

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION


**United Nations Development Programme**
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

To: Mr. Avani Vaish/Ms. Song Li, GEF Secretariat
Mr. Pak Sum Low, UNEP
Mr. Madhav Gadgil, STAP
Mr. Charles Feinstein, World Bank
Mr. Tahar Hadj-Sadok/Ms. Martha Perdomo,
UNFCCC

Date: 27 May, 1999

Fax: 202-522-3240
2542-623 162
91 80 331 5453
202-522-3256
49228 815 1999

Pages: (23 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier 
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Comments due June 10

Subject: Submission of Madagascar enabling activity proposal

Please find attached for your consideration and comments the Climate Change enabling activity proposal for Madagascar.

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Project Proposal

Country: Madagascar

Project Title: Enabling Madagascar to prepare its initial national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

GEF Focus Area: Climate change

Country's Eligibility: Eligible under the UNFCCC financial mechanism

Date of Ratification: 18th December 1998

Total Cost: US\$ 350,000

GEF Financing: US\$ 350,000

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

*Comments due
June 10*

National Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Environment

Executing Agency: Direction de la Meteorologie et de l'Hydrologie
(Ministere des Transports et de l'Hydrologie)

Projected Starting Date: July 1999

Expected Duration: 2 years

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Country Profile

1. The island of Madagascar is situated to the Southwest of the Indian Ocean. It is separated of Eastern Africa by the Mozambic Channel and has an area of 592.000 km². The central part of the island is characterized by a dorsal crystallin mountain stretched in a NNE-SSW direction. The population is approximately 14 Millions of inhabitant (1994) with a growth rate of 3%.
2. Madagascar is entirely situated in the tropical zone. But the influence of the relief and its geographical situation create a very great climatic diversity. Thus one can go from the humid and hot climate of the east coast to the southern semi-arid climate, by the tropical climate with two seasons of the West coast, the tropical mountain climate of the Highlands without and other local particularities. This natural condition has favored a very remarkable differentiation of its animal and vegetation species in a very diversified natural habitats..
3. Madagascar has approximately 59 Million hectares of land area. Approximately 8 % of this surface is arable, 57 % is in grassland and pasture and 21 % is forested. The remaining is occupied by unproductive land (12%), humid zones, and populated zones.
4. Madagascar's per capita income has plummeted by 40 percent over the past two decades and stand now at US \$230. According to the 1996 Poverty Assessment, 75 percent of Madagascar's population now live in poverty. Ninety percent live in rural areas.
5. Despite the growth announced in 1997, the economic situation of the country remains very critical: traditional rural activities, rapid growth of the population are some of worsening factors. To face that, an economic policy essentially oriented toward privatization, fiscality, health care, education, and security as well as the reform of the public service has been set up with the support of a group of donors.

Agriculture and breeding

6. The agriculture is by far the most important activity . It provides to the essential of the feeding of the country as well as the main production for exportation. However the agriculture is currently snowed under problems linked to less productive traditional practices and natural hazard due to the climate such as tropical cyclones and drought. The practice of bush fires and the extensive character of the agriculture contribute also to the deforestation and favor the activation of the erosion and the degradation of the environment
7. Rice, the basic food of the majority of the population occupies the first place in the agricultural production with near 25 millions of tons per year. Come then the corn, the leguminous and commercial and industrial cultures. The location of cultures depends on climate and the yield is conditioned by the seasonal rainfall variability.

8. The extensive bovine breeding is a dominant activity (80 %). The practice of the breeding of pigs, sheep and goat contribute also to the improvement of peasant income.

Industry

9. The Malagasy industrial sector counts 6857 enterprises in activity in 1996. Industrial enterprises in Madagascar are concentrated essentially around four branches: Building and Civil engineering (14,8%), food industry (14,6%), textile industry (14,1%) and industry of woods (11,7%). If one adds the agro-industry, drinks, tobacco and fatty body, these branches represent near the two-thirds of formal industrial companies.
10. The contribution of the industrial sector to the economy does not cease to increase. In 1991, the contribution of the sector is situated to approximately 648 billion Malagasy Francs, to reach the value of 2.245 trillion in 1997. The contribution of the sector to the GDP is estimated at 15%.
11. More than 60 % of existing industries are localized in the province of Antananarivo with some polluting factories implanted in the city center.

