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TRANSACTION REPORT

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Dillip Ahuja
GEF

Date: 20 August 1997

Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: (4 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier 
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Submission of revised enabling activity proposal - Senegal

Attached please find the revised pages of the Senegal proposal which incorporates your comments of 13 August 1997.

Thanks.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF

Date: 23 July 1997

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: ²⁵
(including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Submission of revised enabling activity proposal for Senegal

Avani:

Attached please find the revised version of the Senegal proposal which incorporates the comments of 17 July 1997. Also attached are comments from Ademola Salau.

Thank you.

MAIL LISTING FOR Ademola Salau

23 July 1997

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-- Mail --

23 July 1997 1:03pm MAIL IS -
FROM: Ademola Salau Private
TO: Richard Hosier
SUBJECT: Response to Avani's comments
COPY: Ademola Salau

Dick,

The Senegal's brief has been revised in line with Avani's useful comments as follows:

- (1) Para 32: this activity has been revised to include workshop.
- (2) Activity 2: Output has been included.
- (3) The overall tone of the brief has been changed towards striving to prepare and submit Senegal's national communication to the CoP in Kyoto rather than a draft.
- (4) The section on institutional arrangements has been revised.
- (5) The budget has been decreased by more than \$15,000 in view of the additional funding from Netherlands.
The upgrading and maintenance of the Senegal's web site has been included in the brief.
- (6) UNEP's " Methodological Framework for....." and Netherlands's project are now taken into consideration in the brief.

Cheers.

Ade.

République du Sénégal
Un peuple - Un but - Une foi

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE

DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

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

Country : Senegal

Title : Preparation of the First National Communication in Response to the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

GEF Theme : Climate Change

GEF Contribution : US\$ 67,100

Government Contribution : US\$ 10,000 (in kind)

GEF Implementing Agency : UNDP

Government Executing Agency : Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature

Local Counterpart Agency : Direction de l'Environnement

Starting Date : August 1997

Project Duration : 12 months

Introduction

1. Located between 12° and 17° 30' latitude north and 11° 30' and 17° 30' longitude west, Senegal is a West African country with an area of 196,192 sq km, and a dry tropical climate characterized by two seasons : a hot rainy season, from June to October and a dry season, with dominant north/north-east winds. The rainfall, which has been very erratic in the recent years, is influenced by the movement of the intertropical front and monsoon incursions. The climatic zonation (sudanian, sudano-sahelian, and sahelian zones) is reflected by the vegetation.
2. The population is estimated at 8 million inhabitants, with an annual 3 % growth rate. This trend is not followed by the economic growth rate which follows a negative trend, highly affected by the successive structural adjustment policies and a dependence on external aid. The devaluation of the CFA franc has added to these unfavourable conditions.
3. The Senegalese economy is dominated by the agricultural sector, accounting for 23 % of the GDP (1988). Over 70 % of the population - essentially rural - are engaged in this sector. The industrial sector contributes for 18 % to the GDP.
4. Senegal's GDP reached the figure of 1580 billion FCFA in 1990 (at 1990 prices). After the bonanza of the 1970s, the growth of GDP has dramatically dropped during the 1980s (about 3% per year between 1980 and 1988) but it is mainly between 1988 and 1992 that it went through its steepest fall (1.4% on annual average). With an average growth of GDP standing at 2.4% per year, at constant prices between 1970 and 1990, whereas the population grew at the pace of 2.7% per annum, the 1970s and 1980s have consequently been marked by a relative impoverishment of the population, since, during that period, GDP per capita decreased by 0.3% per annum. The structure of GDP is characterized by the magnitude of the tertiary sector whose contribution reached 51% in 1989, as against 19% in the industrial sector, and 20% in the agricultural sector.
5. The devaluation of 1994 introduced a new period with different stakes. There was a growth in exports and a drop in imports such that exports covered imports to a greater degree, although the deficit level of the balance of trade remains significant. GDP growth rate increased from 2% in 1994 to 4.8% in 1995. Inflation was kept in check at 32% in 1994 and at 8% in 1995, meaning that the actual exchange rate only depreciated by 35%. The external current accounts deficit, excluding official transfers, which had reached 10.3% and 9.3% of GDP in 1994 was brought down to 8% in 1995. The total budgetary deficit was reduced from 5.1% of GDP in 1994 to 3.1% of GDP in 1995.
6. The energy sector is strongly dominated by the imports of oil products. The recent natural gas strikes are far short of being able to cover the country's energy requirements. Biomass fuel features high in the country's energy consumption, with a large domestic use of fuelwood and charcoal. The use of this biomass for energy production has an important impact on the country's forest resources.

