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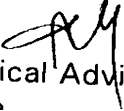


To: Ms. Song Li
GEF

Date: 21 August 1998

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: (16 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier *for* 
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Revised Climate Change Enabling Activity proposal for Grenada

Please find attached the revised **Climate Change Enabling Activity** proposal for Grenada in which we have addressed your comments dated 19 August 1998.

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Proposal for Review

Country: Grenada

Project Title: Enabling Grenada to prepare its initial National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: ☒ Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC
☐ Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the

GEF Financing: US \$ 184,370

Government Counterpart Financing: In Kind

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: The Government of Grenada

Local Counterpart Agency: Ministry of Finance

GEF Operational Focal Point: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FCCC Focal Point: Ministry of Finance

Project Duration: 18 Months

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

The Eastern Caribbean island nation of Grenada consists of the three main islands: Grenada (312 km²), Carriacou (34 km²), Petit Martinique (2 km²) and some 10 uninhabited islets. Grenada is mountainous and covered with thick forest. The volcanic geology of the interior is the dominant factor that produced the landscape. A single north-south trending ridge is also the major watershed of the island. Grenada's principal peak, Mount St. Catherine, is 833 m (2,749 ft) high and is located in the northern half of the island. Carriacou rises to a height of only 297 m (980 ft) at High North, while Petit Martinique attains an altitude of 226 m (745 ft).

The coastal periphery of Grenada presents a landscape, which is much more subdued than the interior. The western side of the island displays a more rugged aspect as the central ridge is nearer to the coast on that side; the slopes are gentler on the east, and there are some fairly extensive coastal plains. The topography of the southwestern and northwestern parts of the island consists of low hills. With the exception of the harbors at St. George's and Halifax, the West Coast consists of a series of shallow bays separated by headlands, as do the north and northeast coasts. The southeast coast south of Telescope point and the south coast westerly to Point Salines are deeply indented with many small bays backed by mangrove swamps.

Climate

The climate in Grenada consists of a dry season, which extends from January to May, and a wet season, which occupies the rest of the year. During the dry season the temperature ranges between 18o Celsius and 31oC. During the wet season the temperature rises to as high as 32o Celsius with little variation between the daytime and night time levels. The annual rainfall varies considerably, ranging from 152 cm in coastal districts to over 380 cm in the mountainous interior. The average for Carriacou is about 102 cm.

Population

The estimated population at the end of 1994 was 98,400 persons, with 88,800 in Grenada, about 8,000 in Carriacou and 600 in Petit Martinique. With a birth rate of 24.5 per 1000 and a death rate of 6.9 per 1000, there is a natural tendency for the population to increase over the time, excluding emigration. The majority of the population is of African decent. However, there are also East Indian and European decent. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic, although there is a substantial Anglican minority.

Economy

The economy of Grenada grew at an annual rate of 4.0% over the period 1986-1995. Yet between 1986 and 1990, the rate of economic growth average 6.5% per annum. The main resources of

economic growth during this period were: substantial donor budgetary assistance and support for the PSIP; increased investment in the tourism and manufacturing sectors; and higher production and export of nutmegs and mace. In the 1990's the rate of economic growth slowed as the economy adjusted to the economic recession in the major industrial countries and to declines in the value and volumes of exports of traditional crops.

The first half of the 1990s saw a decline in consumption expenditure. Central Government consumption expenditure declined from 17.3% of the GDP in 1991 to 16.9% in 1994. At the same time, because of the slow down in the rate of economic growth, private sector consumption expenditure also declined slightly from 58.6% of the GDP in 1991 to 58.1% in 1994.

In the second half of the 1980s the Grenadian economy experienced rapid economic growth fueled by a boom in construction, growth in the tourism and manufacturing sectors and a recovery of production in the agricultural sector. In the non-traded sector of the economy, communications, electricity and water recorded robust growth rates. The wholesale and retail trade expanded very rapidly between 1986 and 1988 before slowing down in 1988 and 1990. Growth in the government service fluctuated throughout 1996-1994 partly because of the impact of wage agreements, and actions taken in relation to public sector staff reductions as part of the public sector reform programme.

