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United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

To: Mr. Dilip Ahuja
GEF

Date: 8 July 1997

c.c. Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: 30 (including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: **Submission of revised enabling activity proposals - Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Niger**

Please find attached the following revised enabling proposals incorporating your comments of 24 June 1997 for:

Ghana
Mali
Mozambique
Niger

Ademola Salau's comments on these proposals are also attached.

Thank you.

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Facsimile Cover Sheet

DATE:	**June 24, 1997**	No. of Pages: *Inc. Cover sheet*	**2**
TO:	**Mr. Richard Hosier**	PHONE:	
ORGANIZATION:	**UNDP/ GEF, New York**	FAX:	**212 906 6998**
FROM:	**Avani Vaish**	PHONE:	**(202) 473-4647**
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CC:			

SUBJECT: **Comments on Climate Change Enabling Activitiy proposals - Ghana, Mali, Niger and Mozambique**

Message: The following are summarized comments on the proposals named above :

Ghana

1) A great deal of work on climate change issues has been done and supported in Ghana, as the proposal notes at various points. However, only the Sub-Saharan Capacity Building Project and the Netherlands Climate Change Assistance Project have been described under ongoing efforts. It may be useful also to include a description of the US Country Study and Ghana's participation in CC TRAIN, and how this will contribute to the present project. The Netherlands project finds no mention, in turn, in the Activity Matrix. CC INFO/ WEB might be mentione too.

2) Para 33 explains why an additional project has been felt necessary despite the Capacity Building effort. The rationale is inadequate : please indicate what the changed circumstances are that justify this additional effort and funding. Since a national communication was included in the design of the earlier project, what activity will now replace it ?

3) The proposal notes that the project implementation structure will basically be the same as the ongoing UNDP/ GEF project, with the same Project Coordinator. A budget of US $ 27,000 for project management is therefore unacceptably high, specially in view of the fact that the project outlay (excluding M & E) would be only $ 60,000.

4) Public participation aspects of the project should be fleshed out some more.

Mali

1) The budget for Mali is exactly the same as for Ghana and based on the same assumptions; our comments above regarding project management costs may therefore please be seen. Incidentally, the cost indicated on the cover page is different - typo ?

2) Para 16 onwards mention a number of projects undertaking related activity. However, the Activity Matrix refers only to UNDP's Sub Saharan project. Participation in CC INFO/ WEB could be mentioned also.
3) Para 23 - "UNEP and UNDP have agreed..." presumably in the context of CIRSNET and the UNDP project. It would be appropriate to state here that the country agrees too.
4) Para 24 - unclear. Elsewhere the proposal says most of these activities do not need to be taken up under this project.
5) Para 30 - at what stage will the national communication receive political endorsement ?
6) Para 31 - COP 2 guidelines.
7) More detail could be provided about public awareness activities to be undertaken.
8) Some explanation is needed as to why start up is delayed to January, 1998, whereas Table 2, 'Proposed Workplan' intended a June, 1997 start.

Niger

1) Para 6 - please reconfirm the forest area : 15 million ha represents a large percentage of Niger's area, considering that 75% of the country is desert (para 1).
2) Para 10 - the first sentence needs attention.
3) The section on ongoing climate change projects does not mention UNEP's CIRSNET, in which Niger is a participant. This is ignored also in the Activity Matrix. Participation in CC INFO/ WEB might be mentioned too.
4) Para 18 , Output 7A : COP 2 guidelines.
5) In the budget - third entry in the Planning/ Execution column should perhaps be 20,000 ?
6) The political Focal Point for Niger (which has no GEF Operational Focal) is the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Is there any special reason for country endorsement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ?

Mozambique

1) Is there any specific reason to delay the start up to October, 1997 ?
2) One of the main objectives of the project is to fill gaps left by the USCSP, in terms of training and local capacity building. Yet the budget devoted to these activities is less than half the total. About 25% of even this is for project management purposes. Please see if resources need to be reallocated on this consideration.
3) The subtotal for Planning and Execution appears to be wrong.
4) We have neither a Political nor an Operational Focal Point listed for Mozambique. It is not clear how the proposal has the endorsement of a GEF Operational Focal Point.