Energy consumption and supply

7. The annual primary energy consumption reached 1.3 million toe in 1991, or 0.175 toe per capita and per annum. Modern energy sources (oil products) only account for 39% of primary energy consumption, as against 61% for traditional energy sources (firewood, charcoal, vegetal residue).

8. The annual energy consumption reached 0.73 million toe in 1991, or 0.98 toe per capita and per annum, of which 44% are in the form of modern energy sources, the remainder being made up of traditional energy sources.

9. As far as the energy supply is concerned, the Senegalese Government's credo is to exploit all possibilities of extending and diversifying energy resources in Senegal, on the one hand, and to move towards a lasting exploitation of biomass resources. The exploitation of the existing potential, however runs against strong financial constraint, and the uncertainty and duration of its implementation. Moreover, the over-exploitation of ligneous resources, namely for the production of charcoal, combined with unfavourable climatic conditions, ushers in the risk of a rise in the price of biomass-energy, in the first place, and the advent of big difficulties of supply, at long last.

10. As regards conventional energy sources, it would seem that there is a strong probability for the existence of oil resources in Senegal, the major part of which is in the offshore area. However, to date, oil exploration which is still underway, has resulted in disappointing results, and gas or oil production hardly exceeded a few thousand toe per annum. The discovery of a natural gas deposit was announced with a potential production of 500,000 cubic meters per day.

11. For several years now, Senegal has been attempting to diversify its sources of electricity generation, by associating with neighbouring countries to exploit the hydraulic potentials of the Senegal and Gambia Rivers. Only the exploitation of the Manantali and Félou dams, located alongside the Senegal River, seems to be relatively well advanced.

12. Concerning the biomass-energy resources, the ligneous capital (the volume of live wood) was estimated in 1985 at 240 million tonnes. This capital is in constant decline in view of the "non-sustainable" modes of exploitation which has been used for several decades, in the form of agricultural land clearing (between 60,000 and 100,000 hectares per annum), overgrazing, reduction in the duration of fallows, voluntary or accidental bush fires, abusive cutting of wood for energy purposes, etc.... This capital also generates a declining annual productivity which averages 10 million tonnes per year. Theoretically, this quantity is enough to meet the demand which reached 3 million tonnes of primary

wood in 1988. However, constraints of accessibility and evacuation of resources, combined with economic constraints drastically limit the physical potentialities of that resource. Such a situation leads to a systematic over-exploitation of the physically most accessible and economically most profitable ligneous resources, which entails a drastic reduction of the production capital in the poorest areas in biomass resources.

13. It is largely in view of the use of charcoal that the crisis in wood-product energy had become so acute in Senegal. As far as the energy pricing policy is concerned, the intervention of the Authorities on ligneous fuels remains inefficient until 1996. In fact, although the Forestry taxes on charcoal is relatively low (in the order of 5 CFAF per kilogram of charcoal produced, or less than 1 CFAF per kg of wood used). It is neither systematically collected, nor really re-allocated to afforestation operations. As for oil products, with the exception of LPG which remains slightly subsidised, the rest of the products are heavily taxed. The most commonly used products (fuel-oil, diesel) are taxed between 20 and 33% of their selling price, but the rest of the products (gasoline, kerosene) are taxed in the order of 50%.

