

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

SECTION 1

Project Identification

- 1.1 Title: Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases
- 1.2 Number: GF/4102-92-01 (PP/3011)
- 1.3 Subject Area: Atmosphere
- 1.4 Geographical Scope: Global
- 1.5 Implementation: Direct, in association with:
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris; U.K. Meteorological Office, Bracknell, as mandated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Environmental Change Unit (ECU), University of Oxford, United Kingdom; Institute of Environmental Studies (IES), Free University, the Netherlands; and National Institute of Space Research (INPE), Brazil.
- 1.6 Duration of Project: 23 months
Commencement: September 1, 1992
Completion: July 31, 1994
- 1.7 Cost of Project:
- | | <u>US\$</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| Cost to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund | 4,700,000 | 73 |
| Cost to the OECD/IPCC, U.S. Government, and the Government of the Netherlands | <u>1,716,975*</u> | <u>27</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>6,416,975</u> | <u>100</u> |

*A direct contribution (not channelled through UNEP) of US \$1,716,975 will be made towards project activities.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ECU	Environmental Change Unit (University of Oxford)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IES	Institute of Environmental Studies (the Netherlands)
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change
INPE	National Institute of Space Research (Brazil)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SWCC	Second World Climate Conference
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Office

SECTION 2

Background and Legislative Authority

2.1 Background

- (i) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established in 1988 under the auspices of UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in response to growing scientific concern about climate change. At its first meeting, the IPCC established three working groups to focus on various aspects of climate change:
 - Working Group I to review the scientific information to date regarding climate change
 - Working Group II to identify potential long-term environmental and socioeconomic consequences
 - Working Group III to develop potential response strategies.
- (ii) The first IPCC progress report presented to the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climatic Change in Noordwijk, the Netherlands, in November 1989, cited the need to stabilize the atmospheric level of carbon dioxide and take stock of forest balance and future net forest growth. The Noordwijk forum reiterated the need for negotiations on a framework convention on climate change called for by the XV Session of UNEP's Governing Council and the XLI Session of WMO's Executive Council in 1989.
- (iii) In "The Scientific Assessment of Climate Change: Report of Working Group I to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change," issued in July 1990, the Working Group concluded that "emissions from human activities are substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases," and that "these increases will enhance the greenhouse effect, resulting on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface." To further an understanding of global warming and climate change, the group identified the need to improve systematic observation of climate by individual countries, develop improved climate models, support national and international climate research, and promote the international exchange of climate related data.
- (iv) The Second World Climate Conference (SWCC) organized by UNEP, WMO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the International Oceanic Commission (IOC), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), was held in October/November 1990. It identified the need for an international assessment of

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and sinks, and recommended that the effort be coordinated by the IPCC. The SWCC also noted that there was a general lack of information from many developing countries on the magnitude and sources of their GHG emissions and that, in order to complete a more comprehensive global survey, many countries would require technical and financial assistance.

- (v) To support the IPCC effort, 100 climate experts from 44 countries met at a workshop organized by OECD in Paris in February 1991, in the first international effort towards the design of a standard methodology for estimating and reporting GHG emissions and sinks appropriate for use by all countries. The workshop saw the lack of adequate GHG emission information from many developing countries as a major barrier to effective international cooperation in reducing these emissions, and recommended that a series of focused country studies of GHG emissions be undertaken. Such country studies would provide a more accurate picture of the current level of global GHG emissions, and provide the baseline information needed to further develop an international standard methodology to estimate these emissions. This step would also go towards establishing a more permanent network for an ongoing exchange of data and technical information regarding climate change.
- (vi) The IPCC and the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC) strongly endorsed country studies as a high priority activity to support international assessment and negotiation processes, and concluded that comprehensive studies conducted in individual countries would be a necessary first step in developing a greater understanding of the global significance of GHG emissions.
- (vii) The Fifth Plenary Session of the IPCC in March 1991 endorsed the preliminary methodology developed at the OECD workshop in Paris. It was seen as a starting point for the future refinement of IPCC inventory guidelines. In addition, the IPCC agreed that a series of case studies focusing on a number of developing countries should be made a priority in order to evaluate and further refine this methodology. As a result, IPCC Working Group I requested that countries submit preliminary GHG emission inventories by September 1991. These preliminary inventories would help to establish the basis for the ongoing methods-development programme.
- (viii) The 1992 IPCC Supplementary Report to the IPCC Scientific Assessment Working Group concluded that although the worldwide international cooperation among scientists has contributed significantly towards understanding the magnitude of the problem of global climate change, there are some broad areas requiring further research. The report reiterated the need for the preparation of national inventories of current GHG emissions, sustained support for climate related research

