

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Dilip Ahuja
GEF

Date: 8 July 1997

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GEF

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Pages: 27
(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.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROJECT PROPOSAL**

Country: Mozambique

Project Title: Enabling Mozambique to prepare
its first national communication
to the UNFCCC

GEF theme: Climate change

Country Eligibility: Ratified UNFCCC on 25 August 1995

GEF Financing: US\$ 216,000

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Ministry for Co-ordination of
Environmental Affairs(MICOA)

Local Counterpart Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Finance,
Ministry of Industry, Commerce,
and Tourism, Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries,
Ministry for Mineral Resources and Energy.

Project Starting Date: August 1997

Expected Duration: 2 years

Background and Project Context

1. Mozambique extends almost 2,700 km along the length of the east coast of Africa between 21° 27' and 26°52' latitude and 30°12 and 40°51' longitude. It borders Tanzania and Malawi to the north, Zambia and Zimbabwe to the west and South Africa and Swaziland to the south. The greatest north-south distance is 1,960 km, the greatest east-west distance 1,130 km and has a total land area of 799,370 square kilometres.

2. A large coastal plain widening from north to south accounts for 45% of the area of Mozambique. The coastal plain rises gradually towards the west to meet a high plateau of 500-1,000 m. From this plateau, particularly in the areas bordering Malawi and Zimbabwe, mountains rise up to over 2,700 m. Mount Binga, at 2,436 m and the country's highest mountain, is in the Chimanimani range in Manica province bordering the Limpopo River which flows through the country and into the Indian Ocean. The 2,500 km tropical coast boasts many offshore islands which have great potential for Mozambique's future as a tourist destination.

3. The total population of the country is estimated at 17 million and the most densely populated areas are the southern coast between Maputo and Inhambane and the northern coastal belt between the mouth of the River Zambezi and Pemba. A new national population census will be conducted later this year.

4. The country is divided into 11 provinces. Each province is divided into districts which are further subdivided into administrative areas and civil parishes. The capital of Mozambique, Maputo, is in itself also a province. Zambezia and Nampula provinces in the northern part of the country contain the richest agricultural land and 40% of the population of the country, whereas the three southern provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo are mostly arid and previously served as a labour reserves for Mozambique's industry and for farms in the South Africa.

Environmental management issues

5. Although the environmental context of development in Mozambique is in some ways similar to that of the Sub-Saharan African countries, there are significant differences exceptional aspects of Mozambique include:

- a relatively rich, but only partly explored and developed resource base;
- an overall lack of population pressure on resources with some estimated 18 inhabitants per square kilometre in 1987. However, clouding the aggregate picture is evidence of severe environmental deterioration at the locally specific sites. This occurs particularly near urban areas, on the drought-prone soils of the south, and in the easily disrupted coastal ecosystems. In the short term, this local environmental degradation is likely to increase in intensity and spread; and
- In Mozambique there is little evidence of severe natural degradation and famine, malnutrition and population movements are directly related to the impact of war, and not to nature.

Erosion

6. With reference to soil erosion, a complex interaction between land management systems, erosion by rainfall and waterflow and protection offered by plants determine the rate at which soil is eroded from Mozambique watersheds. While such factors as steepness of landscape, frequency and intensity of rainfall, and the thickness, degree of cohesion and openness of soil to percolating water are all important environmental variables, the intensity of land use and the management strategies of land users are of more critical importance. Though peasant farmers are well aware of the risk and cost associated with erosion, it is merely a consideration in their battle for survival, and rarely the most pressing factor. Coastal sand dunes, where the trees have been removed, are suffering from wind erosion and, at local scale, lines of communication such as roads are prone to erosion, particularly where ditches are not carefully managed to control run-off.

