



REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Enabling Kuwait to Prepare Its Second National Communication (SNC) and Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Kuwait	GEF Project ID: ¹	5590
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	1197
Other Executing Partner(s):	Kuwait Environment Public Authority (KEPA) with support from: UNEP Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP/ROWA), Kuwait University (KU), Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science (KFAS)	Submission Date: Resubmission Date:	09/10/2013 16/10/2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	80,940

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: To prepare the Second National Communication and first Biennial Update Report of the State of Kuwait and enable the country fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC, in accordance with Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention while strengthening its capacity to integrate climate change concerns into national and sectoral development plans and priorities.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. National Circumstances	TA	1.1 Information on National Circumstances of Kuwait with regard to climate change challenges reviewed, updated and officially approved. 1.2 Government approved Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for the preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Report described.	1.1.1 Updated information on national priorities to address climate change concerns within the framework of national development programmes, plans and strategies; 1.1.2 Description of the geography, climate, environmental and socio-economic profiles of the country with emphasis on sensitivity to climate change and climate variability; 1.1.3 Overview of the institutional arrangements adopted for the preparation of the second national communications (SNC) and the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) provided; 1.1.4 Description of the national framework for the effective implementation of measures to meet the objectives of the Convention; 1.1.5 Organization of an induction workshop to launch the process of preparing the SNC and BUR	50,000	42,000
2. GHG	TA	2.1 Information on	2.1.1 Activity data (AD) collected	130,000	68,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

Inventories and development of tools to manage GHG emissions database		<p>GHG inventory and trends provided for the period 1994 to 2010 and officially accepted.</p> <p>2.2 Quality of inventory improved from Tier 1 to Tier 2 and officially approved.</p> <p>2.3 Institutional arrangements put in place, and institutional capacity enhanced to facilitate the preparation of national GHG inventories on a regular basis.</p>	<p>and formatted for use in UNFCCC software for IPCC sectors (a) Energy (b) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (c) Agriculture, Forest and Land-Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste;</p> <p>2.1.2 All AD are quality controlled and archived;</p> <p>2.1.3 Data gaps identified and processes started and completed for filling these gaps (new surveys, etc);</p> <p>2.1.4 All emission factors (EFs) are reviewed for their appropriateness for Kuwait before adoption;</p> <p>2.1.5 All inappropriate EFs are modified to suit national circumstances as far as possible;</p> <p>2.1.6 Inventory of emissions compiled for the IPCC sectors listed in 2.1.1;</p> <p>2.2.1 Computation of emissions over the full time period harmonized with same methodology for a better trend analysis;</p> <p>2.2.2 Methodologies for Tier II adopted wherever AD is of the detailed level of disaggregation and documented in an inventory report;</p> <p>2.2.3 Amended improved emission factors have been adopted and documented;</p> <p>2.2.4 QA/QC, Uncertainty analysis and Key Category Analysis performed as per Good Practice Guidance and reported;</p> <p>2.2.5 Further improvement areas identified and a National Inventory Improvement Plan prepared for action until the next inventory compilation;</p> <p>2.3.1 A National Inventory Management System made operational , through the active participation of strengthened sectoral ministries and institutions, and supported by a network of research institutions established;</p> <p>2.3.2 QA/QC procedures are established and made functional</p> <p>2.3.3 Availability of sufficient database with IT tools for data updating and retrieving, as the basis for the GHG inventory system.</p>		
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3. Measures to adapt to climate change	TA	<p>3.1 Better understanding by policymakers and practitioners of climate change, climate variability and the resulting sea level rise on a finer spatial resolution.</p> <p>3.2 Improved climate change and sea level rise scenarios for improved projections at the spatial and temporal and geographical scales, and officially approved.</p> <p>3.3 Officially accepted socio-economic scenarios made available for use when conducting V&A assessments</p> <p>3.4 Officially approved vulnerability and adaptation assessments for key socio-economic sectors made available</p> <p>3.5 Officially approved adaptation strategy that takes into account spatial vulnerability profiles</p> <p>3.6 Officially accepted adaptation plan that takes into account the needs of the vulnerable population as well as relevant economic sectors</p>	<p>3.1.1 Detailed analysis of historical climate data to detect changes at the governorate level and determine current trends;</p> <p>3.1.2 Sea level data analyzed and the trend available at different locations around the country;</p> <p>3.2.1 The latest GCMs and RCMs are tested and the best used for projecting scenarios for vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments;</p> <p>3.2.2 Improved climate change and sea level rise scenarios are generated at the local and national levels for different timesteps up to the 2100 time horizon;</p> <p>3.2.3 Projected sea level rise available for impact assessment on the coastal zone and other related activities;</p> <p>3.3.1 Socio-economic scenarios developed for use in the evaluation of adaptation measures</p> <p>3.3.2 Risk assessments made and vulnerability indices developed for most probable climatic risks and extremes</p> <p>3.4.1 Indepth impact assessments of climate change on the Agriculture, Water Resources, and other Terrestrial Ecosystems, Coastal Zone and Health sectors are completed;</p> <p>3.4.2 Adaptation assessments including the socio-economic aspects for the sectors Agriculture, Water Resources and other Terrestrial Ecosystems, Coastal Zone and Health are completed;</p> <p>3.5.1 The more reliable vulnerability and adaptation assessments enabled the development of an adaptation strategy based on prioritization of key activities within sectors;</p> <p>3.5.2 Spatial vulnerability profiles in GIS format produced at local and national levels based on vulnerability indices for different sectors and sub sectors produced;</p> <p>3.6.1 A robust national adaptation plan with both short term and long term strategies is ready for implementation and taking into consideration the needs of the vulnerable population as well as relevant economic sectors;</p>	110,000	190,000
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			3.6.2 A series of project briefs prepared and ready for development for funding.		
4. Measures to mitigate climate change	TA	<p>4.1 Officially approved socio-economic scenarios available for use in mitigation assessments</p> <p>4.2 Officially approved improved up to date mitigation assessments completed for key emitting sectors</p> <p>4.3 Carbon sequestration potential evaluated for the country and officially accepted.</p> <p>4.4 Mitigation measures mainstreamed in national and local development plans and strategies</p> <p>4.5 Effective and coordinated strategy in place for implementation of concrete GHG mitigation activities consistent with national development priorities</p>	<p>4.1.1 New improved baselines created for emitting sectors;</p> <p>4.1.2 Emissions projected to the 2050 horizon for the business as usual and new socio-economic scenarios;</p> <p>4.2.1 Mitigation assessments completed for the Energy, Industrial Processes and Other Product Use, and Waste sectors, including financial needs for implementation;</p> <p>4.3.1 The GHG mitigation potential of the country, with emphasis on Carbon Capture and Storage in the energy sector is determined;</p> <p>4.4.1 A strategy for implementing the most prominent mitigation actions worked out in consultation with a wide group of stakeholders, including the private sector. A National mitigation plan is produced for guiding the way forward;</p> <p>4.5.1 A series of GHG mitigation project briefs prepared and ready for further development into full project proposals for funding.</p>	65,000	105,000