activities, and improved international cooperation for the exchange of climate related data.

- (ix) This project is a major step in overcoming some of the constraints hampering progress towards a better understanding of the impact of GHG emissions on global climate change. It will support the collection and evaluation of GHG emissions data, and forge links between national and international agencies working in the field of global climate change. It will also support the refinement of an international standard methodology for estimating GHG emissions and sinks. The data and methodology developed by this project will be indispensable for governments in the development of national policies and technologies that could minimize future GHG emissions.
- (x) The methodological approaches and knowledge base to be developed by this project represent the earliest stages of scientific inquiry, and cannot be considered to complete the understanding of the effects of GHG emissions on climate change. For example, at this early stage, the methodology for measuring sinks and including international sinks in the global framework has yet to be developed. However, the links established by this project between international and national environmental agencies will lay the foundation for continued international cooperation in this field and identify future avenues of research. Based on the data collection and international research efforts that will continue well beyond this project, it is anticipated that this standard methodology will continue to evolve.
- (xi) Several countries expressed interest in participating in these case studies during the OECD workshop (see (v) above). In October 1991 UNEP sent letters to interested countries and, to date, eleven countries are committed to conducting detailed GHG inventories in support of the IPCC effort. These eleven countries, which will receive technical and financial assistance from this project, are China, Costa Rica, the Gambia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Venezuela.
- (xii) This project also complements the GEF goal of developing projects related to strategic investment in technical areas aimed at the long-term reduction of GHG emissions. The project results will provide the information needed to identify investment options and technology choices that could lead to GHG emission reductions.
- (xiii) One of the major terrestrial sinks of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the tropical rainforest, of which the Amazon is the largest. A bilateral project, assisted by the United States, is enabling Brazil to estimate the extent of forested areas in its territory, and to better estimate its rate of change. The project involves the analysis of imaging of the region obtained through remote sensing. The expanded support for this ongoing project will expand the observational and analytical

programme beyond the Brazilian borders to include all of Amazonia, and allow the objective assessment of the rainforest as a net sink of CO₂.

2.2 Legislative Authority

UNEP Governing Council Decision 16/41 Climate Change calling on the Executive Director, in Section IV, paragraph 2(d): "to intensify closer cooperation and better communication between World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Programme (WCIRP) and related national, regional and international levels of climate activities."

Section III 7(a) (on IPCC): "to intensify cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme and the Panel in the area of climate change impacts assessments, case studies...."

SECTION 3

Objectives and Achievement Indicators

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1 Long-term Objectives

To have a more complete understanding of the role of GHG emissions and sinks in global climate change with respect to human and natural events.

To identify policies and technologies which countries might incorporate into national planning with the aim of minimizing GHG emissions.

3.1.2 Short-Term Objectives

Part I

To increase both the quantity and quality of baseline data available in order to further scientific understanding of the relationship of GHG emissions to global climate change.

To enhance the ability of environmental agencies in developing countries to estimate, monitor, and report national GHG emissions and sinks.

To promote the international exchange of information related to climate change, national policy options, and technology choices that could contribute to the eventual reduction of GHG emissions worldwide.

