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United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF

Date: 5 June 1997

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: (29 including this sheet)

From: Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Submission of revised Togo enabling activity proposals

Please find attached revised enabling activity proposal for Togo incorporating your comments of 29 May 1997. In addition, please find attached Ademola Salau's comments on this revision.

Thank you.

MAIL LISTING FOR Ademola Salau

4 June 1997

- - Mail - -

4 June 1997

5:08pm

MAIL IS -

FROM: Ademola Salau

Private

Urgent

TO: Richard Hosier

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON TOGO

COPY: Ademola Salau

Dick,

The following are my response to the comments from the UNFCCC forwarded by Avani:

- (1) Establishment of a national climate change committee now specifically incorporated.
- (2) Comment now reflected in the document.
- (3) Reference to the project now made.
- (4) Comment now reflected in the document.

Budget: Although there was no reference to the budget, this was revisited and the sum of \$10,000 previously provided for public awareness as a separate activity has been removed and thus the total budget is now \$338,040 instead of \$348,840.

Cheers.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Project Proposal

Country: Togo

Project Title: Enabling Togo to Prepare its initial national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

GEF Focus Area: Climate Change

Country's Eligibility: Ratified UNFCCC on 8 March 1995

GEF Financing: US\$ 338,040

Counterpart contribution: US\$ 15,000 (in kind)

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources

Other Participating Counterpart Agencies: Division of Energy (General Directorate of Water and Energy of the Ministry of Mining, Equipment, Transportation, Post and Telecommunication)
Université du Benin

Projected Starting Date: September 1997

Expected Duration: 2 years

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Country Profile

1. Togo is located in Western Africa and has a land area of 56,600 km². The Togolese territory extends over a very narrow strip of land, less than 150 km in wide and 600 km in length northwards from the Atlantic Ocean, with a mere 50 km of coastline. Togo has common borders with three countries, i.e. Benin in the east, Ghana in the west and Burkina Faso in the north.
2. Togo's relief consists of plains (south and north) and plateaus (centre) associated to the Atakora mountain range which crosses the country diagonally from the south-west to the north-east. The highest point in this mountain range is only 1,000 metres, with an average altitude varying from 500 to 800 metres.
3. The river system of Togo contains two major rivers, the Oti and the Mono rivers, with a multitude of small tributaries. Also noteworthy is the presence of a network of lakes, of which the most important one is Lake Togo which is fed by two rivers originating in the southern part of the Atakora mountains. In the southernmost part of the country is a lagoon network which contributes to the diversity of the Togolese ecosystems.
4. The climate of Togo is of the tropical sudanian type in the north and of the tropical guinean type in the south. The sudanian climate has two seasons, a dry season (from November to May) and a rainy season (from June to October), contrary to the guinean climate which has two dry seasons and two rainy seasons of very unequal duration and increasingly more disturbed. Annual rainfall varies from 800 mm to 1,650 mm.
5. The population of Togo was over 4 million people in 1995, growing at an average annual rate of 2.9 per cent. About 20% of the Togolese population are living in the urban areas, but this is changing rapidly as urban growth is currently reaching 4.4 per cent while the rural population increases by only 2.4 per cent annually.
6. One of the most crucial environmental problems for Togo is the depletion of its forest resources. This depletion is evidenced by the rapid disappearance and exhaustion of the country's forest resources, whose deforestation rate reaches approximately 50,000 hectares per year, as a result of clearing for agricultural land, the national consumption of biomass energy, and the export of charcoal. It is also the result of exploitation of the forests due to the numerous industrial applications for which they are used. According to available information, the total annual wood requirements, including all sectors amount to twice the sustainable annual production. Extraction is therefore occurring at the expense of the biomass capital.
7. Over the past few years, Togo's economy has been characterized by alternating cycles of weak growth and severe regression followed in turn by a phase of strong growth. Thus, following an annual growth of 2.4 per cent (constant prices) between 1985 and 1990, the GDP dropped abruptly, particularly in 1993 when it decreased by 15 per cent. Since 1994, the trend has begun to reverse, with the GDP reaching FF 200 billion (CFAF 2 billion) for that year, i.e.

an annual growth of 14 per cent. This trend was subsequently confirmed with average growth rates on the order of 8 per cent. As a result, Togo's GDP will have returned to its 1990 levels by 1996, which means its per capita GDP will have regressed by 2.9 per cent.

