

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

**Proposal for review**

**Country:** Lithuania

**Project Title:** Enabling Lithuania to Prepare its first National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC

**GEF Focal Area:** Climate Change

**Country Eligibility:** [ ] Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC  
[x] Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument

**Date of Ratification:** 24 March 1995

**Total Costs:** US \$ 154,500

**GEF Financing:** US \$ 154,500

**Counterpart Financing:** US \$ n.a.

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Executing Agency:** Government of Lithuania  
(Ministry of Environmental Protection)

**Local Counterpart Agencies:** N/A

**Estimated Starting Date:** May 1997

**Project Duration:** 15 months

## BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

1. Lithuania signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 1992 at the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro. The UNFCCC was then ratified by the Seimas (parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania on 24 March 1995. As a country with an economy in transition, Lithuania is included in Annex 1 of the Convention.
2. Lithuania is a central European state located on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea. Its territory forms part of the western section of the East European Plain, comprising both lowland plains and hilly uplands (with a maximum elevation of 293 m.). The land area is 65,200 km<sup>2</sup> and the Baltic coastline 99 km in length. Lithuania lies in the northern part of the moderate climatic zone, with its small coastal region experiencing milder temperatures and greater humidity than the rest of the country. In 1995, the population was 3.7 million of which 32 percent live in rural areas.
3. Since breaking with the Soviet Union and regaining independence in 1990, Lithuania has undergone rapid economic and institutional change. Following independence, the Government of Lithuania embarked on a comprehensive economic reform program, including privatisation and pricing reform, to reorient the country's economy from a centrally planned to a market system. The subsequent disintegration of the Soviet Union and its centralised trade regime severely dislocated Lithuania's economy by disrupting both the supply of energy and raw materials and the demand for Lithuanian products. Lithuania's economy shrank by more than a third in 1992 and again by more than a quarter in 1993, but has now stabilised. In 1995, GDP per capita was US\$ 1604. Lithuania inherited a highly energy-intensive economy that uses approximately three times more energy per unit of GDP than western European economies.
4. The energy sector is the dominant source of greenhouse gases in Lithuania, accounting for nearly 90% of carbon dioxide emissions in 1990 according to an inventory prepared by the Lithuania Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) (see para. 16 below). Lithuania was closely integrated into the energy system of the Soviet Union and continues to rely on primary energy supplies from Russia. Although it imports almost all of its primary energy, Lithuania has a large energy conversion sector, exporting both electricity and oil products. Major energy facilities include the Ignalina nuclear power plant (2 X 1250 MW), the Elektrenai thermal power plant (1800 MW), the Kruonis hydroelectric pumped storage facility (800 MW), a network of smaller thermal plants (including cogenerating plants and district heating systems), and the Mazeikiai oil refinery. Although Lithuania's indigenous reserves of conventional fuels are very limited, it does have promising biomass (wood, agricultural and municipal wastes), hydro, geothermal, and wind resources.
5. Due to a sharp increase in the cost of imported fuels, the closure of inefficient industrial plant, and the general economic decline, primary energy consumption fell dramatically after 1991 (to almost half 1990 levels in 1993). Oil provided 42% of primary energy consumed in 1993, and nuclear power and natural gas provided 33% and 17% respectively. The economic transition has reduced imports of fossil fuels and exports of electricity while increasing reliance

on nuclear power (which provided 79% of electricity in 1994). Households and industry account for the largest shares of final energy consumption (29% and 28% respectively in 1993), although prior to 1991 industry was the dominant end use sector. Transport accounts for a smaller share of energy use than is typical in western countries. End use of energy in Lithuania is highly inefficient as are key elements of the energy conversion and distribution systems.