To promote the establishment of permanent links between national environmental agencies and international institutions for the exchange of scientific, technological, and policy information related to effects of GHG emissions on global climate change.

To gain a better understanding of the capacity of the Amazon rainforest as a net sink of CO₂, and the effects of deforestation on that capacity.

Part II

To identify opportunities for strategic investment in the demonstration of alternative technologies and practices which could have significant impacts in reducing GHG emissions.

To identify and rank a wide variety of cost-effective technical options for reducing emissions, including estimates of the investment cost required to demonstrate these options.

3.2 Achievement Indicators

The availability of improved baseline data available from the eleven study countries and inventories of GHG emissions and sinks.

A global database of GHG emissions and sinks accessible to national and international agencies worldwide.

A refined international standard methodology for estimating and reporting national GHG emissions and sinks appropriate for use by environmental agencies worldwide.

Trained personnel and refined GHG inventory software (and hardware) in each of the eleven countries to monitor future emissions and sinks over the long term.

Communication links established between the study countries and international agencies for the long-term exchange of GHG related information.

An expanded research programme (that includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela) investigating the potential of the

Amazon region as a net sink of GHGs, and the effects of deforestation on that capacity.

The results of the case studies disseminated to a larger group of countries.

SECTION 4

Outputs, Follow-up Activities, Inputs and Assumptions

4.1 Outputs

Part I

Detailed inventories of GHG emissions and sinks (by gas and by sector) for the eleven study countries, conducted according to a standard methodology proposed by IPCC. The results of the inventory will be compiled by the appropriate agency in each country into a final report for submission to IPCC and UNEP. This will include a comprehensive census of net sources of CO₂, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and ozone (O₃). Priority will be accorded to CO₂ and CH₄, with other emissions addressed to the extent possible.

Each final country report will also include:

- A critique of the IPCC methodology and recommendations regarding its further refinement
- An analysis of potential strategic investment, policy, and technology options aimed at reducing future GHG emission levels.

Proceedings from national workshops prepared by the appropriate environmental agencies in each country and submitted to IPCC and UNEP.

A Data Management System for compilation and maintenance of current and future national GHG inventories, developed by OECD with, as necessary, advice from UNEP's Global Resource Information Database (GRID).

Proceedings from regional workshops attended by representatives of national environmental agencies participating in the studies, invited participants from other countries in the region, contractors providing technical assistance, UNEP, IPCC, and OECD.

National databases of GHG emissions and sinks in each of the eleven study countries based on IPCC-developed PC software.

Part II

Lines of communication between the study countries and international agencies for exchange of climate related data and research.

An expanded IPCC database incorporating results of the eleven country studies, and an evaluation of these data in comparison to other inventory data reported.

An expanded OECD/IPCC transparency study programme that includes some or all of the data resulting from the eleven country studies.

An updated workbook, software package, and reference manual reflecting refinements made to the inventory methodology during the project, to serve as a technical resource for future national GHG inventories. These will be prepared by OECD/IPCC.

A final report summarizing findings and recommendations of the eleven country studies. This will be prepared by UNEP, working in collaboration with the OECD/IPCC.

Amazonia Subproject

An expanded database of information on the extent of deforestation in the Amazon region which would be made available to other countries in the region.

4.2 Use of Outputs

Part I

Databases and results will be used to gain a better global understanding of the magnitude of GHG emissions and their effects on climate change.

Results of the project will assist in the identification of future research needs.

National databases in the eleven countries can be used to maintain an ongoing, long-term evaluation of GHG emissions and sinks.

Communication links established by this project can be used to promote closer collaboration in the area of climate related data by scientists worldwide, and serve as the foundation for an extended international research network.

Results and experience gained by the eleven country studies can be used by a larger number of countries to carry out similar inventories.

Part II

Strategic investment, policy, and technology options could be used by national decision makers and investors to make development and technology choices intended to minimize the impact of future development on climate change.