5. Other information relevant to the Convention	TA	<p>5.1 Improved assessment of technology needs for implementing the Convention undertaken and endorsed by the Government</p> <p>5.2 Officially approved information on research and systematic observation systems updated, thus enabling the country to better meet its commitments</p> <p>5.3 Better understanding of Education, Training and Public Awareness needs officially accepted</p> <p>5.4 Capacity Building needs for reporting to the UNFCCC and implement the Convention clearly identified and officially endorsed by Government</p>	<p>5.1.1 Technology Needs Assessment consistent with national strategies and plans to implement the Convention;</p> <p>5.1.2 In-depth analysis and prioritization of technologies based on costs, adoption rates and other factors;</p> <p>5.1.3 A Technology Action Plan is prepared, the objective being successful technology transfer for both mitigation and adaptation;</p> <p>5.2.1 Research and systematic observation needs identified and prioritized for implementation</p> <p>5.2.2 Projects on climate research to improve assessment of impacts and adaptation</p> <p>5.2.3 Research activities to develop country specific emission factors for improving quality of inventory</p> <p>5.2.4 Kuwait has collaborated in regional and international research and systematic observation networks for combating climate change</p> <p>5.3.1 Detailed plan for inclusion of climate change in formal educational curricula and vocational training prepared;</p> <p>5.3.2 Level of awareness of different segments of the population evaluated and remedial actions identified to inform and educate them and to influence their behavioural choices;</p> <p>5.3.3 An action plan to prepare awareness materials for effective sensitization of the population ready for action;</p> <p>5.4.1 An exhaustive list of areas requiring capacity building is produced;</p> <p>5.4.2 A plan of action is ready for implementation and prioritizing capacity building in line with most urgent needs.</p>	113,000	70,000
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6 Submission of the first Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	TA	6.1 Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC prepared and approved by Government	6.1.1 Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC including the following: - National circumstances - National inventory for year 2011-2012 involving the energy sector, industrial processes, and waste sector activities - Information on climate change mitigation actions - Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs - Information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR - Domestic measurement reporting and verification	276,545	105,000
7 Other activities	TA	7.1 Preparation of GHG inventory report 7.2 Translation of GHG Inventory and SNC 7.3 Preparation of SNC report	7.1.1 The GHG inventory report is prepared in electronic and hard copies for wide circulation 7.2.1 The SNC report is prepared (in both English and Arabic) in electronic and hard copies for wide circulation 7.3.1 The GHG inventory and SNC are summarized in a format digestible by all segments of the population for buying in their contribution 7.3.2 Awareness creation materials covering GHG inventories and SNC prepared and translated to national languages for sensitization /outreach activities	30,000	25,500
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				774,545	605,500
EA Management Cost ²				77,455	59,500
Total EA Cost				852,000	665,000