Main sectors contributing to greenhouse gas emissions

Energy

8. The lack of recent information, more specifically as concerns the biomass, is one of the main characteristics of the Togolese energy sector. Togo's energy consumption is marked by the strong contribution of biomass energy. At the end of the 1980s, biomass (wood, charcoal and plant residue) contributed over 4/5ths of the country's primary energy balance, with the share of petroleum products reaching only 16 per cent and that of hydroelectricity produced and/or imported by the Benin Electric Community a mere 3 per cent of the primary energy balance.
9. With a total consumption in excess of 2 million tons, fuelwood is the primary biomass energy source in Togo. However, it is being increasingly replaced by charcoal in urban areas in particular, with charcoal consumption increasing at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent during the 1980 decade. Based on an extrapolation of this trend, charcoal consumption would reach 110,000 tons in 1995, which would amount to 750,000 to 850,000 tons of primary wood. Finally, plant residues are used mostly by agro-industries to produce electricity and heat. The consumption of plant residues reached 225,000 tons in 1989.
10. Togo's domestic consumption of petroleum products, entirely imported, totaled 239,000 toe in 1991, which is approximately the same consumption as in 1987. In view of the economic crisis situation the country has been wrestling with for several years, petroleum product consumption is unlikely to have changed to any great extent since 1991. The transportation sector and the industrial sector account for over 90 per cent of the total consumption of petroleum products, at 60 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, with the remaining 10 per cent shared evenly between households and electric power generation.
11. In Togo, electricity is produced by two companies: *Communauté Electrique du Bénin* (CED) and *Compagnie d'Energie Electrique du Togo* (CEET). A few industrial installations also have their own power plants. CEB is a utility company created by Togo and Benin to generate and supply electricity in both countries. It operates almost all of the hydroelectric power plants in Togo, totaling 143 MW in 1991. It also has agreements with the Volta River Authority of Ghana, which provides Togo with an annual electric consumption quota based on a maximum power of 42 MW.
12. CEET, in turn, is responsible for the distribution of electricity. In addition to the electricity purchased from CEB, in 1990, it also had a thermal electric power capacity on the order of 109 MW and a hydrocapacity of 1.6 MW supplying the southern interconnected grid, and a 13 MW capacity from diesel generators supplying the northern interconnected grid and a few isolated centers.

12. The final consumption of electricity for 1991 reached 337 GWh, including 53 GWh high voltage electricity purchased by *Office Togolais des Phosphates* and the 65 GWh from industrial self generation. CEET serves some 66,000 subscribers, of which 60,000 are households.

Industrial Sector

14. The industrial infrastructure is not particularly developed in Togo. It is, however, dominated by the phosphate sector which posted a production of 2.6 million tons in 1995. It is thus the principal source of foreign currency for the country, with sales of US\$ 83 million in 1995. Accordingly, the phosphate industry is also the main source of industrial pollution in Togo.

Solvents

15. The use of solvents, for degreasing, paint and other industrial applications, is certainly not significant in Togo, so the emissions of non-methane volatile compounds are relatively negligible.

Agriculture

16. Agriculture in Togo is characterized by the important place of food crops and the diversity of the species cultivated. Yams, cassava and maize are at the top of the list by volume, but grains are also strongly represented in the Togolese production, in particular sorghum and millet and, to a lesser extent, rice. Beside food crops, Togo has also placed a strong emphasis on export crops, mainly with cotton (140,000 tons in 1995 for an export value of US\$ 74 million), coffee (13,000 tons produced in 1995) and cocoa (6,000 tons produced in 1995). As a result of the extensive mode of cultivation, Togolese agriculture is largely responsible for the degradation of the ecosystems, due to forest clearings for agricultural land and slash-and-burn practices. However, the use of chemical fertilizers which had been on the rise since 1990 when it reached 38,000 tons, dropped drastically in 1991 to only 15,000 tons.

17. Togo is registering an important deficit in protein food products. Due to its limited coastline, fishing resources remains very low and animal husbandry fails to meet all domestic needs. Adequate measures will need to be initiated in order to prevent the gap from widening due to population growth. In 1990, Togo's livestock consisted of 243,000 cattle, nearly 3 million small ruminants (goats and sheep) and approximately 350,000 pigs.

18. Savanna fires, generally set for agricultural and pastoral purposes, are one of the main ecosystem degradation factors in Togo. The information regarding the surface area burnt each year as a result of these practices are anything but precise. However, the few official data presented, although described with alarmist tones, seem to be largely underestimated and are in sharp contrast with oral and even sometimes written accounts of the problem, with some sources claiming as much as 70 per cent of the national territory are affected each year by the fires.

Changes in land-use and forests

19. In its diagnosis of the status of natural resources, the National Forestry Action Programme (PAFN) draws rather alarming conclusions. According to the diagnosis, resources are far from abundant and in steady decline due to their intense, unsustainable exploitation. They are also poorly known, as no national inventory was ever conducted in Togo and the few evaluations that were published relied on old estimates of questionable accuracy. The situation of the protected areas provides a good illustration of the problems. Although they cover officially 14 per cent of the national territory (1/5th classified forests and 4/5th fauna preserves), it is estimated that only 50 per cent of these protected areas are actually protected at the present time.

20. In addition, natural forest formations which covered in Togo 449,000 hectares in 1970 only cover 287,000 hectares today, which sets the rate of annual deforestation due to anthropogenic factors around 15,000 hectares per year. The reforestation effort initiated by the Togolese authorities is far from making up for the loss of forest cover at that rate. The forest plantations established since 1940 only cover a total of 21,000 hectares, i.e. under 500 hectares planted per year. In addition, these plantations are scattered and undeveloped, so they do not play any major environmental or production role.

Waste

21. The rapid growth of the urban population in Togo, and its heavy concentration in Lomé, which now has over 800,000 inhabitants, causes ever-increasing needs for sanitation, waste water treatment, as well as for solid waste collection and disposal. Lomé produces 125,000 tons of household waste but does not have adequate collection and landfill management systems. According to the same estimates, these waste products have a low organic content (30 per cent), resulting in relatively limited CH₄ emissions from the landfills.

