

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

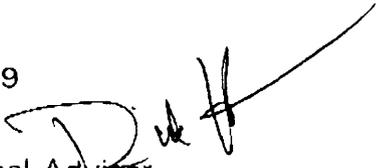
**United Nations Development Programme**
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

To: Mr. Avani Vaish, GEF
Mr. Pak Sum Low, UNEP
Mr. Pier Vellinga, STAP
Mr. Charles Feinstein, World Bank
Mm. Tahar Hadj-Sadok/Andrea Pinna,
UNFCCC

Date: 25 September 1997

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Pages: (including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier 
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Submission of Thailand and Indonesia enabling activity proposals

Please find attached the following Climate Change enabling activity proposals for your consideration and comments:

Thailand
Indonesia

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Proposal for Review

Country: Thailand

Project Title: Enabling Thailand to Prepare its First 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 \$ 189,500

Government Counterpart Financing: n.a.

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Office for Environmental Policy and Planning (OEPP)
within the Ministry of Science, Technology
and Environment (MOSTE)

Local Counterpart Agency: OEPP

GEF Operational Focal Point: OEPP

FCCC Focal Point: OEPP

Project Duration: 12 months

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Thailand is located in the Southeast Asia between the latitude 5 ° 40' and 20 ° 30' north and longitude 97° 20' and 105 ° 45' east. It is bordered by Myanmar in the west and northwest, Laos in the northeast, Cambodia in the east and Malaysia in the south. The total land area is 513,115 km².

The climate is characterized by two different climate systems. The monsoon climate is found in the continental upper part of the country, while the tropical climate prevails in the southern peninsula. The mean annual temperature is (33-38 ° C) with the hottest month being April and the coldest December/January.

The population of Thailand was estimated to 61.4 million in 1996 with an annual growth rate of 1.4%. The urban population is concentrated in the Bangkok-Metropolitan Area with an official estimate of 6 million. The population density is 116 people per km².

Thailand's economy has undergone a drastic change over the last 25 years with an average annual growth of about 7 %. From an economy based mainly on agricultural production and a narrow range of export commodities (rice, rubber, tin and teak), Thailand has successfully diversified its economic basis to manufacturing and services. While agriculture still plays an important role in country's economy, manufacturing accounts currently for about one third of the GDP.

The economic planning is based on the five year National Economic and Social Development Plans (NESDP), initially launched in 1961. Currently, the Eight NESDP is in effect. However, in general, the Government's role in economic planning is declining as a consequence of the increasing influence of the private sector.

Energy

As a result of the rapid economic growth, the energy consumption has grown accordingly. Although Thailand has some natural gas reserves and it is utilizing them, the energy sector is still heavily dependent on imported fuels. In 1995, the fossil fuels accounted for about 70 % of the total energy supply of 61.2 Mtoe.

In 1996, the total electricity generating capacity stood at around 15,000 MW consisting mainly of fossil fuel power plants.

While the per capita energy consumption in Thailand is considerably lower than in industrialized countries in general (0.7 toe per capita compared to 3.6 toe per capita in Japan, 3.7 toe per capita in UK or 7.9 toe per capita in USA in 1993) the energy intensity is higher (0.41 toe/Mn US\$ compared to 0.11 toe/Mn US \$ in Japan, 0.23 toe/Mn US \$ in UK or 0.32 toe/Mn US \$ in USA). This indicates that there should be a number a cost effective measures to increase the energy efficiency in various sectors, thereby increasing the domestic revenues and decreasing the reliance on imported fuels.

In the Seventh NESPD (1992-96) the Government defined short and medium term targets and strategies for the development of the energy sector, including the reduction of the average annual growth rate of energy consumption from 13% to less than 10% per year.

Following the plan, the Government embarked a comprehensive Energy Conservation (ENCON) Program. The Energy Conservation and Promotion Act was adopted in 1992 including the following main components: (i) compulsory energy conservation in designated facilities with energy consumption above a certain level; (ii) establishment of an "Energy Conservation Fund" by imposing a small levy on petroleum products; (iii) financial incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, research and development, and for promotion and dissemination of energy efficient technologies; (iv) development of energy efficiency standards; and (v) institutional development, public relations and a comprehensive training program. The size of the Fund is currently around Baht 15 billion and it is managed by the National Energy Police Office (NEPO).

Agriculture and Land Use

Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 10.7 % in GDP, in 1995. Although Thailand has tried to diversify the crop production and increase the importance of fruit plantations, livestock and aquaculture, rice dominates the crop production. With about 8% of the world's rice growing area, and about 25% of the total production exported, Thailand ranks as the world's biggest exporter of rice.