^a List the \$ by EA components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the EA components in this table.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of State of Kuwait	In-kind	650,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	15,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			665,000

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

² This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Kuwait	852,000	80,940	932,940
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				852,000	80,940	932,940

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	130	72,455	20,000	0
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			30,000	0
Travel*		5,000	9,500	0
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		77,455	59,500	0

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here: N/A

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):	<p>The State of Kuwait views climate change as one of the greatest challenges of present times to the country, region and the world in its entirety. It views climate change as a true threat to sustainable development not only at the national scale, but also at the sub-regional level because of the connectivity of natural resources, ecosystems, economies and people. This is why the State of Kuwait was one of the first countries to ratify the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2005, thereby joining the international community to halt the causes and impacts of climate change. As part of the obligations under the UNFCCC, the Government of Kuwait submitted its First National Communication in November 2012. Kuwait considers the elaboration of National Communications (NCs) a national priority, not only as a fulfillment of the Convention's commitments, but as a key instrument to gauge implementation of national policies and strategies related to climate change within the context of its development agenda.</p> <p>The objective of this proposed project is to prepare and submit Kuwait's Second National Communication (SNC) to fulfill its obligations to the UNFCCC (Article 12) as well as provide other new information required to meet other obligations under the Convention, namely the Biennial Update Report (BUR). The project proposal has been prepared as per requirements of the UNFCCC for NCs and based on Decision 17/CP. 8 - Guidelines for the preparation of NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. The project proposal is also in accordance with Objective 6 of GEF-5's Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Strategic Programming, which provides support for enabling activities and capacity building of Non-Annex I countries that is funding for the preparation of NCs in a timely manner at a full-agreed cost.</p> <p>The implementation of the SNC will be guided by and linked to the Kuwait National Environment Strategy which was adopted in 2002. The Strategy is currently being executed through a dedicated special Strategy Office within the Kuwait Environment Public Authority (KEPA). The SNC is linked this Strategy through five specific sectors (sectors 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10) related to water, industry and energy, wildlife, land use and coastal management, respectively.</p> <p>The SNC project also draws synergy with three other relevant initiatives that the government of Kuwait is undertaking namely : 1) the alignment of the National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification; 2) the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action (NBSAP); and 3) the contribution to the regional dust storms programme. The three initiatives are also coordinated by the KEPA and supported by UNEP Regional Office for West Asia. The project coordinators for the NAP and the NBSAP will be invited to participate in the SNC working groups and the outputs of the technical studies conducted under these projects will be utilized to the extent possible in the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of the SNC project. Additionally the Environment Monitoring Information System of Kuwait (eMISK) will provide the SNC with relevant data and information as well as Geographical Information System (GIS) maps to enhance analysis carried out within the framework of the SNC project. The SNC project is scheduled for completion in December 2016 when the report would be submitted to the COP through the UNFCCC secretariat.</p>
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<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation.)</p>	<p>Through this proposed enabling activity project and building on the experience gained and lessons learnt from the preparation of the Initial National Communication (INC), the State of Kuwait intends to strengthen institutional, technical and analytical capacities through the preparation of its SNC with the financial assistance from the GEF. The salient features of the proposed SNC when compared with the previous INC will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Improvement in the National GHG inventory estimates and reduced uncertainty by shifting to tier II methodologies, while adopting the relevant scientific elements of IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines of 2006; (ii) Reliable climate projections at national level using multiple climate models; (iii) Reliable assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at governorate level particularly for ground water resources and utilization and coastal settlements, etc.; (iv) Spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and governorates (v) Development of an adaptation framework and practices to enable mainstreaming of adaptation into developmental programs; (vi) Development of sustained institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of GHG Inventories and National Communications, and other new information required under the aegis of the Convention. <p>The key stakeholders of the project will consist of the line ministries and government departments having relevance with climate change mitigation and adaptation at the national and governorate levels, the scientific community from research institutions, universities, and science and technology institutes. . In addition local level decision making bodies and other policymakers as appropriate will be involved in the process. Participation will also be sought from other stakeholders such as the private sector, civil society groups and community based organizations.</p> <p>The stakeholders include:</p> <p>Kuwait University (KU); Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR); Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science (KFAS), Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) and its affiliated oil companies; Kuwait Environment Protection Society (KEPS), Ministry of Water and Electricity (MWE); Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME); Ministry of Health; Kuwait Meteorological Department; Planning Commission; Central Statistics; Agriculture and Fisheries Authority, and United Nations Environment Programme/ Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP/ROWA) who will provide project management and execution support to ensure timely delivery of project outputs.</p> <p>Gender will be incorporated into the project through: the collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data in relation to climate change: and the analysis of specific gender needs and the proposal of proper actions to promote women's participation in defining mitigation and adaptation strategies.</p>