Deforestation

7. Deforestation has been identified as the main environmental issue, with logging, fuelwood collection and clearance for agriculture identified as the major causes (World Bank, 1988). Mangroves, particularly *Rhizophora*, have been severely depleted and 70% have been removed in the last 20 years. Removal of trees continues to threaten the stability of coastal dunes. The fuelwood problem, however, is generally site specific and there are at present shortfalls in Maputo and Nampula provinces. Attempts to develop fuelwood production have achieved little success, essentially as the plantation model was adopted. Degradation and resource shortage are most severe in peri-urban areas and monitoring of the urban and peri-urban environment can provide a surrogate for an exhaustive national study. Turning to the environmental problems associated with surface water, not enough attention has been paid to the quality of water in Mozambique. One of many reasons for this is the belief that water in Mozambique is not polluted and it is true that most water in the country does not yet suffer from alarming levels of pollution. However, waste water from industry and from urban domestic sector, although not yet produced in very large quantities, has considerable potential for pollution, especially when concentrated in small areas.

Industry

8. Industrial waste from factories is more dangerous for marine ecology. Although industrial pollution along Mozambique's coast is still modest and is not projected to reach alarming levels in the near future, it is an issue that cannot be ignored. While pollution from port activity has not yet reached serious proportions, there are cases which merit due attention, such as the spillage of dangerous cargo from ships in the port area, dredging and dumping of the dredged materials. In terms of the environmental impact of industrial production as a whole, Mozambique may be regarded as a country without major problems because the degree of industrialisation is small and the levels of production are low. However, industry is situated in the urban centres such as Maputo, Beira and Matola in the midst of large concentration of population which are growing rapidly due to the influx of people from the countryside. The bulk of the industrial plant is old, with obsolete equipment and systems of technology. Production takes place without the minimum regulations to protect the population against environmentally-dangerous waste, such as the emission of solid, liquid or gaseous effluents. Under

these circumstances, certain specific industries could have a strong impact on state of health of the population living in the urban areas.

Mining

9. Despite its enormous mineral resources (large coal and natural gas reserves), for historical reasons Mozambique has little mining activity. The main local effects on the environment resulting from the exploitation of mineral resources and other related activities are: atmospheric pollution, subsidence of the land, deforestation, and changes in the equilibrium of different animal/plant ecosystem. These effects are caused both by the movement of land involved in the mining, by the emission of toxic gases from some minerals and by other factors.

Energy

10. The main characteristic of energy consumption is determined at present by the fact that the 79.6 of the energy consumed in the country is derived from wood fuel. With reference to levels of energy consumption by the different sectors, the domestic consumption is the highest. Taking into account the population growth rates, the pressure on forestry resources will obviously increase over time, with consequences in deforestation and level of soil degradation, the reduction of the productivity of agroforest ecosystems and biodiversity.

National Institutions dealing with Climate Change related issues

11. There are many institutions in Mozambique dealing directly or indirectly with the issue of climate change. Among the most important are the following:

- Ministry for the Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)
- Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
- Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- National Institute of Agronomic Research (INIA)
- Institute of Animal Production
- Institute for Fisheries Research (IIP)
- National Directorate of Agriculture (DINA)
- National Directorate of Forest and Wildlife
- Ministry of Transport and Communications
- National Institute for Meteorology
- National Directorate of Water Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- Eduardo Mondlane University
- National Institute of Rural Development (INDER)
- Maputo City Council
- Environmental Working Group (GTA) - NGO
- IUCN - Mozambique

Past and on-going activities

12. In August 1995, the Government approved the National Environmental Management Programme (NEMP). The National Environmental Management Programme is the master plan for the environment in Mozambique. The NEMP is also a programme of sectoral plans, containing projections for the medium and long term, aiming to lead the country to sustainable socio-economic development. The NEMP strategy sets out a clear environmental policy, establishes a legal framework that supports the policy, and provides the institutional base for implementing the policy. Ultimately, the goal of the NEMP is the introduction of sustainable development in Mozambique. The NEMP proposes to achieve this goal by introducing an environmental culture into the Mozambican society, with particular emphasis on sustainable production and consumption process. The approach adopted under the NEMP is the decentralisation of existing vertical governmental structures, democratization and introduction of participatory processes involving all sectors. The components of NEMP include the following:

- Institutional - capacity building and empowerment within the new Ministry for Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs(MICOA)
- Policy - analysis, review, and development
- Law - Implementation of policy through the revision of existing law and regulations, and drafting of new legal instruments
- Research and Information - ongoing data collection and monitoring, and the organization and publication of findings
- Priority Issues - immediate concerns, such as Coastal zone Management, Urban Environmental Management, etc.