Land use has changed dramatically over the past three decades due to the pressure of the increasing population and changes in economic structure. While before 1960, more than 50% of the country was covered by forests, in 1991 the estimated forest coverage was only about 27%. Following the logging for timber trading, the land covered earlier by forests has been mainly transformed to farm land.

Environment

Rapid economic growth has taken its toll on environment. Air and water pollution are serious problems in urban areas, especially in Bangkok, while the rural areas are affected by widespread deforestation.

During the first three NESDPs (1961-1976), natural resources were considered as the basis for economic development and emphasis was put on the infrastructure development such as building roads and railways to rural areas for easy access to natural resources. Little attention was paid to environmental impacts.

The decrease in forest area, deterioration of the soil quality and shortage in water supplies in the mid 1970's led to the introduction of natural resource conservation and rehabilitation in the fourth NESPD (1976-81). Additionally, groundwork for natural resource planning and management was initiated by compiling data on various natural resources and environmental concerns.

Under the 1992 Environmental Act (which effectively repealed the earlier versions of 1975, 1978 and 1979) the environmental legislation was revised with the objectives of strengthening policy and planning agencies, decentralizing environment authority, and fostering public awareness and involvement. The former Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy was restructured to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE), and three new departments responsible for overall policy coordination and awareness raising were created. These departments are the Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (OEPP), the Department of Pollution Control, and the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEP).

An Environment Fund with Baht 5 billion initial investment was established by the 1992 Environmental Act, as expounded in the Seventh NESDP, by providing grants to governmental agencies and low-interest loans to the public and private sector for installation of pollution control equipment, treatment of pollutants and disposal of hazardous wastes. Responsibility for environmental protection and enforcement of new laws has been delegated to regional governors. Each province is required to formulate an Action Plan for Environment Quality Management. Environmental Impact Assessment is currently obligatory for all major infrastructure projects.

The NGOs have played a major role in increasing the public awareness on environmental issues in Thailand and in contributing in the planning process by bringing up environmental concerns and suggesting environmentally friendly or less damaging alternatives to earlier and current policies. Their role has also been recognized by the governments which have supported NGOs financially and invited NGO representatives to serve on the National Environment Board and other government committees such as the Committee on Environmental Impact Assessment.

Regarding the private sector, the creation of the Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development (TBCSD) in 1993, patterned after the Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD) based in Geneva, is seen as an instrumental component of the UNCED process. The objective of the TBCSD is to help the industry to understand and to adopt the concept of sustainable development in which economic growth and environmental protection are balanced, and to stimulate the private sector's involvement in environmental policy formulation in that regard. The role of the TBCSD was further enhanced by the World Meeting of BCSD which took place in Bangkok in November, 1994. Execution of the activities undertaken jointly by the TBCSD members are facilitated by its secretariat, the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI). TEI is also actively involved in the climate change related activities in Thailand (including the implementation of the ALGAS project and the US Country Study Programme).

International Commitments

Thailand is a Party to several international conventions dealing with the environmental protection. The most important of these are:

- Convention on Climate Change

- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Institutional Framework Relevant to Climate Change

Thailand ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on December 28, 1994 and it entered into force on March 28, 1995. As a Party to the Convention, Thailand has committed to produce a national communication to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) within three years of entry into force of the Convention for Thailand or upon the availability of financial resources in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 of the Convention. In order to fulfill its commitments under the UNFCCC, the Government of Thailand has requested financial and technical support from GEF for preparing its first national communication to the CoP.

The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) of Thailand was appointed by the Prime Minister (as the Chairman of the National Environment Board) on September 3, 1993. It is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment and comprised of 26 members who represent various government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs and independent experts. The current approach of addressing global climate change requires that all policy issues will be submitted to and discussed in the NCCC which reports directly to the National Environment Board. The decisions made by the Board are then conveyed to the implementing agencies.

The Office of Environmental Policy and Planning under the Ministry of Science Technology and Environment is responsible of the overall coordination of the climate change related policies and measures in Thailand (including the preparation of the national communication to the CoP). It is the UNFCCC focal point as well as the GEF operational focal point in Thailand.

Present and Past Activities Dealing with Climate Change in Thailand

Activities in Thailand dealing with climate change have so far been supported by the following agencies:

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- UNDP/GEF; and
- US Country Study Programme (USCSP)

The study funded by the ADB was conducted jointly by the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) and the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) in 1993. The main emphasis of the study was to prepare a national inventory of greenhouse gases in

1989 and to examine potential strategies to reduce them. The study applied IPCC/OECD methodologies for all the sectors and additionally the COPATH model for the forestry sector.