Please take the above comments and suggestions into account and send us revised proposals at your earliest convenience.

MAIL LISTING FOR Ademola Salau 8 July 1997

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- - Mail - -

3 July 1997 12:05pm MAIL IS -
FROM: Ademola Salau Viewed Ntfy Private Urgent
TO: Richard Hosier
SUBJECT: Ghana,Mali,Niger, and Mozambiq
COPY: Ademola Salau

Response to Avani's comment.

*****Ghana***

(1) I think that Avani must have looked at the 1994 CC-INFO which listed Ghana as having expressed interest in both the US Country Programme and CC-TRAIN. Ghana is not taking part in the two projects at present.

The Netherland's project is now mentioned in the activity matrix and the the CC-INFO\WEB is mentioned in the body of the text.

(2) A full explanation is now provided why this project becomes necessary. We had discussed this and agreed on this point when the Zimbabwe's proposal was being approved.

(3)An assistant Coordinator will be appointed for this project. The Assistant was supposed to be hired earlier but there was no fund for it in the Capacity Project.

(4) Public participation aspect is now fully elaborated.

*******MALI************

(1)The budget for Ghana and Mali are the same because of the reason provided above. The two countries will be undertaken similar activities also.

(2) Most of those activities are not related to the preparation of the national communication and thus are not shown on the activity matrix.
Participation in the CC-INFO\WEB is now mentioned in the body of the text.

(3)Para.23 refers to the agreement reached and signed by UNDP and UNEP during the negotiation for the Zimbabwe's proposal. This is now clarified.

(4)Para.24 is amended to make its meaning clearer.

(5)The national communication will receive political endorsement at the national workshop to be organized after the final draft has been reviewed by ENDA-TM.

(6) COP-3 has been changed to COP-2.

(7) More details have been provided on public awareness.

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MAIL LISTING FOR Ademola Salau 8 July 1997

(8) The start-up is delayed til January 1998 when the inputs from the Capacity project would have become available. Thus, Table 2 is a workplan for both projects.

*********NIGER*********

(1) According to the 1996-1997 WORLD RESOURCES data, Niger has 126.7 million hectares of land, so agricultural land of 15 milliion and forest area of 9 million hectares is equal to about 19 per cent.

(2)para.10 amended.

(3) CIRSNET is now mentioned in the body of the text as well as participation in CC-INFO\WEB.
(4) COP-3 is changed to COP-2.

(5) Correction made in the budget.

(6) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is designated to endorse by the Government.

*************MOZAMBIQUE********

(1) The start up is now August 1997.

(2) The budget is now revised to reallocate more resources to capacity building.

(3) Fixed.

(4) The proposal has the endorsement of the Government which is yet to appoint a political or operational focal point for GEF. This is the normal practice.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country:	Mali
Title:	Preparation of the First National Communication in Response to the Provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
GEF Theme:	Climate change
GEF Contribution:	US$ 94,760
Government Contribution:	US$ 20,000 (in kind)
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Government Executing Agency:	National Centre for Scientific and Technological Research (Mali)
Local Counterpart Agency:	Permanent Secretariat for Environment (Ministry of Rural Development and Environment), Mali.

Starting Date: January 1998

Project Duration: 11 months

Introduction

1. Mali is a landlocked country located south of the Sahara Desert, extending over 1,214,000 km^2. The climate is inter-tropical with sudano-sahelian traits, with high temperatures (averaging between 26° C and 30° C) and low rainfall.

