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United Nations Development Programme GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Avani Vaish, GEF

Date: 14 April 1997

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: (26 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Enabling activity for Swaziland

As promised, please find attached the following enabling activity proposal for Swaziland.



United Nations Development Programme
Global Environment Facility - Regional Bureau for Africa



To: MR. AVANI VAISH Date: 21 March 1997
GEF
[fax:202-522-3256]

From: Gandhali V. George (Ms.) Pages: 25 - total
Programme Associate, GEF

Subject: CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR SWAZILAND
- \$303,850..

Dear Avani,

Further to your telephone conversation with Dick Hosier this afternoon, please find attached a corrected copy of the above mentioned proposal reflecting a budget of \$303,850 instead of \$259,560.

As Dick explained, we attached the budget for Nigeria by mistake. We are extremely sorry for the confusion and apologize for the inconvenience caused.

We hope that you can rectify the CEO's approval to reflect the correct amount of \$303,850.

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions.

Thank you very much for your usual cooperation.

Best regards.

Gandhali V. George (Ms.)

cc: D. Hosier

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country: Swaziland

Project Title: Enabling Activities for the Implementation of the
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Ratified the UNFCCC -7 October 1996

GEF Financing: US\$303,850

GEF Implementing Agency: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Executing Agency: Swaziland Meteorological Services (SMS)

Local counterpart Agency: Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA)

Estimated Starting Date: April 1997

Project Duration: 2 years

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. The kingdom of Swaziland is three quarters surrounded by the Republic of South Africa and the rest by the Republic of Mozambique. The estimated cross country distances are 120 km from east to west and 160km north to south. The total land area of the country is given as 17,363 sq km (6,704 sq miles). According to the 1990 population statistics, there are about 800,000 people with a density of 46 persons per sq km (19 per sq. mile). The distribution is estimated at approximately 77 % rural and 23% urban. The administrative capital is called Mbabane, with an estimated population of about 38,290.

2. Physically, Swaziland slopes downwards to the East and is classified into four main regions. The western-most "High-Veld" is located at an average altitude of above 1000m. The centrally-located "Middle-Veld", a north-south zone, lies between an altitude of 500 and 1000m. The eastern "Low-Veld" lies between an altitude of 200 and 500m. The last region, Lubombo Plateau is located along the border with Mozambique. It is a low range of hills over 500m high running from north to south.

3. The High-Veld forms part of the Drakensburg range. It is the source of several fast-flowing rivers. The central area of the country is gently undulating savannah grass-land type. In contrast to the central area of the country, the eastern Low-Veld is flat and semiarid. The Lubombo is topographically and environmentally similar to the Middle-Veld. Rainfall statistics indicate a decreasing trend ranging from about 1 651 mm (65 in) in the High-Veld to about 686 mm (27 inches) in the Low-Veld. Mean annual temperature statistics indicate a range from 18° C (59°F) in the High-Veld to 22° C (72°F) in the Low-Veld.

4. Swaziland has a diversified economy. The modern sector is represented by agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, and commercial enterprises. The traditional Swazi economy is characterized by subsistence cultivation, mainly corn and millet, and by pastoralism. Sugar cane is the chief cash crop and leading export. Citrus fruits, cotton, meat, forest products, asbestos and coal are also exported. Manufacturing, chiefly the processing of agricultural & forest products, accounts for nearly one fourth of the GDP.

Swaziland and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

5. Swaziland, together with other nations of the world, signed the UNFCCC in Rio de Janeiro in June of 1992. It is now the country's wish to rapidly progress in implementing its commitments within the Convention whilst tapping the experiences and support of other countries and international organizations. The country eventually submitted its instrument of ratification of the Convention in September 1996.

6. Swaziland has not participated in any enabling activities programmes initiated by other donor countries or UN agencies conducive to its implementation of the UNFCCC.

7. Public awareness on climate change issues is still lacking in the country. Hence, it is considered to be a very important element in this proposal.

8. So far, no inventory on the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases has been undertaken in Swaziland, and there is virtually no capacity to undertake an inventory.