Liquid fuels and energy generation

Oil

14. Oil research in Senegal began in 1953 with the French Bureau de Recherches Pétrolières. Between then and 1980, practically the entire territory was licensed out, with seven companies carrying out prospection work. This resulted in the discovery of a single significant oilfield. Between 1958 and 1971, a consortium of the Compagnie des Pétroles Total Afrique de l'Ouest (COPATAO) and Texas Gulf Sulphur uncovered evidence of the "Dôme Flore" oilfield in the vicinity of Casamance. The economic conditions of the time led the group to abandon their research and their license to the government in 1975. The Société des Pétroles du Sénégal (PETROSEN) took over in 1981 and carried out research there with the assistance of the IDA and Pétro-Canada.

15. The reserves of the "Dôme Flore" are estimated at between 600 million and 1 billion barrels of 1°API oil. Several companies seem to be interested in exploring the zone at present, notably Union Oil of California (UNOCAL), which has just received a license covering 6,500km², and expects to invest around 10 million dollars over the next three years. PETROSEN has a 5% stake in the license with the possibility of increasing it to 20%. According to Petroconsultants, offshore prospection licences extended to 15,000 km² in 1988 and 12,000 in 1989, while those "onshore" have not surpassed 5,000 km² since 1985.

16. Investigations beginning in 1986, following up the discovery of oil and gas deposits in Diam Niadio/ Kador in the Cap Vert region in the fifties, led to the production of small quantities of petrol ("Diam Niadio Light") which were handed over

to SAR. Production in 1986 was 210 tonnes, increasing to 1,410 in 1987 and 2,560 in 1988.

17. The SAR refinery, with a current capacity of 1.2 million tonnes per year, has no facility for secondary conversion. The range of crude oils it can treat is limited as is the range of distilled products. The necessity for economic optimisation has led SAR to operate increasingly in accordance with market conditions and to examine the price and conditions of sale offered by crude-oil and refined oil vendors. Final consumption of petrol products increased to 563,780 toe in 1991, of which 204,269 toe (36.2%) was of diesel or gasoline. The breakdown is as follows:

- industry : 182,458 toe
- transport : 307,207 toe
- household : 52,931 toe
- fishing : 21,184 toe

Natural Gas

18. In the course of oil exploration, a number of marginal gas deposits were discovered of limited economic appeal. A small deposit of natural gas was found at Diam Niadio, close to Dakar. Reserves estimated at 500 million cubic metres allowed for the production of 126 million m³ since 1986. This has been used to feed the gas turbines of SENELEC. A high resolution seismic campaign is currently underway to confirm the existence of a deposit of 10 billion m³ of natural gas.

Lignite

19. Senegal's sedimentary basins also reveal certain indices of lignite, supported by most petrol surveys. Confirmation of these indices is currently underway.

Peat

20. Important peat reserves were also identified in the early eighties along the Dakar-St-Louis coastline. These geological reserves are estimated at 39 million m³ for domestic use.

Wood, charcoal and agricultural residues

21. Classified forests and protected areas cover 3.9 million hectares, to which can be added 5-6 million hectares of planted forests and fallow land, giving a total forest cover estimated at 8.4 million hectares (as against 14 million in 1978).

22. Potential production currently surpasses annual consumption. Following the exhaustion of the natural forests in the Western, predominantly urban, regions, and in the

North, about 90% of production is carried out in the East and in the South, principally in the Kolda region.

23. Consumption of wood energy was evaluated at 405,675 toe in 1991, of which 94,917 toe was in the form of charcoal. The capital city alone consumed more than 80% of the national total. Peanut shells are also used in the agro-alimentary industrial stations (9,000 tonnes in 1985) and bagasse is used by the Senegal sugar company.

