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United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

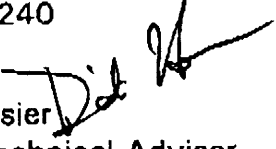


To: Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF

Date: 4 June 1997

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: (2~~0~~) including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier 
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Submission of revised **Guinea Bissau** enabling activity proposal

Please find attached revised enabling activity proposal for Guinea Bissau. This revised version incorporates your comments of 20 May 1997. Also attached are comments from Ademola Salau.

Thank you.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Avani Vaish, GEF
Mr. Pak Sum Low, UNEP
Mr. Pier Vellinga, STAP
Mr. Charles Feinstein, World Bank
Mm. Tahar Hadj-Sadok/Andrea Pinna,
UNFCCC

Date: 4 June 1997

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From: Richard Hosier 
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Submission of Ghana, Mali and Niger
enabling activitiy proposals for comments

Please find attached the following Climate Change enabling activity proposals for your consideration and comments:

Ghana
Mali
Niger

Thank you.

Street Address: 304 East 45th Street, 10th Floor
Mail Address: 1 One United Nations Plaza, Room FF 1094, New York, N.Y. 10017
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MAIL LISTING FOR Ademola Salau

2 June 1997

- - Mail - -

2 June 1997

3:46pm

MAIL IS -
Private

FROM: Ademola Salau
TO: Richard Hosier
SUBJECT: guinea bissau
COPY: Ademola Salau
Gandhali V. George

Response to GEFSEC's comments.

(1)The issue of indigenous technical competence has been dealt with by the fact it is now going to be executed through UNOPS who can recruit ENDA-TM which will provide technical backstopping.

(2)The workshop was postponed.

(3)The framework that is to be adopted at the national conference.

(4)The activity matrix has been revisited.

(5)The budget has been revised in the light of the comments.

(6) The minor comments had been taken into consideration.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Project Title: Enabling Guinea-Bissau to formulate its initial national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

GEF Focus Area: Climate change

Country's Eligibility: Ratified UNFCCC on 27 October 1995

GEF Financing: US\$ 345,600

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: General Directorate of Environment
Ministry of Tourism, Environment, and Small Industries

Other Participating

Counterpart Agencies: Technical Committee on Climate Change and Natural Disasters,
to be instituted within the framework of the forthcoming National Conference on Environment
Ministry of Rural Development Rural and Agriculture
National Institute for Research and Applied Technologies (INITA)

Projected Starting Date: September 1997

Expected Duration: 2 years

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Country Profile

1. Guinea-Bissau is located on the westernmost coast of Western Africa and has a land area of 36,125 km², of which over 20 per cent are regularly covered by the ocean tides. It is bordered in the west by the Atlantic Ocean and has common borders with two countries, i.e. Senegal in the north and Guinea in the south. The national territory also comprizes an archipelago of 80 islands and islets, of which 20 are inhabited, and a few islands outside of the archipelago.
2. Guinea-Bissau's relief is particularly flat with a maximum altitude as low as 300 metres. Its 280-kilometer coastline has numerous estuaries opening widely into the ocean an allowing the tides to penetrate as far as 100 km and more inland. The central region consists mostly of rolling highlands bordered in the east by a slightly more contrasted area with plateaus and hills.
3. The climate of Guinea-Bissau is of the tropical type with two seasons, the dry season (from 5 to 7 months) and the rainy season. Despite its limited surface area, rainfall characteristics show marked contrasts with relatively high precipitation in the south-west (2600 mm/year) and relatively low precipitation in the north-east (1200 mm/year). It should be noted that meteological records are revealing a very noticeable drop in rainfall since 1970.
4. As regards agroecology, two thirds of the territory of Guinea-Bissau are covered with forests. These areas form four distinct ecosystems: dense dry forest (7 per cent), woodlands (38 per cent), savannas (38 per cent), and others (mangroves: 12 per cent, palm groves, and riparian forests : 5 per cent).
5. The population of Guinea-Bissau was 1,065,000 people in 1995, of which 25 per cent are living in urban areas. The urban population is concentrated in Bissau which alone accounts for 22 per cent of the total population. Total population growth reaches 2.3 per cent per year, but this total growth rate conceals a marked contrast between urban population growth (4.5 per cent per year) and rural population growth (1.5 per cent).
6. Guinea-Bissau's GDP was US\$ 270 million in 1995. The country is facing a serious economic crisis due largely to unfavorable economic trends on the international markets and its excessive dependency on its two main currency sources: the export of cashew nuts and the income from fishing rights granted to foreign trawlers plying its territorial waters.