Energy supply and demands

9. Biomass fuel forms the basis for Swaziland's energy supply. Estimates reflected in the Energy Balance Report indicate that more than 50% of energy sources are wood and bagasse. Estimated contributions of petroleum are about 22%, coal accounts for 16% and electricity for 6%. All Petroleum is imported from the Republic of South Africa. About 85% of electricity is also imported from the Republic of South Africa.

Major sources and sinks of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

10. The major sources of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in Swaziland are the energy sector, notably traditional and to a lesser extent, conventional fuels.

11. Agricultural activities are likely to contribute a less significant quantity of GHG emissions. These include methane emissions from livestock. The large number of livestock in the country contributes to soil erosion and soil degradation which, in turn, could reduce GHG sinks. GHG emissions from the burning of agricultural residues and wild fires also represent a source of emissions.

12. Swaziland is experiencing severe soil erosion and soil degradation that results from poor land use practices. Man-made forests in the country cover a substantial land area and create favourable conditions for GHG sinks. However, this could be offset by the CO₂ emission from local industrial activities as well from large thermal power stations and other heavy industries located in the Eastern Transvaal in the Republic of South Africa.

Environmental policy and legislation

13. The country's Environmental policy and legislation is specified in the Swaziland Environment Authority Act of 1992. The Act is directed towards the enhancement of the natural and cultural environment of Swaziland for the benefit of both present and future generations whilst it endeavours to assure all citizens a sound and safe environment, adequate for their health and well-being.

14. Through the Swaziland Environment Authority, the country is finalising the formulation of a Swaziland Environmental Action Plan (SEAP). The SEAP will provide a framework for the integration of environmental consideration into the planning and decision-making process for social and economic development. It will also outline the policy, institutional and legislative framework and proposed action programmes to remedy the shortcomings, including the mechanism for the coordination of environmental policies and programmes at the national and international levels. It will be incorporated within the Government's strategy for its implementation of Agenda 21.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

16. The objectives of this proposal are:

- To enable the country to fulfill its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a) (b) and (c) of the UNFCCC based on the format recommended for non-Annex 1 parties by COP 2.
- To enhance the scientific and technical capacity of the country so that it can sustain its activities related to the implementation of the Convention.
- To assist the country to develop least-cost GHG abatement and climate change adaptation strategies that will promote environmentally sustainable development.
- To assist the general public, as well as the policy and decision-makers, to better understand the climate change issues and its implications for natural resource and environmental management.
- To strengthen the links to both regional and international sources of information, to establish the process for exchange of information, and to link the project with CC: INFO and CC: INFO/WEB

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

17. There are seven activities in this proposal, described as follows:

Activity 1: Capacity building for the Project Management and National Study Teams and public awareness campaigns.

Major outputs:

- Establishment of the Project Management and the National Study Teams.
- Project initiation Workshop.
- Enhancement of public awareness on climate change issues.

18. The existing scientific and technical capacity of Swaziland for the implementation of the objectives of the UNFCCC and the fulfilment of its commitments to the Convention will be assessed. Based on this assessment, a Project Management Team and National Study Team (which will include the best experts in the country) will be established under the auspices of the Swaziland Environment Authority, in consultation with other relevant governmental departments and the private sector, including NGOs.

19. The Project Management Team will be headed by the Director of Swaziland Meteorological Services (SMS) and will engage the services of a project coordinator, a secretary and appropriate computer and telephone facilities. It will include technical experts drawn from various relevant

governmental departments. The National Study Team will be coordinated by the Project Management Team. It will comprise of the following core groups:

- GHG Inventory;
- Vulnerability Assessment;
- Mitigation and Adaptation Options/Plans; and
- National Communication.

20. Each group is composed of a number of experts drawn from both the public and private sector, including NGOs. A Project Coordinator will be engaged to assist on the day-to-day project activities of the Project Management Team and National Study Team. In view of the lack of indigenous capacity, the service of international consultants will be utilized as and when the need arises.

22. The capacity of the Project Management Team will be enhanced through appropriate training on all aspects of the enabling activities as indicated in the standard Activity Matrix (Annex IV).

23. Links with both regional and international sources of information and other projects such as CC: INFO and C: INFO/Web will be established. Equipment will be purchased to facilitate the project's participation and access to the internet.