The refined IPCC methodology, with accompanying workbook, reference guide and software, can be used by other countries for an expanded programme of national GHG inventories.

The findings of this project can serve as a background document for any further work of the INC.

Amazonia Subproject

The expanded baseline information on the Amazon rainforest can be used by scientists and planners as a basis for developing management strategies for the sustainable use of the region's rainforests.

4.3 Follow-up Action

Ensure that databases established in each of the eleven study countries continue to be operational.

Solicit feedback from scientists and policy makers on the relevance of the results and methodology of the study.

Follow up with study countries to monitor how the results of the project are being used in the national decision-making process and investment strategies.

Monitor the usefulness of project results and products to IPCC and INC.

Promote application of the refined IPCC methodology for GHG inventories in other countries.

Ensure that the results of the eleven country studies are made available to a larger number of countries.

4.4 Activities

(i) Coordination of Country GHG Studies

UNEP will conclude Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with the Environmental Change Unit (ECU) of the University of Oxford, and the Institute for Environmental Studies (IES) of the Free University; and a contract with a contractor (to be identified later) for the provision of direct technical assistance to the eleven national study teams.

ECU, working in collaboration with the Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI) and Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), will provide direct technical assistance to national teams for the country case studies in the Gambia, Morocco, Nigeria, and Senegal.

IES, in collaboration with the National Institute for Public Health and Environmental Protection (the Netherlands), will provide technical assistance for the country studies in Poland, Uganda, and Tanzania.

A third contractor (to be identified) will provide direct technical assistance to the national teams for the case studies in China, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Venezuela.

The ECU, IES, and a third contractor will subcontract appropriate environmental agencies in each of the eleven study countries for implementation of the country case studies. The agencies will be required to submit quarterly progress and expenditure reports, and final expenditure statements to UNEP through the ECU, IES, and the third contractor, in line with standard UNEP formats. Draft country studies and terminal study reports will also be submitted to OECD and UNEP using a standard format developed by the OECD/IPCC.

At the national level and to the extent required by the ECU, IES, and the third contractor, the environmental agency in each of the eleven study countries will be responsible for assembling a study team to undertake a detailed inventory of GHG sources and sinks based on the standard methodology proposed by OECD/IPCC.

At the project level, the OECD/IPCC will provide technical support and guidance to ECU, IES, and the third contractor during the country study phase of the project. A separate MOU will be concluded between OECD and UNEP.

Overall administrative coordination and financial management of the project will be the responsibility of UNEP. This task will be assigned to a Programme Officer who will be engaged as part of this project and attached to the Climate Unit. The Programme Officer will be responsible for the coordination of UNEP's administration and financial management of the project and work closely with the

Coordinator of the Climate Unit, the UNEP Fund Management Officer, and other staff in the Climate Unit. The Programme Officer will also supervise the field activities of the ECU, IES, and the third contractor, and liaise between the OECD/IPCC and the three contractors.

The ECU, IES, and the third contractor, working with OECD/IPCC, will also be responsible for the organization of five regional workshops. The workshops will serve as a forum for the presentation of results and experiences of the UNEP country studies. Participants will include members of the national study teams, the third contractor, and representatives from OECD, IPCC, UNEP, ECU, IES, and environmental agencies from other countries. The OECD/IPCC will assist the ECU, IES, and the third contractor in the coordination of the meetings and will arrange matching grants to fund the five regional workshops. (September 1992-December 1993)

It is anticipated that ECU, IES, and the third contractor will be responsible for arrangements and providing technical assistance for the following workshops:

- ECU/IES for a regional workshop for the francophone African countries
- IES for a regional workshop for Eastern Europe and for anglophone African countries
- The third contractor for workshops in Asia and Latin America.

A Project Coordinating Committee, comprising the third contractor, and representatives from UNEP, OECD, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of GEF, IPCC, and where applicable, from ECU and IES, will meet at regular intervals to confer on project progress, coordination, administration, and technical issues.

