

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: 26
(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 ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country: Niger

Project title: Enabling Niger to prepare its initial national communication to the UNFCCC.

GEF theme: Climate change

Country eligibility: Ratified the Convention on 25 July 1995

Total cost: \$ 345,600

GEF financing: \$ 345,600

GEF Implementing agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD)

Starting date: July 1997

Project Duration: Two years

Background

1. Situated on the northern edge of West Africa's semi-arid tropical zone, Niger lies between 11°33 and 23°33 latitude North and 0° and 14° longitude East and covers an area of 1,267,00 square kilometres, three fourths of which is desert. The countries bordering on Niger are Algeria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the north, Nigeria and Benin to the south, Chad to the east and Burkina Faso and Mali to the west.
2. Niger has a semi-arid tropical climate, with clearly delineated dry and rainy seasons. The dry season generally lasts from October to May, with an average length of between 7 and 8 months. It is marked by frequent windstorms and dust storms, which frequently have detrimental effects on human health (respiratory diseases, diarrheal diseases, fevers, coughs, cold, measles, etc.) and on the environment (sand deposits, soil erosion, etc.).
3. The rainy season lasts from June to September, with an average length of between one and five months. The amount of rainfall and the length of the rainy season decrease as a rule with the latitude as one moves from south to north and varies considerably from time to time and from place to place. Accordingly, annual normal quantities range from less than 150 mm over one or two months in the northernmost part of the country to 800 mm over four to five months in the extreme south-west of the country (area around Gaya). Record daily downpours usually occur in the months of July and August, which means that the quantities of rain recorded during these two months account for more than 70 per cent of the country's total annual rainfall. In addition, even during the rainy season, dry spells ranging from between 5 to 10 days are relatively frequent.
4. Annual average temperatures are virtually constant, ranging between 26 and 30 degrees Celsius. The monthly averages, however, can vary substantially with the direction of the variation depending on the season. Two seasonal maxima (April/May and October) and two seasonal minima (December/January and August) are observed. The highest temperatures (more than 40 degrees Celsius) are observed everywhere during the dry season, but they occur earlier in the southern part of the country (April and May) than in the north (May and June). Thus in the dry season it is hotter in the south than in the north. During the rainy season, temperatures usually hit their relative lowest in August and their relative peak (seasonal maximum) towards the end of the season (September and October). The relative peak temperature occurs later in the south (October) than in the north (September). Thus, the pattern is opposite to that of the dry season, with hotter temperatures occurring in the north than in the south.

5. In Niger, the main agro-climatological zones are as follows:

(a) The Saharan zone: Covering the entire northern part of the country and having a very large land area, this zone is characterized by annual normal rainfall of less than 150 mm and a normal rainy season lasting barely one to two months, which renders any rain-fed agricultural activity virtually impossible.

(b) The "Nomadic" Sahelian zone: Covering the north-central part of the country, this zone is characterized by average annual rainfall of between 150 mm and 300 mm and a rainy season lasting between two and three months. The zone is ideally suited to nomadism and its chief activity is herding, although rain-fed farming is practiced here and there in the northern fringe.

(c) The Sudan zone: Situated in the southernmost part of the country and covering a relatively small land area, this zone is characterized by annual average rainfall of between 600 and 800 mm and a rainy season normally lasting from four to five months. The zone's dominant activity is agriculture and it is potentially the most productive of the country's region in terms of agriculture. Given the length of the growing season in the zone, it is even possible to raise two crops (a grain and a legume).

6. Niger is one of the countries for which physical constraints and particularly the weather impact on economic development and on human life. Since 1968 Niger has experienced persistent drought (especially in the years 1968, 1971-1974, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1995 and 1996), that has continuously aggravated the degradation of agricultural, forestry and pastoral resources, which are the productive basis on which the rural inhabitants depend for their livelihood. Niger's agricultural lands and forests are estimated at 15 million and 9 million hectares respectively.

7. The population of Niger was estimated at 9 million in 1996; with an annual growth rate of 3.2 per cent. The country has a young population: 49.5 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age. Women make up 50.3 per cent of the population.

8. Niger is classified among the least developed countries and is therefore one of the poorest in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$US290 in 1990.