24. A series of public awareness campaigns, which include seminars for both public and private sectors including NGOs and rural communities, will be one of the first tasks to be undertaken by the Project Management Team. To be effective, public awareness campaigns must be persistent throughout the project life-cycle. Hence, a longer term strategy for public awareness campaigns will be developed.

Activity 2

GHG inventory

Major outputs:

- A full GHG inventory based on the most current version of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines in the standard reporting format.
- The reports of the workshops.

25. A comprehensive inventory on the sources and sinks of GHG will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group formed within the National Study Team. This group will include relevant scientific and technical expertise from appropriate public (e.g., Departments of Energy, Transport, Forestry, Livestock and Crops), and private (e.g. industries) sectors and NGOs, including scientific, technical and educational institutions (e.g., University of Swaziland).

26. The most current version of the *"IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Methodology"* will be used for the inventories. All existing available data and on-going activities (if any), particularly those from the scientific research community will be critically reviewed and data gaps will be identified. A national workshop to train the Project Management Team and particularly the GHG Inventory Group within the National Study Team on the scientific

and technical aspects of GHG inventories will be held. An international and a local consultant will be engaged to assist in the training.

27. This activity will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CC: TRAIN, and UNDP's "Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC".

28. At the end of the GHG inventory phase, with the support of the Project Management Team, the GHG Inventory can be updated regularly.

29. At the end of the GHG inventory, with the support of the Project Management Team, the GHG inventory Group of the National Study Team will hold a workshop to review and present their results to national policy makers.

Activity 3 Vulnerability Assessment

Major outputs:

- Important baseline data required for assessing climate change vulnerability and adaptation options.
- A comprehensive vulnerability assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.
- The workshop report.

30. As a land-locked country "with arid and semi-arid areas, ... and areas liable to forest decay" (article 4.8 (c)), "with areas prone to natural disaster" (Article 4.8 (d)), "with areas liable to drought and desertification" (Article 4.8 (e)), and "with areas of fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystem" (Article 4.8 (g)), Swaziland is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

31. A comprehensive vulnerability assessment will be undertaken for various sectors (including agriculture (crop and livestock), forestry, water resources, natural ecosystems, human health and other (e.g. social) impacts) so as to enable the country to fulfill its reporting requirements for the initial national communication. Particular attention will be paid to the impact of climate change on the water resources, which are essential for the economic development of the country.

32. A Vulnerability Assessment Group will be formed within the National Study Team to undertake this task. This group will include experts from the Departments of Health (Public Health), Land Use Planning, Physical Planning, Livestock, Energy and the University of Swaziland.

33. The IPCC Technical Guidelines will be used for this study. In addition, lessons will be learned from the methodology developed by UNEP's "Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)".

34. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders as well as policy-makers to review and publicize the results at the end of the study.

Activity 4 Abatement Options

Major Outputs:

Identification of abatement options.

- Recommendations on reducing the quantity of emissions from various sources and enhancing sinks.
- Preparation of the first national abatement strategy for the national communication and the integration of climate concerns into the planning process.
- Workshop report

35. Based on the results of the GHG inventory, a range of potential abatement options for various sectors will be identified, analyzed and assessed so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed and formulated. This task will be undertaken by the Mitigation and Adaptation Options Group formed within the National Study Team. The group will include experts from the Departments of Energy, Transport, Livestock, Crops, Forestry, Land Use Planning, Water Resources, and the Water Service Corporation. An international consultant and local consultants will be engaged to train the group in undertaking this proposed activity.

36. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study.

Activity 5 Adaptation Options

Major Outputs:

- Identification of adaptation (stage 1) options.
- Preparation of the national adaptation strategy for the communication.
- Workshop report.

37. Based on the results of the comprehensive vulnerability assessment for various sectors, a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) will be identified, analyzed and assessed so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed and formulated. The capacity of Mitigation and Adaptation Options/Plans Group to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary. An international consultant and local consultants will be engaged to train the Group in undertaking this proposed activity.

38. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study.

