



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Avani Vaish,
GEF Secretariat

Date: 10 March 1997

From: Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Revised Versions of Enabling Activities for Africa

Dear Avani:

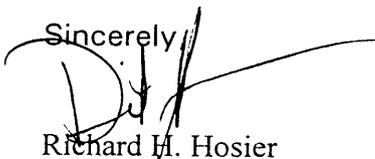
Enclosed please find revised versions of the enabling activity briefs for the following countries:

- 1) Cape Verde;
- 2) Gambia;
- 3) Malawi;
- 4) Nigeria; and
- 5) Swaziland;

To this memo, we have also attached brief notes documenting the changes that were made for four of the above, the exception being Malawi. In addition to what is listed in these brief notes, careful editing has been undertaken and the budget has been carefully reviewed for consistency and revised according to the new guidelines.

I hope that they are all in order now.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Hosier

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country: Federal Republic of Nigeria

Project Title: Enabling Nigeria to prepare its first National Communication to the UNFCCC

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Nigeria ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change on 30 August, 1994

Total Project Costs: \$259,560

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Federal Government of Nigeria (Federal Environmental Protection Agency)

Participatory Agencies: - Department of Meteorological Services
- Nigerian Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research

Affiliate Institutions: - Federal University of Technology, Minna
- Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

Estimated Starting Date: 1 June 1997

Project Duration: Two years

Preparation Costs: \$25,000 (Government of Nigeria)

Brief Description

1. This project aims to enable Nigeria to respond appropriately to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through the establishment of policy dialogue, analysis of climate change impact and response scenarios, promotion of greenhouse gases (GHG) inventories, investigation of Stage I adaptation strategies and the preparation of the first national communication to the Conference of the Parties. It will provide technical assistance and build national capacity to assist Nigeria in climate change abatement strategies through the strengthening of national institutions that are directly or indirectly entrusted with the country policy-making on climate change issues. The project will also enable Nigeria to seize the opportunity provided by the convention to harmonize climate change issues with national development goals.

CONTEXT

Description of Country

2. Nigeria is committed to fulfilling its obligations under the UNFCCC. A central task in the UNFCCC as stipulated in Article 12 of the Convention is the preparation of a national "communications", emphasizing the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, abatement strategies, and GHG inventories that could be valuable for global negotiations for stabilizing GHG emissions in the atmosphere. The communication may also include steps taken or envisaged by the country to implement the Convention, and the generation of climate change project proposals for public and private financing. Achieving such goals will require national capacities to review and analyze existing policies in climate change issues, develop climate change impact and response scenarios, report and disseminate information on climate change and develop climate change projects. In addition, it will require the reconciliation of climate change considerations with priorities such as economic growth, poverty elimination, employment generation and environmental protection in search of sustainable human development in Nigeria.

3. With a population of about 100 million spread over an area of 924,000 square kilometers, Nigeria is the most populated country and one of the largest countries in Africa. Climatically speaking, it strides from a very wet coastal area with annual rainfall greater than 3000 mm to an arid region in the northeastern part with annual rainfall of less than 600 mm. The interannual variability of rainfall, particularly in the northern part, is large. This often results in droughts which bring in their wake much suffering and calamities, with devastating effect on food production and the nation's economy. Recent studies have revealed declining trends in the rainfall and increase in atmospheric temperatures across the country which may be linked, albeit indirectly, to global warming.

4. Nigeria controls about 25 per cent of the sub-Saharan economy. But since the 1980s, the economy has been experiencing a precipitous decline. Nigeria's GDP in 1991 was \$23.7 billion while its GNP per capita was US\$268, with about 40 per cent of the population living below the poverty level. The industrial sector accounts for 8.6 per cent of the total GDP, while agriculture, petroleum and construction account for 31.6 per cent, 29.8 per cent, and 2.3 per cent, respectively. Transport, communication, trade and finance are responsible for 1.4 per cent of the GDP and public services (housing, health, etc) take about 26.3 per cent of the GDP.

5. The country is well endowed with energy resources, the main ones being crude oil, natural gas, coal, tar sand and biomass. Proven crude oil reserves in the country stand at about 20 billion barrels, while gas reserves are put at about 2.7 billion cubic metres. The abundance of oil and gas supplies in the country

has played a significant role in accounting for Nigeria's heavy reliance on energy. As an oil and gas producing country and a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Nigeria's energy policies have focused principally on increasing supply. Since the early 1970s when it became one of the leading producing countries, Nigeria has remained a major net energy exporter, producing almost 2 million barrels per day. In 1990, oil revenue alone accounted for over 90 per cent of exports, 80 per cent of total government revenues, and a contribution of about 30 per cent to GDP. Currently, about 80 per cent of the natural gas produced is flared away, the largest in the world. But one of the country's main policy objectives is the additional development of natural gas, and with the recent interest in building regional gas pipe networks in West Africa, gas will soon become a major foreign exchange source for the country.