13. In October 1994, Mozambique was included in US Country Studies Programme (USCSP) which undertook some activities on GHG emissions inventory, and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation options. The preliminary results of the emission inventory are being reviewed and the final report will be published soon. The Government of Mozambique, however, thinks that this programme did not pay adequate attention to the enhancement of indigenous capacity and would like this to be rectified by this project as well as to review all the existing data, update for the year 1994 based on the latest IPCC Guidelines and fill any identified gaps.

14. In 1986 a study on energy options for Mozambique was carried out with assistance from the World Bank.

15. Since 1995, within the framework of the implementation of the Vienna Convention on the protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, Mozambique is carrying out a Country Study with the assistance of UNEP on Ozone Depleting Substances. Similarly with support of UNEP and UNDP, a project aiming at reviewing the existing environmental legislation and drafting a new one is being conducted since 1996. One of the areas addressed under this project is the preparation of laws and regulations to implement the Climate Change Convention.

16. In terms of other relevant related conventions, it is important to note that Mozambique in 1996 started the preparation of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as well as its National Communication to be submitted to the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the convention on Biological Diversity. Similarly the Action Plan for the implementation of the International Convention to Combat Desertification will start soon after the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding between Mozambique and the Interim Secretariat of the Convention earlier this year of 1997.

Project Objectives

17. The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first National Communication of Mozambique to the Conference of the Parties (CoP), in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Beside meeting the communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Mozambique, and thus enabling Mozambique to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economical and technical sectors, and also strengthen its role in the international scientific forums and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate the dialogue, information exchange and co-operation among all the relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors. The project will also establish an institutional framework, build indigenous capacity and thus prepare the ground for additional communication obligations, and for further development and implementation of the identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

18. Mozambique, building upon the experience gained in the U.S. County Studies Programme, has identified the following areas for appropriate actions:

- (i) Filling the gaps and updating of greenhouse gases inventories by sources and sinks;
- (ii) Preparation of vulnerability and Stage I adaptation options;
- (iii) Undertake the completion of abatement plan;
- (iv) Preparation of national action plan and strategy; and
- (v) Preparation of a national communication to the COP of UNFCCC.

Major Outputs and Activities

19. The following are the expected outputs of the project including activities leading to those outputs which should enable Mozambique to seize opportunities afforded by the Convention to harmonize climate change consideration with national development goals.

Activity 1: Establish and enhance the capacity of the project management team.

Activities

- 1.1. Evaluate the institution, organization, and expertise available in climate change and related sectors; identify capacity-building opportunities to be undertaken and opportunities to work with or build upon other efforts and initiatives.
- 1.2. Identify needs of institutions, organizations and individuals with interest and responsibility in the broad area of climate change with respect to their understanding of the climate change issues.
- 1.3. Conduct a project initiation workshop for specialist interested in climate research as well as external experts to develop a work plan for the project implementation as well as training in Climate Change issues and UNFCCC to implementing institutions, organizations that directly or indirectly work within the broad context of Climate Change.

Outputs

1. Establishment of the Project Management Team which include technical experts drawn from various relevant government departments, agencies and affiliated institutions. A project officer will be hired to coordinate the day to day project activities. The project Management Team will be supported by a secretary and appropriate computers and telecommunication facility.
2. Enhancement of the capacity of the Project Management Team through appropriate training on inventory preparation, vulnerability assessment, analysis of abatement and Stage I adaptation options.

Activity 2: Identify and rectify any gaps in the inventory on the sources and sinks of GHG already undertaken in Mozambique.

20. This project will review all the existing data critically and any identified gaps will be filled. An updated inventory based on the latest version of IPCC guidelines and 1994 as the baseline will also be undertaken:
 - 2.1. Undertake the coordination of the evaluation of the existing national GHG 2 inventories.
 - 2.2. Organize a workshop to evaluate past activities and develop a plan to fill any identified gaps as well design the necessary training components for the project.
 - 2.3. Finalize the GHG inventories.
 - 2.4. Organize a workshop to review the updated inventories of GHG sources and sinks.