Main sectors contributing to greenhouse gas emissions

Energy

7. The industrial sector remains very small in Guinea-Bissau and the road infrastructure is also relatively limited in its development. The electric power sector, exclusively thermal generation, has a very low installed capacity with only 22 MW, and only approximately 5 per cent of the population has access to electricity. As a result, energy consumption in Guinea-Bissau is

predominantly that of biomass energy, which contributes over 90 per cent of the country's energy balance.

8. The available data concerning biomass energy consumption is scant and most often strongly contradictory. However, the various analyses all point to the same direction. Thus, according to the most realistic estimates available, forest extraction for national consumption varies from 0.7 to 1.5 million tons of wood per year, of which 200,000 tons serve to produce 24,000 tons of charcoal, consumed for the most part in urban areas, more specifically in Bissau. The impact of this extraction for national consumption on forest ecosystems is increased by that of the charcoal exports to neighbouring Senegal. According to several data sources, some 60,000 tons of charcoal (requiring an input of 500,000 tons of wood) are exported annually, either legally or illegally, to supply Senegal's cities. The 1.2 to 2 million tons of energy wood harvested annually are to be compared to the total annual increase estimated at 400,000 to 500,000 tons of wood in Guinea-Bissau's forests. Biomass energy production is therefore the main source of disruption of forest equilibrium in the country.

9. The consumption of petroleum products, almost entirely imported, is approximately 60,000 metric tons, of which over one third is used to meet the needs of surface transportation and another third for electric power generation. Although relatively low, imports have been increasing at a rate of approximately 7 per cent per year since the early 1980s. Gasoil represents about 90 per cent of all imported petroleum products.

10. The electric power system remains undeveloped in Guinea-Bissau and the grid is not interconnected. A 12 MW thermal plant supplies the capital city Bissau and a dozen isolated power plants with 10 MW total capacity supply the hinterland. A few industrial installations have their own electric power generation plants. In addition, an 18 MW hydroelectric plant is under consideration. It should be noted that the management of the electric network of the city of Bissau has been entrusted to a private utility company.

Industrial Sector

11. Except for a few agro-industrial installations, the industrial infrastructure is largely undeveloped, even almost non-existent, in Guinea-Bissau. The industrial sector contributes only 5 per cent of the GNP and provides employment to only 1 per cent of the active population. Industrial pollution therefore does not appear to be a major environmental issue in Guinea-Bissau at least in the medium term.

Solvents

12. The use of solvents, for degreasing, paint and other industrial applications, is certainly not significant in Guinea-Bissau, so the emissions of non-methane volatile compounds are relatively negligible.

Agriculture

13. Agriculture and fishing are the two major activities in Guinea-Bissau, accounting for 85 per cent of the GDP and 90 per cent of the exports. Some 75 per cent of the population are employed in the agricultural sector, which nevertheless is largely undiversified. Agricultural activities are focussed on two crops. The cashew tree is one of them, the most important source of foreign currency for the country. The cashew nut sub-sector generated US\$ 50 million in added value in 1996, i.e. one fifth of the GDP. Cashew nut production reached 44,000 tons in 1996, or approximately 10 per cent of world production. Cultivation of the cashew nut tree is of the extensive type, covering over 100,000 hectares. This crop is therefore one of the main sources of degradation of the country's forest ecosystems.

14. Rice is the other major crop and the country's main food crop. Production for 1996 was nearly 80,000 tons for 60,000 hectares under cultivation mostly in humid mangrove environment. This does not meet the needs of the population and Guinea-Bissau is forced to import large quantities of rice, at the rate of approximately 60,000 tons each year.

15. Beside rice cultivation, the agricultural system in Guinea-Bissau remains dominated by food crops such as maize, sorghum and millet, with a few export crops (cotton, palm, groundnut). There is also a negligible tree-crop potential (mangos, bananas, etc.). The cultivation patterns are essentially of the shifting type with extensive use of space and low use of inputs such as fertilizers, mechanical traction, etc.

16. Savanna fires, generally purposely set for agricultural and animal breeding purposes, are one of the main ecosystem degradation factors in Guinea-Bissau. According to official estimates, 20 to 40,000 hectares of savanna are burned each year.

17. As in most of the neighbouring countries, animal husbandry in Guinea-Bissau is of the extensive type. There has been no systematic count of the livestock since 1985. According to current estimates, however, there are 450,000 small ruminants, 400,000 bovines and approximately 70,000 porcines.

18. The marine coastal environment of Guinea-Bissau has rather impressive fishing resources potential, with a commercial sustainable yield on the order of 250,000 tons/year. However, the fishing licenses granted to foreign fleets are not controlled as strictly as they should be, which results in negative impacts on the country's financial resources and on the sustainability of the operations. In addition to commercial fishing activities, which can be considered as export activities as they are practiced by foreign vessels, there is also a traditional fishing sector, essentially for subsistence purposes, which provides an important part of the population's protein intake.