2. Mali has four major ecological zones, with very diverse agricultural potentials: the saharan and sahelian zones (with rainfalls of less than 20 mm and 200 to 600 mm respectively being exploited by the pastoralists); the sudanian zone (between 600 and 800 mm isohyets); the sudano-guinean zone (with rainfalls from 800 to 1,400 mm) being mainly farmlands or agropastoral lands); and the interior delta of the Niger River(which is a unique ecosystem, characterized in particular by the presence of "bourgoutières", i.e. low-lying areas that are submerged over 6 months each year and used as grazing land). This last area is devoted to ranching associated with flood and flood-recession crops and rainfed crops, and also an area used by subsistence fishermen.

3. The agricultural sector is the largest job provider, with 80 percent of the population living in the rural areas. Most of the production of Mali comes from agriculture, which contributed from 38 to 49 percent of the GDP between 1982 and 1992 (Source: World Bank, 1995). Agricultural activities extend from the southernmost areas of the country (sudano-guinean zone) to the northern limit of the sahelian zone.

4. In addition to food crops (millet, sorghum, maize, rice), the major commercial crops are cotton in the south and groundnut mainly in the south-west. Cotton is the main source of exports for the country, with the production reaching nearly 400,000 tons during the 1995-96 season. Agriculture also provides most of the raw materials for the industrial sector.

5. Ranching, which accounts for 16.8 percent of total GDP and 35 percent of the agricultural GDP, is traditionally as important as crops in Malian agriculture. After the 1994 devaluation, bovine exports have increased markedly over the past few years.

6. The Mali's level of industrialization is low with practically no heavy industry. The dominant industrial activities are agricultural product processing. Over the past few years, the mining sector, gold in particular, is being developed by several mining companies. The largest gold mine in the country (Sadiola mine) began operating in early 1997 and several prospecting licenses were issued.

7. **Energy consumption and supply**

The energy situation of Mali is characterized by:

- Total dependency [on imports] to meet petroleum product needs;
- Over exploitation of forest resources;
- Under exploitation of the hydro-electricity potential;

- Under exploitation of energy resources;
- Strong demand for electric power in relation to supply;
- Inefficient use of energy (e.g. electric power losses estimated at nearly 24 percent of total production);
- Low energy consumption: 240 ktoe/year/person;
- Energy intensity: 2.8 ktoe/GNP CFAF (US$ 1 = CFAF 500).

8. Mali's energy consumption is relatively low. It is estimated at 2,032 ktoe (1992 data). The main source of energy in Mali is energy wood which accounts for 85.12% of the country's total final consumption. Charcoal accounts for 2.73 %; agricultural residue account for 12.15 %; conventional energy consisting of electricity and petroleum products accounts for only 9.03 % of the national energy consumption (1.03 % for electricity and 8% for petroleum products).

Liquid fuels

9. Petroleum product consumption is estimated at 159.62 ktoe (1992 data). Regular gasoline is the main petroleum product consumed, representing 40.88 % of the total consumption of petroleum products. Gas oil also accounts for an important share of the total consumption of petroleum products with 37.04 %.

The sectoral breakdown of the consumption of all petroleum products imported by Société Africaine de Raffinage (SAR) and Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage is the following:

- Industry 27.89 ktoe
- Transportation 101.37 ktoe
- Agriculture 83 ktoe
- Household 12.35 ktoe
- Services/administration 13.15 ktoe

This breakdown of liquid fuel consumption shows that the transportation sector is the main consumer of petroleum products.

Wood, charcoal and agricultural residue

10. Mali's primary biomass consumption is estimated at nearly 1,852 ktoe of which 1,576.75 ktoe for wood, 50.65 ktoe for charcoal, and 224.89 ktoe for agricultural residue. The household sector is the main consumer of conventional energy (98.02 percent). The share of the industrial sector is only 1.51 %. The primary biomass consumption of the hotel industry is very small (0.47 % of total consumption). Statistics on primary biomass consumption by households show the rural areas consume the major share of this energy source (69.03 %), while urban areas account for only 30.97 % of total biomass consumption. The high consumption of energy wood results in a gradual depletion of forest resources, which poses a threat for the country and for mankind in general.