6. The major challenges for Lithuania's energy sector are threefold: inefficient supply and end use, vulnerability to supply disruptions due to the almost complete dependence on imports from Russia, and over-reliance on the Ignalina nuclear plant which is unsafe by western standards. To address these challenges, the Government of Lithuania adopted in 1994 a national energy strategy based on a detailed technical study undertaken with the assistance of the European Union's PHARE program. The strategy promotes rational pricing and improved efficiency, encourages development of indigenous resources, and seeks regional co-operation and a more diverse supply of imported fuels. A series of targeted investments are planned to improve the efficiency of existing supply and distribution facilities and of end use, but no major additions to the system are proposed. Lithuania is receiving support from various international sources for several elements of this strategy, including a World Bank project to rehabilitate thermal generating plants (including one unit at Elektrenai), support from the PHARE program for boiler modernisation, and Danish and Swedish support for conversion of boilers to use local biomass. Lithuania also has support from the GEF (\$6.9m) and Denmark (\$2.5m) for a demonstration geothermal project (for local heat supply) at Klapeida on the Baltic coast.

7. After energy, agriculture is the next most important source of greenhouse gases, accounting nationally for 48% of methane emissions and 82% of nitrous oxide emissions in 1990 according to MEP's inventory. Historically, agriculture has been an important part of the Lithuanian economy and like other sectors has undergone rapid reform since independence (including privatisation of land and establishment of market prices) and experienced sharp production declines during 1992-93. Agricultural land takes up about half of Lithuania's land area. In 1993, agriculture accounted for more than 20% of GDP, employed about 22% of the labour force, and produced 20% of all exports. Livestock production accounts for two thirds and crop production for nearly one third of agricultural output. Lithuanian agriculture is highly energy- and chemical-intensive although pricing reforms and supply disruptions have forced some change in practices inherited from the Soviet system.

8. Lithuania's forests constitute a carbon sink, sequestering (in net terms) an amount of carbon dioxide equivalent to about one quarter of the country's emissions from fossil fuels, according to MEP's inventory. Forests occupy about one third of the country's land area and approximately three quarters of this forest area is managed for timber production.

9. The waste management sector, primarily landfills, accounts for around 40% of methane emissions according to MEP's inventory. Recycling and landfill methane utilisation are not, to date, well developed in Lithuania.

10. Because the economic collapse of 1992-93 was so deep, Lithuania's greenhouse gas emissions are unlikely to return to 1990 levels before 2000. For this reason, Lithuania should be able to fulfil its commitment as an Annex 1 country under article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the UNFCCC. According to a baseline projection prepared by MEP, carbon dioxide emissions in 2000 are expected to be nearly one third below 1990 levels. However, a single factor will greatly affect the level of Lithuania's emissions over the next decade: whether or not the Ignalina nuclear plant continues in service. Closure of Ignalina would lead to greater utilisation of existing, inefficient thermal generation plants and to reduced electricity exports, at least until new generating capacity is constructed. The baseline projection for 2000 assumes continued operation of both Ignalina units. Two emissions scenarios for 2010 were prepared by MEP, one with both units of Ignalina operating and the other with neither in service. Both scenarios show steady emissions growth between 2000 and 2010. In the first scenario, however, carbon dioxide emissions remain 14% below 1990 levels, whereas in the second, emissions are 25% higher than 1990 levels. The future of Ignalina is uncertain. An international assessment now underway is determining whether the first unit can be safely operated until 2003 (as currently planned) or only until 1998, and correspondingly whether the second unit should be closed in 2003 or 2008.