Changes in land-use and forests

19. The natural ecosystems of Guinea-Bissau are undergoing noticeable degradation as a result of multiple constraints: clearing for agricultural use, logging, use of biomass energy, extensive grazing, etc. According to some estimates, these activities are responsible for the loss of approximately 50,000 hectares of forest each year (70,000 or 80,000 hectares according to some authors), and for a significant qualitative decline due to exploitation. The loss of forest land

concerns all types of stands including those among the most fragile such as the mangroves, which are under intense exploitation in order to meet the needs in energy wood and charcoal.

20. Faced with this significant exploitation of forest ecosystems, the Directorate of Forestry has very limited human and logistical resources, accounting for the near absence of protection, management and reforestation measures.

Waste

21. Despite the rapid growth of the urban population in Guinea-Bissau, and more particularly in the capital city of Bissau, urban waste management does not appear to constitute a major environmental issue to date, hence the lack of information in this area in Guinea-Bissau. However, the problem might become increasingly complex in the future if a more consistent policy for the collection and disposal of urban waste is not adopted, particularly in Bissau.

National initiatives with possible connections with climate change

22. Since the emergence of the climate change issues, and despite the ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change in October 1995, no concrete initiatives have been undertaken to deal with the problem in Guinea-Bissau. Likewise, only a few initiatives of limited scope can be identified, targeting specific problems but likely to have a direct or indirect connection with climate change issues.

23. In the area of energy, only a few initiatives have been undertaken at the pilot stage for the diffusion of renewable energy use, for solar and wind pumping and, to a lesser extent, lighting applications. Biogas installations were also established as pilot projects in the early 1980s but they never became operational. The rare initiatives launched in the area of energy control consisted only of a few micro-projects for the diffusion of improved stoves, even though there exists a good potential for energy production from the by-products of agro-feeding industries and sawmills.

24. Another action in connection with charcoal production aimed at improving carbonization yields is being initiated. However, it is yet to receive external funding and its approval is programmed within the framework of the European Union's 8th FED.

25. In the area of environmental protection, the national policy is focussing essentially on improving wildland management. However, even in this area, there are no real concrete actions of significant scope, despite the existence of a National Forestry Master Plan aimed at:

- Providing a legal definition of forest areas;
- Instituting a master plan for the development of community forestry;
- Improving agricultural system management;
- Improving forest management;
- Applying measures aimed at the economic valuation of standing timber;
- Fostering research on fragile tropical ecosystems.

26. Finally, mention must be made of the total lack of NGO initiatives aimed at obtaining funding to implement small projects in the areas of climate change or biodiversity, within the framework of the GEF Small Grants Programme.

Main institutions involved in areas related to climate change

27. To this day, no institutional initiative has been organized in connection with climate change, except for a workshop convened for the members of Parliament before the session which led to the decision to ratify the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Thus, there is no committee in charge of coordinating matters related to climate change. Only the Directorate of Meteorology and to a lesser extent the Directorate of Environment appear to have some say at the international level. This, however, occurs in an uncoordinated manner, which explains the lack of any concrete initiative on the theme of climate change in Guinea-Bissau.

28. Officially, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Small Industries, through the General Directorate of Environment, is the entity in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change in Guinea-Bissau. In addition to the absence of resources required to implement any far reaching policy and the lack of consistent data in all sectors to design such a policy, the current problem in Guinea-Bissau is the institutional "fuzziness" surrounding environmental protection. This resulted in the absence of a coherent environmental policy and the lack of integration of environmental protection within the development programmes. However, a clearer picture should emerge as a result of the convening of the first conference on the environment scheduled (but postponed) for the first quarter of 1997, which should adopt the institutional framework required to manage environmental issues in Guinea-Bissau.

29. Beside the convening of a national conference every other year, the institutional framework to be adopted at the first conference on the environment provides for the creation of a ministerial council for environment grouping 11 government ministries and a technical committee chaired by the general directors concerned within these ministries. The framework also provides for the formation of a dozen steering units, each one with special competence both in specific national issues (water, sanitation, national resource management plan, urban environment management plan, etc.) and in issues in relation with the pertinent international conventions (biodiversity, desertification, climate change).

30. The Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture is responsible in theory for the formulation and implementation of the policy of Guinea-Bissau as regards agriculture and forestry. It should be noted that the national policy in these areas has been characterized by a lack of resources and weaknesses of the institutional framework, resulting in often unplanned orientation of the agriculture and forestry systems. The forthcoming publication of the Policy Paper on Agricultural Development, the National Forestry Master Plan, the pending promulgation of the new law on land reform and the first meeting scheduled for the first quarter of 1997 (but postponed) the National Conference on Environment should contribute to allow the decision-makers to make more informed choices in the future.

