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United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF

Date: 13 August 1997

Fax: 202-522-3240

Pages: 17
(including this sheet)

From: *For* *V. Hosier*
Richard Hosier
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: UNDP Response to the Comments on Climate Change Enabling Activity Proposals - Moldova, Panama and Ukraine

Attached please find the revised version of the Moldova Panama and Ukraine proposals which addresses your comments of 5 August 1997.

The comments have been addressed as follows:

Moldova

Revised and edited as suggested.

Panama

- 1) Revised as suggested
- 2) The study under the USCSP was carried out simultaneously in seven Central American Countries under the overall coordination of the Central American Council on Environment and Development (CCAD) and the Regional Committee on Water Resources (CRRH). As was the case also with Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, the study focused on potential impacts on agriculture, coastal zone and water resources, but did not deal with forestry, natural ecosystems or health impacts. Also, no analysis of potential adaptation options was done.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Proposal for Review

Country: Ukraine

Project Title: Enabling Ukraine 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
[X] Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument

GEF Financing: US \$ 206,000

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety

Local Counterpart Agency: Agency for Rational Energy Use and Ecology

GEF Operational Focal Point: Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety

FCCC Focal Point: Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety

Project Duration: 18 months

A chapter clarifying this issue has been added to the proposal (pls, see page 10).

3) The endorsement letter from the GEF Operational Focal Point has been attached to the proposal

Ukraine

Regarding the eventual overlap with the USCSP for Ukraine, we have held detailed consultations both with the local stakeholders as well as with the responsible Task Manager in the US Country Study Program, Mr. Christopher Bordeaux. A chapter to this effect has been added to the revised proposal. Mr. Bordeaux has also kindly provided us with the final reports of the first phase of the USCSP project in Ukraine which have been used in preparing the proposal for the GEF.

As a result of the consultations, please find the following¹:

In summary, the results of the US Country Study program in Ukraine are impressive. Given the size of the country and the number of the sectors that have been addressed, it has taken a remarkable effort to finalize the inventory, vulnerability assessment, adaptation and mitigation analysis at the level that the final results of the studies indicate. The focus of the new SNAP program is to transform the results of these technical studies into a national action plan.

In order to prepare the first national communication to the CoP, the Government of Ukraine feels, however, that beside the USCSP, additional support from GEF is required to fully comply with the guidelines set for Annex I countries. In that regard, the Government of Ukraine has requested funding from GEF to finalize the following tasks:

1) **GHG inventory from 1991 to 1995.**

As an Annex I country, Ukraine is requested to produce the inventory for 1990-1994, and if possible for 1995.

Under the USCSP, a comprehensive inventory has been produced for 1990 only. Given the fact that Ukraine is among the ten largest emitters of greenhouse gas emissions in the world, the need for an accurate inventory for all the years required by the Annex I guidelines is evident, and the justification for an additional GEF grant to complement the work started under the USCSP exist. The request for \$80,000 can be considered as a modest one, given the size of the country and the number of sectors to be targeted.

¹ The text presented below has also been reviewed by Mr. Bordeaux, and he has confirmed his agreement on that.

2) Vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis focusing on agriculture sector

While the results of the USCSP are very comprehensive for the vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis on water resources, coastal resources and forestry, the studies on the agricultural sector are not as comprehensive. With regard to the adaptation analysis, no results were presented for the agriculture sector, and also the coverage of the vulnerability assessment in the agriculture sector was limited. Given the importance of this sector in Ukraine, the Government feels that modest additional support is needed to finalize the tasks.

3) National action plan for adaptation

While the focus of the USCSP/SNAP project in Ukraine is on mitigation (as documented in the USCSP/SNAP proposal for Ukraine) additional funding from GEF is requested to prepare a national action plan for adaptation (building on the results of the first phase of the USCSP and the results of the V&A on agriculture sector under the proposed GEF project).

4) Finalizing the national communication

The focus of the USCSP/SNAP project is to produce a national climate change action plan. While the relevant parts of this plan are expected to be incorporated into the national communication, it can not be considered as the national communication per se. Therefore additional funding from GEF is requested to cover the costs of preparing the national communication following the guidelines set for Annex I countries (including the costs for translation, printing, distribution and so on)

With respect to the use of GEF expedited proceedings for enabling activities for eligible Annex I countries (Ukraine is the last one), a decision was already made in the case of Lithuania that these proceedings can be used as long as they are consistent with the cost norms of the revised GEF guidelines for expedited financing of enabling activities.

