UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Proposal for Review

Country:	Honduras
Project Title:	Enabling Honduras to Prepare Its First National Communication in Response to Its Commitments to the UNFCCC
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	[x] Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC [ ] Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument
Date of Ratification:	19 October 1995
Total Costs:	US $ 325,000
GEF Financing:	US $ 325,000
Counterpart Financing:	n. a.
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	Government of Honduras
Local Counterpart Agency:	Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment
Estimated Starting Date:	April 1997
Project Duration:	2 years

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Honduras lies in Central America, bordered by the Caribbean Sea, Guatemala, the Pacific Ocean, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Its total land area is 112,492 km ^{2}. An estimated 18,000 km^2 are dedicated to agriculture and 25,000 km^2 are permanent pasture land. Forests cover some 41,000 km^2 of the country.

The topography of Honduras leads to a variety of climates. The northern coast is hot and humid, the central mountainous region cooler and drier. Abundant plant and animal life may be found both in the forests and coastal zones.

The population is estimated at 5.25 million (1993 Central Bank), and growing at a rate of 3.3%. The urban population increased from 22% of the total in 1960 to 42% in 1993. Some 738,500 people live in Tegucigalpa, the capital city. The average life expectancy at birth is 67.4 years.

The Economy

The Honduran economy is one of the least developed in the Americas. Industrial development under the Central American Common Market (MCCA) has been limited, and the country is heavily dependent on the export of bananas and coffee for the generation of foreign exchange. Agriculture accounts for around 70% of total exports and some 25% of GDP.

Real GDP increased at an average rate of 5.1% in the 1970s. It reached a peak of nearly 9% in 1976-79, sustained by a boom in exports, especially coffee. GDP continued to grow, but at a much reduced rate in 1980 and 1981, and then declined the following two years. Growth resumed in 1984-89, but GDP per capita remained some 9% below its 1980 level. In 1990, GDP stagnated with the introduction of a structural adjustment programme, but the following three years brought accelerating growth, to overtake the rate of population increase. An energy crisis, combined with labor disputes, poor banana export revenue and tight credit, caused GDP to fall by 1.4% in 1994.

Honduras is strengthening its business sector with the participation of the Private Business Council of Honduras (COHEP) the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa (CCIT), and its counterpart in the city of Cortés (CCIC).

Environment and Natural Resources

Honduras' natural resources include timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, and coal. An extensive Caribbean coast provides significant marine and coastal resources to the country's resource base. Honduras is developing its Caribbean coast for tourism, utilizing the naturally beautiful coast and bay islands.

The main environmental problems can be attributed to uncontrolled development and improper land use practices. Expansion of urban population, deforestation for timber and agriculture, and land

degradation are linked by inadequate exploitation practices, conflicting rules and regulations as well as economic and social inequalities. Soil erosion is estimated to affect about 10,000 hectares of agricultural land annually.

Current efforts by Agenda Forestal, a broad based consensus-building process funded through Capacity 21, is attempting to prepare and strengthen the forestry sector to achieve sustainable forest use. With better management, this resource could contribute both to rural poverty alleviation and greater economic growth.

Natural hazards include frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes, and damaging hurricanes and floods along the Caribbean coast.

Marine and Coastal Resources

The continental shelf of Honduras has a surface of 68,700 km^2 making it the largest in Central America. Coral reefs, coastal wetlands and mangrove forests are regarded as important carbon sinks. Although traditionally Honduras has not had a strong fisheries culture, there is considerable fishing activity on the northern coast, primarily for shrimp and lobster. There is a growing shrimp industry developing in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast.

Energy

At present, there is no oil production in Honduras, although there was a rush of interest in exploration during 1991. Cambria Oil and Maraven, a subsidiary of the Venezuelan state oil company, PDVSA, both received concessions to drill in the Mosquitia region, while Hon-Tex planned to explore in the Sula Valley. However, Cambria pulled out in 1992 after drilling to 15,000 feet without success. Texaco used to operate a 14,000 barrels/day refinery at Puerto Cortés but closed it in early 1993 when it became clear that it was cheaper to import refined petrol and diesel than to refine crude oil. The Petrosur oil import terminal in the Gulf of Fonseca started operations in 1994.