11. The implications that the ongoing economic reform process and existing sectoral policies will have on greenhouse gas emissions are mixed. In the energy sector, the Ignalina question aside, key elements of both the reform process and the government's energy strategy should lead to improved efficiency and reduced emissions: for example, the exposure to international fuel prices, the introduction of pricing systems such as metering of residential heat supply, proposed efficiency upgrades to smaller thermal plants, establishment of a revolving fund to finance end use efficiency, and a new interest in indigenous renewable resources (e.g., wood waste, geothermal, and wind). Other elements, however, may lead to increased emissions: for example, one option being considered for diversifying fuel supplies is to import orimulsion (a heavy fuel oil with high water content) from Venezuela as an alternative to Russian oil or natural gas. Growth in the use of private motor vehicles also will increase emissions. In agriculture, a pilot project to promote sustainable agricultural practices (low chemical and energy inputs) is underway in the northern Karst Region. If successful and replicated elsewhere, this initiative should lead to lower emissions. The role of the forest sector as a carbon sink should be enhanced by government programs to maintain protected forests (25% of forest area) and support reforestation of fallow agricultural lands, as well as by the improvements in air quality achieved in recent years. On the other hand, the promotion of timber exports to western Europe and replacement of Russian imports with local supply may lead to lower net carbon sequestration in production forests.

12. Lithuania was one of three countries selected to participate in the pilot phase of CC:TRAIN, a joint training programme of the UNFCCC secretariat and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). CC:TRAIN assists participating countries to develop a national strategy for implementing the UNFCCC. CC:TRAIN's approach is to build a country team involving major government and non-government stakeholders through which the national strategy is developed collaboratively. The country team is also intended to serve as a focal point for other climate change activities in the country (e.g., country studies) and for ongoing

implementation of the convention following completion of CC:TRAIN. CC:TRAIN was not funded in its pilot phase to provide detailed technical training in climate change methodologies (i.e., inventories, mitigation analysis, vulnerability assessments) nor to produce national communications.<sup>1</sup> Two outcomes were intended from CC:TRAIN: a national implementation strategy (NIS) which the government adopts, and an effective country team that outlasts the program.

13. To date, CC:TRAIN is the only donor-funded activity in Lithuania designed to build the country's capacity to implement the UNFCCC. (The GEF-funded Klapeida geothermal project is an investment project) Lithuania sought assistance from the US Country Studies Program and other bilateral donors for the preparation of technical studies, including training in climate change methodologies, but was unsuccessful.

14. The Government of Lithuania designated the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) as the co-ordinating agency for implementation of the UNFCCC. In 1994, MEP convened the Lithuania Country Team for Implementation of the UNFCCC (CT) to undertake CC:TRAIN in Lithuania. The CT eventually included representatives of the following organisations with policy interests, projects, or research activities relevant to climate change:

- Atmospheric Division, Environmental Protection Ministry
- Faculty of Natural Sciences, Vilnius University,
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Energy Conservation Program, Ministry of Energy
- Division of Secondary Raw Materials and Waste Disposal, Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Academy of Sciences
- Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service
- Lithuanian Agricultural Academy
- Environmental Protection Division, Ministry of Transport
- Lithuanian Green Movement
- Institute of Ecology
- Ministry of Health Care

15. In 1994, CC:TRAIN held a national workshop to raise awareness of the UNFCCC which was attended by several Ministers and widely reported in the media. Subsequently, CC:TRAIN staff and consultants conducted a three day training workshop for the country team on the UNFCCC and development of an NIS. Under the leadership of the Atmospheric Division of MEP, the CT then proceeded to collect information on climate change and Lithuania, to build understanding of the UNFCCC, and to formulate a draft NIS. During 1995 and 1996, several successive drafts were prepared for discussion within and among agencies represented in the CT. In mid 1996, a CC:TRAIN consultant provided detailed comments on a draft that had been translated into English and undertook a mission to Vilnius to assist the CT to finalise the NIS. A final NIS was presented to a national workshop on implementation of the UNFCCC in September 1996 and

<sup>1</sup> The pilot phase should be distinguished from Phase II which does include training in methodologies.  
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adopted by the Government of Lithuania on 25 October, 1996. This NIS, which MEP and the CT propose to regularly update, sets out to achieve the following goals:

- to facilitate implementation of Lithuania's commitments under the UNFCCC;
- to bring together existing information on the implications of climate change for the country, and identify gaps and future information needs;
- to bring together existing information for the preparation of the national communication;
- to identify opportunities to simultaneously address climate change and promote national economic, social and environmental goals;
- to identify policies and measures for mitigating and adapting to climate change;
- to provide a framework and establish procedures for identifying and prioritizing projects related to climate change for submission to GEF and other assistance programs for financing;
- to raise awareness of climate change and the UNFCCC and build national consensus on response actions.