(ii) Coordination of the Amazonia Subproject

The National Institute of Space Research (INPE) of Brazil will be responsible for the implementation of the expanded Amazonia project. UNEP will conclude a separate MOU with INPE for this portion of the project.

4.5 Workplan Pre-project Activities

- (a) An IPCC workshop, partially funded by UNEP, was held in Geneva in December 1991 to discuss the development of a standard methodology and develop a workplan for national inventories of GHG emissions.
- (b) Three meetings of the IPCC/OECD Liaison Group were held in February, June, and July 1992 to discuss progress on the preliminary IPCC methodology, plan coordination of national GHG inventories, and review the implementation plan for the UNEP country study project.
- (c) The OECD/IPCC will complete a preliminary review and evaluation of existing data, develop support software, and finalize guidelines for the IPCC standard methodology for GHG inventories. This will eventually be provided to the national environmental agencies and contractors engaged by UNEP to provide local technical assistance. The OECD will begin the development of a Data Management System for the compilation and maintenance of national GHG inventories. (July-September 1992)

Part I

- (a) A preliminary workshop for transparency studies and to introduce the GHG software will be held in Bracknell in September 1992. Representatives from environmental agencies in China, Nigeria, Poland, and Venezuela will attend.
- (b) The contractors will establish links with environmental agencies in each country and conduct a review of preliminary data. On the basis of this review, each national environmental agency will prepare an operational plan drawing upon the standard methodology developed by IPCC, and a budget based on UNEP-prepared guidelines, for the implementation of a detailed national inventory of GHG sources and sinks. The national environmental agencies will identify members of their study team. (September-December 1992)
- (c) Each national proposal will be submitted to the Project Coordinating Committee for administrative, financial, and technical review. The Coordinating Committee will hold a meeting in January 1993 to review all the proposals submitted. Following this review and finalization of individual country plans, the International Contractors - ECU, IES, and the third contractor - will conclude an agreement with appropriate national environmental agencies and provide funds for the study. (September 1992-January 1993)

- (d) National environmental agencies in each country will conduct a national workshop to introduce the IPCC standard methodology to members of national study teams and appropriate representatives of national environmental agencies, the national scientific community, and invited national government officials. (September-December 1992)
- (e) National study teams, with technical assistance from the contractors, will conduct detailed national inventories of GHG emissions and sinks following the IPCC standard methodology. OECD will provide additional guidance regarding application and interpretation of the IPCC standard methodology during the actual GHG inventories. Where appropriate, and depending on the size and complexity of the task, mid-study national workshops may be held to review progress. (November 1992-June 1993)
- (f) A final national workshop will be held by each of the national study teams. A report that includes the raw data collected during the inventory and a preliminary analysis of the results will be forwarded to the IPCC for further analysis. The results of the national surveys, the preliminary analysis of results, and recommendations regarding further refinement of the IPCC standard methodology will be forwarded to UNEP. Where appropriate, one or more of these final country workshops could be expanded to serve as one of the regional meetings. (June-July 1993)

Part II

- (g) OECD/IPCC will add raw data from the eleven country studies to their database and begin a preliminary analysis of the results. Some or all of the eleven UNEP country inventories will be included in ongoing transparency studies, comparing results, assumptions, and methodology across these inventories and others submitted to the IPCC. If necessary, national study teams will also be contacted to assist with clarification or further interpretation of the raw data. The OECD/IPCC will also review recommendations regarding refinement of the standard IPCC methodology and make appropriate adjustments. (July-December 1993)
- (h) OECD/IPCC will complete the development of software, an updated workbook, and a reference manual based on the refined IPCC standard methodology. (January-July 1994)
- (i) UNEP, in collaboration with an outside contractor, will complete a final report summarizing the findings of the eleven country studies. (September-January 1993)

- (j) **Coordination of the Amazonia Subproject.** UNEP will conclude an MOU with INPE of Brazil for implementation of this portion of the project. INPE will serve as the technical, training, and administrative coordinator of the subproject.