National initiatives with possible connections with climate change

22. Since the emergence of the climate change issues, and despite the ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change in March 1995 and the participation of several Togolese officials in a few international meetings and workshops, practically no concrete initiatives have been undertaken to deal with the problem of climate change in Togo.

23. Nevertheless, a few initiatives aimed at imparting momentum to the process were launched a few years ago in Togo. The first one was supported by the Directorate of Meteorology and the UNDP country office in Lomé in 1994, attempting to establish a special committee in charge of matters in connection with climate change. However, except for a few meetings convened, no concrete action emerged from the discussions and the group soon discontinued its activities. Another initiative launched by the officers of *Amis de la Terre* in Lomé in 1995 was the organization of a regional conference on climate change. But again, except for the outputs in terms of awareness raising, no concrete action resulted from the event.

25. Likewise, only a few initiatives of limited scope can be identified, targeting specific problems but likely to have a direct or indirect connection with climate change issues.
26. In the area of energy, the lack of information constitutes one of the major constraints to the implementation of adequate planning measures, despite the efforts made towards that goal over the past few years.
27. In the area of energy management, the activities conducted consist merely in the performance of a few energy audits in three public buildings, but no concrete action followed. There is an important need for identification and assessment of appropriate energy management measures in Togo, and this should be considered a priority.
28. As regards improved stoves, none of the few actions conducted since 1990 produced the expected results and all attempts at commercial distribution, whether through the public sector or private sector, have failed. Very limited production and diffusion activities are being conducted by a few workshop operators trained within the framework of a project launched by the University. However, no evaluation of the results of the diffusion has been made to date.
29. On the other hand, an experiment for distributing large-size improved stoves, initially designed in Burkina Faso for the production of traditional beer, initiated by the US Peace Corps, appears to have been immensely successful.
30. The programme for the diffusion of renewable energy solutions remains relatively modest in scope, being limited to launching pilot projects with the diffusion of a few photovoltaics systems. Two villages were equipped with solar pumps, lighting systems (public, schools, households), and recreation centers provided with a television set, a videotape recorder and a refrigerator, and a health station.
31. The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) initiated in Togo in 1989 had been suspended in 1992 due to the difficulties encountered by the nation at the time. The NEAP was relaunched in 1995 and should achieve its mission with the production of the programme document in 1997. The NEAP will be based on the results of colossal work on all environmental issues performed at the level of very fine administrative entities (prefecture, then region). These results will be provided by studies designed to survey the state of the environment, covering the following aspects: forests, urban areas, economic and social conditions, and impacts of climate change. In addition, 7 cross-sectoral thematic studies will provide additional information for the NEAP: institutional framework, environmental planning and economics, environmental information, environmental education and training, protected areas and biodiversity management, integrated coastal area management, soil, water and energy resources management, and fight against desertification.
32. The National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP), whose most recent version was issued in late 1994, formulated the general strategic guidelines for Togo in the area of forestry. These guidelines should translate into appropriate actions to improve forest resources, thereby contributing to lowering greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing ecosystem carbon sequestering capacities. The key principles of the strategic guidelines consist in providing

incentives to the population to create private protected forest areas and to assume the protection of the existing forest formations, and in developing urban, periurban and rural forestry. Furthermore, the overall objective is to obtain actual improvements, both qualitative and quantitative, of the country's forest cover.

33. Among the actions recommended in the NFAP, mention should be made of the implementation of programmes for the improvement and management of forest lands that are more adequate and more in keeping with farmers' concerns, the fight against desertification, the increase of natural forest yields, and biomass energy conservation.

34. Also noteworthy are the interesting experiments conducted by *Amis de la Terre*, designed to create integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral systems, aim at encouraging agricultural practices that are favourable to achieving both economic objectives and benefits in the form of restoration of forest ecosystems.

33. Urban waste management was the subject of a number of recent studies in Lomé and a dozen of other Togolese cities. The purpose of these studies is to determine appropriate waste management methods and to formulate actions to improve the environment for city-dwellers by improving management practices.

34. Coastal erosion constitutes one of the major environmental risks in Togo today. In the past, this erosion, which affects the entire coast of the Gulf of Guinea, increased as a result of the damming of rivers upstream and the construction of the autonomous port of Lomé. The disturbance of the Togolese coastal ecosystems is further exacerbated by numerous other threats, including marine pollution, due to household waste dumping, releases of industrial waste (such as phosphates), dumping of sanitation water, and silting of lagoons and salinization of soils. The sea-level rise resulting from global warming could therefore create important risks, hence the need to study it to determine its scope and plan adequate response options. A Togolese University research centre has initiated a study for that purpose, on coastal environment management, in cooperation with UNEP.

Main institutions involved in areas related to climate change

35. To this day, there is no committee or task force in charge of managing climate change issues in a concerted manner, whether at the national level or in relation with the international community, even though one attempt, described below, was made in 1994 but failed to be pursued. The official participation of Togo in international events, meetings, negotiations, etc., has been ensured almost entirely by the Directorate of Meteorology, but representatives from other departments, such as the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources and the University were also involved. Due to the absence of an appropriate committee, this participation occurs in an uncoordinated manner, so that information fails to be transmitted or directed to the specialized services, which explains in part the lack of any concrete initiative in the area of climate change in Togo.