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<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>The preparation of the SNC and BUR will pave the way for the sustained continuous production and reporting of GHG estimates and will constitute a major improvement over the INC. The system will enable activity data gaps identified in inventory preparation during the SNC to be filled while new datasets will be collected to move from Tier I to Tier II. The State of Kuwait will be compliant with good practices and trends of emissions will be available for more than a decade to track changes within the development sectors which will facilitate mitigation analysis. In order to meet this objective, there is need for substantial financial resources especially for the management system to be in place at national levels as well as sectoral levels, to move to Tier II methodologies and be good practice compliant.</p> <p>COMPONENT I: Kuwait's National Circumstances</p> <p>This component will consist of the updating of the information provided in the INC up to the year 2012 to reflect more recent conditions and situations at the national, governorate and municipality levels with respect to development plans. Emphasis will be laid on priorities and objectives of the development plans that serve for addressing issues relating to climate change. Such information provided on national circumstances is critical for understanding a country's vulnerability, its capacity for adapting or to build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, in addition to mitigating GHG emissions within the broader context of sustainable development. The National Circumstances component will also provide information on the role of Kuwait within the sub-regional (Gulf Cooperation Council, GCC) and regional (Arab States) context on issues relating to climate change. Additionally, information will be included on existing Institutional Arrangements for tracking the implementation of the Convention and reporting thereon to the COP.</p> <p>Information will be provided for on the geography, climate, environment and socio-economic situation as well as the Institutional Arrangements under this component. Some of these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demographic and socio-economic indicators, such as occupation, urban distribution of the population, welfare parameters and economic growth; ✓ Land use patterns, extent of urbanization, green cover, ecosystems, and soil types; ✓ Water resources, hydrological basins, water availability, quality and use across sectors and urban areas; ✓ Climate systems, weather parameters such as rainfall, temperature, heat waves, cyclones, solar radiation, dust storm and drought ; ✓ Climate sensitive sectors, vulnerable resource and populations; ✓ The developmental policies and programs at national level for addressing climate change and its adverse impacts; ✓ Institutional mapping and stakeholder analysis with regard to climate management ✓ The existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the NC and BUR on a regular basis.
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	<p>Information needs to be gathered and generated in such a way as to take stock of progress achieved towards addressing issues relating to climate change. The current institutional arrangements for the preparation of the SNC will be analyzed with the aim of improving it as there are still many scientific, technical and institutional limitations. In order to effectively address these limitations and set up a more efficient organizational structure for the preparation of the NC to the standard required by the COP, the above mentioned sets of information are essential. The more complete the information gathered is in relation to climate change, the better will be the reporting. Thus, this is a very important activity to guide the process of preparing the second national communication, especially in reporting information that reflects effective actions and activities. This component will not be limited to a simple update of the national circumstances from the Initial National Communication, as the national climate change agenda has evolved rather significantly in the past few years. Kuwait has established the National Climate Change Committee) which guided the climate policy and action. (Initiatives and activities have been implemented to enable the country to better understand adverse effects of climate change and also reduce GHG emissions while increasing sink capacities.</p> <p>Therefore, an updated report of the national circumstances, reflecting level and challenges in mainstreaming of climate change into national development plans can only help in strengthening this process. The allocation of appropriate financial resources will ensure the quality of the National Circumstances component in the context of national climate change strategies.</p> <p>COMPONENT II: National GHG Inventory:</p> <p>The inventory of GHG emissions will be compiled and made available for the period 1994 to 2010. This will entail re-computing emissions for the previous years where the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines were used. The latest IPCC guidelines (2006) will be adopted to include good practices and for reducing the level of uncertainties. The inventory would cover the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Sector; • Industrial Processes Sector; • Agriculture Sector; and • Waste Sector. <p>The GHG inventory compilation will involve the following steps:</p> <p>Development of National GHG inventory system: Existing institutions engaged in the compilation of GHG inventories within the framework of the preparation of initial national communications have acquired some knowledge in this field; however this is insufficient to meet the new reporting requirements.</p> <p>The new reporting obligations now require a permanent structure to sustainably handle GHG inventory compilations on a continuous basis. Hence, it is essential to set up the necessary Institutional Arrangements, to be as exhaustive as possible for producing transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate inventories.</p> <p>The Government of Kuwait, cognizant of the importance of GHG inventory compilation, will set up a national system by having this responsibility allocated to the Kuwait Environment Public Authority (KEPA).</p> <p>The KEPA will work on issues relating to the continuous production of good quality transparent inventories such as:</p> <p>(a) Institutional arrangements capturing the widest range of stakeholders for their active participation in the process;</p>
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	<p>(b) Establish a user-friendly database for archiving all inventory data including methodological issues and documentation;</p> <p>(c) Develop procedures for a continuous update of the database;</p> <p>(d) Provide for multi-user access and multiple uses.</p> <p>KEPA will address all the issues related to the production of the inventory such as activity data collection including quality control (QC), choice of methods and computation of emissions and sinks, documentation, archiving and continuous updating of the database, uncertainty assessments and reporting. Other management issues of the GHG inventories comprise the organization of quality assurance (QA), drawing improvement plans and working on them as well as identifying constraints and gaps.</p> <p>Under the SNC, the following strategies are proposed:</p> <p>(a) The Government of Kuwait will set in place the system for capturing the latest sets of quality controlled activity data at national level for computing emissions and sinks;</p> <p>(b) To the extent possible, higher tier methodologies will be adopted for most of the sectors as the INC coverage at this level was only to a limited extent. Thus, the GHG inventory under the SNC will gain in accuracy;</p> <p>(c) Further strengthen and streamline the existing institutional structure towards setting up a sustainable GHG Inventory Management System for continuous compilation of emissions and sinks;</p> <p>(d) Institutionalize documentation and reporting to meet UNFCCC requirements;</p> <p>(e) Quality Assurance has been implemented for all inventory years;</p> <p>(f) A system is in place to take on board updating of methodologies and related information in a sustained manner;</p> <p>(g) A database with all activity data and related information and computations has been created for all inventory years.</p> <p>In other words, the SNC will pave the way for the sustained continuous production and reporting of GHG estimates and will constitute a major improvement over the INC. The system will enable activity data gaps identified in inventory preparation during the SNC to be filled while new datasets will be collected to move from Tier I to Tier II. The Government of Kuwait will be compliant with good practices and trends of emissions will be available for more than a decade to track changes within the development sectors which will facilitate mitigation analysis. In order to meet this objective, there is need for substantial financial resources especially for the management system to be in place at regional and national levels, to move to Tier II methodologies and be good practice compliant.