

Membership of the Task Force is open to all members of the National climate at e Committee.

D: Waste Management Sector Plan:

Lead Agency: National Environment Agency (NEA)
Alternate Agency: Banjul City and Kanifing Municipal Councils

Membership of the Task Force is open to all members of the National Climate Committee.

ANNEX II
STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN THE
GAMBIA

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. <u>National Circumstances</u>	X	NA	NA	NA
2. <u>Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>	\$UNEP	\$UNEP	\$UNEP	\$UNEP ^o
1. All Energy Sources	“	“	“	“
2. Industrial Processes	“	“	“	“
3. Agricultural Processes	“	“	“	“
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	“	“	“	“
5. Other Sources	“	“	“	“
3. <u>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	X	X	X
- Agriculture	X	X	X	X
- Fisheries	X	X	X	X
- Forestry	X	X	X	X
- Natural ecosystems	X	X	X	X
- Other Impacts	X	X	X	X
* © Adaptation Options (Stage1)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	NA	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs				
energy related	\$U.S.C.S.P	\$U.S.C.S.P	\$U.S.C.S.P	\$U.S.C.S.P
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	\$U.S.C.S.P	\$U.S.C.S.P	\$U.S.C.S.P	\$U.S.C.S.P
Land use change and forestry	“	“	“	“
other	X	X	X	X
4. <u>Other Information</u>				
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological Needs	X	X	X	X
and Constraints for				
Projects for Financing				
National Communications	X	X	X	X
Vulnerability Assessment	X	X	X	X
Adaption	X	X	X	X

In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

x - Activity yet to be undertaken

\$USCSP - Activity covered by the U.S. Country Studies Program; but to be updated by this project.

\$UNEP - Activities covered by UNEP project

ANNEX III
BUDGET FOR EXPECTED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL
FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF GAMBIA

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	7,000	4,000	9,000	20,000
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				
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change				
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	16,000	12,000	12,000	40,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.				
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.	8,000	6,000	6,000	20,000
Project management		15,900	9,000	9,000	33,900
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		66,900	31,000	36,000	133,900
Project support services (3%)		4,000			4,000
GRAND TOTAL		70,900	31,000	36,000	137,900
Percentage of total budget		51.5%	22.4%	26.1%	100%

ANNEX IV

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). 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 I following guide), 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

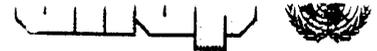
27. The communications may be submitted in one of the official languages of the United Nations. Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged to submit, to the extent possible and where relevant, a translation of their communication into English.

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	

ANNEX V PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

Months Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	X	X																						
2			X	X	X	X	X	X																
3								X	X	X	X	X												
4												X	X	X										
5													X	X	X	X	X							
6																	X	X	X	X				
7																				X	X	X	X	X



FAX MESSAGE from: UNDP, GAMBIA

FAX Number: 212-906-6362

To: ADEMOLA SALAU
COORDINATOR FOR CLIMATE
CHANGE
UNDP-GEF, AFRICA BUREAU
NEW YORK

Message Number: 96/GAM/1059

Priority: Urgent Routine

Date: 13 NOVEMBER 1996

From: ZAHRA NURU,
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE,
UNDP, ~~THE GAMBIA~~.

Zahra Nuru

Number of pages (including this sheet): 3

Subject: PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR GEF FUNDING

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR HIGGINS MESSAGE OF OCTOBER 30, 1996 CONCERNING THE ABOVE SUBJECT. I WISH TO FORWARD HERewith THE FORMAL LETTER OF REQUEST AND THE ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM THE GEF FOCAL POINT.

I TRUST IT WILL COMPLETE YOUR RECORDS.

REGARDS.

OP. 341/01/PART X/(60-LSH)

3rd October 1996

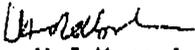
The Resident Representative
U. N. D. P
BANJUL

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA
CLIMATE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

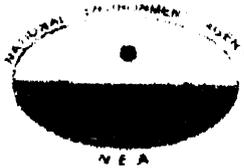
Forwarded herewith is the above-mentioned document for your necessary action.

Your letter Ref: 93/GAM/0354 of 21st August 1996 is relevant.

Accept Madam, the assurance of my highest consideration.


L. Sowe-Holdbrook
FOR: SECRETARY GENERAL

CC - P. S MA&NR
Director, Department of Water Resources



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
5 Fitzgerald Street, PMB 48, BANJUL, The Gambia
Tel: (220) 228056 - Fax: (220) 229701



NEA/ADM 130/01/(12)

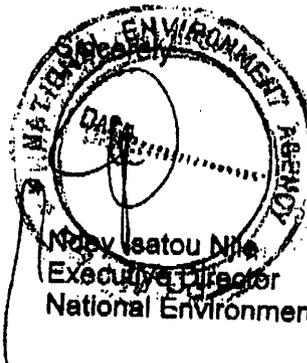
12 November 1996

Subject: Endorsement Letter

Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you that the Government of the Republic of The Gambia fully endorses the project proposal 'Climate and Climate Change Action Plan'.

The National Environment Agency (NEA) has full confidence that this project will create sufficient capacity within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and other relevant ministries to initiate a process in the area of Climate and Climate Change and to fulfill the reporting requirements with respect to the first national report.



Mary Isatou Njie
Executive Director
National Environment Agency