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Electric energy

11. As noted above, electricity accounts for only 1.03 % of total final energy consumed in Mali. This electricity is for the most part hydroelectric power with 73 %, the rest being produced by thermal plants. Mali's electrification ratio is relatively low (7 %).

Hydroelectricity

Mali's hydroelectricity potential is estimated at 1,050 MW installed capacity. This potential remains largely under exploited to date, with only 50 MW installed capacity.

- Three hydroelectric plants are operational in Mali:
- The Selingué dam plant, with 44 MW installed capacity .
- The Sotuba dam plant, with 5.7 MW installed capacity .
- The Felou dam plant, with 0.6 MW installed capacity .

The new hydroelectric installation of Manantali is scheduled to become operational in October 2000. This plant with an installed capacity of 200 MW will provide power to meet the needs of the three countries involved in the project within the OMVS programme (Mali, Senegal and Mauritania). Studies for a new 40 MW hydroelectric power plant at Tonca (Tossaye dam) are underway, in order to enhance the country's capacity to generate low-cost electric power.

Thermal electricity

The Energie du Mali (EDM) company, which holds a monopoly for the generation, transportation and distribution of electric power in Mali owned 12 thermal plants of a total installed capacity of 40.8 MW. In addition to EDM, some industrial installations have their own power generation plants. The installed capacity of these self producers was estimated at 26.57 MW in 1992.

Energy generation

12. As mentioned above, Mali produces no oil, gas nor coal. However, exploration activities conducted in the 1970s have shown that there is oil in Mali, but the energy required to extract it would seem to exceed the energy value of the final product. The oil potential of Mali was estimated at 870 million tons, i.e. nearly 90 million barrels. Energy wood production has been increasing rapidly over the past few years. The forests of Mali, with a surface area estimated at over 32 million hectares, produce nearly 0.9 m^3/ha/yr.

In order to enhance the country's capacity for electric power generation, efforts are underway for the construction of new thermal and hydroelectric plants and for the implementation of grid interconnection projects (e.g. the interconnection between Mali and Cote d'Ivoire).

Assessment of Malian experience with solar energy

13. In the area of energy, Mali is also characterized by a significant potential in new and renewable sources of energy. Solar energy, in particular, is available over the entire territory and for most of the year, Mali receives an average of 5 to 7 kW/m^2/day, which makes it one of the most insulated countries in the world. The biomass potential, i.e. agricultural, vegetal, agro-industrial biomass and industrial and animal-breeding residues, is also considerable, even though some of it is used for non-energy purposes. As regards wind energy resources, they vary according to seasons and regions.

Economic aspects

14. The Malian experience in the field of renewable energy sources has been evaluated on several occasions. The main results shown by these evaluations include the following:

- Solar pumping both for village and pastoral supply is more and more widely accepted and integrated. Thus, with an average cost of pumped water reaching US$ 0.50 or 0.60 per cubic meter, the Malian population is able to absorb the various costs for repair and maintenance.

- Solar micro-electrification has proven successful in remote areas with an installed capacity cost ranging from US$ 20 to 24 per W. Although this cost may appear very high compared to the population purchasing power, the number of public and private solar energy installations for micro-electrification is steadily increasing.

- Solar refrigeration is used especially by health centres and the installed capacity cost can reach US$ 40 to 50 per W.

- Thermal solar energy affords appreciable advantages for water heating, fruit and vegetable drying, distilling, food preparation, etc. The selling price of the installed solar cell element per square meter is approximately US$ 450 for the water-heater, US$ 200 for the food dryer, and US$ 500 for the still. As regards electric power generation from thermal solar power, no installation is operational in Mali to date and there are therefore no verifiable estimates of the cost of this technology.