Workplan for Amazonia Subproject:

- (i) **A methodology and software (Geographic Information System) developed by INPE to monitor deforestation in Brazil's rainforest will be made available to appropriate agencies in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela to expand the current database to include the entire Amazon region. INPE will also provide access to imaging from remote sensing to these seven countries. (September-December 1992)**
- (ii) **INPE will train technicians in each country in the use of software and interpretation of remote sensing data. (September 1992-July 1993)**
- (iii) **Where necessary, INPE will also provide assistance in procurement of auxiliary computer equipment such as graphics boards and digitizer tables. (September-December 1992)**

4.6 Inputs

Professional and support personnel from participating countries, organizations, and institutions.

Existing data related to GHG sources and sinks in the eleven study countries.

Computer facilities for the collection, collation, and analysis of raw data.

Financial support from the GEF.

Matching grants of US \$250,000 arranged by OECD/IPCC for five regional meetings.

Financial support of US \$1,345,100 from the United States for the support of the Amazonia study.

Financial support of US \$121,875 to the IES by the Dutch Government.

4.7 Assumptions

Availability of adequate skill and infrastructure at the national and international levels.

Commitment of national governments to a better understanding of GHG emissions related to global climate change and sustainable development.

Ability of OECD/IPCC to arrange matching finances for the five scheduled regional meetings.

Provision of partial funding to the IES by the Dutch Government.

Funding of the Amazonia subproject by the United States.

SECTION 5

Institutional Framework, Evaluation and Budget

5.1 Institutional Framework

The project will be implemented by UNEP in association with OECD, the U.K. Meteorological Office/(IPCC), and the national governments of participating countries.

OECD staff, working in collaboration with the IPCC, will supervise technical aspects of the project and serve mainly as a resource for contractors in the application and interpretation of the IPCC methodology.

Although the UNEP Programme Officer funded by this project will coordinate day-to-day administrative and financial functions, it will be necessary for him/her to work in close collaboration with UNEP staff in Nairobi. It is anticipated that he/she will require direct guidance from the Coordinator of the Climate Unit in liaising with the OECD/IPCC, the UNEP Fund Management Officer for contracting and financial reporting, and other staff in the Climate Unit for some scientific and technical aspects of the project.

All correspondence regarding substantive and technical matters should be addressed to:

Coordinator
Climate Unit
United Nations Environment Programme

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya

With copy to:

Chief
Fund Programme Management Branch
Office of the Environment Fund and Administration
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya

All correspondence regarding administrative and financial matters of the project at UNEP should be addressed to:

Chief
Fund Programme Management Branch
Office of the Environment Fund and Administration
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya

5.2 Evaluation

On completion of the project, UNEP will complete a desk evaluation to determine the degree to which the short-term objectives of the project have been achieved.

5.3 Budget

See Annex.

5.4 Cash Advance Requirements

Not applicable.

SECTION 6

Monitoring and Reporting

6.1 Management Reports

Progress reports

Within thirty days of the end of the reporting period, ECU, IES, and the third contractor shall submit quarterly progress reports, using a given format. OECD will submit half-yearly progress reports on June 30 and December 31.

Ad hoc reports

These will cover proceedings from the five regional workshops, Project Coordinating Committee meetings, and national workshops. Where applicable, these reports will be translated into English.

Terminal report

Within sixty days of the project's completion, the Coordinator, Climate Unit, shall submit to the Chief, Fund Programme Management Branch, a project terminal report, using a given format.

6.2 Substantive reports

A final report in English will be prepared by UNEP.

Copyright and royalties will normally be claimed by UNEP on publications produced under a UNEP project where those publications are fully financed by UNEP. UNEP equally expresses its intention to consider the text for inclusion in its publications programme.