Outputs

- 2.1. A full GHG inventory based on the most current version of the IPCC Guidelines in the Standard Reporting Format
- 2.2. Identification of shortcoming and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.
- 2.3. The reports of the two workshops.

Activity 3: Undertake Vulnerability Assessment

21. A preliminary assessment of the future potential of impacts of climate change in Mozambique had been undertaken under the USCSP. However the assessment did not include some sectors such as health. USCSP also did not provide resources for enhancing the institutional capacity of Mozambique to undertake such study. This project therefore will extend the vulnerability assessment to other areas such as human health and socio-economic sector. The institutional and human capacity will be strengthened, and the data will be updated for the year '94.

- 3.1. Undertake vulnerability assessment for various sectors, including agriculture (crops and livestock), forestry, water resources, natural ecosystems, human health, and other impacts so as to fulfill the reporting requirements for the first national communication.
- 3.2. Adapt IPCC Technical Guidelines for procedures appropriate for assessing vulnerability.
- 3.3. Conduct training of national staff and hold workshop for various stakeholders as well as policy-makers.

Outputs

- 3.1. Baseline data required for assessing climate change vulnerability
- 3.2. A comprehensive vulnerability assessment for various sectors.
- 3.3. Report of training workshop.

Activity 4: Undertake the completion of abatement plans

22. Although some abatement analysis was undertaken in USCSP, this was regarded as inadequate. This is particularly so in terms of some abatement technology options. This project

will provide training in the application of various models such as MARKAL-MACRO and LEAP and their suitability. The project will also identify any gaps in the existing study and update the data for the year 1994.

- 4.1. Based on the abatement analysis of the energy and forestry sectors , existing methodologies and guidelines for assessment of GHG abatement land use sectors already undertaken, prepare abatement measures for the remaining sectors.
- 4.2. Examine the GHG abatement measures by sources and sectors of emissions in order to prepare promising measures in the local context.
- 4.3. Analyze the estimates of national sinks of CO₂.
- 4.4. Prepare the first national GHG abatement strategy for the initial national communication

Outputs

- 4.1. Abatement measures and options.
- 4.2. National Abatement Strategy

Activity 5: Identify Stage I Adaptation Options

- 5.1. Identify a range of potential Stage I Adaptation options and assess viable measures that can be developed for Mozambique

Outputs

- 5.1. Stage I Adaptation options.

Activity 6: Preparation of national Plan for Abatement and Adaptation and the integration of climate change concerns into the planning process.

- 6.1. Based on analysis of abatement options and strategies, prepare national plan for abatement.
- 6.2. Develop the national plan for adaptation based on the vulnerability assessment and adaptation options.

Outputs

- 6.1. National plans for abatement and adaptation.

Activity 7: Preparation of the First National communication Activities

- 7.1. Prepare the initial national communication (200 copies) as required under article 12 of the UNFCCC (in line with COP-2 Guidelines in Annex III)
- 7.2. Draft National communication and a workshop convened for key stakeholders and policy makers before being finalized and submitted to that UNFCCC Secretariat.

Output

- 7.1. Submission of the initial national communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Sequencing of Activities

23. The project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used. Tasks building on the results of prior activities will only be undertaken if those prior steps had been taken. Lessons learned from the past and on-going projects will be useful for the implementation of this project (See Annex IV for proposed work schedule)

Rationale for GEF support

24. The Government of Mozambique is committed to effective implementation of the UNFCCC. The present project is consistent with the GEF operational strategy and the coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfil their commitment to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable Mozambique to prepare its first national communication to the CoP.