36. A committee or task force on climate change would be established in order to better coordinate the activities undertaken in connection with this theme in the future. This

committee would bring together several departments, including but not limited to the following: the few appropriate departments of the Ministry in charge of Environment and Forest Resources, including the NEAP, the appropriate departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Directorate of Energy, the Directorate of Industry, the Directorate of Meteorology, the University, and one active representative of the grassroots association community, active in the area of climate change.

37. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources is the official focal point for all matter related to climate change. The fact that it houses the forestry departments, including such specialized services as the Office for Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF) and that it oversees the NEAP process confers upon this ministry the capacity to coordinate activities in connection with climate change. However, it will need to broaden its cross-sectoral reach even more by assuming responsibilities in sectors with a key role in environment degradation, such as the following: energy, industry, agriculture and livestock, and waste management. In this respect, the NEAP could already allow for this broadened approach by effectively integrating the issues pertaining to these various sectors. The fact that the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources is envisioning steps to ensure the durability of the NEAP process by establishing an appropriate institutional mechanism could already be a first step in the direction of the implementation of such a broadened approach on its part.

38. The General Directorate for Water Resources and Energy (Ministry of Mining, Equipment, Transportation, Post and Telecommunications) is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the country's policies in the areas of natural resources, energy and urban water resources. In this respect, one of the top priorities of the division of energy is to collect all appropriate information in these areas, in order to process and analyze them for planning purposes. One point to be underscored is the severe lack of human and logistics resources to assume responsibility for programmes for monitoring, data collection and publication, and identification of energy conservation measures.

39. The Ministry of Rural Development is responsible for the elaboration and implementation of Togo's policies in matters pertaining to agriculture and animal husbandry. Its role in the development of agricultural and animal production and in the support of the production entities makes it one of the major actors in the area of climate change. The Directorate of Agricultural Surveys and Statistics provides the decision-makers with the necessary tools to plan for the development of the agricultural sector. In its policy statement on agricultural development, the Ministry places strong emphasis on intensifying and diversifying the production in order to enhance food security, and on adopting sustainable agricultural practices.

40. The Directorate of Meteorology is the institution in charge of weather and climate observation, more particularly for the needs of the agricultural sector. Despite some involvement in the climate change issues, as official representative of Togo, and a few attempts to launch the process at the national level, no concrete development actions were implemented in the country. Its future participation in the process is, in any event, crucial insofar as the present project will need, in its vulnerability component, to study the implications of climate

change on the local climate on one hand, and on natural ecosystems and anthropogenic activities on the other.

41. In view of the responsibility of the municipalities in urban waste management, and that of their supervisory administration, the Directorate of Local Communities (of the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization), the local town authorities are also concerned with climate change issues, due to the contribution of waste to methane emissions, and by the possible implementation of future mitigation options.

42. Beside these ministerial bodies, research institutions (including the University of Benin), NGOs (in particular *Amis de la Terre*), and other civil society representatives also conduct activities likely to interact with climate change issues. All of these entities will also need to become involved in the process to be implemented in order to address climate change issues.

Environmental legislation and national measures to protect the environment

43. Togo has a generally consistent Environmental Code which was promulgated in 1988. In order to fulfill its mandate, the code was to be accompanied by an institutional structure, the National Environment Committee, and a financial mechanism, the Environmental Action Fund. However, the Environmental Code is yet to become operational, as its promulgation was not followed by ordinances or decrees providing for its implementation. In theory, the code covers all human actions likely to have an impact on the environment and provides for formal actions by the public authorities in various areas. It sets forth the rules applying to:

- o impact studies requirements;
- o waste management;
- o releases in the atmosphere, waters and soils, especially releases of chemical substances;
- o the implementation of work activities, buildings and installations likely to impact on aquatic environments and soils;
- o the establishment of classified installations;
- o wildlife, sites and natural areas.

Measures adopted to fulfill the obligations undertaken under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

44. Togo has undertaken no national initiative in direct connection with the Framework Convention on Climate Change or having any relation with global climate change. The country had, however, participated in UNEP's **Capacity Building in Africa in climate related activities: Climate Impacts and Response strategies Network-Phase 1**. The only activities this project had undertaken so far are two workshops. All the themes to be included in the national communication required under the Convention (gas emission inventory, vulnerability study, adaptation options, mitigation options, action plan) must therefore be studied for the first time within the framework of the present project. In view of the weakness of the statistical infrastructure, it could be necessary to make particular efforts to produce the information required for the realization the various project components, particularly for the component concerned with the forestry sector and the use of biomass energy.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

45. The immediate project objective is to facilitate the preparation of the initial national communication of Togo to be submitted to the Conference of Parties under Article 12 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

46. This project will allow the creation of an institutional framework suited to capacity building and the elaboration of the national communication. This framework will also make it possible to identify the most appropriate mitigation measures and adaptation and response options.

47. In addition, by feeding into the existing data bases, the project will help to strengthen national planning capacities in all sectors. It will also play an essential role in awareness-raising and general information on climate change issues in Togo and will allow these issues to be taken into consideration in the general national planning exercises and in the elaboration of the country's strategies in various economic and technical sectors.