9. Subsistence farming, stock breeding, fishing and the exploitation of forest resources are the primary economic activities of 85 per cent of the population, that is, the rural component. Stock breeding is of the extensive kind. Livestock constitutes the country's wealth, numbering 3 million cattle, 4.3 million sheep and 1.03 million camels. The rural sector contributes 46 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

10. With regards to energy, Niger produces uranium (exclusively for export) and coal. It has a very high solar energy potential and its biomass and wind power potential are also considerable. Energy consumption in 1992 was estimated at around 1.1 million TOE (tons of oil equivalent). Nearly 80 per cent of this amount was met by fuelwood. The Société Nigérienne d'Electricité (NIGELEC) (Niger Electric Power Corporation) has a monopoly on the transmission, distribution and marketing of electric power. NIGELEC imports from Nigeria (Katsina - East-Central Niger and Birnin-Kebbi interconnexions) around 50 per cent of the electric power used and generates the rest in its thermal power plants using entirely imported petroleum products.

11. The Société Nigérienne de Charbon (SONICHAR) (Niger Coal Corporation) generates electricity in its coal-powered plant at Anou Araren. It supplies power to the mining companies in Arlit and the towns of Agadez, Tchirozérine and Arlit. The Société Nigérienne des Produits Pétroliers (SONIDEP) (Niger Petroleum Corporation) is responsible for the importation, storage and wholesale trade of petroleum products.

12. The automobile transport sector plays an important economic role in Niger, which is landlocked and has no railways. Niger's industrial plant is currently in a deteriorated state and has been hard hit by the economic crisis.

13. The mining sector (uranium and coal) played a major role in the country's economic and social development during the 1970s.

Year	Uranium Exports in tons	Coal production in tons
1986	3,026	154,888
1987	2,948	163,114
1988	2,735	159,316
1989	2,434	171,434
1990	2,992	153,919

Source: DSCN ed 92/9

The mining sector is expected to expand as a result, in particular, of discoveries of gold deposits in the western part of the country. Around a dozen gold prospecting contracts were signed in 1995 between Niger and operating companies.

Climate Change Projects (Energy and Forestry)

14. The major projects relating to climate change which have been approved, underway, or completed especially concerning the energy and forestry sectors, are the following:

was directed by INRAN with the cooperation of the National Meteorology Agency, concentrated on identifying and categorizing wind power sites (collection of data on wind speed and direction). The second phase of the project involved the testing of different types of wind power plants, adapted to climatic conditions in Niger, for subsequent use on a wider scale. The third phase of the project, which was directed by the NGO ONVPE, involved promoting the large-scale use of the three forms of wind power selected during the second phase of the project.

- Niger 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.
- The PUSF (Land and Forest Planning and Use) project financed by USAID, which compiled an inventory of forest resources and activities for the development of natural forests;
- The IDA/FAC forestry project, which developed the forestry sector through the establishment of fuelwood plantations, erosion-control measures and land management;
- The DANIDA/UNSO project on the development of semi-arid lands and natural forests, whose main objective is to promote agro-forestry in Tillabéry, Maradi and Tahoua;
- The project involving biogas production using digestion tanks (for example, at Toukounous), financed by GTZ;
- The FAO/UNDP project to combat silting up of croplands at Zinder and Diffa;

Environmental Policy:

15. The National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD) has been created since 1996 in order to coordinate the establishment of the National Plan on the Environment and Sustainable Development (PNEDD). Concerning the structure in charge of the project, a National Commission on Climate Change is established under the framework of the CNEDD to deal with matters related to climate change.

16. The CNEDD (the National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development) is a permanent framework for consultation, orientation and integration of the environmental aspects into the sectoral policies of NIGER for social and economic development.

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The CNEDD is headed by the Director of Cabinet , Office of the Prime Minister and is composed of:

- A Vice-President (The Secretary General of the Ministry in charge of the Environment),
- The Secretary General of the Ministries most involved in environmental matters. Besides these representatives of the administration, the members of parliament and civil society are represented. The CNEDD has a decentralized structure at the levels of Departments , arrondissements and communes.