31. The Ministry of Energy, Industry and Natural Resources is responsible for the implementation of the country's policy in the areas of energy and industry. It relies, for the formulation of its policies, on the work of the National Institute for Research on Applied Technologies (INITA) which conducts research and develops applications in three areas:

- Energy research (energy conservation, renewable energy);
- Industrial research: development of industrial technologies, in the agro-industry sectors in particular; and
- Laboratory of environment and mineral analyses.

32. The Directorate of Meteorology, under the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, is the institution in charge of weather and climate observation, more particularly for the needs of the agricultural sector. The observation station network is in need of special rehabilitation and reinforcement efforts, as is the processing equipment of the Directorate itself.

Measures adopted to fulfill the obligations undertaken under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

33. Guinea-Bissau has undertaken no national initiative in direct connection with the Framework Convention on Climate Change or having any relation with global climate change. All the themes to be included in the national communication required under the Convention (gas emission inventory, vulnerability study, adaptation options, mitigation options, action plan) must therefore be studied for the first time within the framework of the present project. In view of the weakness of the statistical infrastructure, it could be necessary to make particular efforts to produce the information required for the realization the various project components.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

34. The immediate project objective is to facilitate the preparation of the initial national communication of Guinea-Bissau to be submitted to the Conference of Parties under Article 12 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

35. This project will allow the creation of an institutional framework suited to capacity building and the elaboration of the national communication. This framework will also make it possible to identify the most appropriate mitigation measures and adaptation and response options.

36. In addition, by feeding into the existing data bases, the project will help to strengthen national planning capacities in all sectors. It will also play an essential role in awareness-raising and general information on climate change issues in Guinea-Bissau and will allow these issues to be taken into consideration in the general national planning exercises and in the elaboration of the country's strategies in various economic and technical sectors.

37. Thanks to its multidisciplinary approach, one rarely operationalized under other circumstances, the project will help improve the coordination of the activities connected with environmental issues in general and climate change in particular. It will make it possible to enhance the dialogue and cooperation between all actors concerned (including those in the public,

non governmental, academic, private and grassroot sectors), thus leading to a stronger, more coherent position in international negotiations and fora.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

38. In the course of the realization of its immediate objective, which is the elaboration of the national communication, the project will attempt to implement various components that are considered intermediate objectives. The first intermediate objective is to set up an institutional framework, which will be the project key objective as it will lay the foundation required to initiate the capacity-building process in the area of climate change, prepare the various expected outputs, and ensure the durability of the process. The project intermediate objectives and outputs are described below(see Annex IV for proposed work schedule):

Activity 1: Establish the project institutional framework

Output 1A: Project lead agency selected, project director appointed, project steering committee created, and initiation workshop held.

Output 1B: Entire project team provided with training on climate change issues.

Output 1C: Project team informed of regional and international initiatives in the area of climate change.

Output 1D: Project team informed of data existing in Guinea-Bissau, to be used within the framework of the project, and of the projects and programmes which could have linkages with the themes to be address by the project.

Activity 2: Prepare the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions using the IPCC/OECD methodology and taking into consideration all of the gases listed in the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties

Output 2A: Project team trained in the methodology of producing an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions

- Training workshop on inventories
- Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the inventory

Output 2B: Data required to establish the inventory collected and/or produced

- Identification of required data
- Collection of existing data/documents
- Production/extrapolation of missing data
- Definition of guidelines and development of inventory update process

Output 2C: Finalized inventory report

- Collection and processing of all data to be integrated within the inventory
- Formulation of the inventory report

Activity 3: Identify and analyze the most relevant measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in view of the national development priorities and the emissions mitigation results expected

Output 3A: Project team trained in the methodologies and approaches for identification and analysis of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- Training workshop on identification, analysis and assessment of mitigation measures
- Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the mitigation measures

Output 3B: Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the assessment of mitigation measures gathered and/or produced

- Identification of most relevant measures according to the results of the inventory
- Collection of existing data/documents in order to analyze these measures

Output 3C: Finalized report on the strategy of Guinea-Bissau to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- Analysis and evaluation of mitigation measures based on internationally recognized and proven parameters, criteria and methodologies. Analysis and evaluation of measures to enhance carbon storage capacities based on internationally recognized and proven parameters, criteria and methodologies.
- Formulation of the mitigation strategy report

Output 3D: Simplified summaries of the most promising mitigation measures produced

- Selection of most promising mitigation measures
- Formulation of simplified summaries including the main characteristics of these mitigation measures and their expected results

Activity 4: Assess the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts

Output 4A: Project team trained in the methodologies to assess vulnerability and the selected analysis approach

- Training workshop on vulnerability assessment
- Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the vulnerability assessment

Output 4B: Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the vulnerability assessment gathered and/or produced

- Identification of most relevant themes for vulnerability assessment in view of the existing conditions in Guinea-Bissau
- Collection and compilation of existing data/documents, at the national and international levels, in order to analyze these themes