</p> <p>National Activity Data and Emissions Factors: Transparent, accurate, consistent, comparable and complete inventories can only be produced with good reliable activity data and appropriate emission factors. In order to move to the higher Tier II, data collection will be more intensive to capture these at a more disaggregated level. The Sustainable GHG Inventory Management System will involve a wide group of stakeholders for collecting quality activity data and institutions with varied research experience to improve emission factors so that they may suit national circumstances and also look at the various aspects of inventory improvement and development. Also a national emission factor database could be started for key sources and country specific emission factors developed where needed based on field studies; laboratory measurements; and, surveys of industries, municipalities, households, farms, etc. The database would be validated along with uncertainty associated with the emission factors.</p>
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	<p>Tier II methodologies: Most of the IPCC categories have been addressed at Tier I level in the INC. It is the intent of Kuwait to step up by adopting Tier II for all IPCC categories. However this will require significant efforts to capture the disaggregated data at sub-sector and governorate levels prior to pooling these to the national level.. Emission factors will be scrutinized for their appropriateness and as far as possible they will be developed or modified to suit national circumstances. This is however a serious challenge and will be based on the experience and capacity built during the INC preparation and on academics from the universities and researchers. Stepping up to Tier II will potentially lead to a reduction of uncertainties and an inventory of much improved quality for Kuwait. Therefore, substantial funding will be required to cover the implementation of activities linked with activity data collection and improvement of emission factors.</p> <p>Adoption of IPCC 2006 GHG Inventory Guidelines: The latest IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance recommended by the UNFCCC would be adopted. Moreover, the scientific and methodological improvements suggested in the IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines-2006 will be extended to all years covered for in the SNC.</p> <p>Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC): KEPA will complete the establishment and implementation of sustained QA/QC procedures as recommended by the IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance during the compilation of inventory for years to be covered by the SNC.</p> <p>Uncertainty reduction and estimation: The GHG inventory in some of the sectors such as LULUCF, agriculture and waste is characterized by high uncertainty. This resulted from activity being of relatively poor quality and inappropriate emission factors. Land use changes was not covered in the INC, this time it will be tracked through remote sensing technology over a well-defined period of time. This will certainly reduce the level of uncertainty in addition to extension of QA/QC procedures and Tier II adoption.</p> <p>COMPONENT III: Measures to adapt to climate change</p> <p>This component in the INC addressed the climate and its impacts on the Water Resources, Agriculture, Rangelands, Terrestrial Biodiversity, Coastal and Marine Environment, Invasive Alien Species and Human Health to end with Human Livelihoods and Social Aspects. The sectoral coverage in the INC was not extensive, results of modeled climate change projections needs further refinement in terms of scale and time horizon, and the impacts on the different socio-economic sectors were not assessed. Assessment studies often looked at isolated parameters and thus lacked the holistic approach that is essential to integrate all factors affecting the system, including cross-cutting issues and higher order effects. Economic assessments were also not covered in most of these studies. This thematic area will be fully revisited and updated during the preparation of the SNC.</p> <p>Within the framework of preparing the SNC, this component will aim at undertaken improved assessment of climate change impacts on, and vulnerability of different socio-economic sectors, natural resources and ecosystems to climate change, as well as development of adaptation strategies and practices. Multiple climate model projections and multiple impact assessment models will be adopted for realistic assessment of climate change impacts based on availability of capacity and resources. Risk and vulnerability profiles will be developed at the appropriate geographic scale to facilitate mainstreaming of adaptation into national, provincial or district level developmental programs and projects.</p>
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	<p>The focus will be on the short term (2025) and medium term (2050) while long term (2100) analysis will be included for infrastructural development and where sea level rise will be a possible impact factor.</p> <p>The impact assessments would cover all the sectors wherever possible using the most appropriate approaches, methodologies and tools, including multiple models for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Water Resources (ground water, desalination, urban supply and use); • Coastal Zones; • Fisheries and aquaculture; • Infrastructure and Settlements; • Dust storms; and • Public Health. <p>Climate impacts would be assessed at the finest possible scale to facilitate adaptation strategy formulation. The scale to be adopted will be primarily determined by the GCM and the downscaled RCM results. To enable development and implementation of urgent adaptation projects, the focus of impact assessment will be for the short term period, along with impact assessments for medium and long term for better policy formulation. Provided the capacity, resources and timeframe allow for it, the most advanced models available will be adopted for impact assessment and wherever possible multiple models will be used for better decision-making. Vulnerability profiles will be developed based on vulnerability indices for different sectors, ecosystems, and activity areas at disaggregated levels and then combined to reflect the country's vulnerability. Spatial vulnerability profiles on a GIS format that is integrated into the eMISK system could be developed at the appropriate scale with ranking of the most vulnerable areas well delineated for factors such as sensitive ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal inundation to protect ecosystems, economy and prevent loss of lives.. A good indication of spatial impacts can be very useful for planning development. Vulnerability indices could be developed for a set of indicators identified for each sector. These indicators could be quantified, normalized and aggregated to obtain composite vulnerability indices. This method will integrate the combination of more than a single impact factor as well as indirect ones, thus enabling more informed decision.</p> <p>Based on the impacts and vulnerability assessments, adaptation measures will be identified and assessed. These will then be further analyzed for their potential for adoption according to the country or community circumstances. The adaptive capacity of the natural and socioeconomic systems, the institutions and local communities (for example, coastal fishermen) will also be assessed. Priority adaptation measures and sectoral strategies will be prioritized on a range of socio-economic parameters in line with the sustainable development agenda of the country. A National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will be developed incorporating the impact assessment, vulnerability profile and indices, adaptive capacity and participation of different stakeholders. The NAP will also include a list of project briefs with costs and timeframe for implementation.</p>

