

FAEL 1001

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Ms. Song Li
GEF

Date: 19 August 1998

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: (15 including this sheet)

From: 
Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Revised enabling activity proposals for **Suriname**

Please find attached the revised enabling activity proposal for **Suriname** in which we have addressed your comments dated 18 August 1998.

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Country: Suriname

Project Title: Enabling Suriname to prepare its initial National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC
 Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument

GEF Financing: US \$ 350,000

Government Counterpart Financing: In Kind

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: The National Council for the Environment

Local Counterpart Agency: The National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)

GEF Operational Focal Point: The National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)

FCCC Focal Point: The National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)

Project Duration: Eighteen Months

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

The Republic of Suriname is situated on the northeast coast of South America bordered by Guyana to the west, French Guyana to the east and Brazil to the south. About ninety percent of the total area of 163,265 square kilometers is covered by tropical rain forest. Ten percent in the northern zone is at sea level. Between these two areas are savannas. Available agricultural land (89,000 ha) is concentrated in the coastal area.

The Republic of Suriname, became an independent state in 1975. Suriname is member of the United Nations since then. Full membership of CARICOM was a fact in July 1995 and of the Caribbean Common market on January 1, 1996.

Population

The total population is estimated at 430,000. About 70 % of the total population are concentrated around the city of Paramaribo. Another 25% lives in small towns along the roads and rivers of the Coastal Plain. The remaining 5% of the population live in small villages in the Savanna Belt and in the Interior along the Marowijne, the Suriname and the Saramacca rivers. Around 90 % of the country is uninhabited. The population density is 2.5 people/km².

The population is ethnically diverse and comprises descendants of African, East Indian and Javanese immigrants with smaller percentages of indigenous people, Bush Negroes, Chinese and descendants of Dutch farmers. The demographic development is characterized by a growth of 1.2% in 1996. Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 70.7 year.

Natural resources

Suriname has a rich natural resource base including minerals, forests, a fertile coastal soil and rich fishing grounds. There are substantial reserves of bauxite, petroleum, gold, granite and other minerals.

The tropical rain forest, as part of the Amazon Region, covers almost 90 percent of the country and has an enormous variety of biological species. Approximately 11 million ha of the total forest area of 15 million ha. is inaccessible and not commercially exploited at this moment.

Economy

After a period of negative growth, Suriname's economic performance improved markedly after 1994. Successful implementation of measures of the structural adjustment program such as the unification of the exchange rate in 1994 and fiscal measures as well as the rise of international prices of alumina and aluminum prices, can be mentioned as underlying causes of this improvement. Real Gross Domestic Product (factor cost) increased from -10% in 1994 to approximately 7% in 1995 and in 1996, to a total of US\$ 600 million.

Inflation rate declined from 368% in 1994 to 237% in 1995 to 2% in 1996 and 14 % in 1997. GDP per capita was estimated at US\$ 1400.

The Economy of Suriname is highly dependent on the export earnings of a few products namely alumina, aluminum, rice, shrimp, banana and oil. In the official figures gold is not yet included.

The bauxite sector is by far the most important sector of the economy with its contribution to GDP of about 10 %, to employment 5 % and to export earnings about 80 %. In the recent past there was a considerable growth in the production of crude oil and the refinery by a state owned company. The refinery, with a capacity of 2.35 million barrels a year became operational in 1997. The total costs US\$ 57.5 million, were financed from commercial loans with a guaranty by the Dutch development aid.

Since 1994 there is substantial increase of activities in the small scale gold sector with an estimated total production of 25,000 to 30,000 kg a year, representing US \$250 -300 million The number of, most illegal, small miners is estimated at 10,000 persons.

Agriculture and Fisheries

The Agricultural sector is second in importance to Suriname's economy contributing about 9% to GDP; 19 % to export and about 15% to employment. The export-oriented activities are highly mechanized and undertaken in state owned enterprises. Although there is a policy of reducing state involvement in the productive sectors, there is no program formulated yet.

Rice and banana exports have preferential access to the European markets till 2002. Rice is the most important product within the agricultural sector in terms of planted area: 60.000 hectares; production 216.000 ton and an export value of US\$ 29 million or about most 7% of the total export value.

The shallow sea zone and adjacent estuarine zone are mainly used for small-scale fisheries. This zone is well stocked with foodfish. The average catch harvest from near-coastal zone waters amounts 2,500 tons a year and mainly exists of finfish (90%), shrimp and crab.