Tourism

The Government of Grenada assigns a high priority to tourism development for the nation. One explanation for this assessment is that tourism is the most dynamic growth sector of the economy. In Grenada, since 1982, tourism has been the fastest growing sector.

Agriculture and Fishing

In general soils in Grenada are fertile and the climate is good for growth. Agriculture is targeted as a growth sector, to increase export earnings and to reduce rural unemployment. The export of fish from Grenada is projected to increase significantly over the medium term, with a major boost coming from the establishment of a fish-processing project.

Energy

Imported petroleum products constitute Grenada's largest energy source, as a proportion of total supply. The most common petroleum fuels are gasoline and diesel oil. Gasoline is used almost entirely within the transportation sector. Diesel is used primarily for generating electricity but also for transportation and as an industrial fuel. In Grenada, the renewable energy source which makes a

significant contribution to total energy consumption are Solar Energy and Biomass.

Environment

The Government of Grenada is aware of the relationship between economic growth and the environment and has developed a National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) which identifies the priority issues with respect to the environment; outlines a set of economic policies to stimulate sustainable development; and sets out measures to strengthen the institutional framework for environmental management. The priority issues identified in the NEAP are: solid waste management, water supply and liquid waste management, land use management, coastal zone management, forestry and protected areas management and the reduction of man-made hazards.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the GEF Focal Point and the Planning Division of the Ministry of Finance is the UNFCCC Focal Point.

Grenada is party to a number of international environmental conventions including, inter alia, the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean, the Ramsar Convention, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the (UNCCD) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Grenada ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on August 1994 and is committed to preparing a national communications, as required under Article 12 with the assistance of the GEF. This project will assist the Government of Grenada in meeting these reporting requirements.

Ongoing projects relevant to climate change for Grenada

The Organization of American States (OAS) is executing the GEF Regional Project entitled Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC which is being implemented by the World Bank. This 4 year US\$6.3 million dollar project, which began activities in Grenada in early 1997 will enhance the capacity of CARICOM countries which are parties to the UNFCCC to undertake regional planning related to the impacts of climate change on coastal and marine resources. Grenada is participating in the CPACC project and is participating in the following areas:

- Design and Establishment of Sea Level/Climate Monitoring Network (Regional)
- Establishment of Data Bases and Information Systems (Regional)

- Inventory of Coastal Resources and Use (Regional)
- Formulation of Policy Framework for Coastal and Marine Management (Regional)
- Coastal Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (Pilot)

The Deputy Director General of Planning chairs the Project Steering Committee for the CPACC project. The project will ensure close collaboration closely with the World Bank/GEF CPACC project by integrating the Project Steering Committee of the CPACC project with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of this project and sharing work between the research teams in order to enable an effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results. The CPACC project will not cover any activities related to examining the impacts of climate change on agriculture, public health, or water resources which is why these activities are included in this project.

It is envisaged that under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, relevant outputs of the CPACC project can be integrated into the initial national communications for Grenada.

This project has been developed out of a request by the GEF Focal point at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for assistance to Grenada from UNDP through GEF in preparing its initial national communications.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Grenada to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of initial national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

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

Last but not least, the project will establish an institutional framework, and build endogenous capacity preparing ground for eventual additional communication obligations, and for further

development and implementation of the identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

1. Organize the work by: (i) identifying a competent Project Coordinator; (ii) expanding the membership of the National Implementation and Coordination Unit of the World Bank/GEF CPACC project into a Project Steering Committee which will be responsible for the oversight and management of all multi-lateral and bi-lateral projects in Grenada related to climate change (e.g – this project and World Bank/GEF CPACC project); (iii) preparing a detailed work plan for the project integrating the components described in the proposal with the World Bank/GEF Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) project.; (iv) preparing draft terms of reference for the sub-contracts under the project, (v) hiring project staff, (vi) organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to finalize the project work plan and terms of reference for the subcontracts, clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities (in particular CPACC), and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate a successful implementation of the project, and (vi) establishing a National Climate Committee (NCC);
2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network in the Meteorological Division of Weather and Climate Services/Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the United States Country Studies Programme and other bilateral programmes, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, and ongoing enabling activities in other countries of the Caribbean). This will involve the establishment of a National Website on Climate Change for Grenada in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat's CC:INFO/Web initiatives and other relevant initiatives. It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate also after the project, facilitating interested parties in Grenada to learn about other national or international activities, and facilitating interested individuals and institutions outside Grenada to get information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Grenada.