Given the situation presented above, we feel that support from GEF to enable Ukraine to prepare its first national communication is justified, and we look forward to the expedited processing of the proposal so that the joint effort with the USCSP to produce the national communication of Ukraine can be started as soon as possible.

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe with a total land area of 603,700 km². It is bordered by Belarus in the North; the Russian Federation in the North and East; Slovakia and Poland in the West; Hungary, Romania and Moldova in the Southwest; and the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South. The climate of Ukraine is moderate continental, changing to Mediterranean climate on the southern coast.

The population of Ukraine is nearly 52 million according to the 1992 estimate. The major ethnical groups are Ukrainians (72.7%) and Russians (22.1%). There are also small Jewish, Belarussian, Moldovan, Bulgarian, Polish, Hungarian, Romanian and other communities that account for less than 1% of the population each. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv (2.6 million people). Other big cities are Kharkiv (1.6 million), Dnipropetrovsk (1.2 million), Donetsk (1.1 million) and Odesa (1.1 million). The population density is 86 people per sq km and 68% of the population live in urban areas.

Economy

In the 1980s, Ukraine was fully integrated into the Soviet economic system. Its productive structure was dependent on imported energy, its trade was tied to the Soviet Union, and its industrial production was largely dependent on imported inputs from Russia and other Soviet Republics. Thus, the breakup of the Soviet Union led to a disintegration of Ukraine's production system. Since independence, declared on 24 August 1991, Ukraine's economy has suffered a serious decline. In 1992 and 1993, the estimated fall in GDP was about 14% each year. In 1994, the estimated fall in GDP was 25%. Economic difficulties have affected social development. Birth rates dropped and the mortality and poverty rates increased. In 1993, the official income of over three quarters of the population was below the subsistence level.

Since 1994 the Government of Ukraine has carried out a new reform programme designed to put Ukraine firmly on a path of radical change. The population was issued with vouchers, which could be used to purchase shares in the enterprises being sold. However, the reform programme has advanced slowly and the uncertainty remains whether it can be carried through.

Mining and Energy

Ukraine's main energy sources are coal and natural gas. The deposits are located in the central and eastern regions. The coal deposits are including both coal and natural gas which is resulting in significant release of natural gas into the atmosphere during the mining, as well as serious accidents due to uncontrolled explosions.

Coal is mined mainly in the Donetsk coal basin (Donbass), which contains 60% of the bituminous coal reserves of the former Soviet Union, and in Volhynia, in western Ukraine. Production of coal accounts for 48% of the country's total energy production, and coking coal has been a leading export. Reserves are estimated at 47 bn tons, but the extraction technology is old and many mines are close to exhaustion. In 1995, 83.6m tons was

produced compared to 164.8 m tons in 1990. The government has announced plans to privatize mines and to close at least 38 mines which, in the long term, appear unproductive.

Production of natural gas has declined since the 1970s and currently 80% of Ukraine's natural gas needs have to be imported from Russia and Turkmenistan. In 1995, Ukraine produced 18.1 bn m³ compared to 28.1 bn m³ in 1990.

Also oil production has been falling in recent years, although there remain untapped resources in the Donbass and the Carpathian mountains. In 1995, Ukraine produced 4.0 m tons of oil compared to 5.3 m tons in 1990. Russia has traditionally been Ukraine's main supplier. Although Ukraine has been attempting to reduce its dependence on Russia, for instance, by signing an agreement with Iran for the supply of oil and gas, it still remains heavily dependent on Russian oil and gas, importing 66% of its oil needs in 1995.

In 1995, electricity production was 194 TWh compared to 298.5 TWh in 1990. Thermal power stations provide more than 58% of electric capacity, nuclear stations 37% and hydroelectric plants 5%. The share of electricity generated from nuclear energy has risen over recent years as the government considers it as a way to reduce the dependency of imported Russian fuels. Ukraine has five nuclear power stations in operation. Two other projects, in the Crimea and at Chigirin, had to be abandoned after public protest. The government plans to close the Chernobyl nuclear power station by the year 2000.