16. Staff of the Atmospheric Division of MEP developed a national greenhouse gas inventory using the IPCC methodology which is included in the NIS. These staff had received a brief, general introduction to the IPCC methodology at the CC:TRAIN country team training seminar, but as noted above, were unsuccessful in seeking technical support from bilateral donors. At CC:TRAIN's suggestion, UNDP commissioned a "paper" review of the inventory by an international consultant which was recently completed. The review raises a number of technical questions and indicates that more work is required to satisfactorily complete the inventory.

17. Lithuania has not submitted its first national communication which was due on 22 December 1995. MEP is currently developing the communication using information compiled during preparation of the NIS. However, completion of the communication is hampered by a lack of technical capacity in MEP and the CT in the area of mitigation analysis. As discussed above, Lithuania's energy, agriculture and forestry sectors (the major sources and sinks for greenhouse gases) are undergoing rapid change and the country faces important long-term choices that will shape future development in each of these sectors. How these choices are resolved will determine the level and trajectory of Lithuania's greenhouse gas emissions through 2010 and beyond. The NIS identifies various existing and potential strategies and actions that can simultaneously reduce greenhouse gas emissions and advance national economic, social and environmental goals. However, the NIS does not include an analysis of the emission reduction potential nor the cost of these various options. Moreover, as a comprehensive mitigation analysis using standard methodologies has not been undertaken, the CT is unlikely to have identified all of the available options. Until the greenhouse gas inventory is satisfactorily completed and a mitigation analysis undertaken, Lithuania will have difficulty preparing a communication that provides a detailed description of policies and measures and an estimate of their effect on emissions. For this reason, the NIS recommends seeking GEF support for a mitigation study.

18. Although a full vulnerability assessment using IPCC methodologies has not yet been undertaken for Lithuania, sufficient information was compiled during preparation of the NIS to fulfil Lithuania's initial communication obligations in the area of vulnerability and adaptation.

Moreover, mitigation poses more immediate and important issues for Lithuania's economy than does adaptation, especially at this time of major change in the energy supply/end-use and agriculture sectors. The MEP has only limited senior staff resources to devote to climate change activities, and it is not clear that mitigation and vulnerability studies both can be managed effectively at the same time. Attempting to do so may delay even further the completion of Lithuania's first communication. A mitigation study should take priority. Information on vulnerability and adaptation options drawn from various ongoing research activities in this field within Lithuanian institutes could be submitted in the first communication, and a full study undertaken at a later date.

19. Through CC:TRAIN, Lithuania has already undertaken various climate change activities often included in GEF enabling activity projects, including the following:

- raising awareness of climate change and the UNFCCC among government policy makers, affected sectors and the general public;
- establishing dialogue, information exchange, and co-operation among relevant governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors;
- compiling information about ongoing research and activities in the country relevant to climate change;
- strengthening links to international sources of information on climate change, including through use of the Internet/World Wide Web.

## **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

20. The immediate objective of the project is to prepare the first National Communication of Lithuania to the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The communication to be prepared by Lithuania will comply with the guidelines adopted by the first Conference of the Parties (COP1) for communications of Annex 1 countries. To facilitate completion of the communication, assistance is required in greenhouse gas mitigation analysis and formulation of a national plan for mitigation. Some additional assistance is required to finalise the initial greenhouse gas inventory prepared by the Government of Lithuania. Training of relevant Lithuanian officials and researchers to undertake these studies will also allow the updating of these studies and plans, and undertake further relevant analysis in the future.