6. Nigeria consumed 19 million metric tonnes of oil equivalent of commercial energy in 1990, with the level of consumption expected to double by the end of the century. In 1990, for instance, the share of petroleum products in domestic fossil fuel energy consumption was 79 per cent. The rest was made up of natural gas (14 per cent) and electricity (7 per cent). Electricity production in 1990 was 13,463 TWh, much of which is thermally generated. Biomass, consisting mainly of fuelwood accounted for over 65 per cent of the total final energy consumption in Nigeria in 1990. The pattern of the energy demand structure has implications for efficiency. Biomass conversion for cooking and heating, including bush burning, is generally inefficient in terms of energy conversion and environmental friendliness. In general, Nigeria possesses one of the least energy-efficient economies in the world with energy consumption per capita at 138 kg of oil equivalent with an energy intensity of 0.476 in 1990. Gas flaring and inefficient energy use play significant role in Nigeria's GHG emissions.

7. Presently, despite its heavy dependence on energy production, Nigeria appears to be playing a limited role in global GHG emissions because of low per capita energy consumption. However, with its annual population growth rate of about 3 per cent, increasing energy demand for industrialization and vested interest in increasing gas production for export, Nigeria's development process is likely to involve both an increase in GHG emissions, and a decrease in the capacity of its sinks to capture greenhouse gases.

Environmental Policy/Host Country Strategy

8. Nigeria has accorded environmental issues a high priority in its stride towards sustainable development. Towards this end, government established the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) in 1988. The Agency has the overall responsibility of ensuring that the environment and natural resources of the country are protected against degradation. It has also been charged with the responsibility for climate change. The major tasks of FEPA include developing a national policy on environment, pollution monitoring and periodic publication of reports on the state of the environment with the principal aim of implementing a national environmental strategy. The national policy on the environment was launched in 1989. Environmental priorities identified include over-exploitation of resources (water, forest and agricultural lands), industrial and oil pollution and urban solid waste disposal. The institutional capacities of FEPA need to be strengthened to incorporate long term climate issues into environment and natural resources management responsibilities.

9. Nigeria ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change in August 1994 and has since become a party to the Convention. This demonstrates the country's commitment to fulfilling the required obligation to the Convention spelt out in article 4 of the UNFCCC.

10. Being a major oil producer, Nigeria's primary strategic goal has been to maximize the use of its natural gas and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) resources, and reduce the flaring of natural gas during

petroleum exploitation. In other areas of energy management, the creation of the Energy Commission of Nigeria illustrates the relatively high priority accorded to energy conservation, particularly the reduction of losses in electricity production and transmission.

11. In Nigeria, there are no current initiatives that are specifically motivated by climate change abatement or adaptation concerns. Climate change per se is not an immediate environmental priority. However, climate change issues overlap significantly in the areas of energy policy and natural resources management with long term policy issues related to GHG emissions. Since the creation of the Energy Commission, the government has demonstrated consistent interest in sustainable energy with emphasis on renewable energy. There has been renewed effort to reduce the extent of gas flaring by increasing the efficiency of production and transportation of liquified natural gas.

Prior and ongoing assistance:

12. There are some relevant projects in the country that are being funded or being proposed for funding by technical assistance and concessionary loans from bilateral and multilateral agencies including UNDP, the World Bank, and the EEC, inter alia. These are summarized below:

- **Institutional strengthening for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in the country under the Montreal Protocol.** This programme is being supported by UNDP and it is being implemented by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA). The project is to assist the country to set in motion the necessary machinery, enduring and effective institutional mechanism for coordinating within the country, national and international efforts for the protection of ozone layer. Specifically, the immediate objective of the project is to initiate and promote actions aimed at the speedy phaseout of ODS in Nigeria.
- **Beach Erosion, Sea Level Rise and Ocean Dynamics Study.** This is an ongoing capital project at the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research which is aimed at assessing the impacts of climate change and concomitant sea level rise on Nigeria, particularly the coastal environment. Some aspects of the project were supported by IOC, UNEP and NOAA in addition to direct government funding. Presently, however, the project has been stalled by lack of funds.
- **National Inventory of Air Pollutants.** The project (IPCC/OECD National GHG Inventory) is funded by the European community under the EEC-ACP Lome III Convention (EDF Project No: 6100.52.4.025) and is being handled by the Environmental Research Laboratory in the Department of Physics, Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife. The main objective of the project is to determine the emission rates and pathways for the emission of greenhouse gases and other toxic pollutants with a view to determining the sources and source strengths in the country. The first report tagged-Environmental Research Monograph series No. 1 was published in 1994. The results show that land use changes natural gas flaring and fossil fuels combustion together contributed 97.6% of gross national emissions of CO₂. Agriculture, savanna burning and biomass fuels utilization are the most important sources of GHG emissions. Natural gas utilization was identified as an important sector where policy options may be focussed in order to reduce GHG emissions in Nigeria.