Industry

Industry in Ukraine is dominated by metallurgy, machine building, mining and steel making, although generally speaking the industrial base is quite diverse. In recent years, the primary industries such as mining and steel making have risen in importance.

The large agricultural sector forms a basis for a major food processing industry. In light industry, especially textiles, Ukraine has reasonably modern plants.

Ukraine also has a large defense industry. Many of the former Soviet Union's advanced missiles were manufactured in Ukraine, and there is a large tank production facility in Kharkiv. Part of the former Soviet Union's space programme was developed by Ukrainian scientists and the government is currently considering ways to exploit this legacy. The aerospace industry, particularly the Antonov company, produces some of the largest planes in the world. The country also has a big chemical and machinery industry which traditionally produced 20% of Soviet output.

The lack of orders from the military sector since the break down of the Soviet Union has forced many enterprises to switch production to civilian goods. For example, light tractors and buses are being produced at some military plants.

Agriculture

Ukraine was an important agricultural producer in the Soviet Union and accounted for around one-quarter of Soviet grain production, one-fifth of meat and dairy output and more than a half of sugar beet production.

Agricultural reform was a key component of the reform programme but as a whole it has largely remaining centrally planned. The large collective farming is still the predominant method in Ukraine. Private family farms, in 1995, accounted for less than 10% of agricultural output and less than 5% of the land area.

Among the crops, grain and sugar beet are the most important; potatoes, vegetables and sunflowers are also significant.

Environmental Legislation and Institutional Framework

The Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine has been actively engaged in development of environmental and economic reforms in Ukraine. Some new divisions were formed within the Ministry: The Divisions for the Control of the Use of Natural Resources (both land and water resources); Department of Waste and Secondary Raw Materials; Department of Technogenic Environmental Safety; Department of Ecological Expertise, etc.

The following legislative acts were in force in Ukraine as of summer 1995:

- "Law on the Ratification of the Convention on Biodiversity"
- "Law on Environmental Protection"
- "Law on the Fauna"
- "Law on Ecological Expertise"
- "Law on the Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety"
- "Ukrainian Law On the Protection of Atmospheric Air"
- "Ukrainian Law on Natural Reserves"
- "Ukrainian Law on Energy Conservation"
- "Ukrainian Land Code"
- "Ukrainian Forest Code"
- "Ukrainian Subsoil Code"
- "Ukrainian Water Code"
- "Instruction Determining Permissible Instruction Emissions to the Atmosphere"
- "Decree on the Approval of the Regulation on the State Environmental Monitoring in Ukraine", etc.

Major fields of research, scientific and design works, jointly organized by the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety and its subordinate scientific centers and other organizations, include:

- scientific and methodological background for development of environmental norms in environmental protection and in rational management of natural resources
- scientific and methodological background for standardization in the environmental protection field
- metrology background for measurements in the environmental protection field
- metrology and methodological background for analytical control on state of the environment and environmental contamination
- scientific and methodological background and supply of instruments for the state environmental monitoring system
- forecasting and long-term development program for environmentally sound technologies of natural resource use in fuel and power industries, etc.

Initiatives Relevant to Climate Change

Ukraine ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 29 October 1996. As a Annex I country to the Convention, Ukraine has committed to produce its initial communication within six months of the entry into force of the Convention for Ukraine. As an economy in transition, the Government of Ukraine has requested financial and technical support from GEF for preparing its first national communication to the CoP. The proposal has been prepared in close consultation with the responsible USCSP staff to avoid overlapping efforts and to complement the results of each other to prepare the first national communication of Ukraine to the CoP.

Since 1994 Ukraine has been participating in US Country Study Program (USCSP). Under the funding of USCSP, Ukraine has undertaken a greenhouse gas inventory for Ukraine in 1990, an assessment of the country's vulnerability to climate change, and a mitigation analysis to identify the most feasible options to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. Ukraine is also one of the countries that has been selected to participate in the new Support for National Action Plan (SNAP) programme of USCSP with the purpose of elaborating the mitigation analysis further and to prepare and adopt a national action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or enhance removal by sinks.