Energy

Suriname's electricity sector is closely linked to bauxite mining, with approximately one-third of power to the country's grid supplied by Suralco. Generating capacity at end-1992 was 415 mw, of which 290 mw was hydroelectric and 125 mw was thermal. The main hydroelectric power station is the 150-mw unit at Afobaka on the Brokonpondo reservoir.

Oil production comes from the 99-well Tambaredjo field, 40 km east of Paramaribo. Reserves there were put at 28.2m Barrels on January 1, 1990. Output has risen rapidly since start-up in November 1982. From 4,000 barrels in 1982, it rose to 707,000 barrels in 1986 and 2.3m barrels in 1994. An export terminal has storage capacity of 60,000 barrels and can accept tankers of 50,000 barrels

capacity.

Environment

Suriname has a conservation tradition; 15 protected areas are covering 5 % of the country and it is the intention to increase this area to 10 %.

An action plan to integrate Biodiversity concerns in to national development and sector planning is in preparation.

There are indications of environmental problems caused by poor agricultural practices and excessive use of pesticides as well as uncontrolled use of mercury in gold mining activities by a considerable number of, mostly illegal, small-scale mining operations.

A national biodiversity strategy has been prepared and the action plan will be the cornerstone for further development of the policy to ensure the sustainability of the environment.

Suriname is party to a number of international environmental conventions including, *inter alia*, the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean, the Ramsar Convention, MARPOL, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Suriname ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on 14 October 1997 and is committed to preparing a national communications, as required under Article 12 with the assistance of the GEF. This project will assist the Government of Suriname in meeting these reporting requirements.

Current, Planned and Ongoing Projects Related to Climate Change for Suriname

Prior to ratifying the UNFCCC, Suriname has undertaken a project in the area of climate change financed by The Government of the Netherlands. This project, Climate Change Country Study Suriname (CCCSS) (US\$199,830) consists of an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and a coastal study with three components: a) coastal profile, b) a vulnerability assessment for the different regions in the coastal zone, and c) a pilot project in which the findings of the inventory of GHG emissions and the coastal study will be applied for one coastal Zone Management Area. The study began in July 1997 and will be completed in August 1998. Country specific data required for the preparation of the inventory, based on 1994 data, will be collected from the following sectors: energy, industry, agriculture, forestry, land-use, waste-disposal and solvents and product use. In April 1998 a National Steering Committee on Climate Change was established and this committee functions as the National Climate Committee.

The national GHG inventory will be made according to the IPCC guidelines for National GHG inventories. The CCCSS is not providing funds specifically for the preparation of the national communication.

The current UNDP/GEF proposal undertakes a realistic and comprehensive approach toward filling the gaps left from the CCCSS project in order to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Suriname to the COP. There are no other climate change related projects currently ongoing in Suriname.

The project will ensure close collaboration with the CCCSS and will share work between the research teams in order to enable an effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

It is envisaged that under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, relevant outputs of the CCCSS can be integrated into the initial national communications for Suriname.

This project has been developed out of a request by the GEF Focal point at the National Environmental Council for assistance to Suriname from UNDP through GEF in preparing its initial national communications.

Suriname will be participating in the regional GEF-funded project entitled Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to the Global Change (CPACC). Early results of this project will be incorporated into the initial National Communication on Climate Change.

Institutional Framework and previous Initiatives Related to Climate Change.

All environmental issues, including climate change, are coordinated by the National Council for the Environment, an advisory body to the President and part of the Cabinet of the President. The Council is responsible for the development of the overall environmental policies and advises and guides the director of the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) in setting priorities for environmental issues. This institute, established in March 1998, is responsible for the preparation and implementation of national legislation designed to protect the environment and will implement her responsibilities through a number of technical environmental offices. The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for the policy in the energy sector.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is twofold. The primary objective is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Suriname to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of initial national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

The second objective of this project is to provide the necessary financial resources for Suriname to fully participate in the CPACC project, and therefore undertake regional planning related to the impacts of climate change on coastal and marine resources.

In addition to meeting the communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Suriname thus enabling Suriname to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economical and technical sectors, and also to strengthen its role in the international scientific forums and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

Last but not least, the project will establish an institutional framework, and build endogenous capacity preparing ground for eventual additional communication obligations, and for further development and implementation of the identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

During the project preparation the following components have been identified to respond to the objectives of the project, and to implement the project successfully:

1. Organize the work by: (i) identifying and hiring a competent project manager; (ii) establishing a Project Steering Committee (PSC); (iii) preparing a detailed work plan for the project; and (iv) organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities, and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate a successful implementation of the project. The PSC will coordinate the activities related to this project and the country's incorporation into CPACC.
2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the United States Country Studies Programme and other bilateral programmes, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, and ongoing enabling activities in other countries of the Caribbean). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web is evaluated and, to the extent feasible, it will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information. In that context, the project will cooperate, with the CPACC regional unit, UNDP's SDNP (Sustainable Development Network Programme) and UNFCCC secretariat's CC: INFO/Web initiatives.