3. Establish a programme of public awareness and public education activities on climate change. These activities will principally be undertaken by the Public Education Unit of the NRCA.
4. Organize and undertake a national inventory of greenhouse gases based on 1994 data using to the extent possible methodologies developed by the IPCC and following the guidelines adopted by the Second Conference of the Parties. The atmospheric gases to be addressed in the study will include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Other gases included in the IPCC methodologies will be included, as appropriate. Organize a national workshop to review and finalize the greenhouse gas inventory.
5. Organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to abate/mitigate the increase in Greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks. Organize a national Greenhouse gas mitigation workshop which will determine what elements of this analysis to include in the national communication.
6. Organize and undertake a study of the impacts of climate change on agriculture, human health, water resources, and coastal ecosystems (all are areas not covered by CPACC) and follow this up with a study of adaptation strategies in each of the three areas. Organize a national vulnerability and adaptation workshop which will review the study on the impacts of climate change on agriculture, water resources, and coastal ecosystems and the outputs of the CPACC project on vulnerability and adaptation to sea level rise and determine which elements to include in the national communication;
7. Prepare a draft national action plan for effective response measures to climate change including measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change, as well as measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks, incorporating results of the CPACC and other relevant projects;
8. Organize an End of Project Workshop with wide local participation and relevant international partners to present the results of all components of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing relevant projects (in particular CPACC), to discuss the results with the objective of finalizing the national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" abatement (i.e - promoting both economic development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation measures;
9. Based on the results of the studies, and the results of the end of project workshop, compile and prepare the additional information that the country wants to present in its national

communication including, inter alia: a) financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12; b) projects for financing; and c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; and

10. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects (in particular CPACC), prepare, publish, and submit the initial national communication of Grenada to the UNFCCC following the guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties.

These activities will all be carried out in sequence so that task building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. The mitigation analysis will be based upon the results of the national greenhouse gas inventory. The description of measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change will be based on the results of the vulnerability studies on impacts of climate change on agriculture, human health, water resources, and coastal ecosystems and on the results of the CPACC project.

Delays in the CPACC project will not undermine the timely completion of the initial national communication of Grenada. In the event that the CPACC project is not sufficiently advanced to provide adequate input into the initial national communication by the time the final activity of preparing the national communications is reached an interim communication will be submitted at this point in time with a second and complete national communication being submitted at such point in time as the CPACC project is completed.

Rationale for GEF Funding

The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications From Non-Annex-I Parties to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfill their commitments to the FCCC. This proposal covers activities required in the initial communication and avoids duplication with any other ongoing activities that are already underway (in particular under the CPACC project). This includes the GHG inventory, GHG mitigation analysis, policy issues related to climate change and the preparation and production of the initial national communication.

Sustainability and Participation

The Government of Grenada fully supports the objectives of this project and gives a high priority to it. The project recognizes the importance of the input and exchange of information and experience at the national, regional and international levels. To this end, all identifiable stakeholders will be included for consultation and cooperation. In this regard, the involvement of Non-governmental Organizations will be an essential input. Internationally acceptable

methodologies, guidelines and practices will be employed in the implementation of the various activities. Regional and local experts will provide technical assistance as far as possible.