Sustainability and Participation

25. The Government of Mozambique fully supports the objective of this project and gives a very high priority to it. In fact climate change related issues like coastal zone management, waste management, and ecologically sustainable industrial development are some of the priorities identified within the Government five year plan, the National Environmental Management Programme and the National Environmental Policy. To facilitate coordination, participation and sustainability of the results of the project, a Project Steering Committee will be established with a balanced representation from the key Government Ministries, academic institutions, NGO's and private sectors representatives. Potential candidates institutions for the PSC have been identified as follows:

1. Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
2. Ministry for Industry Commerce and Tourism
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
4. Ministry of Transport and Communications

5. Eduardo Mondlane University
6. Institute for Rural Development
7. Institute of Statistics

Other potential members of the PSC will be identified during the further preparation of the project. It is expected that after successful completion of the project, the PSC and the National Task Force will continue to deal with UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis, in the context of the proposed National Sustainable Development Commission. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to the dissemination of, and public access of available information.

Project Funding and Budget

26. As this is an enabling activity in connection with the fulfillment of the obligations of Mozambique regarding the national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, GEF will provide funding. 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. Mozambique, being one of the least developing countries, is in dire need of institutional strengthening and enhanced capacity in the areas of climate change. The budget being proposed here is the minimum that can ensure a successful implementation of the project.

Institutional Framework and Project Implementation

27. The Executing Agency of the project will be the Ministry for Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA). 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 other relevant ongoing projects in Mozambique, 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. 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 learned from other ongoing or finalized international projects like UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC:TRAIN and US Country Study Programme to avoid duplication of efforts. As means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilize, to extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC:INFO and CC:INFO.WEB initiatives of the FCCC Secretariat. Regarding the regional co-operation, links to other countries such as South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Uganda with ongoing or finalized enabling activities will be created and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshop will be identified, and, if seen feasible, organized.

Monitoring and Evaluation

28. 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 similar projects and to ensure a synergistic effect between the projects.

29. 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 descriptions of the project progress and status and the results of the various tasks undertaken under each of the project components.

30. 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 twelve months of the project's effective start-up date

ANNEX I
BUDGET FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF MOZAMBIQUE

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	15,000	12,500	12,500	40,000
(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	2,500	2,500	10,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	10,000	5,000	10,000	25,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	10,000	7,500	7,500	25,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures and public awareness.	12,500	5,000	7,500	25,000
	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
3. 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					
4. 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	20,000	15,000	45,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		92,500	57,500	60,000	210,000
Project support services(3%)		6,000			6,000
GRAND TOTAL		98,500	57,500	60,000	216,000
Percentage of total budget		45.6%	26.6%	27.8%	100%

ANNEX II**STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR MOZAMBIQUE**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. <u>National Circumstances</u>	X	NA	NA	NA
2. <u>Greenhouse Gas Inventories</u>	\$X(uscsp)	\$X(uscsp)	\$X(uscsp)	\$X(uscsp)
1. All Energy Sources	"	"	"	"
2. Industrial Processes	"	"	"	"
3. Agricultural Processes	"	"	"	"
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	"	"	"	"
5. Other Sources	"	"	"	"
3. <u>General Description of Steps</u> (taken or envisaged to implement the Convention)	X	X	X	X
* (a) Public Awareness, etc.	X		X	X
* (b) Assessment of Impacts	#X(uscsp)	#X(uscsp)	#X(uscsp)	#X(uscsp)
- Coastal Zones	"	"	"	"
- Agriculture	"	"	"	"
- Fisheries	"	"	"	"
- Forestry	"	"	"	"
- Natural ecosystems	"	"	"	"
- Other Impacts	"	"	"	"
* © 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(uscsp)	#X(uscsp)	#X(uscsp)	#X(uscsp)
energy related	"	"	"	"
industry	"	"	"	"
agriculture	"	"	"	"
Land use change and forestry	"	"	"	"
other	"	"	"	"
4. <u>Other Information</u>	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; \$x- Activity to be updated; #x- Activity to be completed

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
1	X	X																		
2			X	X	X	X	X	X												
3									X	X	X	X								
4												X	X	X						
5													X	X	X	X	X			
6																	X	X	X	X
7																				

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 UNITED NATIONS
 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
 MAPUTO - MOZAMBIQUE

FAX TRANSMISSION

REFERENCE NO. 1877-11		DATE 7 November 1996	URGENT X ROUTINE	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 3
FILE	DRAFTED BY HMatos, SDA Mm	CLEARED BY		ACCOUNT NO.
TO: Mr Ademola Salau Mr John Hough GEF, RBA New York cc Ms Maria da Graca de Amorim Director Regional Office for Africa UNEP, Nairobi Kenya			FAX NO. 212-906-5974/5423 (254 2) 623928 226880 226890	
FROM: Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterle P.P Resident Representative Mm			FAX NO. 258 1 49 16 91	
SUBJECT: UNFCCC - National Strategy and Action Plan Enabling Activities				

As a follow up to previous contacts on the above matter, please find attached a copy of a request received from the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, for GEF support for the formulation of the national strategy and action plan to address climate change and the preparation of the national communication to the COP-3.