It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate also after the project, facilitating interested parties in Suriname to learn about other national or international activities, and facilitating interested individuals and institutions outside Suriname to get information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Suriname.

3. Prepare a detailed work plan for the project integrating the components described in the proposal with the CPACC project
4. Establish a programme of public awareness and public education activities on climate change.
5. Review the national GHG undertaken by the CCCSS project in a national workshop and identify any gaps necessary to complete the initial national communications. Update and prepare a comprehensive 1994 GHG inventory as necessary, based on the results of the workshop. All the activities will be coordinated with the CPACC project in terms of methodological framework and reporting consistency.
6. Organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to abate/mitigate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks. Organize a national greenhouse gas mitigation workshop which will determine what elements of this analysis to include in the national communication.
7. Organize and undertake a study of the impacts of climate change on agriculture, human health, agriculture and the hydrological resources and wetlands (areas not covered by CCCSS) and follow this up with a study of adaptation strategies in each of the five areas. Participate in all activities undertaken in the four regional components of CPACC: 1) design and establishment of sea level/climate monitoring network; 2) establishment of databases and information systems; 3) inventory of coastal resources and use; and 4) formulation of a policy framework for integrated coastal and marine management. Also, participate in the regional training workshops and attachments sponsored under the implementation of CPACC's four pilot components: 1) coral reef monitoring for climate change; 2) coastal vulnerability and risk assessment; 3) economic valuation of coastal and marine resources; and 4) formulation of economic/regulatory proposals.
Organize a national vulnerability and adaptation workshop which will review the study on the impacts of climate change on agriculture, hydrological resources (as referred previously), human health and the outputs of the CPACC project on vulnerability and adaptation assessment to sea level rise and determine which elements to include in the national communication;
8. Prepare a draft national action plan for effective response measures to climate change including measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change, as well as measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks, incorporating

- results of the CPACC, CCCSS and other relevant projects;
9. Organize an End of Project Workshop with wide local participation and relevant international partners to present the results of all components of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing relevant projects, such as the CPACC and CCCSS, to discuss the results with the objective of finalizing the national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" abatement (i.e. - promoting both economic development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation measures;
 10. Based on the results of the studies, and the results of the end of project workshop, compile and prepare the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication including, *inter alia*: a) financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12; b) projects for financing; and c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; and
 11. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, in particular CPACC and CCCSS, prepare, publish, and submit the initial national communication of Suriname to the UNFCCC following the guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties.

These activities will all be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. The mitigation analysis will be based upon the results of the national greenhouse gas inventory. The description of measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change will be based on the results of the vulnerability studies on impacts of climate change on agriculture, human health, hydrological resources, assessment of sea level rise impacts on coastal areas and on the results of the CCCSS project.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Implementing Agency of the project will be the National Institute for Environment and Development - NIMOS. To facilitate co-ordination, participation and sustainability of the results of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with a balanced representation from the key government ministries, academic institutions, environmental NGO's, and private sector representatives. The final composition of the PSC will be decided during the further preparation of the project, but a "short list" of potential candidates for the PSC have been identified as follows:

Project Steering Committee

	Institution
1	The National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) - Chair
2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
4	Ministry of Natural Resources
5	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
6	Ministry of Justice
7	Ministry of Health
8	Ministry of Public Works
9	Ministry of Regional Development
10	The Suriname National Assembly
11	The University of Suriname
12	A Private Sector Representative
13	A Representative from the NGO community
14	A Representative from the CCCSS Advisory Board

The Project Steering Committee will be charged with overseeing and advising the project execution and will have decision making power over all aspects of the project and the country's incorporation into the CPACC. The project will also collaborate closely with all the other relevant ongoing projects in Suriname, both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable an effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

In determining the final composition of the PSC, specific efforts will be made to ensure that all the key sectors are equally represented in the PSC, while, at the same time, maintaining a limited number of seats to keep the PSC operational.