COMPONENT IV: Measures to mitigate climate change:

While the mitigation policies of the Government of Kuwait will be maintained, the options will have to be scrutinized anew in relation to mitigation potential and costs primarily, and a prioritization exercise may be warranted to match the national objectives of a low emission economy with those of the international community while ensuring a better livelihood for its citizens. The baselines will be updated using better methodologies and emission factors and the emission projections updated on new sets of economic and social drivers, and assumptions following the world economic downturn. The projects will have to be further detailed in terms of which type of support, financial, technical or technological, will be needed and within what timeframe to inform potential partners for action towards implementation. In-depth stakeholder consultations will be held to buy in the private sector and wider groups for their participation within the mitigation strategy. A list of project briefs with costs will be prepared and included in the SNC.

COMPONENT V: Other information relevant to the Convention

This component will cover other information cutting across the main thematic areas; These cross-cutting issues have received differential attention during the preparation of the SNC. The intent during the preparation of the SNC is to sufficiently invest in these issues for a good coverage. The results can be very rewarding to complement and support initiatives and actions aiming at reducing emissions and increasing sinks, and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Transfer of technologies: The Technology Needs Assessment will be undertaken using the most recent year for adaptation and mitigation technologies, their transfer needs, including financial and technological limitations. Kuwait will carry out an improved Technology Need Assessment (TNA) within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC. It will also develop national Technology Action Plans (TAPs) for prioritized technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with national sustainable development objectives. The TNAs and TAPs will facilitate the identification of requests for submission to the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and provide useful lessons, tools and experience for the Nationally Designated Entities (NDEs). The following documents will serve as references:

- Handbook for Conducting Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change (UNDP, 30 November 2010);
- Overcoming Barriers to the Transfer and Diffusion of Climate Technologies (UNEP Risoe Centre, 25 January 2012);
- Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation (UNEP Risoe Centre, 01 November 2010 – 12 August 2011);
- Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation (UNEP Risoe Centre, 30 March 2011 – 31 July 2012).