Project Objectives

17. The immediate objective of this project is to facilitate the preparation of Niger's initial national communication for submission to the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article 12 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

18. Above and beyond the immediate objective of fulfilling the commitments relating to the national communication, the project will entail activities aimed at promoting public awareness and general information concerning issues of climate change in Niger. This will make it possible to take such issues into account in comprehensive planning and in formulating of strategies in the various economic and technical sectors and also strengthening Niger's position in scientific forums and the international negotiating process dealing with climate change. The aim is to foster dialogue, exchanges of information, and cooperation among all the parties concerned , especially those in the public, non-governmental, academic, private and voluntary sectors at the national and international levels.

19. The project will also help in establishing an institutional framework and strengthen endogenous capacity with a view to the preparation of future national communications and the formulation and implementation of the measures identified to respond to climate change and its adverse effects.

Project Description

20. The course of the realization of its immediate objective, which is the elaboration of the national communication, the project will attempt to implement various components that are considered intermediate objectives. The first activity is the establishment of an institutional framework, which will provide the structure for the capacity-building process in the area of climate change to prepare the various expected outputs, and to ensure the sustainability of the process. The various activities and outputs are described below.

Activity 1: Establish the project institutional framework

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

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

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

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

Activity 2: *Preparation of the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions using the IPCC/OECD methodology and taking into consideration all of the gases listed in the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties*

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

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

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

- Identification of required data
- Collection of existing data/documents
- Definition of guidelines and development of inventory taking process

Output 2C: Finalized inventory report

- Collection and processing of all data to be integrated within the inventory
- Formulation of the inventory report

Activity 3: *Identification and analysis of the most relevant measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in view of the national development priorities and the emissions mitigation results expected*

Output 3A: Project team trained in the methodologies and approaches for identification and analysis of measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions

- Training workshop on identification, analysis and assessment of mitigation measures
- Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the mitigation measures

Output 3B: Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the assessment of mitigation measures gathered and/or produced

- Identification of most relevant measures according to the results of the inventory
- Collection of existing data/documents in order to analyze these measures

Output 3C: Finalized report on the strategy to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions

- Analysis and evaluation of mitigation measures based on parameters, criteria and methodologies internationally recognized and proven. Analysis and evaluation of measures to enhance carbon storage capacities based on parameters, criteria and methodologies internationally recognized and proven.
- Formulation of the mitigation strategy report

Output 3D: Simplified summaries of the most promising mitigation measures produced

- Selection of most promising mitigation measures
- Formulation of simplified summaries including the main characteristics of these mitigation measures and their expected results

Activity 4: *Assessment of the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts*

Output 4A: Project team trained in the methodologies to assess vulnerability and the selected analysis approach

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

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

- Identification of most relevant themes for vulnerability assessment in view of the existing conditions in Niger.

- Collection and compilation of existing data/documents, at the national and international levels, in order to analyze these themes

- Output 4C:** Finalized report on the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts
- Analysis and evaluation of vulnerability based on parameters, criteria and methodologies internationally recognized and proven.
 - Formulation of the vulnerability assessment report

Activity 5: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts.

- Output 5A:** Project team trained in the methodologies to assess the options for adaptation to climate change impacts and in the selected analysis approach.
- Workshop whose purpose is to discuss the results of the vulnerability assessment for Niger and provide training in the methodologies and approaches to assess the options for adaptation to climate change options, in particular those developed by the IPCC and other agencies or international programmes.
 - Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the adaptation option assessment.

- Output 5B:** Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the assessment of adaptation options gathered and/or produced.
- Identification of most relevant and most realistic adaptation options for Niger according to the results of the vulnerability study.
 - Collection of existing data/documents at the national and international level in order to analyze the selected adaptation options.

- Output 5C:** Finalized report on the analysis of adaptation options.
- Analysis and evaluation of adaptation options based on parameters, criteria and methodologies internationally recognized and proven.
 - Formulation of the report on the evaluation of adaptation options.

- Output 5D:** Simplified summaries of the most realistic adaptation options produced
- Selection of most realistic adaptation options .
 - Formulation of simplified summaries including the main characteristics of these adaptation options and their expected results.

Activity 6: Policy framework for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.

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

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

Activity 7: Preparation of initial national communication.

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

- Compiling all of the documents produced: emissions inventory, mitigation measures analysis, vulnerability analysis, adaptation options analysis, and mitigation and adaptation action plan, and presenting them as a document representing the national communication of Niger (in line with COP-2 guidelines in Annex 3.