Output 4C: Finalized report on the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts

- Analysis and evaluation of vulnerability based on internationally recognized and proven parameters, criteria and methodologies
- Formulation of the vulnerability assessment report

Activity 5: Identify and analyze the options for adaptation to climate change impacts

Output 5A: Project team trained in the methodologies to assess the options for adaptation to climate change impacts and in the selected analysis approach

- Workshop whose purpose is to discuss the results of the vulnerability assessment for Guinea-Bissau and provide training in the methodologies and approaches to assess the options for adaptation to climate change options, in particular those developed by the IPCC and other agencies or international programmes
- Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the adaptation option assessment

Output 5B: Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the assessment of adaptation options gathered and/or produced

- Identification of most relevant and most realistic adaptation options for Guinea-Bissau according to the results of the vulnerability study
- Collection of existing data/documents at the national and international level in order to analyze the selected adaptation options

Output 5C: Finalized report on the analysis of adaptation options

- Analysis and evaluation of adaptation options based on parameters, criteria and methodologies internationally recognized and proven
- Formulation of the report on the evaluation of adaptation options

Output 5D: Simplified summaries of the most realistic adaptation options produced

- Selection of most realistic adaptation options
- Formulation of simplified summaries including the main characteristics of these adaptation options and their expected results

Activity 6: Gather other relevant information required for the achievement of the UNFCCC objectives. These include technical and financial requirements associated with the further improvement of national communication.

Output 6A: Information on the financial and technological needs to improve on research and specialized training needed to support sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau.

Activity 7: Prepare Guinea Bissau's initial national communication to the UNFCCC.

Output 7A: Initial national communication to the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC

- Compiling all of the documents produced: emissions inventory, mitigation measures analysis, vulnerability analysis, adaptation options analysis, and mitigation and adaptation action plan, and presenting them as a document representing the national communication of Guinea-Bissau(see Annex III for COP guidelines).

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

42. The project under consideration is in conformity with the GEF operational strategy and the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities aimed at providing coordinated and timely support to the country in order to enable them to fulfill their obligations under the UNFCCC. The project meets these objectives in providing for the implementation of an activity required to enable Guinea-Bissau to prepare its national communication to the Conference of Parties. Since none of the activities included in the list of norms applicable to the activities was conducted in Guinea-Bissau in the past, GEF support should be provided for all these activities.

43. The approach envisioned within the project is also in conformity with the spirit of the actions as defined for enabling activities. In particular, the creation of a project steering committee will contribute to the institutional strengthening of Guinea-Bissau in the climate change area. In addition, all project components will be the subject of training activities on the various aspects of climate change, and of studies and research on the major themes, i.e.: emissions inventory, vulnerability, adaptation, and mitigation, all of which should lead to the drafting of the national communication of Guinea-Bissau.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

44. The Government of Guinea-Bissau fully supports the objectives of this project and gives it a high priority. The government also agrees that the output of the project should be the national communication in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

45. It must be stressed that success in dealing with climate change issues is largely predicated upon the selected approach. This approach requires close cooperation and intensive, regular sharing of information between the various institutions involved, so that they may each in their respective areas of specialization integrate climate change concerns within their own action plans, and fully benefit from the newly-acquired knowledge and take full advantage of the opportunities to strengthen capabilities in all areas of development.

46. A nucleus of institutions will need to be selected in order to create the project steering committee. The entity which will act as the project lead agency must have a horizontal cross-cutting perspective on environmental matters, allowing it to integrate all aspects of the climate changes issues to be addressed by the project: forestry, agriculture, littoral, air, energy, sanitation, waste, etc. This nucleus will have to be integrated within the steering group in charge of climate change to be created within the framework of the National Conference on Environment.

47. After completion of the project, the nucleus forming the project steering committee will need to assume the responsibility for ensuring the sustainability of the national process dealing with climate change issues and tying it in with the development issues. Special emphasis will need to be placed on the communication of information to the members of the national committee on climate change as well as its dissemination to the general public.

LESSONS AND RISKS

48. In addition to the importance of the involvement and participation of all stakeholders, including the ministries, NGOs, education and research institutions, as well as representatives of the private sector, which is recognized in the present proposal, emphasis will also need to be placed on the exchange of information at the regional and international levels. For this purpose, the project will need to remain in constant communication with other national, regional and international initiatives in the climate change area (e.g. CC:TRAIN, African capacity-building project, Maghreb capacity-building project, national enabling activity projects, etc.).

49. In the implementation of the various planned activities, the project will act in conformity with the internationally adopted guidelines and will apply the existing methods and instruments as they are available. Wherever possible, technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts so as to ensure that the national conditions and context are appropriately taken into consideration.