- **United States Country Study Programme for the inventorization of GHG.** The United States supported a project aimed at undertaking an inventorization of greenhouse gases in the country. This project is being implemented by the Centre for Energy and Research Development of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.

Project Objectives

13. The overall aim of the project is to enable Nigeria to respond appropriately to the UNFCCC through the establishment of policy, dialogue, analysis of climate change impact and response scenarios, promotion of GHG inventories, investigation of Stage I adaptation strategies and the preparation of a national plan for abatement and the first national communication. The immediate objectives are to:

- Establish and enhance the capacity of the project management team;
- Identify and rectify any gaps in the inventory on the sources and sinks of GHG already undertaken in Nigeria;
- Undertake vulnerability assessment;
- Undertake the completion of the abatement options;
- Identify a range of potential Stage I adaptation options;
- Prepare national plan for abatement and adaptation and the integration of climate concerns into the planning process; and
- Prepare the first national communication.

Project strategy

14. The UNFCCC provides for a global partnership to limit emission of greenhouse gases, a financial mechanism to support the efforts of developing countries and commitments to facilitate scientific and technological co-operation among nations. Specifically for the developing countries, the Convention calls for the preparation of national communications which needs considerable preparation and strengthened capacity.

15. This project addresses the enablement of the Government of Nigeria to build national capacity for the fulfillment of its obligation under the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

16. With respect to each of the stated specific objectives of the project, the following are the major activities and corresponding outputs.

Major Outputs and Activities

Immediate Objectives, Outputs and Activities

17. The following are the expected outputs associated with each immediate objective of the project, including activities leading to those outputs which should enable Nigeria to seize opportunities afforded by the Convention to harmonize climate change consideration with national development goals.

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

Activities:

- 1.1 Evaluate the institutions, organizations, and expertise available in climate change and related sectors, to 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 specialists interested in climate research as well as external experts to develop a work plan for the project implementation as well training in Climate Change issues and the UNFCCC to implementing institutions, organizations that directly or indirectly work within the broad context of Climate Change.
- 1.4. Conduct a national workshop at the end of the project to disseminate results and update training package materials to facilitate post-project activities and assess the impact of the project implementation in the institutions, organizations and individuals that would have participated in the project.

Outputs

- 1.1. Establishment of the Project Management Team headed by the Director General of Federal Environmental Protection agency (FEPA) and 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.
- 1.2 Enhancement of the capacity of the Project Management Team through appropriate training on inventory preparation, vulnerability assessment, analysis of abatement and Stage I adaption options.

Immediate Objective 2: Identify and rectify any gaps in the inventory on the sources and sinks of GHG already undertaken in Nigeria

Activities:

- 2.1. Undertake the coordination of the evaluation of the existing national GHG inventories and identify gaps.
- 2.2. Organize a workshop and develop a plan to fill the data gaps and prepare an up-to date inventories of GHG sources and sinks.
- 2.3. Finalize the inventory for 1994.

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 report of the workshop.

Immediate Objective 3: Undertake Vulnerability Assessment

Activities

- 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 a 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.

Immediate Objective 4: Undertake the completion of abatement plans

Activities

- 4.1. Based on the abatement analysis of the energy and forestry, 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 National Communication.

Outputs

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

Immediate Objective 5: Identify Stage I Adaptation Options

Activities

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

Outputs

- 5.1 Stage I Adaptation options

Immediate Objective 6: Preparation of National Plan for Abatement and Adaptation and the integration of climate change concerns into the planning process.

Activities

- 6.1. Based on an analysis of abatement options and strategies, prepare a 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.

Immediate Objective 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 Guidelines in Annex III).
- 7.2. Draft National Communication reviewed by reputable technical institution, such as ENDA, and a workshop convened for key stakeholders and policy makers before being finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Output

- 7.1. Submission of initial National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Sequencing of Activities

18. 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 have 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 FINANCING

Need for specific policies on climate change related issues

19. Human activities resulting from socio-economic developments and rapid population growth and urbanization have had tremendous impact on the nations' resources especially land, water and the atmosphere. This has led to unsustainable use of the natural resources and consequent environmental problems of soil erosion, land degradation, desertification, industrial and oil pollution. Aggravating these environmental problems is the vulnerability of the country to the impact of global warming that has been manifested in sea level rise, as witnessed in the recent series of coastal flooding in Lagos and other coastal areas.