Electricity

24. To date, electrical energy is provided entirely by thermal stations. The system consists of a general network, part of which is inter-connected, and of isolated secondary centres completed by some self-powered stations. The SENELEC "general" network, currently limited to the Western, Central and Northern regions of the country, provides 97% of total consumed electricity. This includes the "inter-connected network" around Dakar (295.6 MW of installed power in 1990) with stations in Cap des Biches, Bel Air, Kaolack and St-Louis and the twin networks or regional centres of Ziguinchor and Tambacounda (13.9 MW of installed power). The other towns, or "isolated centres" are powered by diesel groups (9.8 MW in 1990). There are twelve industrial self-producers, certain of which (CSS, SEIB, SONACOS, etc) also provide SENELEC. The distribution network consists of 129 km of high tension lines (90 kv), 1,529 km of medium tension 30 kv lines, 646 km at 6.6 kv and 2,348 low tension lines.

Hydroelectricity

25. The exploitable sites on the Senegal and Gambia rivers represent a total power of 1,400 MW and an average annual production of 7,500 GWh. Besides Manantali, the most advanced project is that of Kekreti on the Gambia (60 MW, 180 GWh).

Assessment of Senegalese experience with solar energy

26. The solar potential in Senegal is extremely important, considering the irradiation of 2,000 kWh/m²/year for 3,000 annual hours of insolation. The most promising form of harnessing it is through photovoltaic energy, for the satisfaction of rural energy needs (small village hydraulics, refrigeration, lighting, battery-charging, etc) for populations who seldom have access to the network.

27. Photovoltaic equipment currently installed represents 300 kW of power: there are 5 stations, 80 pumps, 100 community systems and more than 2,000 family systems in use today.

28. Wind potential is particularly favourable along the coastal strip between Dakar and St-Louis, where the average wind speed is between 3.7 and 6.1 m/sec. There are about 150 wind-driven pumps at work today.

Past and present activities in connection with climate change

29. Senegal ratified the Framework Convention (UNFCCC) on 17/10/94. In view of many past and ongoing activities related to climate change in Senegal, this project proposal intends to use the results of these activities and to build on them, rather than duplicate work already completed. Among the past and on-going activities in Senegal are the following:

- UNEP/GEF project "Country Case studies on sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, Phase 1". The main output of this completed project was the final IPCC greenhouse gas inventory guidelines and software;
- UNEP/GEF project "Economics of GHG Limitations - phase 1". The project, executed by RISO, has as its main objective the establishment of an internationally acceptable methodological framework for assessing national climate change mitigation strategies;
- UNDP/GEF project "CC -TRAIN phase 2" being executed by UNITAR whose major objective is the enhancement of indigenous capacity and awareness in climate change issues;
- UNDP/GEF project "Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through energy efficiency building technology" whose major objective is to meet the increasing demand for energy through urban based energy efficient building;
- UNEP project "Methodological framework for national greenhouse gas abatement costing studies (phases 1&2)". Senegal was one of ten countries involved in this completed project which assessed inventories, adaptation options, and cost of reducing greenhouse gases; and
- Netherlands project "Set up a country study on climate change" in which Senegal is participating with six other countries. The implementation of this project is about to commence and will focus mainly on two impact and adaptation studies. It will also provide some financial assistance for the preparation of the national communication.

Project Objective

30. Senegal ratified the Framework Convention (UNFCCC) on 6 September 1995. In view of the many past and ongoing activities related to climate change in Senegal, this project proposal intends to use the results of these activities and to build on them, rather than duplicate work already completed. Therefore the main objective as envisioned in the present proposal is to help the country to prepare its first National Communication based on reliable data, as requested under articles 12.1(a), (b) and (c) of the Convention, as rapidly as can possibly be achieved.

Project Description

31. UNDP and UNEP have agreed that the technical data and analyses of the vulnerability assessment, and the options for mitigation and adaptation be undertaken within the CC:TRAIN and UNEP projects while the present project will be concerned only with the activities listed in the activity matrix in Annex 2.

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

32. Based on the results and analyses produced within the CC:TRAIN and UNEP projects on GHG inventory, the vulnerability assessment, and the mitigation and adaptation options; the national plans for mitigation and adaptation will be prepared within the present project.

A workshop to review the national plans will be held for policymakers and other relevant stakeholders.

33. It is understood that all input data expected within the CC:TRAIN and UNEP projects will need to be provided to the present project in order to facilitate the preparation of the national plans for mitigation and adaptation .