Justification of GEF Support

21. The proposed project is in accordance with the operational strategy of GEF and the GEF operational criteria for activities of assistance aimed at providing coordinated and timely support to enable countries to fulfill their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The project meets these objectives by providing for the implementation of the necessary activities to enable Niger to prepare its initial national communication to the Conference of the Parties.

Sustainability and Participation

22. The Government of the Niger fully supports the objectives of the project and gives very high priority to it. The Government also agrees that the output of the project will be the national communication to be submitted in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As regards contributions, the Government will contribute in kind the basic salaries of the project staff and support personnel and of appropriate local technical staff. Allowances and other costs (missions, incentives, overtime) will be borne by the project budget (with each activity being charged for costs to which it gives rise). In order to ensure broad participation, a National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC) will be established and will include representatives of the public services and semi-public bodies, non-governmental organizations, private citizens, the private sector, and the cooperation and development community. The plan is for the Technical Coordination Branch of the National Commission on Climate Change to continue, after completion of the project, to deal on a permanent basis with matters relating to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. In addition, special attention will be paid to the dissemination of information and public access to available information.

Consultation mechanisms: workshops

23. 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.

Project Financing and Budget

24. A detailed budget in conformity with the format requirements and costs standards of the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities is attached to this proposal as Annex I. ENDA-TM (a regional NGO based in Dakar) which is already collaborating with UNDP/GEF in the implementation of an on-going project (Capacity-building in Sub-saharan Africa) has agreed to provide technical assistance to this project in the light of the paucity of indigenous technical capacity in Climate Change. Thus in order to ensure the participation of ENDA-TM, the project will be executed through UNOPS.

Institutional Framework and Project Implementation

25. Following the Rio Conference, Niger set up a national committee called COMNAT with the responsibility of following up the recommendations of the conference, and exploring the whole issue of the environment in Niger. This has allowed Niger to set a strategic framework into which all ongoing and future efforts on environment/sustainable development can be harmonized and avoid overlaps. To this end, the COMNAT organized two workshops, one to launch the whole effort in May 1995 and the other on the institutional framework in September 1995. On the basis of the outcome of these workshops, the government created by decree N 96-004 PM January 1996, the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD).

26. The national institution responsible for this project will be the National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD). The National Commission on Climate Change, which is one of the technical commissions of CNEDD, will be entrusted with the execution of the project and the provision of appropriate advisory services. The project will cooperate closely with all other relevant projects which are under way in Niger in order to foster an effective exchange of information among projects and the full utilization of the projects' results (see Annex 5 for CNCC's structure).

Monitoring and Evaluation

27. Once the detailed work plan has been drawn up, it will be submitted to ENDA-TM and UNDP for external reviews. The purpose of this review will be to identify at the outset any omissions, overlapping or other defects which might jeopardize the smooth implementation of the project, and to identify the partners and sources of information from which the project might benefit. The agency entrusted with execution of the project, the National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC), will be given responsibility for monitoring and evaluation. Toward this end, the Project Coordinator will draw up from time to time periodic progress reports on the project as a whole and on activities undertaken in connection with its various components. In addition, the project will comply with the usual UNDP practices with regard to monitoring and evaluation, which include, *inter alia*, a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review within 12 months of the actual starting date of the project.

ANNEX I**BUDGET FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF NIGER**

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	37,000	18,000	25,000	80,000
3. General description of steps (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; (c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures & response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; (e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	20,000	5,000	15,000	40,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	20,000	5,000	15,000	40,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures and public awareness.	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
4. Other information: a) Financial and technological needs & constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies, compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	10,000			10,000
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		30,000	22,000	13,000	65,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		162,000	70,000	88,000	320,000
Project support services (UNOPS-8%)		25,600			25,600
GRAND TOTAL		187,600	70,000	88,000	345,600
Percentage of total budget		54.2%	20.3%	25.5%	100%