In conducting the studies, a number of problems were encountered that were caused by the following:

- climate change related studies were performed in Ukraine for the first time, and therefore training of national experts required a considerably long time;
- the relatively short time frame and the absence of previous studies resulted in not all the aspects being fully taken into account in the studies;
- in many cases the lack of reliable statistical information resulted in difficulties to adapt the different methodologies and models;
- difficulties in assessing the future trends due to the process of economic transition.

With regard to the inventory the emissions were estimated of 646.92 million tons of CO₂ and 9.45 million tons of CH₄. As such, Ukraine accounts for about 29% of the total emission of CO₂ in the former Soviet Union and exceeds the total emissions of Australia

and Canada together. Emissions of CO₂ per inhabitant accounts for 3.4 tons of carbon per year, which exceeds the levels of European countries significantly, and is one of the highest in the world. This fact is also reflected in the energy intensity of the Ukrainian industry which is around six times higher than in the European Union on average.

While the inventory is prepared for 1990, Ukraine also has to produce the emission inventory for the years 1991-1994, and if possible for 1995, in order to comply with the guidelines for Annex I countries.

Regarding the vulnerability assessment and adaptation, it has been estimated that the consequences of climate change might be serious in Ukraine. While the results of the USCSP vulnerability assessment on forestry, water and coastal resources can be considered as a good first step to a better understanding of the potential implications of climate change, the study was not able to really focus on the agricultural sector. Also an assessment on health impacts or impacts on natural ecosystems (other than forests) was not carried out.

Regarding the mitigation analysis, it was concluded that since the new USCSP SNAP programme is focusing on mitigation and continuing the work started under the first phase of the USCSP, additional funding from GEF will not be requested at this stage.

As a part of the USCSP SNAP project an Interministerial Advisory Committee (IAC) will be established, chaired by the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety and consisting of senior officials from other institutions such as:

- State Committee of Ukraine for Energy Conservation
- Science, Technology and Environmental Protection Department of Cabinet of Ministers
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Statistics
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Coal Industry
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- Ministry of Forestry
- State Committee of Municipal Management
- State Committee of Hydrometeorology
- State Committee of Water Management
- State Committee of Oil and Gas; and
- State Committee of Standards

Whether this will also form the basis for the National Climate Change Committee or even be the same institution was still unclear during project preparation.

In the context of institutions dealing with climate change related issues, one should also mention the Agency for Rational Energy Use and Ecology (ARENA ECO) which is

coordinating the implementation of the USCSP in Ukraine. It will also act as a local counterpart agency for the GEF funded project.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of Ukraine 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 included in Annex I to the Convention. This goal will be accomplished primarily through in-country coordination, sharing of information, institutional capacity building, and training of local experts.

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

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

1. Organize the work by: (i) identifying and hiring a competent project manager; (ii) establishing a Project Steering Committee (PSC) as needed; (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 the successful implementation of the project.
2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and to establish and maintain a national "climate change home page" in the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety 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.). In this 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 also continue to operate after the project, enabling interested parties in Ukraine to learn about other national or international activities, and assisting interested individuals and institutions outside Ukraine to obtain information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in Ukraine.

3. Organize and undertake a national inventory of greenhouse gases in 1991-1994, (eventually also including 1995) following the guidelines adopted by the CoP for Annex I countries.
4. Complementing the vulnerability assessment undertaken under the USCSP (with a focus on agriculture).
5. By building on the results of the vulnerability assessment, organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to adapt to climate change especially in agriculture and with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of Ukraine.
6. In cooperation with the USCSP SNAP project, organize a workshop (with wide local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national program / action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" abatement and adaptation measures).
7. In cooperation with the USCSP SNAP project, prepare and finalize a national program / action plan for effective response measures to climate change including measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change, as well as measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks.
8. 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 Ukraine following the guidelines adopted by the CoP.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Executing Agency of the project will be the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety.