48. Thanks to its multidisciplinary approach, one rarely operationalized under other circumstances, the project will help improve the coordination of the activities connected with environmental issues in general and climate change in particular. It will make it possible to enhance the dialogue and cooperation between all actors concerned (including those in the public, non governmental, academic, private and grassroot sectors), thus leading to a stronger, more coherent position in international negotiations and fora.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

49. In the course of the realization of its immediate objective, which is the elaboration of the national communication, the project will attempt to implement various components that are considered intermediate objectives. The first intermediate objective is to set up an institutional framework, which will be the project key objective as it will lay the foundation required to initiate the capacity-building process in the area of climate change, prepare the various expected outputs, and ensure the durability of the process. The project intermediate objectives and outputs are described below(see Annex IV for proposed work schedule):

Activity 1: Establish the project institutional framework

Output 1A: Project lead agency selected, project director appointed, project steering committee created, national climate committee, and initiation workshop held.

Output 1B: Entire project team provided with training on climate change issues.

Output 1C: Project team informed of regional and international initiatives in the area of climate change.

Output 1D: Project team informed of data existing in Togo, to be used within the framework of the project, and of the projects and programmes which could have linkages with the themes to be address by the project.

Activity 2: *To prepare the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions using the IPCC/OECD methodology and taking into consideration all of the gases listed in the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties*

Output 2A: Project team trained in the methodology of producing an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions

- o Training workshop on inventories
- o Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the inventory

Output 2B: Data required to establish the inventory collected and/or produced

- o Identification of required data
- o Collection of existing data/documents
- o Production/extrapolation of missing data
- o Definition of guidelines and development of inventory update process

Output 2C: Finalized inventory report

- o Collection and processing of all data to be integrated within the inventory
- o Formulation of the inventory report

Activity 3: *Identify and analyze the most relevant measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in view of the national development priorities and the emissions mitigation results expected*

Output 3A: Project team trained in the methodologies and approaches for identification and analysis of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- o Training workshop on identification, analysis and assessment of mitigation measures
- o Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the mitigation measures

Output 3B: Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the assessment of mitigation measures gathered and/or produced

- o Identification of most relevant measures according to the results of the inventory
- o Collection of existing data/documents in order to analyze these measures

Output 3C: Finalized report on the strategy of Togo to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- o Analysis and evaluation of mitigation measures based on internationally recognized and proven on parameters, criteria and methodologies. Analysis and evaluation of measures to enhance carbon storage capacities based on internationally recognized and proven parameters, criteria and methodologies.
- o Formulation of the mitigation strategy report

Output 3D: Simplified summaries of the most promising mitigation measures produced

- o Selection of most promising mitigation measures
- o Formulation of simplified summaries including the main characteristics of these mitigation measures and their expected results

Activity 4: Assess the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts

Output 4A: Project team trained in the methodologies to assess vulnerability and the selected analysis approach

- o Training workshop on vulnerability assessment
- o Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the vulnerability assessment

Output 4B: Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the vulnerability assessment gathered and/or produced

- o Identification of most relevant themes for vulnerability assessment in view of the existing conditions in Togo
- o Collection and compilation of existing data/documents, at the national and international levels, in order to analyze these themes

Output 4C: Finalized report on the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts

- o Analysis and evaluation of vulnerability based on internationally recognized and proven parameters, criteria and methodologies
- o Formulation of the vulnerability assessment report

Activity 5: Identify and analyze the options for adaptation to climate change impacts

Output 5A: Project team trained in the methodologies to assess the options for adaptation to climate change impacts and in the selected analysis approach

- o Workshop whose purpose is to discuss the results of the vulnerability assessment for Togo and provide training in the methodologies and approaches to assess the options for adaptation to climate change options, in particular those developed by the IPCC and other agencies or international programmes
- o Elaboration of the workplan and approach to implement the tasks in connection with the adaptation option assessment

Output 5B: Data required to carry out the tasks in connection with the assessment of adaptation options gathered and/or produced

- o Identification of most relevant and most realistic adaptation options for Guinea according to the results of the vulnerability study
- o Collection of existing data/documents at the national and international level in order to analyze the selected adaptation options

Output 5C: Finalized report on the analysis of adaptation options

- o Analysis and evaluation of adaptation options based on parameters, criteria and methodologies internationally recognized and proven

- o Formulation of the report on the evaluation of adaptation options

Output 5D: Simplified summaries of the most realistic adaptation options produced

- o Selection of most realistic adaptation options
- o Formulation of simplified summaries including the main characteristics of these adaptation options and their expected results

Activity 6: *Gather other relevant information required for the achievement of the UNFCCC objectives. These include technical and financial requirements associated with the further improvement of national communication.*

Output 6A: Information on the financial and technological needs to improve on research and specialized training needed to support sustainable development in Togo.

Activity 7: *Prepare Togo's initial national communication to the UNFCCC.*

Output 7A: Initial national communication to the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC

- o Compiling all of the documents produced: emissions inventory, mitigation measures analysis, vulnerability analysis, adaptation options analysis, and mitigation and adaptation action plan, and presenting them as a document representing the national communication of Togo(see Annex III for COP guidelines).