Main output

34. The main output expected from the proposed activity will be as follows :
- (a) policy framework for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; and
 - (b) workshop report.

Activity 2 : Provision of other information

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

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

37. As a means of identifying and disseminating information, this project will provide for the upgrade and maintenance of Senegal CC:INFO/WEB site which was created in collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat in November 1996.

Main output

38. The main output expected from this activity are:
- (a) Relevant materials for calculating global GHG trends;
 - (b) Financial and technological resource needs;
 - (c) Needs and constraints for reducing uncertainties in the future national communication; and
 - (d) Upgrade and maintenance of Senegal CC:INFO/WEB site.

Activity 3 : Preparation of first national communication

39. Based on the technical and analytical outputs of the CC:TRAIN and UNEP projects, as well as on the national plans for mitigation and adaptation prepared within the context of the present project, the first national communication will be drafted. This national communication will integrate climate change issues within the development planning process, taking the specific situation of Senegal into consideration.

40. The draft national communication will need to be reviewed by ENDA, a respected technical institution. A revised version will be produced, based on this review. A conference will be convened for the experts and policy makers who will be presented with the revised draft national communication. The project will strive to finish the preparation of the national communication in time for submission to the Conference of Parties at its next meeting in Kyoto, Japan. In the event that this is not possible, a draft version will be circulated at the meeting.

41. The main output of the proposed activity will be the national communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in accordance with the COP2 Guidelines.

Consultation mechanisms : workshops

42. 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 communication.

43. One of the workshops will aim at raising awareness of the experts on issues concerning the national plans and the national communication. This will ensure

transparency and elicit the contribution of all parties in order to manage the problems in connection with the communication and the plans.

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

Programming of projects activities

45. In view of the whole range of prior activities undertaken in the area of climate change, Senegal is convinced that the mitigation activities within the context of climate change should cover and influence ongoing and planned national activities. It is critical that they must be consistent with current national views and the present project needs to be carefully planned. If the project is implemented now, it will find its place and be recognised within the context of the current policy discussions in the country. Senegal is actually making significant policy choices at a major cross-road, being currently involved in a decentralisation process.

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

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

47. The Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection is the main institution responsible for environment matters in Senegal. The Directorate of Environment is the focal point for the execution of the national commitments under the environmental conventions and protocols ratified by the country such as the Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biodiversity, and the Montreal Protocol. Senegal has an operational Climate Change Committee which is hosted by the Ministry. This Committee is composed of representatives of relevant ministries and non-governmental organization sector.

48. The Environment Directorate comprises a number of task forces which, within the framework of the CC:TRAIN and UNEP/RISO projects, are already working on the mitigation and adaptation strategies. These task forces will also work within the present project.

49. The project will be co-ordinated by the Environment Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection. This Directorate will work in collaboration with the National Climate Committee, governmental departments, public institutions, university, research organisations, development agencies and NGOs.

50. The project will be co-ordinated by the Co-ordinator of the UNEP project (GF/2200 96-15 : Economics of greenhouse gas limitations), who was appointed by the Minister of Environment and Nature Protection. An assistant project co-ordinator will also be appointed.

Proposed work-plan

51. The proposed work-plan for the initiation and completion of all activities described above is shown in table 1. Detailed work-plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Co-ordinator with the assistance of UNDP which will be consulted throughout the implementation of the project.

Activity matrix

52. The activity matrix indicating the areas to be covered by the proposed project is shown in Annex 2. The components which must be, or already are, covered by the UNEP and any other relevant projects are also included in Table 2.

National inputs

53. This project is enthusiastically accepted and receives strong support at the national level. It will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection which is responsible for the management of all environmental issues in Senegal, comprising climate change studies.

Project budget and funding

54. The proposed budget (US 72,100) reflects the country's special needs for the proposed activities (Annex 1). In addition, substantial portion of the budget will go towards training and institutional building which is very important for Senegal.