Activity 6 **Preparation of national plans for abatement, adaptation and the integration of climate concerns into the planning process.**

Major outputs:

National plans for abatement and adaptation, as well as the workshop report.

- Based on the analysis of abatement and adaptation (stage I) options and strategies, national plans for abatement will be prepared by the Mitigation and Adaptation Options/Plans Group for fulfilling the country's reporting requirements under the UNFCCC.
- A workshop will be conducted for the key stakeholders as well as policy-makers to review the plans after their completion.

Activity 7 **Preparation of national communication**

Major outputs:

- Writing and submitting the national communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- Consistent with the guidance of COP 2, the initial national communication (200 copies) will be prepared and submitted to the COP and the UNFCCC Secretariat. It will include the outputs of Activities 2 to 6 as described above. (See Annex 1).
- A consultant will be engaged to assist in this task. The draft national communication will be reviewed by a respectable technical institution, such as the Southern Centre. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A meeting will then be organized for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review this revised draft before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

39. The proposed duration for the project is two years. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Management Team with the assistance of UNDP, who will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation. (See Proposed Work Schedule in Annex II.) A detailed work plan will be developed by the Project management team prior to the first workshop.

Appropriate sequencing

40. The above 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. Lessons learned from past and on-going projects, including United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) "Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases" "UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE)" "Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase 1: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessments", and UNDP's "Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC".

Activity Matrix

41. As no enabling activities for the implementation of the UNFCCC have been undertaken in Swaziland before, information is needed in all areas, as shown in the standard activity matrix in Annex II. This project will ensure that there will be no duplication between the proposed activities and the past and on-going activities (if any).

CAPACITY BUILDING

42. All capacity building activities, (including national workshops and participation of regional workshops to be organized in conjunction with UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their on-going enabling activities programmes) will be coordinated by the Project Management Team.

43. Capacity building materials from the past and on-going activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC, UNEP, UNITAR (CC: TRAIN), etc. Swaziland can also learn from the other on-going enabling activities programmes in the Sub-Saharan African countries being implemented by UNEP, UNDP or US Country Study Program.

NATIONAL LEVEL SUPPORT

44. This project enjoys a very high level and wide range of national support. It will be implemented under the guidance of the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Energy. SEA is a national government authority which deals and coordinates all environmental issues in the country.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

45. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the Operational Criteria, the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The total funding requested is US\$303,850 as shown in Annex III.

46. The amount of \$303,850 is being requested because no enabling activities have been undertaken in Swaziland before. First of all, in order for the Project Management Team and the National Study Team to be effective and efficient, it is necessary to equip the teams with appropriate tools and facilities (e.g., computers, fax and photocopy machines, e-mailing systems, etc) which are urgently needed.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

47. The Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) will oversee the overall execution of the project. The project will be executed by the Swaziland Meteorological services (SMS). The SMS, under the guidance of a Project Management Team, will serve as the project steering committee, and will comprise relevant stakeholders, including government departments such as energy, crops, forestry, health, transport and communications, physical planning, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), educational institutions, and many others. The project officer of the Project Management

Team will provide the day-to-day coordination of the implementation of the various proposed activities.

48. International and local consultants (as well as the local NGOs, including the local higher learning institutions such as the University of Swaziland) will be invited to assist and participate in the implementation for the project where appropriate.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

49. This enabling activities project will assist Swaziland to fulfill its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted with operating the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on an interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

50. The Government of Swaziland is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The strengthening of scientific, technical and institutional capacities of Swaziland in various aspects for the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by the SMS to execute the project, will enable the country to fulfill its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the whole project management structure is designed in such a way that full participation by local experts in all aspects of project activities are ensured.

ISSUES AND RISKS

51. In order to successfully implement the project, the following issues have to be addressed:

- Close coordination by the SEA of the Project Management and National Study Teams are essential to ensure the success of the project. Also, SEA needs to work closely with all relevant stakeholders in both public and private sectors, including NGO's.
- There is a need for the Government to initiate and commit itself to implement policies and procedures on the UNFCCC in the country.
- There is a need to raise public awareness on the various aspects of the climate change issues, through an information dissemination programme and network.