20. The establishment of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) by Government in 1988 was a giant step towards ameliorating environmental problems in the country. The first major task of the Agency was to develop a sound National Policy on the Environment, which was launched in 1989. However, the policy does not specifically address the issue of climate change. For instance, there are no specific policies and strategies for reduction of greenhouse gases as well as for vulnerability assessment of, and adaptations measures to climate change. Support for this project will therefore provide the country with an opportunity to map out specific policies and strategies that could assist its effort in integrating environmental issues, particularly those relating to climate change, into its development plans.

Need for coordinated scientific information and expertise

21. Although many studies have been conducted by various experts in the field of climate change in and outside the country, such scientific information and expertise have not been properly coordinated. This makes the design and formulation of adequate action plan to combat climate change difficult. This project will enhance the coordination of existing knowledge about climate change and will consequently assist in the subsequent national efforts to inventorize GHGs and assess vulnerability and adaptation measures to climate change. In this regard, there is a need to develop an in-country mechanism to update the current knowledge on climate change.

Need to raise awareness and education of private sector

22. In spite of FEPA's effort to disseminate information on environmental pollution, the degree of public awareness and private sector involvement in climate change issues have been very minimal. This is despite the fact that the private sector, particularly the manufacturing sector, contribute substantially to GHGs emission in Nigeria. This project will therefore provide an opportunity to sensitize the private sector and raise public awareness about climate change issues. It will also enhance private sector's interest to invest in cleaner technologies.

Need for fund

23. A precarious national economic situation and the lack of funds have been the major factors mitigating against putting climate change issues on the environmental priorities of Nigeria. Therefore,

provision of funds by GEF for this project and the subsequent ones will go a long way in assisting the country not only to strengthen its capacity to address issues relating to climate change but also to fulfill its general obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention in Climate Change.

Institutional Arrangement

24. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) coordinates and executes overall environmental policies in Nigeria. The Agency has a Ministerial Governing Council whose membership is drawn from relevant ministries and has the Secretary to the Government of the Federation as its chairman. As the focal point for the environment in general and climate change issues in particular, FEPA will be the implementing agency for the project. For technical input and effective implementation and monitoring of the projects, the Agency will collaborate with other specialized Agencies including the Department of Meteorological Services (DMS) and Nigeria Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) and representative of NGOs.

25. In its efforts to coordinate activities related to conservation and management of Nigeria's environment, FEPA has established a linkage programme with the Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria in the area of climate change and freshwater resources. The linkage centre is designated as the National Centre for Climate Change and Freshwater Resources.

26. The Centre of Energy Research and Development, and the Environmental Research Laboratory of the Department of Physics, both of the Obafemi Awolowo University which are being supported by the US Country Study Programme and European Community to undertake GHGs inventorization and national inventory of air pollutants in Nigeria, will be incorporated into this project. These collaborative efforts will not only enrich the experience of the experts, but will also prevent duplication and overlapping of activities. Another institution that will be involved is the FEPA-Linkage Centre for Human Resources Development on Environmental issues including climate change that is based in the University of Lagos.

27. In addition to the above, relevant national NGOs will be expected to play an active role in project implementation.

28. Besides, the Nigerian Government may seek assistance using its own resources from some specialized international organizations and programmes on climate change issues. Two of these are:

CC:TRAIN (which is developing training materials and conducting a series of seminars on climate change) and

ENDA (Dakar, Senegal which has expertise in vulnerability and impact assessment and adaptation to climate change).

Development Dimension

29. By virtue of Nigeria ratifying the UNFCCC, it has become necessary for the country to fully integrate climate change into its developmental plans and policies. By so doing, the country will be fulfilling part of its obligation to the UNFCCC. Preparation of national communications by developing countries for the UNFCCC is to be fully financed by the financial mechanism of the Convention. This project will therefore assist Nigeria in preparing its national communication.

Sustainability

30. This project will no doubt emphasize training, capacity building and institutional strengthening. The output of the project in terms of institutions and personnel development will go a long way to sustain the project beyond the term of GEF support. The integration of policies on climate change in the long-term national development plan of the country will necessitate budgetary allocation that would afford continuity of the project. In effect, this project will stimulate national long-term support for the services and activities of other designed projects.