50. In general, currently available data should enable the project to reach its objectives, provided the national institutions operate in close cooperation and linkages are established with international initiatives. However, in view of the project's limited timeframe, inertia could hamper the performance of certain tasks, in particular those in relation with data gathering and the analysis of ongoing programmes and projects. The project steering committee, in cooperation with all institutions concerned, will need to make a conscious effort to overcome these obstacles in order to ensure the success of the project.

PROJECT FUNDING AND BUDGET

51. As this is an enabling activity in connection with the fulfillment of the obligations of Guinea-Bissau regarding the national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, GEF will provide funding. A detailed budget in conformity with the format requirements and costs standards of the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities is attached in Annex 1 to the present proposal. Guinea Bissau, being one of the least development countries, is in dire need of institutional strengthening and enhanced capacity in the areas of climate change. The budget being proposed here is the minimum that can ensure a successful implementation of the project.

ENDA-TM(a regional NGO based in Dakar) which is already collaborating with UNDP/GEF in the implementation of an on-going project(Capacity-building in SubSaharan Africa) has agreed to provide technical assistance to this project as well as that in Guinea in the light of the lack of indigenous technical capacity in Climate Change. Thus in order to ensure this participation of ENDA-TM, the project will be executed through UNOPS.

PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EXECUTION

52. The agency in charge of the execution of the project would be the General Directorate of Environment (DGE), which will appoint a project director or project coordinator. A project steering committee will also need to be created. In addition to the DGE, this committee's membership should include representatives of the following entities to be appointed immediately upon project start-up: Directorate of Forestry, Directorate of Agriculture, General Directorate of

Energy, General Directorate of Industry, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Directorate of Meteorology, INTA and one NGO. This institutional structure does not exclude the creation of smaller nuclei whose members would become involved more intensively in the project, or the creation of work groups within the various departments to perform specific tasks.

53. The project steering committee, which shall meet regularly, will be in charge of supervising the progress of project implementation and ensuring the conformity of the activities as conducted with their description in the project document and the agreed planning, as well as the quality of the performance. It will be responsible for providing the advice and assistance necessary to ensure the smooth implementation of the project and will facilitate access to all information and collaboration with all ongoing projects and programmes in Guinea-Bissau. Likewise, the members of the project steering committee will make special efforts to ensure the dissemination of the results of the project activities within their respective departments and to apply the main lessons drawn from said activities. A perfect mobilization of the members of the steering committee is an important factor for the success of the project.

54. As previously mentioned, working relationships must be established with the international programmes and entities involved in the climate change process. In particular, the officials in charge and the publications of the IPCC, UNEP, the Secretariat of the Convention, OECD, etc. will need to be consulted at the time of the selection of the methodologies to be used in the various studies. Likewise, the project will take advantage of the experiences and lessons drawn from other national and international programmes and projects. In order to improve the sharing of information, whenever possible the project will make use of electronic media such as CC:INFO.WEB, and will cooperate with the CC:INFO and other initiatives of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

55. After the activities have been described in detail and the workplan has been established, they will be subject to an external review. This review will serve to identify possible gaps, overlaps and other defects which might compromise the quality of the results expected from project activities. It will also provide an opportunity to draw on the experience gained in similar projects and to ensure a synergistic effect between the projects.

56. The executing agency and the project steering committee will be jointly responsible for the continuous monitoring of the project. The project director will be in charge of producing periodic reports in cooperation with the sectoral managers. These reports will provide descriptions of the project progress and status and the results of the various tasks undertaken under each of the project components.

57. In addition, the project will conform to UNDP's usual practices as regards monitoring and evaluation, and will therefore be subject to a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review within 12 months of the project's effective start-up date

ANNEX I**BUDGET FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF GUINEA BISSAU**

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	37,000	18,000	25,000	80,000
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	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	20,500	5,000	15,000	40,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	20,000	5,000	15,000	40,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures and public awareness.	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
4. Other information: a) Financial and technological needs & constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies, compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	10,000			10,000
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		30,000	22,000	13,000	65,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		162,000	70,000	88,000	320,000
Project support services (UNOPS-8%)		25,600			25,600
GRAND TOTAL		187,600	70,000	88,000	345,600
Percentage of total budget		54.2%	20.3%	25.5%	100%

ANNEX II**STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX GUINEA BISSAU**

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>				
1. All Energy Sources	X	X	X	X
2. Industrial Processes	X	X	X	X
3. Agricultural Processes	X	X	X	X
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	X	X	X	X
5. Other Sources	X	X	X	X
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	X	X	X	X
- 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
* (c) Adaptation Options (Stage I)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	X	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs	X	X	X	X
energy related	X	X	X	X
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	X	X	X	X
Land use change and forestry	X	X	X	X
other	X	X	X	X
4. <u>Other Information</u>	X	X	X	X
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological Needs	X	X	X	X
and Constraints for	X	X	X	X
Projects for Financing	X	X	X	X
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