52. The potential risks faced by the project's objectives and goals are:

- Longer time period than expected for the collection of reliable data.
- Inadequate coverage of proposed activities and inadequate consultations among various stakeholders.
- Lack of involvement of major policy-makers in the formulation of the final strategy. A firm commitment for participation must be secured from each stakeholder.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

53. The National Study Team will provide a quarterly progress report to the Project Management Team, which will be copied to UNDP. If possible, these reports will be compiled into an electronic newsletter that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the SMS and SEA to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. The reports will be reviewed by the Project Management Team for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

54. The SEA will on a quarterly basis review the project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The SEA/SMS will provide six-monthly progress reports and quarterly financial reports and quarterly financial reports to UNDP.

ANNEX I

COP GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF INITIAL COMMUNICATIONS BY PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

[Source: FCCC/CP/1996, decision 10/CP.2, Annex.]

1. The guidelines for the preparation of initial communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-annex I Parties) have five principle objectives, taking into account Article 4.7:

(a) To assist non-Annex I Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 12.1;

(b) To encourage the presentation of information in ways that are, to the extent possible, consistent, transparent and comparable as well as flexible, and to take into account specific national situation and requirements for support to improve the completeness and reliability of activity data, emission factors and estimations;

(c) To serve as policy guidance to the interim operating entity of the financial mechanism for the timely provision of financial support needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full costs in complying with their obligations under Article 12.1, as referred to in decision 11/CP.2;

(d) To facilitate the process of preparation, compilation and consideration of the communications, including the preparation of compilation and synthesis documentation; and

(e) To ensure that the Conference of the Parties has sufficient information to carry out its responsibilities to assess the overall aggregated effects of the steps taken by the Parties in the light of the latest scientific assessments concerning climate change, and to assess the implementation of the Convention.

Scope

2 In accordance with Article 12.1, the communication should include:

(a) a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the convention; and

(c) Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

National Circumstances

3. In presenting the information, non-Annex I Parties should specify their national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances on the basis of which they will address climate change and its adverse impacts. The description of these circumstances can cover a wide range of information. In addition to information which can be conveniently presented in a table (see table I below), Parties may present basic economic, geographic and climatic information, as well as other factors relevant to climate change of any nature, such as, for example, features of their economy which may affect their ability to deal with climate change.

4. Parties may provide a brief description of existing institutional arrangements which are relevant to the preparation of the inventory on a continuing basis, or a list of perceived deficiencies in this area.

5. Parties may also present information on their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:

- (a) Small island countries;
- (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
- (c) Countries with arid and semiarid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
- (d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- (e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;
- (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- (g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- (h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and /or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products;
- (i) Landlocked and transit countries; and
- (j) Other special considerations foreseen in Article 4.9 (least developed countries) and Article 4.10 (fossil-fuel dependency), as appropriate.

6. In presenting the information, wherever applicable, Parties should present numerical indicators. For example, they might present data expressed in terms of affected percentage of land area, population, gross domestic product (GDP), etc.

Inventory

7. There is a clear need for adequate and additional financial resources, technical support and technology transfer to supplement the efforts towards capacity building for preparation of the national inventories.

8. The Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Technical Guidelines for Assessing climate Change Impacts and Adaptation or the simplified default methodologies adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) should be used by non-Annex I

Parties, as appropriate and to the extent possible, in the fulfillment of their commitments under the Convention.

9. Information should be provided on the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the Party's capacities permit. In addition, Parties are encouraged to include in their national inventories the full-fluorinated compounds, as appropriate. Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology may be included at the discretion of the Parties. Emissions from bunker fuels should be reported separately from national emissions.