The model that will be used is The Financial and Cost Assessment Model (FICAM). FICAM evaluates the contribution of technologies and practices towards mitigation of greenhouse gases, and carries a comprehensive financial analysis.

The database that will be used is Climate Techwiki. This online database contains descriptions of climate relevant technologies in different sectors and categories.

	<p>Research and Systematic Observation: Research activities within the framework of the SNC will consist of a mix of basic studies to advance our knowledge of the climate change science and practical studies aimed at coping with climate change. One major component will be assessing and evaluating impacts of projected climate change on socio-economic sectors and natural resources and systems to optimize adaptation and future development of the country. Research will concern new technologies as well as development of emission factors for improving the quality of the GHG inventory. Observing systems will be assessed for further improvements and needs.</p> <p>Education, Training and Public Awareness: The plan is to review the present situation and promote training and public awareness through sensitization campaigns at decentralized levels and aiming at all segments of the population. Relevant audio-visual materials will be prepared to enhance the transfer of information to the wider public on climate change.</p> <p>Capacity Building: Analysis of the capacity building needs to meet the country's targets for implementation and monitoring of climate change mitigation-adaptation activities, GHG inventory and NC preparation, technology needs assessments and transfer, education, training and public awareness and research with regard to climate change.</p> <p>Information and Networking: Activities under the SNC will gather information on the country's efforts to promote information sharing among and within countries in the region and also possibilities for participation in and contribution to networks. The goal will be to strengthen existing initiatives and launch new ones.</p> <p>Constraints, Gaps and Related Needs: Special efforts will be devoted to identifying and documenting all constraints and gaps encountered during the preparation of the SNC. Activities to overcome these will be reported. As well, information on financial, technical and capacity needs for measures and programs envisaged under the Convention and for continuous production of NCs will be collected and provided in the SNC.</p> <p>COMPONENT VI: Support for completion of the Kuwait Biennial Update Report (2014) and its submission to the UNFCCC</p> <p>This component consists of activities that will assist the State of Kuwait to prepare and submit its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC. Pursuant to decision 1/CP.17 at Durban, South Africa, the BUR will cover the updating of the following: (a) national circumstances; (b) the national inventory of energy activities, industrial processes, agricultural activities, land use change and forestry activities (LUCF), and waste sector activities; (c) information on mitigation; (d) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs; (e) information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR; (f) domestic measurement reporting and verification. The First BUR will be submitted to the UNFCCC by the end of 2014 as per UNFCCC recommendations. Since the BUR is an integral component of the SNC project, all arrangements- technical setting for data collection, processing and archiving, management structure, M& E system, and stakeholder involvement-for the SNC component will be applicable for the BUR.</p> <p>COMPONENT VII: Second National Communication report preparation and related studies</p> <p>The draft national communication report will be presented at workshops to a wide range of different stakeholders, including particularly researchers and policymakers for their feedback. Apart from the required components of NCs (National circumstances, GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation etc.), the descriptions of the NC process/methodology followed, activities and participation of different organizations would be included in the SNC report. After the expert consultations, the SNC report will be finalized and submitted for the Government of Kuwait to approve, and the approved document will be finally submitted to UNFCCC.</p>
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	<p>A number of technical reports, such as the GHG inventories, National Adaptation Plan and other technical activity reports covering key issues prepared within the framework of the SNC will also be shared with the local institutions/government involved.</p> <p>It is also intended to prepare summaries of the GHG inventory and SNC report for circulation to the widest possible groups of stakeholders. These two summaries will be circulated to primary and secondary schools, municipalities, and public libraries, NGOs and other civil society organizations, state and parastatal bodies, and government departments while academic institutions and research organizations will be given the full electronic copies of both documents.</p> <p>Institutional Framework</p> <p>The Kuwait Environment Public Authority (KEPA) is the government institution mandated to carry out all activities and functions necessary to ensure the protection of the environment in the State of Kuwait. As pertains to this project, KEPA will be responsible for coordination and oversight of all aspects of project implementation in collaboration with line ministries and project implementation partners primarily the three national science and research institutions; Kuwait University (KU), Kuwait Institute for scientific Research (KISR) and Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science (KFAS) . Collection and analysis of comprehensive environmental monitoring data will be undertaken with support from the Environmental Monitoring Information System of Kuwait (eMISK) Geo-environmental Database. eMISK is also a key component for supporting KEPA in its duties and mandates for environmental monitoring, and the system manages all aspects of environmental factors. The geo-environmental database and the environmental indicators produced by eMISK were used in the development of the "Environmental Status Report for the State of Kuwait" and to some extent the INC. UNEP Regional Office for West Asia will continue to provide the necessary technical assistance and to ensure quality of the process and products of the SNC & BUR through national and international experts. Overall coordination of the BUR and SNC project will be overseen by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p>
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<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>UNEP will support the development of Kuwait's SNC and BUR. As an implementing agency of the GEF, UNEP can ensure a very streamlined approval and fund disbursement process and with multiple benefits compared to the single-country application approach, to support Kuwait in the preparation of its Second National Communication (SNC) and BUR. Thus, the project approval process and start-up of activities will be accelerated, and as a result, the project cycle is expedited, saving significant time to countries and minimizing the gaps between national communication projects.</p> <p>The project is consistent with the 2014-2017 medium term strategy (MTS) of the United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP) and is linked to Expected Accomplishment 2: Low emission growth - Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in partner countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low emission development pathways. It is supported within the framework of the following Programme of Work (PoW) 2014-2015 Sub-programme 1 on Climate Change: Expected Accomplishment (b) Outputs: (3) - Tools and approaches designed and piloted in countries to develop mitigation plans, policies, measures, and low emission development strategies, and spur investment and innovation within selected sectors in a manner that can be monitored, reported and verified; (4) - Technical support provided to countries and partners to plan and implement sectoral initiatives and to make renewable energy and energy efficiency projects affordable and replicable; (5) - Technical support provided to countries to address UNFCCC monitoring and reporting requirements and to mainstream their results into national development planning processes in collaboration with United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and partners.</p> <p>The project is cost-effective as it targets to strengthen existing human and institutional capacities to be used for current and future reporting. Information/data from previous national communications is used as reference material for subsequent national communications reporting, avoiding duplication of effort and promoting efficient use of financial and human resources. The technical backstopping that UNEP has provided to countries over the years will serve as a basis to improve the quality of the national reporting, which will result in more comprehensive national reports to guide countries in developing their sectoral strategies. Most relevant to Kuwait situation is the co-execution arrangement between KEPA and UNEP Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP/ROWA) which provided direct and substantive technical assistance to KEPA and the INC Team in ensuring timely and quality execution of activities. Similar arrangement will be adopted for the SNC & BUR. Last but not least, though countries are exempted from mandatory co-financing for enabling activities, as the full cost of funding is provided for by the GEF, the government of the State of Kuwait will contribute an in-kind contribution of up to US\$ 650,000 for project implementation.</p>
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E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities:</p> <p>Project start: A Project Inception Workshop (PIW) will be held within the first 2 months of the start of the project. The PIW will be attended by all relevant stakeholders including those with assigned roles in the project organization structure. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to review and agree on the first year annual work plan. The Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.</p> <p>Quarterly: Technical progress reports and financial reports shall be reviewed by UNEP Task Manager and Fund Management Officer.</p> <p>Periodic Monitoring through discussions with key partners: UNEP task manager will conduct periodic monitoring activities based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess status of implementation of project. The monitoring of project activities will identify areas of improvements and will make recommendations on how to address gaps in project implementation.</p> <p>End of Project and auditing: During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also set out some recommendations necessary to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. Audit on project will follow UNEP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies. Audit on project will follow UNEP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p> <p>Learning and knowledge sharing: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.</p> <p>Risk Analysis Based on the experiences from the preparation of the INC, no major risks are anticipated. Further, the Government of Kuwait is fully committed to addressing climate change concerns at the national and global levels. A detailed risk analysis will be included during the preparation of the project implementation plan.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	<p>N/A</p>