Project Financing and Budget

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Grenada under the UNFCCC, the agreed full costs of the project will be funded by GEF. The total budget for the project has been estimated at US\$184,370. This figure is consistent with the GEF cost norms for climate change enabling activities taking into account other ongoing climate change related work under the CPACC project. A detailed breakdown of the budget for the project can be found in Annex II.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Implementing Agency of the project will be the Ministry of Finance. To facilitate coordination, participation and sustainability of the results of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with a balanced representation from the key government Ministries, academic institutions, environmental NGOs, and private sector representatives. The final composition of the PSC will be decided during the preparation of the UNDP project document, but a "short list" of potential candidates for the PSC have been identified as follows:

	Institution:
1	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Chair
2	The Ministry of Finance (Trade/Energy/Physical Planning)
3	The Ministry of Agriculture (Land Use/Forestry)
4	The Ministry of Health
5	The Hotel Association
	he Ministry of Legal Affairs
	he Meteorological Office
	he Trade Union Congress
	he Grenada Ports Authority
	tainable Development Council
	he Grenada Chamber of Industry & Commerce
	representative of the NGO community

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

In determining the final composition of the PSC, specific efforts will be made to ensure that all the key sectors are equally represented in the PSC, while, at the same time, maintaining a limited number of seats to keep the PSC operational.

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

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that task building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the GHG abatement analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. Based on the results of the studies, a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change will be formulated. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

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

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

Monitoring and evaluation

After the detailed work plan has been prepared and endorsed, an external review of it will be undertaken. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stage of the project the eventual

gaps, overlaps and other risks to successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

The Implementing 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 coordinator, with the help of the leaders of the research teams, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as whole and the different sub-tasks under it.

For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices including a 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

**COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN GRENADA TO PREPARE
THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION**

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity		
		Planning and execution ¹	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O) for: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	X	X	X
3. General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (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 and response strategies	An assessment of the potential impacts of climate change in the country	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X/CPACC
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to climate change	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X/CPACC
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning;	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	X	X	X
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	X	X	X
4. Other information including, as appropriate: a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12. b) projects for financing c) material relevant 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	X	X	X
5. Compilation and production of the initial national communication	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), publication and dissemination of the national communication (incl. The preparation of an exec. summary)	X	X	X

ANNEX II

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

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
1. <u>National circumstances</u>	Compilation of the information from existing sources				
2. <u>Greenhouse gas inventory</u>	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	30.000	10.000	15.000	55.000
3. <u>General description of steps</u> (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	15.000	4.000	4.000	23.000
(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impact of climate change	10.000	5.000	5.000	20.000
(c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies					
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning;	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	10.000	5.000	5.000	20.000
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	16.000	4.000	4.000	24.000
4. <u>Other information</u> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with implementation of the Convention under Article 4 & 12 b) Projects for financing c) Material relevant for calculation of 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	5.000	5.000	5.000	15.000
5. <u>Compilation and Production of National Communication</u>	Preparation and publication of the national communication	5.000			5.000
Project management		5.000	2.500	2.500	10.000
Monitoring/Evaluation		7.000			7.000
Subtotal		103.000	35.500	40.500	179.000
Project support services (3%)		3.240	990	1.140	5.370
GRAND TOTAL		106.240	36.490	41.640	184.370

ANNEX III

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

ANNEX IV**A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE COP2 FOR THE CONTENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-ANNEX I COUNTRIES**

The guidelines for the communications of non-annex 1 countries were adopted by the CoP in July 1996. In accordance with the article 12 of the UNFCCC, and following the detailed guidelines presented in the document FCCC/CP/1996/L.12, the communications of the Parties not included in Annex I should include the following elements:

- a) Information on national circumstances
- b) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the Party's capacities permit. Other greenhouse gases may be included at the discretion of the Parties. The guidelines and simplified default methodologies adopted by the IPCC should be used to the extent possible, and the best available data should be provided, being either for the year 1994 or alternatively for the year 1990. The format of providing this information is presented in table II below.
- c) General description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (i) programmes related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.; (ii) policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems; (iii) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, with a view to integrate climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes; (iv) in the context of undertaking national communications, building of national, regional and/or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long term planning; and (v) programmes containing measures the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks.
- d) Any other information that the country considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication. This may include: proposals for projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits; material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; constraints and obstacles; etc.