Energy

12. Woody fuels constitute the principal source of energy in the energy balance of Madagascar. These woody fuels provide approximately 2.996 trillion tons of oil equivalent. That is 86% of total energy of the country.
13. Households consume near three-quarters of energy used in Madagascar in the form of wood energy and mainly for the cooking. If rural households cook with the help of firewood, coal from woods plays an important role in the process of urbanization as transition combustible.
14. Madagascar is constrained to import oil to satisfy its energy needs (25 % destined for industries). The electrical generation is essentially hydraulic and thermal. The total consumption of energy can be summarized: woods and derivatives (84 %), oil products (11 %), electricity (5 %).

Transportation

15. The development of transportation networks plays an important role in the economy of the country. It allows the fluidity of the circulation of persons and goods. The current Madagascar transportation system is dominated by automobiles (58% of the total consumption of fuel). The other ways of transportation (air, rail, waterways) are also very used because during the rainy season many roads are impracticable. The National Plan of Transportation is now in its application phase.

National institutions involved in the climate Change

16. The first action related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes has been initiated by the Ministry of Transportation and Meteorology and the Ministry of Environment. The Direction de la Météorologie et de l'Hydrologie undertakes researches on climate and climate change. Other research centres of the Ministry of the Scientific Research and the Ministry of University Education undertake researches on environment, energy and industry. A national committee on Climatic Change will be soon created to prepare the implementation of the convention.

Environmental Policy and legislation

17. The Charter of the Environment, a law asserting the will of Madagascar to defend and to preserve the Environment, constitutes the legal basis of the National policy of the Environment. It describes general principles and dispositions translating in to operational terms the National Policy of the Environment in the framework of the global development of the country. Unfortunately, one of the main components of the environment, namely the atmosphere and the climate, is not explicitly treated.
18. The National Policy of the Environment is a policy taking into account environmental, socio-economic and cultural problems. It aims to re-establish a harmonious and durable balance between needs of development of the man and ecological concerns. Aware of these problems, the Government finalized its Environmental Action Plan (EAP) in 1989.
19. The AEP is a long term plan of 15 years. It is composed by 3 Environmental Programmes (EP) of 5 years duration each.
20. The first phase programme or EP1 (1991-1996) had the dual objectives of beginning resource management operations of an urgent nature while establishing the basis for overall environmental programme, in term of building institutions, developing human resources, establishing sound environmental policies, methods, tools and procedure.
21. The Environmental Programme 2 or EP2 (1997-2001) aims at the continuity and the strengthening of EP1. This program, oriented to preoccupations of decentralization, has for main topics the new orientations based on lessons learned from EP1. (approche-programme, approche spatiale)
22. Due to the fragility of the ecological balance, the slightest change in the climatic system can entail disruptions in many areas. In the forest sector, general orientations are registered in the National Forest Master Plan (PDFN). In the Framework of the EP2, an important item is devoted to coastal and marine Environments. Concerning water resources, an evaluation has been realized by the Terrestrial and Natural Resources Inventory project. (IRNT)

23. Other projects indirectly related to Climate Change have been realized or are under way. One can quote Energy I and Energy II projects on the production and the rational use of energy.
24. The goal of different projects is to limit and check the impacts of the industrial development on the environment. The most important ones are: the DIED project (Développement Industriel Ecologiquement Durable) under the auspice of the l'UNOID and the MECIE (Mise En Compatibilité des Investissements à l'Environnement)

Measures taken to fulfill commitments to the Convention

25. Madagascar has signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 1992. The ratification of the Convention by the Malagasy Government is now in process.
26. Post-ratification activities are already planned and a National Committee will be set up for the implementation of the Convention.
27. Other legislative measures were already taken in the general framework of the protection of the environment:
 - Law N° 90-033 on /December 21, 1990: Charter of the Environment
 - Decree N° 84-445 on /December 14, 1984: Preservation Strategy for the development
 - Decree N° 95-377 on/ May 23, 1995 / MECIE
 - Law N° 96-025 on /September 30, 1996 Local Management of renewable natural ressources
 - Law N° 97-017 on /August 08, 1997 : forest legislation

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

28. The immediate project objective is to facilitate the preparation of the national communication of Madagascar to be provided to the Conference of Parties under Article 12 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.
29. This project will make it possible to create an institutional framework suited to capacity building and the elaboration of the national communication. This framework will also make it possible to identify the most appropriate mitigation measures and adaptation and response options.
30. The project will play an essential role in awareness-raising and general information on climate change issues in Madagascar and will allow these issues to be taken into consideration in the general national planning exercises and in the elaboration of the country's strategies in various economic and technical sectors.
31. Madagascar will also derive benefits from this project by applying a multidisciplinary approach, which is rarely operationalized under other circumstances, and thus improving the

coordination of the activities connected with climate change issues, reinforcing the dialogue and cooperation between all actors concerned (including those in the public, non governmental, academic, private and grassroot sectors), and leading to a more coherent position in international fora. This will also enable Madagascar to play a stronger role within scientific fora and in international negotiations.