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ANNEX III

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

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

1. The guidelines for the preparation of initial communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-annex I Parties) have five principle objectives, taking into account Article 4.7:

(a) To assist non-Annex I Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 12.1;

(b) To encourage the presentation of information in ways that are, to the extent possible, consistent, transparent and comparable as well as flexible, and to take into account specific national situation and requirements for support to improve the completeness and reliability of activity data, emission factors and estimations;

(c) To serve as policy guidance to the interim operating entity of the financial mechanism for the timely provision of financial support needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full costs in complying with their obligations under Article 12.1, as referred to in decision 11/CP.2;

(d) To facilitate the process of preparation, compilation and consideration of the communications, including the preparation of compilation and synthesis documentation; and

(e) To ensure that the Conference of the Parties has sufficient information to carry out its responsibilities to assess the overall aggregated effects of the steps taken by the Parties in the light of the latest scientific assessments concerning climate change, and to assess the implementation of the Convention.

Scope

2. In accordance with Article 12.1, the communication should include:

(a) a national Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the convention; and

(c) Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

National Circumstances

3. In presenting the information, non-Annex I Parties should specify their national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances on the basis of which they will address climate change and its adverse impacts. The description of these circumstances can cover a wide range of information. In addition to information which can be conveniently presented in a table (see table I below), Parties may present basic economic, geographic and climatic information, as well as other factors relevant to climate change of any nature, such as, for example, features of their economy which may affect their ability to deal with climate change.

4. Parties may provide a brief description of existing institutional arrangements which are relevant to the preparation of the inventory on a continuing basis, or a list of perceived deficiencies in this area.

5. Parties may also present information on their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:

- (a) Small island countries;
- (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
- (c) Countries with arid and semiarid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
- (d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- (e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;
- (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- (g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- (h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and /or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products;
- (i) Landlocked and transit countries; and
- (j) Other special considerations foreseen in Article 4.9 (least developed countries) and Article 4.10 (fossil-fuel dependency), as appropriate.

6. In presenting the information, wherever applicable, Parties should present numerical indicators. For example, they might present data expressed in terms of affected percentage of land area, population, gross domestic product (GDP), etc.

Inventory

7. There is a clear need for adequate and additional financial resources, technical support and technology transfer to supplement the efforts towards capacity building for preparation of the national inventories.

8. The Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Technical Guidelines for Assessing climate Change Impacts and Adaptation or the simplified default methodologies adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) should be used by non-Annex I Parties, as appropriate and to the extent possible, in the fulfillment of their commitments under the Convention.

9. Information should be provided on the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the Party's capacities permit. In addition, Parties are encouraged to include in their national inventories the full-fluorinated compounds, as appropriate. Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology may be included at the discretion of the Parties. Emissions from bunker fuels should be reported separately from national emissions.

10. Parties should strive to present the best available data in table (see table II below), to the extent their capacities permit, and try to identify the areas where the data may be further improved in future communications through national capacity building. Additional information, such as, for example, expression of the results in terms of socio-economic, geographical indicators deemed relevant by each country, may also be provided.

11. As recognized by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report there is still great uncertainty associated with net anthropogenic emissions resulting from activities other than combustion of fossil fuels. Such activities include, inter alia, methane emissions from agriculture and waste sectors, coal mining, biomass burning; carbon dioxide emissions from land use change and forestry; and nitrous oxide emissions from all sectors. Since the emissions resulting from these activities depend on local circumstances, and make up a large proportion of the national emissions of non-annex I Parties, such Parties should make efforts to obtain field observation data to decrease the uncertainties associated with the inventory of these emissions, taking into account the further development of the IPCC methodology.

12. It is further recognized that such improvement of the quality of emission data, in addition to improving the transparency and comparability of national emissions inventories, also improves knowledge of the relationship between global emissions and resulting atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases, and therefore aids significantly the task of estimating the emission limitations or reductions required to achieve a given concentration level of greenhouse gases, the ultimate objective of the Convention.

13. Non-Annex I Parties are thus encouraged to formulate cost-effective national, and where appropriate regional, progress aiming at the improvement of the quality of local emission factors and appropriate data gathering, and to submit requests for financial and technical assistance to the interim operation entity of the financial mechanism of the convention in addition to their request for the preparation of their initial communications.

14. Non-Annex I Parties should provide the best available data in their inventory. To this end such data should be provided for the year 1994. Alternatively, non-Annex I Parties may provide such data for the year 1990.

General description of steps

15. In accordance with Article 12.1, each non-Annex I Party should communicate a general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention. Taking into account the chapeau of Article 4.1, the initial communication should seek to include, as appropriate:

(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc;

(b) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems;

(c) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes;

(d) In the context of undertaking national communication, building of national, regional and /or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long-term planning;

(e) Programs containing measures the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks.