Project institutional framework and execution

55. The project will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (Environment Directorate) through the project management structure described above.

Justification for GEF support

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

Sustainability

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

Outputs

58. In order to implement the project appropriately, close co-ordination by the Environment Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection and its task forces is essential to ensure the success of the project. Therefore, there is a need to consult with all resource-experts both in the public and private sectors, including the NGOs and research institutions.

Risks

59. The potential risks which might impinge upon the goals and objectives of the projects are :

- (a) inadequate co-ordination between the CC:TRAIN and UNEP projects and the present project ; and
- (b) Lack of involvement of the politicians and policy-makers in the formulation of the final strategy. A firm commitment for each participation must be secured (by each expert).

Monitoring and evaluation

60. The Co-ordinator will provide a monthly progress report on project activities to be submitted to the GEF Climate Change Committee, which will follow and review these reports. If possible, these reports may be compiled into all institutions participating in the project. These reports will be such as to enable UNDP and its related departments to evaluate the implementation of the project on an actual basis and to allow early detection of difficulties and flaws. The reports will be reviewed for quality control, standardisation, clarity and conformity with the terms of reference.

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

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORKPLAN

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

Note: The outputs and analyses of Activities A (GHG Inventories), B (Mitigation options), C (Vulnerability assessment) and D (Adaptation options) are to be provided by the CC:TRAIN and UNEP projects.

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

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

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs In US\$
		Planning/execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the info from existing sources				
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions				
3. General description of steps (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (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				
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change				
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.				
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	5,000	5,000	10,000	20,000
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.	2,500	5,000	2,500	10,000
Project management		10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		5,000			5,000
Subtotal		32,500	15,000	17,500	65,000
Project support services (3%)		2,100			2,100
GRAND TOTAL		34,600	15,000	17,500	67,100
Percentage of total budget		51.6%	22.4%	26.0%	100%

ANNEX II
STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN
SENEGAL

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	unep	unep	unep	Unep
2. Industrial Processes	x	x	x	x
3. Agricultural Processes	unep	unep	unep	unep
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	"	"	"	"
5. Other Sources	"	"	"	"
3. General Description of Steps (taken or envisaged to implement the Convention)	X	X	X	X
* (a) Public Awareness, etc.	X		X	X
* (b) Assessment of Impacts				
- Coastal Zones	cc-train/unep	cc-train/unep	cc-train/unep	cc-train/unep
- Agriculture	"	"	"	"
- Fisheries	"	"	"	"
- Forestry	"	"	"	"
- Natural ecosystems	"	"	"	"
- Other Impacts	"	"	"	"
* (c) 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	Unep/neth	Unep/neth	Unep/neth	Unep/neth
industry	x	x	x	x
agriculture	unep/neth	unep/neth	unep/neth	unep/neth
Land use change and forestry				
Other	"	"	"	"
4. Other Information				
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for	X	X	X	X
Projects for Financing	X	X	X	
National Communications	X	X	X	
Vulnerability Assessment	X	X	X	X
Adaptation	X	X	X	X

x - Activity yet to be undertaken.

unep- Activity covered by the UNEP project; cc-train - Activities covered by the CC-Train project

neth- Activity covered by the Netherlands 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 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 fulfilment 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	

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MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE

DAKAR, le

JUIN 1997

Direction de l'Environnement

Le Directeur

A Monsieur Ademola HALAO
Coordinator for Climate Change
GEF Regional Bureau for Africa
UNDP/New York
Fax. 1 212 906 6362/59771

Objet : Requête de financement pour la préparation de la communication nationale du Sénégal

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

J'ai bien reçu le document de projet que vous m'avez transmis par le biais de l'Am. Samba Sokona de ENDA TIERS-MONDE et je vous en remercie très sincèrement.

Nous sommes en train d'élaborer le document de projet relatif à la préparation de la communication nationale du Sénégal. A cet effet une requête officielle accompagnée dudit document vous sera adressée dans les meilleurs délais.

Veillez croire, Monsieur le Coordonnateur à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée

Very best regards