Could you please inform whether this request may be considered under the enabling activities and if so what would be the further detailed requirements for submission of a proposal.

We would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Best regards.



República de Moçambique

MINISTÉRIO PARA A COORDENAÇÃO DA ACÇÃO AMBIENTAL
Gabinete do Secretário Geral

The GEF Executive Committee

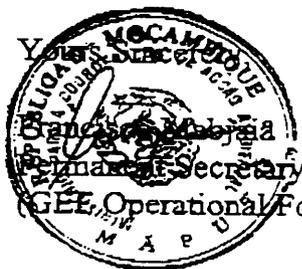
Our Ref. 283/GSG/MICOA/97

Date: 29/04/97

Dear Sir,

This is to confirm that the proposed project entitled "Enabling Mozambique to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC" is in concordance with the development objectives and priorities outlined in the National Environmental Policy of Mozambique and the Government Programme.

I therefore recommend the urgent approval of it so that Mozambique can join other countries in presenting its first national Communication to the COP. The present project will also contribute for capacity and institutional strengthening in the field of climate change.



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REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO PARA A COORDENAÇÃO DA ACÇÃO AMBIENTAL
GABINETE DO SECRETÁRIO-GERAL

Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterlé
Resident Representative
UNDP

Maputo, Mozambique

7 October.

Our/Ref. *1014/GSG/MICOA/04*
1996

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to refer to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its provision for the preparation and submission by the Parties, of National Strategies and Action Plans to address climate change as well as to submit National Communications to the Conference of the Parties.

You may wish to note that Mozambique is a Party to the UNFCCC after ratifying the convention in August 1994.

In 1994 Mozambique requested assistance from the US through the US Initiative for assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in addressing climate change related issues, according to the convention. A Cooperative Agreement was concluded between the Department of Energy, DoE, of US and the Government of Mozambique represented by the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs with the objective of carrying out an inventory of the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases and vulnerability and adaptation assessment as well as public awareness on climate change. From the beginning it was clear that funds allocated by the US DoE were not enough to address all major issues related to this subject. Thus a co-financing was sought. So far it was not possible to identify a co-financer. In this regard, the inventory portion was done only using the existing information in Maputo and

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the V&A done in some selected areas of the country in the fields of water resources, crops, coastal resources, forestry resources and livestock and grasslands. Although mitigation assessment is an important component it has not been addressed.

Now when the inventory is almost ready there is a need to start mitigation assessment, the national strategy and action plan to address climate change and the preparation of the National Communication to the COP-3 of the convention to be held next year. The study would consider also other areas for vulnerability and adaptation. In this regard, we are requesting a support from GEF to cover the following areas not covered under the Cooperative Agreement with the US DoE:

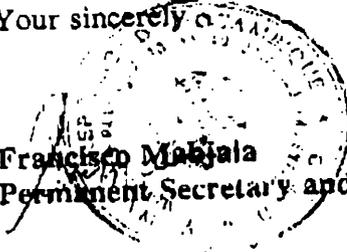
- Options for climate change mitigation
- Preparation of National Action Plan and Strategy
- Preparation of National Communication to COP-3

UNIDO has demonstrated in the past years large experience in this field as they assisted the countries with economies in transition in addressing the climate change convention specially in the field of mitigation and preparation of national communications. In this regard we would like to benefit from the UNIDO experience through its active involvement in this programme.

We will appreciate your urgent reaction to this request and do not hesitate to contact us for further clarification.

Accept Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Your sincerely


Francisco Mabjala

Permanent Secretary and GEF Operational Focal Point