21. At a time when Lithuania faces important choices about its future, the project will strengthen the country's capacity to take climate change into account in economic and sectoral decisions and to formulate policies that simultaneously reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote economic and social development. The project also will help Lithuania to identify, cost, and prioritise specific projects for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions or enhancing sinks; projects which may also be eligible for further funding or cofunding by GEF or other multilateral or bilateral organisations.

22. The project builds upon, and does not replicate, activities already undertaken in Lithuania through the CC:TRAIN program. Participation of all relevant players in the project, including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" representatives, will be achieved through the Lithuania Country Team for the Implementation of the UNFCCC which was established by CC:TRAIN. Activities already undertaken through CC:TRAIN (see para 19 above) will not be repeated.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

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

a) Identify and hire a Project Co-ordinator/Manager and, by building on the work done under CC:TRAIN, establish the Lithuania Country Team for Implementation of the UNFCCC as the Project Steering Committee to undertake the following tasks:

- give guidance for, steer and monitor the implementation of the project;
- work as an additional information link between the project and the "outside world", and maintain links with international sources of information on climate change;
- ensure dissemination of and public access to available information, including the results of the project, in order to ensure wide participation and involvement of all the interested individuals and organisations both during and after the project; and
- ensure and support smooth transition from this enabling activity to the actual implementation of the national GHG mitigation strategy and the identified GHG mitigation measures.

b) Review membership of the country team/steering committee to ensure adequate representation of all relevant sectors, including energy<sup>2</sup>, agriculture, forestry, waste management, industry, and transport.

c) Prepare a detailed work plan for the project (eventually with the help of an international consultant) and identify the institutions that will be responsible for implementing the different sub-components of the project (institutions which are able to undertake these tasks independently also after the project as needed).

d) Contract with an international consultant(s) to undertake the following tasks:

- train Lithuanian experts selected by the Project Steering Committee in relevant mitigation analysis methodologies and (to the extent necessary) in the IPCC inventory methodology;

<sup>2</sup> For example, there is a strong case for inviting the Lithuania Institute for Energy to join the steering committee and participate in the mitigation analysis.



- advise the Project Co-ordinator/Manager and Project Steering Committee on design and implementation of the project; and
  - provide technical review of work undertaken in the project.
- e) Review and finalise the national inventory of greenhouse gases in 1990 taking into account the comments provided by the Stockholm Environment Institute (Boston) in its "paper" review, and extend the inventory for the years 1991-94. During the preparation of the inventory, it will be ensured that a regular inventory process is institutionalised in line with Lithuania's obligations to the UNFCCC.
- f) Organise and undertake a mitigation analysis for all relevant sectors (including energy production and end-use, agriculture, forestry, waste management, and industry) following the internationally recognised guidelines and methodologies, and consisting of the following subtasks:
- f1) Organize a national training/coordination workshop to:
- \* take stock on and discuss the lessons learnt from other ongoing or already finalized national or international activities relevant to this issue;
  - \* present the internationally available methodologies and tools for an mitigation analysis and discuss their applicability in Lithuania in the sectors concerned; and
  - \* if necessary, further clarify the institutional arrangements to undertake this activity.
- f2) Based on the results of the inventory, time-frame defined for the mitigation analysis, and estimated activity level of different sectors within this time-frame, develop a baseline scenario for greenhouse gas emissions in Lithuania
- f3) Evaluate the feasibility of available technologies and measures to mitigate greenhouse gases in each sector evaluating, *inter alia*, their technical feasibility, economics, legislative and regulative framework, environmental impacts, and consistency with the general development goals and plans of Lithuania.
- f4) Finalize the mitigation analysis using the selected tools and collected background information in order to construct a series of different scenarios to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions in Lithuania.
- g) Based on the output of the mitigation analysis, formulate a draft national greenhouse gas mitigation plan including both strategies to integrate climate change into economic and sectoral decisions and specific policies and projects (with identified costs) and present the plan to the Government of Lithuania for its consideration.
- h) Organise a workshop 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 an objective to finalize the national greenhouse gas mitigation plan, and to agree on the content of the first national communication of Lithuania to the CoP.