The project funded by the GTZ focused on a Technology Assessment of greenhouse gas reducing technologies in the energy sector.

Two projects have received funding from the UNDP/GEF:

- The focus of the ALGAS project is to identify least cost greenhouse gas abatement options on the energy and forestry sectors based on a cost benefit analysis of the selected measures (CERI curves);
- Thailand is also participating in the regional UNDP/GEF pilot phase project "Research Programme on Methane Emissions from Rice Fields" (beside China, India, Indonesia and Philippines).

The US Country Study Programme has agreed to provide funding for two projects dealing with climate change:

- Thailand is participating the "second round" of the US Country Study Programme. Under this support, Thailand has produced a GHG inventory for 1990, undertaken a GHG mitigation analysis using the available computer models, and studied the climate change impacts and (to lesser extent) adaptation options in various sectors.
- The "second phase" of the US Country Study Program "US Support for National Action Plans" (SNAP) is currently under development. The specific objectives of this study are: (i) to formulate objectives for the national action plan; (ii) to evaluate and design climate change measures for individual sectors; (iii) to prepare the National Action Plan (NAP) on climate change; and (iv) to review institutional arrangements, conduct national/regional workshops and undertake outreach and public education in order to support the implementation of the NAP.

Additional Steps Needed

Based on the careful analysis of the remaining gaps and consultations with the relevant stakeholders, the required additional steps to produce the first national communication of Thailand have been identified as follows:

1. There is a need to update the inventory for 1994 to be used as a base year for the national communication. Financial resources to update the inventory is provided neither by the USCSP nor by the ALGAS-project;
2. There is a need to review, update and complement the results of the vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis funded by the USCSP, especially on the agriculture sector. Also, some sectors have not been studied at all so far (such as the

eventual health impacts);

3. In cooperation with the US/SNAP project there is a need to organize a number of technical workshops and a couple of broader policy oriented workshops in order to review the results of the technical studies, to raise the awareness of the relevant decision makers of the scope and the results of the studies, and to discuss the results in order to agree on the first national action plan and on the content of the first national communication of Thailand to the CoP. In this context it should be noted that while the focus of the workshops funded by the USCSP is on discussing the national action plan, the GEF funding will lend more towards organizing workshops to discuss the content and the actual preparation of the national communication.
4. Finally, there is a need to cover the cost of preparing, printing, translating and distributing the first national communication of Thailand to the CoP.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Thailand to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with 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.

In addition to meeting Thailand's communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge among the decision makers and the public of climate change related issues and its implications in Thailand, thus enabling Thailand to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economical and technical sectors. 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 strengthen the 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 project preparation the following components were 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.

2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish a national climate change home page 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 USCSP and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web is evaluated and, to the extent feasible, will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information. In that context, the project will cooperate, as appropriate, with the 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 after the project, enabling interested parties in Thailand to learn about other national or international activities, and assisting interested individuals and institutions outside Thailand to obtain information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Thailand.

3. Update the inventory for 1994 following the IPCC guidelines and the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of the first national communication of non-Annex I Parties.
4. Review, update and complement, as needed, the assessment of potential impacts of climate change in Thailand.
5. By building on the results of the vulnerability assessment and the work initiated under the USCSP, organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to adapt to climate change with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of Thailand.
6. In cooperation with the other ongoing projects, especially the US SNAP, organize a series of technical workshops to review the results of the inventory, GHG abatement analysis, vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis.
7. In cooperation with the US SNAP project, organize a workshop with participation of all the relevant stakeholders to present the results of the project as a whole, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with an objective to agree on the content of the

first national communication of Thailand to the CoP.

8. Based on the results of the studies and the outcome of the 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.
9. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), and publish the first national communication of Thailand following the guidelines adopted by the CoP.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Executing Agency of the project will be the Office of Environmental Policy and Planning within the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established as a technical subcommittee for the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). While the NCCC serves as a venue to ensure co-ordination and the discussion of climate change related activities and issues at the policy level, the PSC will focus on ensuring the co-ordination and proper implementation of the project at the technical level. It also serves as a venue to discuss the eventual technical problems encountered during the project.

A project manager will be hired to facilitate the day to day co-ordination of the project. Beside organising and supervising the workshops and implementation of other activities, the project manager will be responsible of liaising with the relevant government authorities, private sector and NGO representatives so as to ensure their contribution in the preparation of the national communication from the beginning of the project.