While the establishment of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is still in process, the need for the establishment of a separate Project Steering Committee (PSC) and its eventual role and composition is still to be defined. However, tentatively, a

separate PSC with an advisory role will be established for the project with the representatives of the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety, State Committee for Energy Conservation, Agency for Rational Energy Use and Ecology, Cabinet of Ministries, Ministry of Forestry, and Institute of Energy of National Academy of Sciences.

A Project Manager will be hired to work full time for the project, and he/she will be responsible for the management of the project on day-to-day basis. He/she will also be in charge of summarizing the results of the studies, supervising the workshops, and finalizing the national communication together with the Government personnel and the national experts.

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

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the GHG abatement analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. Based on the results of the studies, a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change will be formulated. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

As 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/coordination 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.

The Ukrainian Government will provide significant levels of counterpart support including personnel, basic communication and office facilities, basic data for the studies, expertise in certain areas, etc.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

The executing agency, together with the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project 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 including a midterm evaluation and a tripartite review to be held within the first 12 months of the start of the full implementation of the project.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

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

In determining the financial resources required to undertake the remaining steps to prepare the national communication of Ukraine, the following aspects has to be taken into account: (1) The size of the country, the number of sectors to be targeted, and country's importance as contributor to greenhouse gas emissions; and (2) as an Annex I country, the requirements for the national communication of Ukraine are more extensive than for the non-Annex I countries.



Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine

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PROJECT ENDORSEMENT

Title of the Project: Strengthening of Ukraine's Capacity to Fulfill the Commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Ukraine's Enabling Activities)

Executing Agency: Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine

We Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine hereby declare that we:

1. Acknowledge that proposed Project pursues the goal to provide sufficient capabilities in development of national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, vulnerability assessment; identification of options to mitigate and adapt to climate change; preparation of National Communication and National Climate Change Action Plan.
2. Undertake to exert all our best efforts to make the implementation of the Project successful.

For and on behalf of: Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine

Mr.V.Vasylenko
Deputy Minister
GEF Operational Focal Point for Ukraine



**A STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE (AS AN ANNEX I COUNTRY)**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Output (Planning, execution, limited research)	Capacity Building	
		Institutional strengthening	Training
<i>Inventories and Stocktaking</i>			
Emission inventory			
- CO2 from energy sources	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)
- CO2 from land use change	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)
- CH4 from energy source	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)
- CH4 from other source	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)
- N2O	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)
- other sources and gases	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)	X (USCSP)
Vulnerability Assessment			
- agriculture	X(USCPS)	X(USCPS)	X(USCPS)
- forestry	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
- coastal zone	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
- water resources	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
- health impacts	X	X	X
- natural ecosystems	X	X	X
- other impacts	X	X	X
<i>Identification of Options to Meet the Objectives of the Convention</i>			
Mitigation Options			
- energy related			
: industry	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
: transport	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
: energy supply	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
: residential	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
- non-energy sources	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
: agriculture	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
: forestry	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
: waste management	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
- sink enhancement	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
Adaptation Options (stage I)	X(USCSP)	X(USCSP)	X(USCSP)
<i>Preparation of a Plan to Fulfill Commitments</i>			
- national plan for mitigation	USCSP	USCSP	USCSP
- national plan for adaptation	X	X	X
- limited public awareness build.	X	X	X
<i>Preparation of a National Communication</i>			
- inventory	X	X	X
- mitigation options	X	X	X
- vulnerability and adaptation	X	X	X
- other relevant information	X	X	X

ANNEX II

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

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning & execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
1. National circumstances	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-	-
2. Greenhouse gas inventory	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	42,000	3,000	5,000	50,000
3. Other Information					
Vulnerability Assessment	Complementing the vuln. assessment undertaken under the USCSP	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Adaptation Analysis	Adaptation analysis focusing on agricultural sector	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Mitigation Analysis		-	-	-	-
National Plan for Adaptation	Compiling the results of the USCSP and this project to prepare and adopt a comprehensive national plan for adaptation	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
National Plan for Mitigation					
4. Compilation and production of national communication	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.	15,000		5,000	20,000
Project management		35,000	10,000	10,000	55,000
Monitoring/Evaluation		15,000			15,000
<i>Subtotal</i>					200,000
Project support services (3%)		6,000			6,000
GRAND TOTAL		143,000	28,000	35,000	206,000