32. In addition, this project will make it possible to establish data banks in the various areas which can be brought together to help facilitate the development of action plans and which will provide an opportunity to establish linkages between the steps taken to address climate change issues and development priorities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

33. In the course of the realization of its immediate objective, which is the elaboration of the national communication, the project will attempt to implement various components that are considered intermediate objectives. The first intermediate objective is to set up an institutional framework, which will be the project key objective as it will provide the structure for the capacity-building process in the area of climate change, to prepare the various expected outputs, and to ensure the durability of the process. The project intermediate objectives and outputs are described below.

Objective 1: Establish the project institutional framework

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

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

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

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

Objective 2: Enable Madagascar, to prepare the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions using the IPCC/OECD methodology and taking into consideration all of the gases listed in the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties

Output 2A: Project team trained in the methodology to inventory greenhouse gas emissions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 5: Enable Madagascar, and strengthen its capacities, to identify and analyze the options for adaptation to climate change impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 6: Enable Madagascar, and strengthen its capacities, to elaborate a plan of action to mitigate the emissions and adapt to climate change impacts

Output 6A: Plan of action to mitigate the emissions and adapt to climate change impacts

- Based on the assessment of the mitigation measures, prepare and quantify a mitigation action plan
- Based on the assessment of the adaptation options, prepare and quantify an adaptation action plan

Objective 7: Enable Madagascar, and strengthen its capacities, to prepare its initial national communication to the UNFCCC.

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

- Compiling all of the documents produced: emissions inventory, mitigation measures analysis, vulnerability analysis, adaptation options analysis, and mitigation and adaptation action plan, and presenting them as a document representing the national communication of Madagascar.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

34. The project under consideration is in conformity with the GEF operational strategy and the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities aimed at provided coordinated and timely support to the country in order to enable them to fulfill their obligations under the FCCC. The project meets these objectives in providing for the implementation of an activity required to enable Madagascar to prepare its national communication to the Conference of Parties. Since none of the activities included in the list of norms applicable to the activities was conducted in Madagascar in the past, GEF support should be provided for all these activities.
35. The approach envisioned within the project is also in conformity with the spirit of the actions as defined for enabling activities. In particular, the creation of a project steering committee will contribute to the institutional strengthening of Madagascar in the climate change area. In addition, all project components will be the subject of training activities on the various aspects of climate change, and of studies and research on the major theme, i.e.: emissions inventory, vulnerability, adaptation, and mitigation, all of which should lead to the drafting of the national communication of Madagascar.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

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

37. With respect to the inputs, the government is contributing the equivalent of US\$ 20,000 in kind covering the administrative costs and the project support staff costs.
38. It must be recalled that success in dealing with climate change issues is largely predicated upon the selected approach. This approach requires close cooperation and intensive, regular sharing of information between the various institutions involved, so that they may each in their respective areas of specialization integrate climate change concerns within their own action plans, and fully benefit from the newly-acquired knowledge and take full advantage of the opportunities to strengthen capabilities in all development areas.
39. A nucleus of institutions proceeding from the national committee on climate change, being currently instituted, will need to be selected in order to create the project steering committee. The entity which will act as the project lead agency must have a horizontal cross-cutting perspective on environmental matters, allowing it to integrate all aspects of the climate changes issues to be addressed by the project: forestry, agriculture, littoral, air, energy, sanitation, waste, etc.
40. After the completion of the project, the nucleus consisting of the project steering committee will need to assume the responsibility of ensuring the sustainability of the national process dealing with climate change issues and liaison with the development issues. Special emphasis will need to be placed on the communication of information to the members of the national committee on climate change as well as its dissemination to the general public.

LESSONS AND RISKS

41. In addition to the importance of the involvement and participation of all stakeholders, including the ministries, NGOs, education and research institutions, as well as representatives of the private sector, which is recognized in the present proposal, emphasis will also need to be placed on the exchange of information at the regional and international levels. For this purpose, the project will need to remain in constant communication with other national, regional and international initiatives in the climate change area (e.g. CC:TRAIN, African capacity-building project, Maghreb capacity-building project, national enabling activity projects, etc.).
42. In the implementation of the various planned activities, the project will act in conformity with the internationally adopted guidelines and will apply the existing methods and instruments as they are available. Wherever possible, technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts so as to ensure that the national conditions and context are appropriately taken into consideration.
43. In general, currently available data should enable the project to reach its objectives, provided the national institutions operate in close cooperation and linkages are established with international initiatives. However, in view of the project's limited timeframe, inertia could hamper the performance of certain tasks, in particular those in relation with data gathering and the analysis of ongoing programmes and projects.