ANNEX II
STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE
NIGER

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	X	NA	NA	NA
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories				
1. All Energy Sources	X	X	X	X
2. Industrial Processes	X	X	X	X
3. Agricultural Processes	X	X	X	X
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	X	X	X	X
5. Other Sources	X	X	X	X
3. General Description of Steps (taken or envisaged to Implement the Convention)	X	X	X	X
* (a) Public Awareness, etc.	X		X-Cirsnet	X-Cirsnet
* (b) Assessment of Impacts	X	X	X	X
- Coastal Zones	X	X	X	X
- Agriculture	X	X	X	X
- Fisheries	X	X	X	X
- Forestry	X	X	X	X
- Natural ecosystems	X	X	X	X
- Other Impacts	X	X	X	X
* (c) Adaptation Options (Stage1)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	X	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs	X	X	X	X
energy related	X	X	X	X
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	X	X	X	X
Land use change and forestry	X	X	X	X
Other	X	X	X	X
4. Other Information	X	X	X	X
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological	X	X	X	X
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-Cirsnet : Activity undertaken by CIRSNET 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 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 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																				

ANNEX 5

The National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC)

The main functions of the commission are to:

- identify all data and useful information for the study of climate change and their impacts in different socio-economic sectors;
- elaborate mitigation and/or adaptation to the effects of climate change;
- promote the use of climate data and information for the socio-economic development program; and
- identify and the inventory of the use of all substances that deplete the Ozone Layer regulated by the Montreal Protocol.

The commission is composed of the following:

- The National Directorate of Meteorology President
- The National Directorate of the Environment First Vice President
- The University Abdou Moumouni of Niamey. Second Vice-President
- The Executive Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development Coordination/Animation.
- And members of relevant ministries.

This commission has a technical secretariat composed of the following :

- The Directorate of National Meteorology 1 representative
- The Directorate of the Environment 1 representative
- The Directorate of Energy 1 representative
- The Directorate of Industry 1 representative
- University Abdou Moumouni 1 representative
- INRAN 1 representative.

REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER
CONSEIL DE SALUT NATIONAL

MINISTERE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES
DIRECTION DES ORGANISATIONS
ET CONFERENCES INTERNATIONALES

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/MR/E/DORCI
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pendant mission.
LE MINISTRE D'ETAT CHARGE
DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES

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Monsieur le Représentant Résident
du Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement (PNUD)

OBJET : CC. Train : Programme de Formation
en vue de la mise en oeuvre de la
Convention Cadre des Nations Unies
sur les changements climatiques.

Monsieur le Représentant Résident,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Niger
souhaiterait être inscrit au programme régional Africain qui
débuterait en janvier 1997 conformément à la mise en oeuvre de
la convention cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements
climatiques.

A cet effet, je vous prie de bien vouloir intercéder
auprès des responsables du fonds mondial pour l'Environnement et
de votre institution pour qu'ils prennent en charge les frais
afférents à la participation du Niger audit programme.

Je tiens a vous préciser que le Centre d'Intérêt pour
le Niger concernera les aspects suivants :

- la préparation d'un inventaire national des gaz à effet de serre sur la base des Directives du Groupe Intergouvernemental pour l'étude de l'évolution du climat (GIEC/IPCC) ;

.../...

.2.

- l'élaboration de la communication nationale en application de l'Article 12 de la convention ;

- l'élaboration de l'adaptation et de la vulnérabilité des changements climatiques.

- l'identification et l'analyse des procédures d'atténuation des effets des changements climatiques.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, les assurances de ma haute considération./.

Itse
Pr. ANDRE SALIFOU



AUG. -22' 97 (FRI) 13:51 GEF/UNDP

TEL:212 906 6998

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AUG. -21' 97 (THU) 11:45 GEF/RBA

TEL:212-906-6362

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Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement.
Développement humain durable




Représentation au Niger

F A X

Date : 15 août 1997

Page 1 à 2

A : M. Ademola Salau
Bureau Régional de l'Afrique
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
New York, Etats-Unis

Référence :
GEF/PNUD

De : Bourri Sanhouidi
Représentant Résident
PNUD
Niamey, Niger

N° Fax : (212) 963-6362

N° d'enregistrement :

DPG 822

Objet : GEF/PNUD - "Habilitation du Niger à formuler sa première communication nationale conformément à ses engagements en vertu de la Convention Cadre sur les Changements Climatiques".

J'ai le plaisir de vous faire parvenir ci-joint, à toutes fins utiles, la lettre d'endossement concernant le projet d'appui à la formulation de la première communication du Niger sur les changements climatiques, signée par les autorités compétentes nigériennes.

Ce projet qui cadre avec les priorités du pays en matière d'environnement et de développement durable, pourrait être soumis au GEF pour financement.

Meilleures salutations.