6.3 Financial reports

Financial reporting requirements for each of the contractors will be stipulated in the MOUs/contracts.

6.4 Terms and Conditions

Non-expendable equipment

The Climate Unit will maintain records of non-expendable equipment (items costing \$500 or more as well as items such as pocket calculators) purchased under the project, and will submit an inventory of such equipment to the Chief, Fund Programme Management Branch, once a year, attached to the progress report submitted on June 30.

6.5 Responsibility for Cost Overruns

The Climate Unit is authorized to enter into commitments or incur expenditures up to a maximum of 20 percent over and above the annual amount foreseen in the project budget under any budget subline, provided the total cost of the annual contribution is not exceeded. This may be done without prior authorization, but once the need for these additional funds becomes apparent, the Climate Unit shall inform within thirty days, the Chief, Fund Programme Management Branch, about any changes made, and these must be reflected in a revision of the project document not later than three months after the changes have been made.

GF/4102-92-01 (3011)

5.3 GEF Financed Budget (in US\$)

1994

1993

1992

CC

CC

CC

W/M

	W/M	1992	1993	1994
		CC	CC	CC
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT				
1100 Project Personnel (Title & Grade)				
1101 Programme Officer (P3)Nbi	4	40,000	88,000	70,000
1199 Total		40,000	88,000	70,000
1200 Consultants				
1201 Pre-project consultant		25,000	0	0
1202 Consultant to participate in Climate Conference in Finland		3,000	0	0
1220 Unspecified		0	15,000	10,000
1299 Total		28,000	15,000	10,000
1300 Administrative support (Title & Grade)				
1301 Secretary (G7)	4	3,500	10,000	10,000
1399 Total		3,500	10,000	10,000
1600 Travel on official business				
1600 Participation in regional workshops and representation at Project Coordinating Committees		15,000	60,000	20,000
1699 Total		15,000	60,000	20,000
1999 Component Total		86,500	173,000	110,000

20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT				
	2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for SO) (See Appendix I for detailed terms of reference)			
	2201	OECD - Programme Support	60,000	290,000	50,000
	2202	Inst. of Environmental Studies- technical assistance for country studies	50,000	172,000	0
	2203	National Institute of Space Research - technical assistance for the Amazon	50,000	142,500	0
	2204	University of Oxford-technical assistance for country studies	60,000	190,000	0
	2220	Subcontract for Regional Workshops (to be determined later)	50,000	200,000	0
	2221	Subcontracts with appropriate agencies in each of the 11 countries for case studies	350,000	2,400,000	0
	2299	Total	620,000	3,394,500	50,000
	2300	Sub-contracts (with others)			
	2301	Technical support for country studies (contractor to be identified)	60,000	165,000	0
	2399	Total	60,000	165,000	0
	2999	Component total	680,000	3,559,500	50,000
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT				
	4100	Expendable equipment (item under \$500)			
	4101	Office supplies	250	1,500	250
	4199	Total	250	1,500	250
	4200	Non-expendable equipment			
	4201	PC	0	2,500	0
	4299	Total	0	2,500	0
	4999	Component total	250	4,000	250

50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT

5100 Operation and maintenance of equipment

5101 Computer maintenance	0	500	0
5199 Total	0	500	0

5200 Reporting costs

5201 Reporting costs	0	0	1,500
5299 Total	0	0	1,500

5300 Sundry

5301 Communication	3,000	15,000	7,000
5302 Freight charges	2,000	5,000	2,000
5303 Other	150	200	150
5399 Total	5,150	20,200	9,150

5999 Component Total

5999 Component Total	5,150	20,700	10,650
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99 GRAND TOTAL

99 GRAND TOTAL	771,900	3,757,200	170,900	4,700,000
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Previous budget schedule

Previous budget schedule	0	0	0
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5.3 Budget Summary (in US\$)

	1992	1993	1994	Total
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Gef Funding

Gef Funding	771,900	3,757,200	170,900	4,700,000
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