- There are numerous biomass applications at the national level. Biogas has proven economically viable and is accepted at the household level, but still meets with a few difficulties. There have been encouraging results with vegetable oil used as fuel in certain localities producing the raw material (pourghère seeds). The feasibility studies on the

manufacturing of fuel briquettes (from compacted vegetal residue) are conclusive, mostly in the CMDT and Office du Niger zone.

- In spite of the importance of the wind resource in the northern half of the country, wind power technology remains to be properly controlled. However, there have been various successful attempts at using wind energy for water pumping and for aeroelectric power generation.

Level of investments

15. Solar energy has been the object of sustained interest in Mali since the early years of independence. The Solar Energy Laboratory (Laboratoire d'Energie Solaire, LESO) was established in 1964, later to become the CNESOLER, since it was placed under the authority of the National Directorate for Hydraulics and Energy (DNHE). Solar energy has since then been considered a formal sub-sector within the general framework of the national energy policy.

Past and present activities in connection with climate change

16. Mali is very active in areas connected with climate change. It took part and continues to take part in all international discussions within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

17. Mali is participating in the project concerning the network on the impacts of climate change and response strategies (CIRSNet). This project is aimed at furthering activities in the area of strategies to respond to climate change by supporting the implementation of a number of plans for the creation/strengthening of the institutional framework, as well as for national activities and identifying regional activities. The first seminar was organized in Niamey and a second seminar took place in Dakar.

18. Mali is currently implementing a 5-year GEF/WORLD BANK project for US$ 11.1 million concerning the household energy strategy. This project is aimed at replacing fire wood both on the demand side and the supply side of household energy.

19. Mali participated in the feedback meeting of the project for the "Assessment of Policy Options and Responses to Climate Change". This meeting took place at UNEP's headquarters in Nairobi from 5 to 8 December 1994. The budget for the project was US$ 1 million.

20. A request for funding is being formulated to design a project on energy efficiency in buildings for the purpose of extending the "Project for the reduction of GHG emissions through energy efficiency in the building sector", which already covers Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, to include Mali.

21. Mali is participating together with Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe in the pilot phase of the GEF project entitled "Capacity-Building in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC", implemented by UNDP. The project started in July 1996 and should be completed within two years. The Capacity Building Project, RAF/93/G31, was initially designed solely to build capacity of the four African countries to respond to their obligations under the UNFCCC. The other major activity to be undertaken relates to the preparation of an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and sinks. The project could not take off in time due to the delay in getting all the countries to sign the project documents at the appropriate time. By the time all countries had signed off on the documents in August 1995, it was agreed that a mission should be sent to these countries to find out how the delay might have affected the activities originally envisaged to be undertaken and to recommend what actions to be taken to help ensure the succcessful implementation of the project. Other relevant activities were then added to be undertaken which will allow an initial National Communication to be prepared as an output to be submitted to the Conference of Parties. However, due to limited financing, the Project Co-ordinating Committee (PCC) agreed in its first co-ordinating meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe 26 - 28 March that the Initial National Communication be funded under a separate project. This was to enable all relevant technical data and analysis required as inputs into the preparation of the national communication to be completed.

Project Objective

22. Mali ratified the Framework Convention (UNFCCC) on 28/12/94. In view of many past and ongoing activities related to climate change in Mali, this project proposal intends to use the results of these activities and to build on them, rather than duplicate work already completed. Therefore the main objective as envisioned in the present proposal is to help the country to prepare its first National Communication based on reliable data, as requested under articles 12.1(a), (b) and (c) of the Convention, as rapidly as can possibly be achieved.

Project Description

23. UNDP and UNEP agreed during the negotiation preceding the approval of Zimbabwe's proposal that the technical data and analyses of GHG inventories, the vulnerability assessment, and the options for mitigation and adaptation be undertaken within the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project while separate proposals are formulated to undertake the activities listed in the activity matrix in Annex 2.

Activity 1: Formulation of policy framework for implementing the identified response measures

24. Based on the results and analyses produced within the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project (on GHG inventories, the vulnerability assessment, the mitigation and adaptation

options) ; the national plans for mitigation and adaptation will be prepared within the present project.