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

52. The project under consideration is in conformity with the GEF operational strategy and the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities aimed at providing coordinated and timely support to the country in order to enable them to fulfill their obligations under the UNFCCC. The project meets these objectives in providing for the implementation of an activity required to enable Togo to prepare its national communication to the Conference of Parties. Since none of the activities included in the list of norms applicable to the activities was conducted in Togo in the past, GEF support should be provided for all these activities.

53. The approach envisioned within the project is also in conformity with the spirit of the actions as defined for enabling activities. In particular, the creation of a project steering committee will contribute to the institutional strengthening of Togo in the climate change area.

In addition, all project components will be the subject of training activities on the various aspects of climate change, and of studies and research on the major themes, i.e.: emissions inventory, vulnerability, adaptation, and mitigation, all of which should lead to the drafting of the national communication of Togo.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

54. The Government of Togo fully supports the objectives of this project and gives it a high priority. The government also agrees that the output of the project should be the national communication in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

55. With respect to inputs, the government is contributing the equivalent of US\$ 15,000 in kind covering the administrative costs and the project support staff costs.

56. It must be stressed that success in dealing with climate change issues is largely predicated upon the selected approach. This approach requires close cooperation and intensive, regular sharing of information between the various institutions involved, so that they may each in their respective areas of specialization integrate climate change concerns within their own action plans, and fully benefit from the newly-acquired knowledge and take full advantage of the opportunities to strengthen capabilities in all areas of development.

57. A nucleus of institutions will need to be selected in order to create the project steering committee. The entity which will act as the project lead agency must have a horizontal cross-cutting perspective on environmental matters, allowing it to integrate all aspects of the climate changes issues to be addressed by the project: forestry, agriculture, littoral, air, energy, sanitation, waste, etc.

58. After completion of the project, the nucleus forming the project steering committee will need to assume the responsibility for ensuring the sustainability of the national process dealing with climate change issues and tying it in with the development issues. Special emphasis will need to be placed on the communication of information to the members of the national committee on climate change as well as its dissemination to the general public.

LESSONS AND RISKS

59. In addition to the importance of the involvement and participation of all stakeholders, including the ministries, NGOs, education and research institutions, as well as representatives of the private sector, which is recognized in the present proposal, emphasis will also need to be placed on the exchange of information at the regional and international levels. For this purpose, the project will need to remain in constant communication with other national, regional and international initiatives in the climate change area (e.g. CC:TRAIN, African capacity-building project, Maghreb capacity-building project, national enabling activity projects, etc.).

60. In the implementation of the various planned activities, the project will act in conformity with the internationally adopted guidelines and will apply the existing methods and instruments as they are available. Wherever possible, technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts so as to ensure that the national conditions and context are appropriately taken into consideration.

61. A summary assessment of the statistical infrastructure has shown that one of the major difficulties facing the project will be the lack of available data to be used within the various project components. A special effort to produce data will therefore be required within the framework of the present project. It is particularly recommended to call on international and national experts with broad experience, preferably in countries of the region, in the areas of biomass energy and forestry. Particular emphasis should be placed on the ability of these

experts to define appropriately the approaches to deal with the problem of the data which the project might not be able to produce due to time constraints. In any event, close cooperation between the national institutions and linkages with international initiatives need to be established if the project is to be successful. However, in view of the project's limited timeframe, inertia could hamper the performance of certain tasks, in particular those in relation with data gathering and the analysis of ongoing programmes and projects. The project steering committee, in cooperation with all institutions concerned, will need to make a conscious effort to overcome these obstacles in order to ensure the success of the project.

PROJECT FUNDING AND BUDGET

62. As this is an enabling activity in connection with the fulfillment of the obligations of Togo regarding the national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, GEF will provide funding on the basis of "the agreed full incremental costs". A detailed budget in conformity with the format requirements and costs standards of the GEF operational criteria for enabling activities is attached in Annex 1 to the present proposal. The budget presented here is regarded as the minimum necessary to carry out the project. As Togo is a very poor country with virtually no local experts in climate change, there is the need for external assistance. More importantly, the budget will allow the necessary emphasis on institutional strengthening and capacity building.

ENDA-TM(a regional NGO based in Dakar) which is already collaborating with UNDP/GEF in the implementation of an on-going project (Capacity building in Subsaharan Africa) has agreed to provide technical assistance to this project in the light of paucity of indigenous technical capacity in climate change. Thus in order to ensure the participation of ENDA-TM, the project will be executed through UNOPS.

PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EXECUTION

63. The agency in charge of the execution of the project would be the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, which will appoint a project director or project coordinator.

A project steering committee would also be created. In addition to the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, through the most directly concerned directorates, this committee's membership would include representatives of the following entities to be appointed immediately upon project start-up: Division of Energy, National Environmental Action Plan, the University, the appropriate departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Directorate of Industry, Directorate of Meteorology, and one representative of the NGO community active in the area of climate change.

64. The project steering committee, which shall meet regularly, will be in charge of supervising the progress of project implementation and ensuring the conformity of the activities as conducted with their description in the project document and the agreed planning, as well as the quality of the performance. It will be responsible for providing the advice and assistance necessary to ensure the smooth implementation of the project and will facilitate access to all information and collaboration with all ongoing projects and programmes in Togo. Likewise, the members of the project steering committee will make special efforts to ensure the dissemination of the results of the project activities within their respective departments and to

apply the main lessons drawn from said activities. A perfect mobilization of the members of the steering committee is an important factor for the success of the project.