Regarding international collaboration, links with the relevant regional and international expert institutions and project teams in other countries with ongoing or finalised enabling activities, or ones about to start will be identified and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be further explored.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities will only be undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. 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 a means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilise, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and co-operate with the

CC:INFO/Web 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 who need to be involved as providers of the data for the studies.

Monitoring and evaluation

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 manager, 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.

For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Thailand under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. A detailed project budget for expedited the processing of the proposal is presented as Annex II.

BUDGETS (THAILAND)

Component Code	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
10.00	Project Personnel								
11.00	International Experts								
13.00	Admin. Support Personnel								
15.00	Expert Official Travel								
15.01	Expert Official Travel (nat.)			5,000					
16.00	Mission Cost								
16.01	Mission Costs			10,000					
17.00	National Professionals								
17.01	National Project Manager (half-time)	5		18,000					
17.01	National Experts	6		18,000					
17.02									
19.00	COMPONENT TOTAL			51,000					
21.00	Subcontracts								
21.01	Inventory	16		48,000					
21.02	Vuln. Assessment and Adaptation	8		24,000					
23.00	COMMISSION TOTAL			72,000					
30.00	Training								
	Project initiation workshop			5,000					
032-1	Inventory workshop			5,000					
032-2	Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation workshop			5,000					
032-3	National communication workshop			15,000					
032-4	Study tours, travel to the conferences, meetings, etc.			12,000					
034									
39.00	COMPONENT TOTAL			42,000					
40.00	Equipment								
49.00	COMPONENT TOTAL			74,500					
50.00	Miscellaneous								
51.00	Operational (inc. Internal)			5,000					
52.00	Publication Costs			10,000					
53.00	Sundry			4,000					
54.00	Project Support Services (3%)			5,500					
59.00	COMPONENT TOTAL			24,500					
99.00	GRAND TOTAL			189,500					

The budget presented in the format required by the GEF operational guidelines for expedited processing of the proposal is presented as Annex VI.

ANNEX I
COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND TO PREPARE
THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity ¹		
		Planning ² & 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 & forestry - other sources	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change & forestry - other sources	X (ADB/US/ ALGAS)	X	X (ADB/US/ ALGAS)
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 and response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate CC 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(US)	X	X(US)
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change.	X(US)	X	X(US)
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	ALGAS/US/ ADB/GTZ	ALGAS/ US/ADB	ALGAS/ US/ADB
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	X(SNAP) ³	X(SNAP)	X(SNAP)

¹ "X" activities covered by the proposed project; "US" activities supported by USCSP, "ADB" activities supported by the ADB; "GTZ" activities supported by the GTZ, "SNAP" activities supported by the USCSP SNAP programme

² including data gathering and research related to the preparation of the national communication

³ these activities will be implemented in cooperation with the US/SNAP, with the major part of funding coming from the USCSP. GEF funding is requested only to organize a workshop to discuss and review the results of the project with a focus on national communication (see activity 7 in page 9)

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

Annex III**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.

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- 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.

ANNEX 4



No. 0806/ 13217

Office of Environmental Policy
and Planning

80/1 Soi Phibun Wattana 7

Rama VI Road, Bangkok 10400

Tel : (662) 2714322, 2723054

Fax : (662) 2714322, 2713226

22 September B.E. 2540 (1997)

Dear Mr. Michael Henyn,

As the operational focal point of GEF, we are pleased to inform you of our endorsement to the attached project proposal for the GEF Enabling Activity on Climate Change. The proposal has been formulated in consultation with government agencies involved, technical experts and Mr. Vesa Rutanen, an expert from the GEF/UNDP, Central Unit, provided to assist Thailand in finalizing the project proposal.

The proposal outlines the enabling activity gaps which are not or are inadequately addressed by the on-going projects on climate change. The assistance from GEF is needed for the preparation of the country's national communication which is due early next year. Thailand is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Government's commitment is reflected in its aim to complete and submit the qualitative national communication to the COP of the UNFCCC 12 months after approval of the proposed funding. We firmly believe that the proposed budget is most appropriate, without which the implementation of the project would be most difficult.

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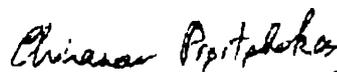
Mr. Michael Henyn
Regional Representative
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Building
Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200

- 2 -

We would highly appreciate your endorsement of the proposal to the
UNDP-GEF in New York.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,



(Miss Chirawan Pipitphol)
Deputy Secretary-General
Acting Secretary-General

cc : Ms. Nandita Mongia, UNDP-GEF, New York.