25. It is understood that all input data expected within the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project will need to be provided to the present project before December 1997 in order to facilitate the preparation of the national plans for mitigation and adaptation before December 1998.

Main output:

26. The main output expected from the proposed activity will be as follows:

(a)policy framework for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.
(b)workshop report.

Activity 2: Provision of other information

27. Other relevant information required for the achievement of the UNFCCC broad objective such as the technical and financial resource requirements for the proposed projects under Article 4 will be identified. These include the provision of relevant materials and data for the calculation of global GHG trends; the financial and technological resource needs and constraints associated with the communication information, general public awareness, and public educational which will make them able to respond to the demands of sustainable development.

28. The description may further cover needs and constraints associated with the improvement in national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in the emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional strengthening and capacity building.

Activity 3: Preparation of first national communication

29. Based on the technical and analytical outputs of the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project, as well as on the national plans for mitigation and adaptation prepared within the context of the present project, the first national communication will be drafted. This national communication will integrate climate change issues within the development planning process, taking the specific situation of Mali into consideration.

30. The draft national communication will need to be reviewed by ENDA, a respected technical institution. A revised version will be produced, and based on this review, a national workshop will then be convened for the various stakeholders and the policymakers. The revised national communication will be presented and reviewed at this workshop before it is finalized.

Main output:

31. The main output of the proposed activity will be the national communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in accordance with the COP2 Guidelines (Annex 3).

32. **Consultation mechanisms: workshops**
The importance of the involvement of the various segments of society in climate change issues cannot be overemphasized. Success in dealing with climate change problems is largely predicated on raising the general level of awareness of the people. It is therefore important that this project not only enhance the technical capacity but more importantly also raise the overall public consciousness on climate change. In addition to the involvement of and participation of all stakeholders ,including the government ministries, NGOs, education and research institutions, as well as representatives of the private sector, emphasis will also be placed on the exchange of information at the regional and international levels. For this purpose, the project will maintain constant communication with other national, regional, and international initiatives in the climate change areas (e.g. CC:TRAIN, CC:INFO\WEB, and other national enabling activity projects, etc.) . The national plans for mitigation and adaptation and the national communication are going to require the involvement and identification of various economic sectors and experts so that the measures adopted can be carried out successfully both at the planning and implementation stages. For this purpose, two national workshops are proposed to establish a dialogue leading to the preparation of the national plans and the national communication.

33. One of the workshops will be aimed at raising the awareness of all experts on issues concerning the national plans and the national communication. This is to ensure transparence and to elicit the contribution of all parties in order to manage the problems in connection with the communication and the plans.

34. The final workshop will be devoted to a presentation and discussion of the draft plans and communication in order to allow the participants to comment on the key issues which may affect or require the operational involvement of various experts. It is in fact this workshop which will convert the outputs of the exercises into an accepted threshold for climate change activities aimed at fulfilling the country's obligations under the UNFCCC.

Programming of project activities

35. In view of the whole range of prior activities undertaken in the area of climate change, Mali is convinced that the mitigation activities within the context of climate change should cover and influence ongoing and planned national activities. It is critical that they be consistent with current national views and the present project needs to be carefully planned. If the project is implemented now, it will find its place and be recognized within

the context of the current policy discussions in the country. Mali is actually making significant policy choices at a major crossroad, being currently involved in the implementation of decentralized entities. This empowers the population groups and enables them to share in the management of their own lands.

36. Mention should also be made of the ongoing elaboration of the National Environmental Action Plan. Thus, the present formulation of the national plans within the context of the preparation of the national communication (under the present project to be implemented in the near future) will benefit from the discussions and reflections on the above-mentioned events.

Project management and coordination

37. The project will be coordinated by the National Centre for Scientific and Technological Research (CNRST) which is the national executing agency for the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project. This institution will work in collaboration with the National Committee on Climate, the Geosphere and the Biosphere (CNCGB), governmental departments, public institutions, universities, research organizations, development agencies and NGOs.