- i) Finalize the national greenhouse gas mitigation plan.
- j) Using the outputs of this project, the information already compiled for the NIS, and the results of other ongoing projects, prepare the first national communication of Lithuania to the Conference of the Parties

### **RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT**

24. The project is consistent with the GEF Strategy and GEF Operational Guidelines for enabling activities to provide coordinated and timely assistance for countries to fulfill their commitments to the Convention. This project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable Lithuania to prepare its first national communication to the Conference of the Parties. In addition to the immediate output of preparing the national communication, the project will build technical capacity and establish an institutional framework to facilitate the implementation and further development of the identified follow-up activities.

### **SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION**

25. The Government of Lithuania fully supports the objectives of this project and gives a very high priority to it. The Government strongly supported Lithuania's participation in CC:TRAIN and has adopted the National Implementation Strategy for the UNFCCC in Lithuania. Moreover, without success, the Government has previously sought from bilateral donors the assistance provided by this project. The Government has endorsed that the immediate output of the project will be the first national communication of Lithuania in compliance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

26. To ensure wide participation, the existing Lithuania Country Team for the Implementation of the UNFCCC will constitute the Project Steering Committee. This committee is chaired by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and includes representatives of all other relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations and research institutes (see paras. 14 and 23 above). International consultants participating in the project and other relevant experts will be invited to join the country team. After successful completion of the project, the country team is expected to continue to deal with UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to dissemination of and public access to the available information as well as capacity building in the project relevant sectors in order to target later the actual mitigation of the greenhouse gas emissions.

### **LESSONS LEARNED**

27. The importance of involvement and co-operation 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 recognises the importance of exchange of information and experience at the national level, as well as regionally and internationally. In implementing

the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools wherever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts wherever possible.

### **PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET**

28. As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Lithuania under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. A detailed budget presented in the format consistent with the cost norms of the GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities is presented as Annex II.

### **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

29. The Executing Agency of the project will be the Lithuania Ministry of Environmental Protection. 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 Lithuania both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable an effective information change between the projects and full utilisation of their results in the formulation of a national greenhouse gas mitigation strategy.

30. 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 utilise results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalised international projects like the US Country Studies Program to avoid duplication of effort. As means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilise, to the extent feasible, the Internet and other electronic networks and cooperate with the CC:INFO initiative of the UNFCCC secretariat.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

31. After the detailed work plan for the project has been prepared, an external review of it will be undertaken. The purpose of the review is to identify in the very early stage of the project the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks to successful implementation as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

32. 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.

33. 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.

**A STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE  
ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN LITHUANIA**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Output (Planning, execution, limited research)	Capacity Building	
		Institutional strengthening	Training
<i>Inventories and Stocktaking</i> <b>Emission inventory</b> - CO2 from energy sources - CO2 from land use change - CH4 from energy source - CH4 from other source - N2O - other sources and gases <b>Vulnerability Assessment</b> - agriculture - forestry - coastal zone - water resources - health impacts - natural ecosystems - other impacts	X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN	CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN	X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) X (CC:TRAIN) CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN
<i>Identification of Options to Meet the Objectives of the Convention</i> <b>Mitigation Options</b> - energy related : industry : transport : energy supply : residential - non-energy sources : agriculture : forestry : waste management : other - sink enhancement  <b>Adaptation Options (stage I)</b>	X X X X X X X X X X CC:TRAIN	X X X X X X X X X X CC:TRAIN	X X X X X X X X X X CC:TRAIN
<i>Preparation of a Plan to Fulfill Commitments</i> - national plan for mitigation - national plan for adaptation - limited public awareness build.	X CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN	X CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN	X CC:TRAIN CC:TRAIN
<i>Preparation of a National Communication</i> - inventory - mitigation options - vulnerability and adaptation	X X X	X X X	X X X