Regarding the international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and they will be consulted when selecting the methodologies for, and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilise results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalised international projects like UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC: TRAIN and US Country Study Programme to avoid duplication of effort. Links to other countries in the region with ongoing or finalised enabling activities, or ones just to be started will be created and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be identified.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the GHG abatement analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. Based on the results of the studies, a national action plan for effective

response measures to climate change will be formulated. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

As means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilise, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC: INFO initiative of the FCCC Secretariat

The detailed content and target audience for the workshops will be determined during the further preparation of the project. However, a general strategy is to open the "policy oriented" workshops for a broader audience including both policy makers and technical experts from the governmental as well as from the independent sector while targeting the technical training/co-ordination workshops more for the people who are actually conducting the studies or which need to be involved as providers of the data for the studies.

Monitoring and evaluation

After the detailed work plan has been prepared and endorsed, an external review of it will be undertaken. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stage of the project the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks to successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

The Executing Agency together with the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project coordinator, with the help of the leaders of the research teams, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as whole and the different sub-tasks under it.

The project coordinator will submit to UNDP a monthly update and a three-monthly progress report to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the project. The project will be subject to a terminal tripartite review jointly by the Government and UNDP. The Executing Agency will prepare a Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER) for the meeting. A draft terminal report will also be prepared at least one month before the agreed date of the terminal review. Additional reviews may be scheduled as and when deemed necessary by all signatories to this project.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to Suriname's obligation to communicate national climate change related information under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. Suriname is requesting US\$ 350,000 from GEF in order to prepare its initial national communications and fully participate in the CPACC regional and pilot activities. The costs for this project are consistent with GEF cost norms, taking into account the participation in activities being undertaken by the CPACC project.

A budget reflecting the GEF guidelines for expedited processing of proposals to prepare the initial national communication of non-annex I countries is presented in Annex II.

ANNEX I

COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN SURINAME TO PREPARE THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity		
		Planning and execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources			
2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O) for: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	Data gathering for and an inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources GHG inventory workshop	X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X	X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X	X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X/CCCCSS X
3. General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (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 and 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	X	X	X
	An analysis of potential measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change	X	X	X
	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	X	X	X
	Formulation of policy frameworks and programs for implementing the identified response measures.	X	X	X
4. Other information including, as appropriate: a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12. b) projects for financing c) material relevant 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.	X	X	X
5. Compilation and production of the initial national communication	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.	X	X	X

X
CCCCSS

ACTIVITIES COVERED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT
ACTIVITIES COVERED BY THE CLIMATE CHANGE COUNTRY STUDY SURINAME

ANNEX II

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

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
<u>1. National circumstances</u>	Compilation of the information from existing sources				
<u>2. Greenhouse gas inventory</u>	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions		40,000	50,000	90,000
<u>3. General description of steps</u> (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	10,000	5,000	10,000	25,000
(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impact of climate change	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
(c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies					
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning;	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	25,000	5,000	10,000	40,000
<u>4. Other information</u> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with implementation of the Convention under Article 4 & 12 b) Projects for financing c) Material relevant for calculation of 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
<u>5. Compilation and Production of National Communication</u>	Preparation and publication of the national communication	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		40,000	10,000	20,000	70,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		14,500	-	-	14,500
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>139,500</i>	<i>85,000</i>	<i>115,000</i>	<i>339,500</i>
Project support services (3%)					10,500
GRAND TOTAL					350,000

ANNEX III

Project endorsement by the GEF operational focal point in the country "acknowledging project goal of sufficient capability in areas covered by the project".

ANNEX IV**A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE COP2 FOR THE CONTENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-ANNEX I COUNTRIES**

The guidelines for the communications of non-annex 1 countries were adopted by the CoP in July 1996. In accordance with the article 12 of the UNFCCC, and following the detailed guidelines presented in the document FCCC/CP/1996/L.12, the communications of the Parties not included in Annex I should include the following elements:

- a) Information on national circumstances
- b) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the Party's capacities permit. Other greenhouse gases may be included at the discretion of the Parties. The guidelines and simplified default methodologies adopted by the IPCC should be used to the extent possible, and the best available data should be provided, being either for the year 1994 or alternatively for the year 1990. The format of providing this information is presented in table II below.
- c) General description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (i) programmes related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.; (ii) policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems; (iii) 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 integrate climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes; (iv) in the context of undertaking national communications, building of national, regional and/or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long term planning; and (v) programmes 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.
- d) Any other information that the country considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication. This may include: proposals for 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; material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; constraints and obstacles; etc.