38. The committee comprises a number of task forces which, within the framework of the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project, are already working on the GHG inventories, the vulnerability assessment, mitigation and adaptation. These task forces will also work within the present project.

39. The project will be coordinated by the Coordinator in charge of the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project, who was appointed by the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research. An assistant project coordinator will be appointed.

Proposed workplan

40. The proposed workplan for the initiation and completion of all activities described above is shown in Table 1. Detailed workplans for each activity will be developed by the Project Coordinator in consultation with CNCGB and with the assistance of UNDP which will be consulted throughout the implementation of the project.

Activity matrix

41. The activity matrix indicating the areas to be covered by the proposed project is shown in Annex 2. The components which must be, or already are, covered by the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project are also included in Table 1.

National inputs

42. This project is enthusiastically accepted and receives strong support at the national level. It will be executed by the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research in agreement with the Ministry of Rural Development and Environment (MDRE) which is responsible for the management of all environmental issues.

43. The Permanent Secretariat for Environment (SPE), reporting to MDRE, is the entity in charge of overseeing the elaboration of the country's environmental policy in its entirety. This entity coordinates the functions of all ministries and manages the environmental implications of the national strategies and programmes.

Project budget and funding

44. The proposed budget (US$94,760) reflects the country's special needs for the proposed activities (Annex 2). In addition, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure complementarity between the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project and the present project, the latter has the full backing of the Ministry of Rural Development and Environment.

Project institutional framework and execution

45. The project will be executed by the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESSRS) through the project management structure described above and with MDRE support.

46. Within the context of climate change, MDRE coordinates the activities through the Permanent Secretariat for Environment (SPE) and the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). Technical input data are provided by various national institutions, the University, research centres, industry associations and NGOs. In order to stay in touch with international scientific developments, the Meteorology Department (one of the centres providing technical assistance to MDRE on issues related to climate change) maintains close contacts with the World Meteorological Organization. CNRST will coordinate, convene and chair the technical meetings for the various key activities to be undertaken in connection with the first National Communication.

47. The activities undertaken in Mali in the climate change area were carried out carefully in tight cooperation with a few non-remunerated research facilities. One of these facilities is the National Centre for Scientific and Technological Research (CNRST), a research institution based in Mali, founded in 1986, whose mandate is to coordinate research activities at the national level. This centre is also one of the pioneers in Mali in the area of climate change.

Justification for GEF support

48. This project will help Mali to submit its initial national communication to the UNFCCC. As the GEF is an international entity vested with the mission of operating the financing mechanism for the UNFCCC on an interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

Sustainability

49. The Malian Government is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC and therefore to the goals and objectives of the present project. Past and ongoing activities in the area of climate change have shown that Mali will have scientific, technical and institutional capacities in the implementation of the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis.

Outputs and risks

50. In order to implement the project appropriately, close coordination by CNRST and its task forces is essential to ensure the success of the project. Therefore, MDRE and MESSRS need to consult with all resource-experts both in the public and private sectors, including the NGOs and research organizations.

Risks

51. The potential risks which might impinge upon the goals and objectives of the project are:

(a.) Inadequate coordination between the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project and the present project; and

(b) Lack of involvement of the politicians and policy-makers in the formulation of the final strategy. A firm commitment for each participation must be secured (by each expert).

Monitoring and evaluation

52. The Coordinator will produce a monthly progress report on project activities to be submitted to MDRE, MESSRS and CNCGB, which will follow and review these reports. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic mail file which can be transmitted to all institutions participating in the project. These reports will be such as to enable UNDP and MDRE and its related departments to evaluate the implementation of the project on an actual basis and to allow early detection of difficulties and flaws. The reports will be reviewed by CNCGB for quality control, standardization, clarity and conformity with the proposed terms of reference.