Hydroelectric generation is the principal source of electrical power. Honduras has developed part of its potential by means of the El Cajón hydroelectric dam (292 MW) and the Rio Lindo/Yojoa system to reduce its dependence on oil imports. Installed capacity at the end of 1992 was 528 MW, of which 424 MW was hydro.

Supply has failed to keep up with the rapid growth in demand which rose by about 10% per year between 1988 and 1993. The El Cajón complex has suffered technical problems, and water levels have fallen due to cracks in the dam wall, siltation and drought conditions apparently linked to the El Niño current. In August 1994, water levels threatened to fall below the minimum necessary to operate the dam's turbines and a shutdown was only avoided by 14 hour a day electricity rationing. Existing thermal power plants were allowed to fall into disrepair while installation of new plants was delayed in 1994 and 1995. All of this lead to continued periodic shortages of electricity.

The National Power Company (ENEE) plans to increase the supply of electricity with power from private sources. Plans are underway to expand the production capacity at the Luzzfa plant in San Lorenzo and the Elcosa plant in Puerto Cortés. Electricity charges were increased in 1995 to help to finance the new investments, and to cover the costs of the fuel needed to run the thermal power plants. In addition, Honduras is beginning to encourage the use of renewable sources other than hydro, including biomass, wind and geothermal energy. The company has also made it a priority to improve its transmission network, which in 1993 accounted for a loss of 661 million kWh, or 27% of total output.

Energy Balance 1994
(m tons oil equivalent)

	Oil	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Other	Total
Production	0	0	0	0.58[a]	1.44	2.02
Imports	0.90	0	0	0.05	0	0.95
Exports	0	0	0	0[a]	0	0
Primary Supply	0.90	0	0	0.63[a]	1.44	2.97
Net transformation	0.07	0	0	0.47	0.01	0.55
Final Consumption	0.83	0	0	0.16[c]	**1.43**	**2.42**

[a] Expressed as input equivalents on an assumed generating efficiency of 33%. [b] Transformation input and output, plus energy industry fuel and losses. [c] Output basis.
Source: Energy Data Associates

A small but important source of electricity in rural areas is generated through photovoltaic systems. Local NGOs such as ENERSOL are promoting decentralized power to users far from the grid.

The energy sector of Honduras is handled separately by several government offices. Fossil fuels are regulated from the Ministry of Economics, while electric power is managed by the state run ENEE. Due to internal difficulties, the country stopped preparing national energy balances in 1989. Local energy statistics are provided by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). In the 1990s, the government created the Environmental Secretariat to address some of these issues. Starting in January 1997, the government created the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment which is intended to manage energy, natural resources and environmental concerns.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PRIOR INITIATIVES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Honduras ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 1995. By becoming a Party to the Convention, the country has committed to prepare a national communication to the Conference of the Parties (COP) within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for Honduras, or the availability of financial resources in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 of the Convention.

The Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment (SNRE) is the national entity in charge of environmental management for Honduras. Currently, the government of the Republic is considering its institutional structure, authority and functions in the context of the political modernization of the state. The SNRE is the operational focal point for GEF.

The Ministry of Agriculture's organizational structure includes the Meteorology and Hydrology Division, although a separate Meteorology Office exists under the Civil Aviation Secretariat.

Three vulnerability studies have been carried out in Honduras in the context of the Central American Climate Change Project sponsored by the US Country Studies Program. The studies focused on the potential impacts on agriculture, coastal zone and water resources, but did not deal with forestry, natural ecosystems or health impacts. Also, no analysis of potential adaptation options was done. The study was carried out simultaneously in seven Central American Countries under the overall coordination of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) and the Regional Committee of Water Resources (CRRH).

The local counterparts for the US Country Study Project were the Meteorology Division dealing with agrometeorology, the Biology Department of the National Autonomous University studying the impacts on the coastal zone, and the Water Resources Department of the Ministry of Agriculture studying the impacts on water resources.

A working group on climate change has been formed under the coordination of the Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment. Members include: the Ministry of Agriculture, Agenda Forestal, and CONADES (National Council on Sustainable Development). The group's purpose is to guide and develop activities to fulfill the national commitment to the UNFCCC.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Honduras to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with 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.

Beside 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 Honduras thus enabling Honduras 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 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, thereby preparing the ground for fulfillment of 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 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 and hiring a competent project manager; (ii) establishing a Project Steering Committee (PSC); (iii) preparing a detailed work plan for the project; and (iv) organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities, and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate successful implementation of the project.