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Dr. Salah Mudh'hi Fahed Al-Mudh'hi	GEF Operational Focal Point for Kuwait	KUWAIT ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC AUTHORITY	11/15/2013

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNFCCC	12/28/1994	H.E. DR. SALAH M. AL-MUDH'HI CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & DIRECTOR GENERAL ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC AUTHORITY P.O. BOX 24395 SAFAT 13104, KUWAIT
UNCBD	08/02/2002	H.E. DR. SALAH M. AL-MUDH'HI CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & DIRECTOR GENERAL ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC AUTHORITY P.O. BOX 24395 SAFAT 13104, KUWAIT
UNCCD	06/27/1997	H.E. DR. SALAH M. AL-MUDH'HI CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD & DIRECTOR GENERAL ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC AUTHORITY P.O. BOX 24395 SAFAT 13104, KUWAIT
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	12/06/2006	CAPTAIN ALI HAIDER DIRECTOR GENERAL ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC AUTHORITY P.O. Box 24395 SAFAT. KUWAIT

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		10/16/2013	George Manful Task Manager	+254207625085	George.Manful@unep.org

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex A: Consultants to be hired for the Enabling Activity

Annex B: Response to GEF Review (GEF STAP Council)

Annex C: OFP Endorsement Letter

Annex D: Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Annex E: Acronyms and Abbreviations

Annex F: Supervision Plan

Annex G: Operational Guidance to Focal Area Enabling Activities