65. As previously mentioned, working relationships must be established with the international programmes and entities involved in the climate change process. In particular, the officials in charge and the publications of the IPCC, UNEP, the Secretariat of the Convention, OECD, etc., will need to be consulted at the time of the selection of the methodologies to be used in the various studies. Likewise, the project will take advantage of the experiences and lessons drawn from other national and international programmes and projects. In order to improve the sharing of information, whenever possible the project will make use of electronic media such as CC:INFO.WEB, and will cooperate with other initiatives of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

In particular, Togo will endeavour to develop a web site to publicize the implementation of this project and share ideas and information on climate change issues and the implementation of the UNFCCC.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

66. After the activities have been described in detail and the workplan has been established, they will be subject to an external review. This review will serve to identify possible gaps, overlaps and other defects which might compromise the quality of the results expected from project activities. It will also provide an opportunity to draw on the experience gained in similar projects and to ensure a synergistic effect between the projects.

67. The executing agency and the project steering committee will be jointly responsible for the continuous monitoring of the project. The project director will be in charge of producing periodic reports in cooperation with the sectoral managers. These reports will provide a description of the project progress and status and the results of the various tasks undertaken under each of the project components.

68. In addition, the project will conform to UNDP's usual practices as regards monitoring and evaluation, and will therefore be subject to a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review within 12 months of the project's effective start-up date.

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

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					
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	35,000	21,000	22,000	78,000
3. General description of steps					
(a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts;	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	20,000	5,000	15,000	40,000
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures & response strategies;	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	20,000	5,000	15,000	40,000
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning;					
c) 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.	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
4. Other information:					
a) Financial and technological needs & constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12	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
b) projects for financing					
c) material for calculation of global emission trends					
5. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation, and publication of national communication.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Project management		30,000	17,000	13,000	60,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		10,000			10,000
Subtotal		160,000	68,000	85,000	313,000
Project support services(unops-8%)		25,040			25,040
GRAND TOTAL		185,040	68,000	85,000	338,040
Percentage of total budget		54.7%	20.1%	25.2%	100%

ANNEX II**STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR TOGO**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
<u>1. National Circumstances</u>	X	NA	NA	NA
<u>2. 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
<u>3. 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	X	X	X
- Coastal Zones	X	X	X	X
- Agriculture	X	X	X	X
- Fisheries	X	X	X	X
- Forestry	X	X	X	X
- Natural ecosystems	X	X	X	X
- Other Impacts				X
* © Adaptation Options (Stage I)	X	X	X	X
* (d) Integrating Climate concerns into Planning Processes	X	X	X	X
* (e) Identification of Abatement Programs	X	X	X	X
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
<u>4. Other Information</u>	X	X	X	X
Calculation of Emission Trends	X	X	X	X
Financial and Technological Needs	X	X	X	X
and Constraints for	X	X	X	X
Projects for Financing	X	X	X	X
National Communications	X	X	X	X
Vulnerability Assessment	X	X	X	X
Adaption	X	X	X	X

In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

x - Activity yet to be undertaken

ANNEX III

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

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

1. The guidelines for the preparation of initial communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-annex I Parties) have five principle objectives, taking into account Article 4.7:
 - (a) To assist non-Annex I Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 12.1;
 - (b) To encourage the presentation of information in ways that are, to the extent possible, consistent, transparent and comparable as well as flexible, and to take into account specific national situation and requirements for support to improve the completeness and reliability of activity data, emission factors and estimations;
 - (c) To serve as policy guidance to the interim operating entity of the financial mechanism for the timely provision of financial support needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full costs in complying with their obligations under Article 12.1, as referred to in decision 11/CP.2;
 - (d) To facilitate the process of preparation, compilation and consideration of 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 II below), to the extent their capacities permit, and try to identify the areas where the data may be further improved in future communications through national capacity building. Additional information, such as, for example, expression of the results in terms of socio-economic, geographical indicators deemed relevant by each country, may also be provided.
11. As recognized by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report there is still great uncertainty associated with net anthropogenic emissions resulting from activities other than combustion of fossil fuels. Such activities include, inter alia, methane emissions from agriculture and waste sectors, coal mining, biomass burning; carbon dioxide emissions from land use change and forestry; and nitrous oxide emissions from all sectors. Since the emissions resulting from these activities depend on local circumstances, and make up a large proportion of the national emissions of non-annex I Parties, such Parties should make efforts to obtain field observation data to decrease the uncertainties associated with the inventory of these emissions, taking into account the further development of the IPCC methodology.
12. It is further recognized that such improvement of the quality of emission data, in addition to improving the transparency and comparability of national emissions inventories, also improves knowledge of the relationship between global emissions and resulting atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases, and therefore aids significantly the task of estimating the emission limitations or reductions required to achieve a given concentration level of greenhouse gases, the ultimate objective of the Convention.
13. Non-Annex I Parties are thus encouraged to formulate cost-effective national, and where appropriate regional, progress aiming at the improvement of the quality of local emission factors and appropriate data gathering, and to submit requests for financial and

technical assistance to the interim operation entity of the financial mechanism of the convention in addition to their request for the preparation of their initial communications.