The project steering committee, in cooperation with all institutions concerned, will need to make a conscious effort to overcome these obstacles if the project is to be successful.

PROJECT FUNDING AND BUDGET

44. As this is an enabling activity in connection with the fulfillment of the obligations of Madagascar regarding the national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, GEF will provide funding on the basis of "the agreed full costs". A detailed budget in conformity with the format requirements and costs standards of the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities is attached in Annex 1 to the present proposal.

PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EXECUTION

45. The government of Madagascar has designated the Ministry of Environment to be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and supervising all national environmental actions and projects.
46. The Executing Agency of the project will be the Direction de la Météorologie et de l'Hydrologie. The Project Steering Committee will be charged with overseeing and advising the project execution and will have decision making power over all aspects of the project. The project will also collaborate closely with all the other relevant ongoing projects in Madagascar, both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable an effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.
47. Regarding the international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and among others IPCC and UNEP will be consulted when selecting the methodologies for, and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilize results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalized international projects like UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC: TRAIN and US Country Study Programme to avoid duplication of effort. As means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilize, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC:INFO and CC:INFO/Web initiatives of the FCCC Secretariat.
48. The project steering committee, which shall meet regularly, will be in charge of supervising the progress of project implementation and ensuring the conformity of the activities as conducted with their description in the project document and the planning, as well as the quality of the performance. It will be responsible for providing the advice and assistance necessary to ensure the smooth implementation of the project and will facilitate access to all information and collaboration with all ongoing projects and programmes in Madagascar. Likewise, the members of the project steering committee will make special efforts to ensure the dissemination of the results of the project activities within their respective departments and to apply the main lessons drawn from said activities. A perfect mobilization of the members of the steering committee is an important factor for the success of the project.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

49. After the activities have been described in detail and the workplan has been established, they will be subject to an external review. This review will serve to identify possible gaps, overlaps and other defects which might compromise the quality of the results expected from project activities. It will also provide an opportunity to draw on the experience gained in similar projects and to ensure a synergistic effect between the projects.
50. The executing agency and the project steering committee will be jointly responsible for the continuous monitoring of the project. The project director will be in charge of producing periodic reports in cooperation with the sectoral managers. These reports will provide a description of the project progress and status and of the results of the various tasks undertaken by each of the project components.
51. In addition, the project will conform to UNDP's usual practices as regards monitoring and evaluation, and will therefore be subject to a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review within 12 months of the project's effective start-up date.

ANNEX I
BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL
FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF MADAGASCAR

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US\$
		Planning/ Execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the info from existing sources	-	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	45,000	20,000	30,000	95,000
3. General description of steps (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; (c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures & response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; (e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	20,000	5,000	15,000	40,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	20,000	5,000	15,000	40,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures and public awareness.	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
4. Other information: a) Financial and technological needs & constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies, compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	10,000			10,000
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		29,800	25,000	15,000	69,800
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		169,800	75,000	95,000	339,800
Project support services(3%)		10,200			10,200
GRAND TOTAL		180,000	75,000	95,000	350,000
Percentage of total budget		51.4%	21.4%	27.2%	100%

ANNEX II
STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE
MADAGASCAR

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	X	NA	NA	NA
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories				
1. All Energy Sources	X	X	X	X
2. Industrial Processes	X	X	X	X
3. Agricultural Processes	X	X	X	X
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	X	X	X	X
5. Other Sources	X	X	X	X
3. General Description of Steps (taken or envisaged to Implement the Convention)	X	X	X	X
* (a) Public Awareness, etc	X		X	X
* (b) Assessment of Impacts	X	X	X	X
- Coastal Zones	X	X	X	X
- Agriculture	X	X	X	X
- Fisheries	X	X	X	X
- Forestry	X	X	X	X
- Natural ecosystems	X	X	X	X
- Other Impacts	X	X	X	X
* (c) Adaptation Options (Stage I)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	X	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs	X	X	X	X
energy related	X	X	X	X
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	X	X	X	X
Land use change and forestry	X	X	X	X
other	X	X	X	X
4. Other Information	X	X	X	X
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for	X	X	X	X
Projects for Financing	X	X	X	X
National Communications	X	X	X	X
Vulnerability Assessment	X	X	X	X
Adaptation	X	X	X	X