- other relevant information	X	X	X
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**Legend**

- X** activity undertaken in the proposed project
- \$\$\$** activities already covered by other projects or programs; following acronyms are used:
- ADB = Asian Development Bank
  - ALG = ALGAS Project
  - CC:TRAIN = CC:TRAIN
  - GEF = Other Regional or COUNTRY Specific GEF "Enabling" Project
  - GTZ = German Agency for Technical Cooperation
  - OEC = OECD/IPCC Programme
  - UNEP = UNEP
  - US = U.S. Country Studies Programme
- X(\$\$\$)** some preliminary activities have already been undertaken, but additional activities undertaken in the proposed project are needed to finalize the task
- NA** not applicable
- 0** not covered

## ANNEX I

## PROJECT BUDGET ACCORDING TO GEF ACTIVITY NORMS IN US DOLLARS

	Output	Inst. Strength.	Training	Technical & Admin. Support	Total Cost
<b><u>Inventory/Stocktaking</u></b> -Greenhouse gas inventory -Vulnerability assessment	15,000		5,000	5,000	25,000 -
<b><u>Identification of Options</u></b> -Mitigation options -Stage I adaptation	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000 -
<b><u>Preparation of Plan</u></b>	15,000		5,000		20,000
<b><u>Preparation of National Communication</u></b>	10,000	5,000	5,000		20,000
<b><u>Fixed Project Costs</u></b> -Project management -Monitoring/Evaluation	20,000 15,000	5,000	5,000		30,000 15,000
<b><i>Subtotal</i></b>					<b><i>150,000</i></b>
<b>Project Support Services</b>				4,500	4,500
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>154,500</b>
<b>Percentage of total budget</b>	<b>64.7 %</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS  
 APLINKOS APSAUGOS MINISTERIJA

17 02 1997

Nr 3-09-511

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Mr. Cornelis Klein,  
 Resident Representative

UNDP office in Lithuania  
 J. Tumo-Vaižganto 2  
 2800 Vilnius

Dear Mr. C. Klein,

Having acquainted with your submitted project "Enabling Lithuania to Prepare its first National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC", Ministry of Environmental Protection approves of your project.

Under the requirement of Article 12 of the UNFCCC, Lithuania has committed itself to submit its first National Communication to the Conference of the Parties. Therefore, assistance is required for the analysis of the reduction of greenhouse gases and formulation of national policies for mitigation of climate change.

An additional assistance is also required to finalize the initial GHG inventory prepared by Lithuania. Training of relevant Lithuanian officials and researchers will enable to update these studies and policies. The project will help Lithuania to identify, estimate and prioritize specific projects for the reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks.

We are very grateful for the assistance in preparation of the first national communication.

Yours sincerely

Imantas Lazdinis  
 Environmental Minister

**GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY**

**MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY**  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
AND CHAIRMAN

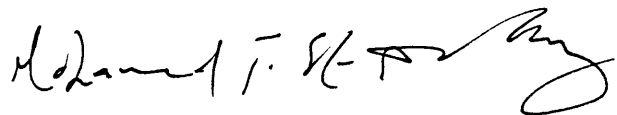
May 19, 1997

Mr. Rafael Asenjo  
GEF Executive Coordinator  
United Nations Development Programme  
New York, New York  
Fax No. : 212 906 6998

Dear Mr. Asenjo:

Please refer to UNDP's letter of May 16, 1997 enclosing the revised project document entitled *Enabling Guinea to Prepare Its Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. Under the expedited procedures for enabling activities, I am happy to approve the proposal for a total amount of US\$345,600. In accordance with the decisions we took at the Management Retreat of July 24-25, 1996, 15% of the approved amount should be made available immediately for start up work in the recipient country.

Sincerely,



cc : Messrs. Ahmed Djoghlaif (UNEP), Lars Vidaeus (World Bank),  
Pier Vellinga (STAP)