14. Non-Annex I Parties should provide the best available data in their inventory. To this end such data should be provided for the year 1994. Alternatively, non-Annex I Parties may provide such data for the year 1990.

General description of steps

15. In accordance with Article 12.1, each non-Annex I Party should communicate a general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention. Taking into account the chapeau of Article 4.1, the initial communication should seek to include, as appropriate:

(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc;

(b) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems;

(c) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes;

(d) In the context of undertaking national communication, building of national, regional and /or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long-term planning;

(e) Programs containing measures the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks.

Other Information

16. In accordance with Article 12.7 the Conference of the Parties should use the information in initial communication in arranging for the provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support, on request, in compiling and communicating information under Article 12, as well as in identifying the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4.

17. Developing country Parties may, in accordance with Article 12.4, on a voluntary basis, propose projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits.

18. Non-Annex I Parties may provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, including, if feasible, materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends, constraints and obstacles, etc.

Financial and technological needs and constraints

19. Non-Annex I Parties may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

20. According to national priorities, non-Annex I Parties may include a description of financial and technological needs associated with activities and measures envisaged under the Convention.

21. Information on national technological needs related to measure to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change may be included in the communication.

22. Information on relevant financial and technological needs relating to the assessment of national, regional and/or sub-regional vulnerability to climate change may be added in the communication. This may include, where appropriate, information related to data-gathering systems to measure climate change effects in particularly vulnerable countries or regions or to strengthen such systems; and identification of a near-term research and development agenda to understand sensitivity to climate change.

Timing of submission of the initial communication

23. There is a need to take into full consideration the circumstances and vulnerabilities of developing country Parties, keeping in mind that the extent to which developing countries will effectively implement their commitments under Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed countries of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology.

24. In accordance with Article 12.5, the timing of submission of the initial communication is within three years of entry into force of the Convention for that Party or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with Article 4.3

Structure and executive summary

25. The information provided in accordance with these guidelines should be communicated by a Party to the Conference of the Parties in a single document. Any additional or supporting information may be supplied through other documents such as a technical annex.

26. The initial communication should include an executive summary that would present the key information and data from the full document. The executive summary will be translated and distributed widely. It would be useful to envisage an executive summary of no more than 10 pages.

Language

27. The communications may be submitted in one of the official languages of the United Nations. Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged to submit, to the extent possible and where relevant, a translation of their communication into English

Table I - National Circumstances

Criteria	1994
Population	
Relevant areas (square kilometres)	
GDP (1994 US\$)	
GDP per capita (1994 US\$)	
Estimated share of the informal sector in the economy in GDP (percentage)	
Share of industry in GDP	
Share of services in GDP (percentage)	
Share of agriculture in GDP (percentage)	
Land areas (used for agricultural purposes (square kilometres)	
Urban population as percent of total population	
Livestock population (desegregate as appropriate)	
Forest area (square kilometres, define as appropriate)	
Population in absolute poverty	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Literacy rate	

ANNEX IV
PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Activity	X	X																							
			X	X	X	X	X																		
								X	X																
										X	X														
												X	X												
														X	X										
																	X	X							
																			X	X					
																					X	X			
																						X	X		
																							X	X	

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**MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES**

REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail-Liberté-Patrie

C A B I N E T

Lomé le 20 Février 1997

N° 86 /MERF/CAB

***LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES***

Monsieur Ahmadou Ly

*Représentant Résident du Programme
des Nations Unies pour le
Développement (PNUD)*

LOME

OBJET : Requête en vue de l'obtention d'une assistance technique et financière de la part du PNUD, pour l'élaboration de la communication nationale relative à la Convention Cadre sur le Changement Climatique

Monsieur le Représentant Résident,

Suite à la ratification de la Convention Cadre sur le Changement Climatique par le Togo, en date du 8 Mars 1995, nous souhaiterions lancer le processus d'élaboration de la communication nationale, comme stipulé par l'article 12 de la convention.

A ce titre, nous vous saurions gré de bien vouloir intervenir auprès des mécanismes de financement de la convention, et notamment le Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement (GEF), afin qu'ils nous assistent techniquement et financièrement dans l'élaboration de notre communication nationale.

Comme indiqué par la convention, et confirmé par la deuxième Conférence des Parties sur le changement climatique, notre souhait est d'élaborer une communication nationale traitant de tous les thèmes ayant une interaction avec le changement climatique, et notamment :

- l'inventaire des émissions de gaz à effet de serre selon la méthodologie développée par l'IPCC/OCDE;
- Une étude de la vulnérabilité du pays aux différentes manifestations du changement climatique, ainsi qu'une analyse des possibilités d'adaptation face aux impacts du changement climatique;
- Une étude des options d'atténuation du changement climatique;
- la mise au point d'une stratégie nationale de parade contre le changement climatique, comprenant des plans nationaux d'atténuation et d'adaptation au changement climatique.

Dans l'attente d'une suite favorable à la présente requête, veuillez croire, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, en l'assurance de nos considérations distinguées.