2. Strengthen the links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network 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 USCSP and other bilateral programs, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web has been evaluated and, to the extent feasible, it will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information. In that context, the project will cooperate, to the extent feasible, with the UNDP's Sustainable Development Network Programme and UNFCCC's Secretariat's CC:INFO/Web initiatives.

It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate also after the project, thus allowing interested parties in Honduras to learn about other national or international activities, and also permitting interested individuals and institutions outside Honduras to get information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Honduras.

3. Organize and undertake a national inventory of greenhouse gases following the guidelines adopted by the CoP. The atmospheric gases to be addressed in the study will include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology will be addressed as appropriate.

4. Organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks.

5. Study the potential impacts of climate change on forestry, natural ecosystems, and public health (being sectors not covered by the regional US Country Study project)

6. By building on the results of the vulnerability assessment undertaken by this and the US Country Study project, organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to adapt to climate change with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of Honduras.

7. Organize a workshop, with broad local participation and relevant international partners, to present the results of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" abatement and adaptation measures).

8. Prepare a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change including measures to adapt to climate change, as well as measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks.

9. Based on the results of the studies, 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.

10. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), and publish the first national communication of Honduras following the guidelines adopted by the CoP.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks 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.

With these activities the project is expected to cover all the steps needed to prepare the first national communication of Honduras to the CoP.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex I Parties to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfil their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable Honduras to prepare its first national communication to the CoP.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The Government of Honduras fully supports the objectives of this Project and gives a very high priority to it. The Government has also endorsed that the output of the project will be the national communication in compliance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of initial national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. In financial terms, the Government is contributing "in-kind" covering the office costs and project support staff.

To facilitate coordination, participation and sustainability of the results of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with a representatives from each of the following institutions or councils: Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment, as Committee Chair; Ministry of Economics and its Fossil Fuel Division; Private Business Council of Honduras (COHEP) or a similar institution representing the private sector; a member of a network of environment and development NGOs such as FOPRIDE or Fundación Vida; a member of Honduran academia active in the Sustainable Development Network; and UNDP. Efforts will be made to ensure equal representation from delegates within the government and the country's independent sectors, while maintaining a reduced number of seats.

It is expected, that after successful completion of the Project, the Project Steering Committee will continue to deal with UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to the dissemination of, and public access to the available information.

LESSONS LEARNED

The importance of involvement and cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders including key government ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and private sector has been noted and duly reflected in the proposal. The project recognizes the importance of exchange of information and experience at the national level, as well as regionally and internationally.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Honduras under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. A detailed project budget for expedited processing of the proposal is presented as Annex II.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Executing Agency of the project will be the Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment on behalf of the Government of Honduras. The Project Steering Committee will be charged with overseeing and advising 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 Honduras, both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

Regarding international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and they will be consulted when selecting the methodologies for, and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilize results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalized international projects like UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC:TRAIN and the US Country Study Programme. As means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilize, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC:INFO initiative of the FCCC Secretariat.

Regarding regional cooperation, links will be created to other Latin American countries (such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela) with ongoing or finalized enabling activities and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be identified and evaluated.

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.
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 civil sector while targeting the technical training/coordination 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, an external review on it will be undertaken by an outside expert with experience in this type of projects. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stage of the project the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks of successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

The executing agency together with the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project manager, with 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, as well as periodic monitoring (e.g., bimonthly) by the UNDP Country Office.

ANNEX I

COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN HONDURAS TO PREPARE THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Information to be included into the national communication	*Enabling activity to produce the information needed*	*Type of Activity*[1]		
		Planning[2] *and execution*	*Capacity Building*	
			Institutional	*Human*
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources	X	X	X
2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O) for:	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions from:			
- all energy sources	- all energy sources	X	X	X
- industrial processes	- industrial processes	X	X	X
- agricultural processes	- agricultural processes	X	X	X
- land use change and forestry	- land use change and forestry	X	X	X
- other sources	- 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; 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	X[US]	X[US]	X[US]
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change.	X	X	X
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	X	X	X
	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), and publication 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 HONDURAS