In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

x - Activity yet to be undertaken

ANNEX III

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

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

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

- (a) To assist non-Annex I Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 12.1;
- (b) To encourage the presentation of information in ways that are, to the extent possible, consistent, transparent and comparable as well as flexible, and to take into account specific national situation and requirements for support to improve the completeness and reliability of activity data, emission factors and estimations;
- (c) To serve as policy guidance to the interim operating entity of the financial mechanism for the timely provision of financial support needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full costs in complying with their obligations under Article 12.1, as referred to in decision 11/CP.2;
- (d) To facilitate the process of preparation, compilation and consideration of the communications, including the preparation of compilation and synthesis documentation; and
- (e) To ensure that the Conference of the Parties has sufficient information to carry out its responsibilities to assess the overall aggregated effects of the steps taken by the Parties in the light of the latest scientific assessments concerning climate change, and to assess the implementation of the Convention.

Scope

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

- (a) a national Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the convention; and

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

National Circumstances

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

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

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

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

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

Inventory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General description of steps

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

Financial and technological needs and constraints

19. Non-Annex I Parties may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

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

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

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

Timing of submission of the initial communication

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

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

Structure and executive summary

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

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

Language

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

Table I - National Circumstances

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

ANNEX IV
PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Activity	X	X																						
		X	X	X	X	X	X																	
								X	X	X	X													
											X	X												
													X	X										
															X	X								
																	X	X						
																				X	X			
																					X	X		
																						X	X	X

as2\c:\madagascar\eaqui.doc (15May97pm)

AY. -27' 99 (THU) 14:54

TEL: 212-906-6362

P. 001

B.FEV.1999 16:54

UNDP 2612022 333 15

REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA
Fahafahana - Fahafahana - Fahafahana

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

DECRET n° 981062

portant ratification de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies
sur les Changements Climatiques adoptée à New York le
9 Mai 1992.

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE MADAGASCAR

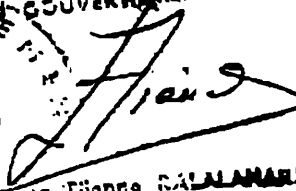
- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu la Déclaration de la Haute Cour Constitutionnelle n° 14-HCC/D.1 du 25 Novembre 1998 ;
- Vu la Loi n° 88-020 du 2 Décembre 1998 autorisant la ratification de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques, New York 1992.

DECRETE :

Article premier : Est ratifiée la Convention Cadre des Nations-Unies sur les Changements Climatiques adoptée à New York le 9 Mai 1992.

Article 2 : Le présent décret sera publié au Journal Officiel de la République.

Fait à Antananarivo, le 18 DEC 1998

POUR LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
 ANTOANANARIVO, LE 18 DEC 1998
 LE SECRETIRE D'ETAT ADJOINT
 GOUVERNEMENT

 Didier RATSIRAKA

Didier RATSIRAKA

S. L. D.
 ARRIVEE
 Date... 20 DEC 1998
 No... 105/105
 Destinataire...

AY. -27' 99 (THU) 14:55

TEL: 212-906-6362

P. 002

8.FEV.1999 16:55 UNDP 2612022 333 15

**MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS
ET DE LA METEOROLOGIE**

**REPUBLIKANT MADAGASIKARA
Tantandrazana-Fahafahana-Fandrosoana**

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Antananarivo, le 25 JAN. 1999

**DIRECTION DE LA METEOROLOGIE
ET DE L'HYDROLOGIE**

**LE MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET DE LA
METEOROLOGIE**

Service des Etudes
et Recherches

Monsieur le REPRESENTANT RESIDENT
DU PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

N° 65 .MTM/SG/DMH/SER

- ANTANANARIVO -

OBJET : Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements
Climatiques : requête de financement.
REFER. : VL N° 864/Changements Climatiques du 7 Décembre 1998
P.J. : 1

Comme vous le savez, le Gouvernement Malgache a ratifié la Convention
Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques le 18 Décembre 1998.

En devenant Partie à la Convention, Madagascar s'est engagée à préparer
une Communication nationale et à la mettre à la disposition de la Conférence des Parties,
conformément à l'article 12.1 de la Convention.

Le Gouvernement de Madagascar tient par la présente, à formuler
officiellement sa demande d'appui financier pour mener des activités habilitantes afin de
présenter sa première communication Nationale à la Conférence des Parties
conformément à l'article 12-1 de la Convention et aux directives adoptées par la
conférence des Parties pour les communications des Parties non citées à l'Annexe I.

Signé : RASIDONAY Charles Angele