Other Information

16. In accordance with Article 12.7 the Conference of the Parties should use the information in initial communication in arranging for the provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support, on request, in compiling and communicating information under Article 12, as well as in identifying the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4.

17. Developing country Parties may, in accordance with Article 12.4, on a voluntary basis, propose projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits.

18. Non-Annex I Parties may provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, including, if feasible, materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends, constraints and obstacles, etc.

Financial and technological needs and constraints

19. Non-Annex I Parties may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving

recommendations of the conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

20. According to national priorities, non-Annex I Parties may include a description of financial and technological needs associated with activities and measures envisaged under the Convention.

21. Information on national technological needs related to measure to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change may be included in the communication.

22. Information on relevant financial and technological needs relating to the assessment of national, regional and/or sub-regional vulnerability to climate change may be added in the communication. This may include, where appropriate, information related to data-gathering systems to measure climate change effects in particularly vulnerable countries or regions or to strengthen such systems; and identification of a near-term research and development agenda to understand sensitivity to climate change.

Timing of submission of the initial communication

23. There is a need to take into full consideration the circumstances and vulnerabilities of developing country Parties, keeping in mind that the extent to which developing countries will effectively implement their commitments under Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed countries of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology.

24. In accordance with Article 12.5, the timing of submission of the initial communication is within three years of entry into force of the Convention for that Party or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with Article 4.3

Structure and executive summary

25. The information provided in accordance with these guidelines should be communicated by a Party to the Conference of the Parties in a single document. Any additional or supporting information may be supplied through other documents such as a technical annex.

26. The initial communication should include an executive summary that would present the key information and data from the full document. The executive summary will be translated and distributed widely. It would be useful to envisage an executive summary of no more than 10 pages.

Language

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

Table I - National Circumstances

Criteria	1994
Population	
Relevant areas (square kilometres)	
GDP (1994 US\$)	
GDP per capita (1994 US\$)	
Estimated share of the informal sector in the economy in GDP (percentage)	
Share of industry in GDP	
Share of services in GDP (percentage)	
Share of agriculture in GDP (percentage)	
Land areas (used for agricultural purposes (square kilometres)	
Urban population as percent of total population	
Livestock population (desegregate as appropriate)	
Forest area (square kilometres, define as appropriate)	
Population in absolute poverty	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Literacy rate	

ANNEX IV
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
1	X	X																		
2			X	X	X	X	X	X												
3									X	X	X	X								
4												X	X	X						
5													X	X	X	X				
6																X	X	X	X	
7																				

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REPÚBLICA DA GUINÉ-BISSAU
MINISTÉRIO DO TURISMO AMBIENTE E ARTESANATO

A Son Excellence
Madame Rose Gakuba,
Représentant Résident a.i. du
Programme des Nations Unies pour
le Développement (PNUD)

Bissau

REF. n° 13/MTAA/97.

02. 1997

OBJET : Requête en vue de l'obtention d'une assistance technique et financière de la part du PNUD, pour l'élaboration de la communication nationale relative à la Convention Cadre sur le Changement Climatique

Madame le Représentant Résident adjoint,

Suite à la ratification de la Convention Cadre sur le Changement Climatique par la Guinée Bissau, en Octobre 1995, nous souhaiterions lancer le processus d'élaboration de la communication nationale, comme stipulé par l'article 12 de la convention.

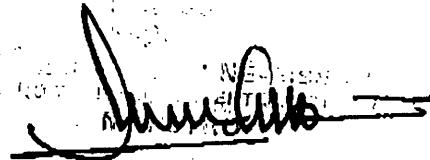
En ce titre, nous vous serions gré, de bien vouloir intervenir auprès des mécanismes de financement de la convention, et notamment le Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement (GEF), afin qu'ils nous assistent techniquement et financièrement, dans l'élaboration de notre communication nationale.

Comme indiqué par la convention, et confirmé par COP2, notre souhait est d'élaborer une communication nationale traitant de tous les thèmes ayant une interaction avec le changement climatique, et notamment :

- l'inventaire des émissions de gaz à effet de serre selon la méthodologie développée par l'IPCC/OCDE;
- Une étude de la vulnérabilité du pays aux différentes manifestations du changement climatique, ainsi qu'une analyse des possibilités d'adaptation face impacts du changement climatique;

- Une étude des options d'atténuation du changement climatique;
la mise au point d'une stratégie nationale de parade contre le changement climatique, comprenant des plans nationaux d'atténuation et d'adaptation au changement climatique.

Dans l'attente d'une suite favorable à la présente requête, veuillez croire, Madame le Représentant Résident adjoint, en l'assurance de nos respectueux hommages.



Cipriano Cassamá