Global Environment Benefit

31. The proposed project will significantly contribute to the global efforts in checking the negative effect of climate change. Mapping out Strategies to implement projects aimed at combating climate change phenomenon with respect to GHG inventory, Stage I adaptation options and vulnerability assessment of impacts of climate change will form part of our national effort towards the global goal of solving global environmental problems.

Innovative Features

32. This will be the first serious national attempt to holistically address issues related to climate change in Nigeria. By addressing capacity strengthening and institutional development in climate change in Nigeria, this project will remove a major impediment to government's effort to fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC. Outputs from other on-going activities in the country may enhance the quality of the output of the project. Furthermore, the project will enhance relationships among line agencies in terms of activities relating to climate change in their respective organization.

Budgets

33. The indicative project budget covering contributions of GEF-UNDP is attached as Annex I.

ANNEX I
BUDGET FOR EXPECTED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF
NIGERIA

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	7,000	8,000	30,000
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	10,000		5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	16,000	12,000	12,000	40,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	10,000	5,000	7,000	22,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	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		27,000	13,000	20,000	60,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		15,000			15,000
Subtotal		133,000	52,000	67,000	252,000
Project support services (3%)		7,560			7,560
GRAND TOTAL		140,560	52,000	67,000	259,560
Percentage of total budget		54.2%	20.0%	25.8%	100%

ANNEX II

STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

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>				
1. All Energy Sources	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.
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				
- 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
* © Adaptation Options (Stage 1)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	NA	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs				
energy related	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.	\$U.S.C.S.P.
Land use change and forestry	“	“	“	“
other	x	x	x	x
4. <u>Other Information</u>				
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological	X	X	X	X
Needs and Constraints for				
Projects for Financing				
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.

\$U.S.C.S.P. - Activity covered by the U.S. Country Studies Program; but to be updated by this project..

ANNEX III

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 their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, specially 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 economics 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 listed in Table I 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	21	22	23	24	
1	X	X																							
2			X	X	X	X	X	X																	
3									X	X	X	X													
4													X	X											
5														X	X	X	X								
6																	X	X	X	X					
7																					X	X	X	X	X

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United Nations Development Programme
Sustainable human development



PRO/300/GEF

9 August 1996

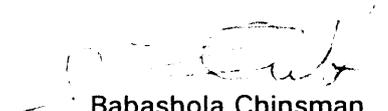
Dear Prof. Salau,

**Project Proposal on Capacity Building for the Development of
National Strategy and Implementation of Nigeria's Obligations to the
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

We forward herewith, on behalf of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, a proposal on the above mentioned subject for your consideration. We have also enclosed a diskette with the content of the proposal to ease the process of necessary redrafting before formal presentation is made to GEF Council.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,


Babashola Chinsman
Resident Representative

Prof. A.T. Salau
Coordinator for Climate Change
UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa
One UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017
USA

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

THE PRESIDENCY, ABUJA

INDEPENDENCE WAY SOUTH,
CENTRAL AREA,
P.M.B. 265 GARKI ABUJA

TELEFAX: 234-9-5235510 5235510
TELEPHONE: _____



FEPA/CONF/104/Vol.V
OUR REF: _____

YOUR REF: _____

DATE 7th August, 1996

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL/CHIEF EXECUTIVE

*The Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
11, Oyinkan Abayomi Drive
Ikoyi, Lagos.*

Dear Sir,

**SUBMISSION OF DRAFT PROPOSAL: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NIGERIA'S
OBLIGATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION CLIMATE
CHANGE (UNFCCC)**

I am directed to forward here with the attached proposal on the above-mentioned subject matter from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA).

2. *It will be gratefully appreciated if you could forward the proposal to the following address:*

**Prof. A.T. Salau
Coordinator for Climate Change
UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017**

3. *Thank you for your usual cooperation.*

07 AUG 1996 PROPOS/CLIMATE

EO
[Signature]

Prof. A.O. Afolabi
For: Director General/Chief Executive

No attachment

NIGERIA

AVANI

1. The estimated Starting date changed to June 1997.
2. The GNP figure is Per Capita.
3. These projects are now mentioned.
4. The entire paragraph has been edited.
8. NGOs representation included in advisory Capacity to the project.
9. Work Schedule attached as Appendix V.
10. Government's resources will be used.
11. The Columns in Annex I completed.
12. The budget reduced from 272,520 to 259,560; (12,960 reduction).
13. COP Guidelines attached as Annex III.

UNEP

2. Comments noted
3. Major results now mentioned.
4. The workshops are budgeted for.
5. The Budget Table reformulated.
6. Activity Matrix reformulated / New formats.