53. CNCGB will organize meetings on a quarterly basis in order to review the implementation of the project and to provide guidance in the scientific, technical, political and strategic areas. All institutions participating in the project will be associated with these meetings. MDRE will provide UNDP with a progress report six months after project implementation [begins], a final report after project completion, and quarterly financial reports according to standard UNDP format.

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORKPLAN

ACTIVITY MONTH	A	B	C	D	1	2	3
June 1997	x						
July 1997	x	x	x				
August 1997	x	x	x				
September 1997		x	x				
October 1997		x	x	x			
November 1997		x	x	x			
December 1997		x	x	x			
January 1998				x	x		
February 1998					x		
March 1998					x		
April 1998					x	x	
May 1998						x	
June 1998						x	
July 1998						x	
August 1998							x
September 1998							x
October 1998							x
November 1998							x

Note: The outputs and analyses of Activities A (GHG Inventories), B (Mitigation options), C (Vulnerability assessment) and D (Adaptation options) are to be provided by the UNDP/GEF capacity-building project as indicated in Annex 1.

Activities 1, 2 and 3 (Analysis of national policies regarding climate change, Preparation of national plans for mitigation and adaptation, and Preparation of the first national communication) are to be carried out under the present project.

ANNEX I

BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF MALI

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				
3. General description of steps (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country				
(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts;	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change				
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures & response strategies; d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning;	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.				
c) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	12,500	10,000	7,500	30,000
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		10,000	10,000	7,000	27,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		5,000			5,000
Subtotal		***47,500***	***25,000***	***19,500***	***92,000***
Project support services (3%)		2760			2760
GRAND TOTAL		**50,260**	**25,000**	**19,500**	**94,760**
Percentage of total budget		**53.0%**	**26.4%**	**20.6%**	**100%**

ANNEX II

STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN MALI

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	undp	undp	undp	undp
2. Industrial Processes	"	"	"	"
3. Agricultural Processes	"	"	"	"
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	"	"	"	"
5. Other Sources	"	"	"	"
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				
- Coastal Zones	undp	undp	undp	undp
- Agriculture	"	"	"	"
- Fisheries	"	"	"	"
- Forestry	"	"	"	"
- Natural ecosystems	"	"	"	"
- Other Impacts	"	"	"	"
* © Adaptation Options (Stage 1)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	NA	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs				
energy related	undp	undp	undp	undp
industry	"	"	"	"
agriculture	"	"	"	"
Land use change and forestry				
other	"	"	"	"
4. Other Information				
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	
National Communications	X	X	X	X
Vulnerability Assessment	X	X	X	X
Adaptation	X	X	X	X

x -Activity yet to be undertaken.
undp- Activity covered by the UNDP capacity-building project

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 anthropgenic 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 form 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 worth Article 4.3

Structure and executive summary

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

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

Language

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

Table I - National Circumstances

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

ANNEX IV
PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

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

MINISTERE DU DEVELOPPEMENT
RURAL
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Un Peuple-Un But-Une Foi

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

N° - 0397

N° /MDRE-SG/MK

Bamako, le - 3 AVR. 1997

Le Ministre du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement

/-) /)/)onsieur le Coordinateur du Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) du Changement Climatique
PNUD NEW-YORK
FAX (212) 906 6362/5974

***OBJET** : Requête de financement pour la préparation de la communication nationale du Mali relative à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques*

RECEIVED APR - 9 1997

Monsieur le Coordinateur,

Suite à la réunion de coordination tenue du 26 au 28 Mars 1997 à Hararé (Zimbabwé), j'ai l'honneur de solliciter du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) un financement pour la préparation de la Communication Nationale du Mali relative à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques.

Dans l'espoir que vous accorderez une sollicitude particulière à la présente requête, je vous prie, Monsieur le Coordinateur, de recevoir mes salutations distinguées.

P/LE MINISTRE/P.O
LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL

Mamadou GOITA