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. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	40,000	10,000	30,000	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 and response strategies; d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	10,000		5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	20,000	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.	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
4. Other information: a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 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	10,000			10,000
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		36,500	10,000	9,000	55,500
Monitoring/Evaluation		15,000			15,000
Subtotal		***181,500***	***45,000***	***89,000***	***315,500***
Project support services (3%)		9,500			9,500
GRAND TOTAL		**191,000**	**45,000**	**89,000**	**325,000**
Percentage of total budget		**59%**	**14%**	**27%**	**100%**

1 X activities covered by the proposed project

2 X[US] activities of the proposed project complementing the activities undertaken by the USCSP including data gathering and research related to the preparation of the national communication

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DEL AMBIENTE
SEDA

16 de agosto de 1996

2907

Sra. Zoraida Meza
Representante Residente de PNUD
Tegucigalpa

Estimada Sra. Meza:

Honduras es signatario de las dos convenciones firmadas en Rio de Janeiro, Brasil en 1992, el CONVENIO SOBRE LA DIVERSIDAD BIOLOGICA y la CONVENCION MARCO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE EL CAMBIO CLIMATICO.

Ser parte de estas convenciones trae derechos y obligaciones.

Articulo 6 del CONVENIO SOBRE LA DIVERSIDAD BIOLOGICO menciona algunos de los compromisos de cada parte contratante y dice literalmente:

"Cada parte contratante, con arreglo a sus condiciones y capacidades particulares: a)elaborará estrategias, planes o programas nacionales para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de la diversidad biologica o adaptará para ese fin las estrategias, planes o programas existentes, que habrán de reflejar, entre otras cosas, las medidas establecidas en el presente convenio que sean pertinentes para la parte contratante interesada".

Otra prioridad nacional es la preparación del Inventario Nacional de Biodiversidad.

Para financiar esta y otras obligaciones del convenio. articulo 20 numeral 2 literalmente dice "Las partes que son países desarrollados proporcionaran recursos financieros nuevos y adicionales para que las partes que son países en desarrollo puedan sufragar integramente los costos incrementales..."

El costo aproximado de cumplir con estos obligaciones es $ 400,000.00, según consultas hechas con otros países centroamericanos.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DEL AMBIENTE
SEDA

Con respecto a la CONVENCION MARCO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDOS SOBRE EL CAMBIO CLIMATICO, cada parte contratante tiene la obligación según Articulo 12 numeral 1 de enviar a la conferencia de las partes "a) Un inventario nacional, en la medida que lo permitan sus posibilidades, de las emisiones antropogenas por las fuentes y la absorción por los sumideros de todos los gases de efecto invernadero no controlados por el Protocolo de Montreal, utilizando metodologias comparables que promoverá y aprobará la conferencia de las partes: y b) Una descripción general de las medidas que ha adoptado o preve adoptar para aplicar la convencion".

Además, la Conferencia de Partes, reunida en Ginebra, Suiza en julio de este año aprobó que cada país en vías de desarrollo enviará a la Secretaria antes del 1° de diciembre de este año, sus necesidades tecnológicas para poder cumplir con las obligaciones de la Convencion.

En esta convencion también, las partes que son países desarrollados tienen la obligación de proporcionar "recursos financieros nuevos y adicionales para cubrir la totalidad de los gastos convenidos que efectúen las partes que son países en desarrollo para cumplir sus obligaciones en virtud del párrafo 1 del articulo 12". (articulo 4, numeral 3)

El costo aproximado de esta primera fase es $300,000.00.

El mecanismo financiero acordado para las dos convenciones es el GEF.

Hemos sido informados que en los otros países Centroamericanos, como El Salvador y Guatemala, PNUD ha ayudada a conseguir el financiamiento del GEF para poder cumplir con la preparación de los documentos y estudios mencionados arriba.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DEL AMBIENTE
SEDA

Le estamos solicitando su ayuda en el sentido de proporcionar ayuda financiera para la contratación de consultores internacionales y nacionales para preparar:

- los documentos y solicitudes iniciales necesarios para conseguir el financiamiento del GEF para poder preparar los estudios y documentos arriba mencionados para poder cumplir con nuestras obligaciones bajo las dos convenciones.

Agradezco de antemano su colaboración en este importante trabajo de nuestra Secretaria.

Atentamente,

DR. CARLOS MEDINA
MINISTRO DEL AMBIENTE