10. Parties should strive to present the best available data in table (see table I following guide), 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 II: 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																		
3								X	X	X		X													
4												X	X												
5													X	X											
6																	X	X	X						
7																				X	X	X	X	X	X

ANNEX III**BUDGET FOR EXPECTED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF SWAZILAND**

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	35,000	20,000	25,000	80,000
3. General description of steps (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; (c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures & response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; (e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	10,000		5,000	15,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	15,000	7,000	8,000	30,000
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	15,000	7,000	8,000	30,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	15,000	7,000	8,000	30,000
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.	8,000	5,000	7,000	20,000
Project management		35,000	15,000	20,000	70,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		153,000	61,000	81,000	295,000
Project support services (3%)		8850			8,850
GRAND TOTAL		161,850	61,000	81,000	303,850
Percentage of total budget		53.3%	20.0%	26.7%	100%

ANNEX IV
STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN SWAZILAND

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	X	X	X	X
2. Industrial Processes	X	X	X	X
3. Agricultural Processes	X	X	X	X
4. Land Use Change & Forestry	X	X	X	X
5. Other Sources	X	X	X	X
3. <u>General Description of Steps</u> (taken or envisaged to Implement the Convention)	X	X	X	X
* (a) Public Awareness, etc.	X		X	X
* (b) Assessment of Impacts				X
- Coastal Zones				
- Agriculture	X	X	X	X
- Fisheries	X	X	X	X
- Forestry	X	X	X	X
- Natural ecosystems	X	X	X	X
- Other Impacts	X	X	X	X
* (c) Adaptation Options (Stage I)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	NA	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs				
energy related	X	X	X	X
industry	X	X	X	X
agriculture	X	X	X	X
Land use change and forestry	X	X	X	X
other	X	X	X	X
4. <u>Other Information</u>				
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological Needs	X	X	X	X
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

caswa 7 March 97

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25.Nov.96 10:52 No.002 P.02

SWAZILAND



GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

☑ 002 Mbabane
☎ 43705/770
✓ 2100 WD
Fax (00000) 42157

Ministry of Finance Building
8th Floor
Mbabane
Swaziland

Ref: ECO

Resident Representative,
UNDP,
P. O. Box 261,
MBABANE

U.N.D.P. MBABANE	
DATE	21 NOV 1996
FILE NO	PP/300/UNDP/GEF (13)
FP	TN ✓
DEPT	h
APPROV	
JPO (G)	GA
JPO (R)	SEA
FOUR	REG
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED	
DATE	INITIALS

13th November, 1996.

ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

The Swaziland Meteorological Service in the Ministry of Transport and Works request your office to forward a project proposal document on the above mentioned subject to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which has funds set aside for such enabling activities.

Swaziland ratified the Convention on Climate Change on the 29 August 1996 and the Instrument of ratification was deposited at the United Nations Secretary General's Office on the 6 October 1996.

From a series of consultative meetings of selected stakeholders within the areas of action of the articles of the UNFCCC a project proposal was formulated. This project proposal is for the country to initiate and pursue activities that will enable her to fulfill her community under the convention.

Your assistance is appreciated.

E.M. HLOPHE
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

UNDP

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25.Nov.96 10:52 No.002 P.07

NOV 26 '96 10:33AM SWAZILAND UNDP

Memorandum

From:
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

To:
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Date: October 14, 1996

Attention: Legal Adviser

Our Ref. KSM. 230/4/05

Your Ref.

**U.N. CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE/DESERTIFICATION
PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA**

Honoured to inform that the instruments of ratification on the above-mentioned conventions have been today (October 7, 1996) deposited with the Office of the Secretary-General.

We therefore request your office to inform the relevant Ministries accordingly, namely, Transport and Communication and Natural Resources respectively.



M. M. DLAMINI

AMBASSADOR AND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

CONFIRMATION OF COPY
FAXED ON

OCT. 16 1996

UNDP

TEL: 45341

25 Nov. 96 10:52 No.002 P.04



INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION

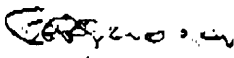
AS the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change signed on the twelfth day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-six for and on behalf of the Kingdom of Swaziland

WHEREAS it is provided by Article II of the aforesaid Convention that the Convention shall be subject to ratification by Signatory States;

The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland having considered the aforesaid Convention hereby ratifies and ratifies the same for the Kingdom of Swaziland and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out all the stipulations therein contained.

WITNESS WHEREOF I, Arthur R. V. Khoza, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Swaziland have hereunto set my hand and fixed the seal of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

WE at MBABANE this 29th day of August, One thousand nine hundred and ninety-six.


 ARTHUR R. V. KHOZA
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS