

## FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



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

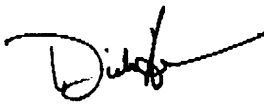


**To:** Mr. Avani Vaish  
PDF and Enabling Activity  
Coordinator, GEF

**Date:** 15 May 1997

**Fax:** 202-522-3240

**Pages:** 17  
( including this sheet)

**From:** Richard Hosier   
Principal Technical Adviser  
Climate Change

**Subject:** Submission of revised enabling activity proposals

Please find the attached the revised enabling activity proposals for The Bahamas and Yemen in response to your comments.

Thank you.

**RESPONSE TO THE GEF SECRETARIAT COMMENTS REGARDING THE YEMEN  
CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY**

1. The EPC has been appointed by the Government of Yemen as the GEF Operational focal point in Yemen. A letter to this effect as well as the endorsement letter has been attached to the revised brief

2. Revised as rightly suggested (GNP per capita)

3. Revised as follows: (...contribute to the preparation of the...)

4. Beside being the executing agency, the EPC will act also as the policy level coordination mechanism for the two projects. The paragraph dealing with the Institutional Arrangements has been revised to clarify this issue.

5. Firstly, it has to be noted that the main purpose of the objective 2 is to facilitate the country teams to gain the essential information needed to implement the project and its activities, including inventory, vulnerability assessment, GHG abatement analysis, and so on. Therefore, it is rather difficult to us to understand why the objective 2 should not be within the scope of enabling activities

What comes to the Internet connection, we see it (where available) as one of the most efficient and cost effective tools to the country teams and other interested parties to get hold on the internationally available information on climate change related issues both at the technical as well as at policy level - information which is essential to implement the project successfully. Beside promoting the general GEF principles of information exchange, sustainability and public participation (demonstrated by the WWW climate change home page of Brazil, and followed up by the FCCC Secretariat's CC:INFO/Web initiative), the objective of this component is also to reduce (to certain extent) the use of international experts needed to support the country teams to conduct the studies. In budgetary terms, the cost of these activities (in the range of \$ 10,000 max) are cross cutting, but falling mainly under the institutional strengthening and training.

Beside the general GEF principles mentioned above, we would also like to recall the decision of CoP I where education was seen as an essential part of enabling activities. Although education might not be strictly taken seen as a full cost enabling activity, we have great difficulties in defining the incremental cost of the \$ 10,000 under concern. We would also like to recall the recent discussion in the CC:FORUM where access to internationally available information was seen by the developing country participants as a major constrain to prepare the national communication and the studies related to that.

Finally, the objective 2 or an objective alike has been an essential part of many UNDP/GEF enabling activities since the very beginning, and was appraised as an important component also by the technical reviewers when a technical review was still required for enabling activities.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

*Proposal for Review*

**Country:** Yemen

**Project Title:** Enabling Yemen to Prepare its First National Communication  
in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC

**GEF Focal Area:** Climate Change

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

**GEF Financing:** US \$ 195,700

**Government Counterpart Financing:** N.A.

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Executing Agency:** Government of Yemen  
Environmental Protection Council (EPC)

**Local Counterpart Agency:** Environmental Protection Council

**GEF Operational Focal Point:** Environmental Protection Council

**FCCC Focal Point:** Environmental Protection Council

**Project Duration:** 15 months

## **BACKGROUND/CONTEXT**

The Republic of Yemen is located on the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula between the latitudes 12°40' N and the 19° N. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia in the north and Oman in the east. The official language is Arabic, and the national currency is Yemeni Rial (1 US \$ was floating around YR125 in March 1997)

The country is characterized by five major geographical areas: (1) a hot and humid Tihama plain, a 30-60 km wide coastal strip along the Red Sea and the Gulf Aden; (2) Yemen Highlands, a volcanic region along the Red Sea coast with elevations between 1,000 and 3,600 meters; (3) the fertile High Plateaus of Yemen and the Hadramawt-Mahra Uplands with altitudes up to 1,000 meters; (4) the Al-Rub Al-Khali desert with a hot and dry climate; and (5) the islands including Socotra in the Arabian Sea and over 100 islands in the Red Sea. Yemen's coastal and marine ecosystems include extensive mangroves, coral reefs and sea grass areas, with economic importance for fishing as well as for tourism. The total length of the coastline is over 2,000 km.

According to the latest estimate in 1995, the total population of Yemen was 16.4 million, with an average growth rate of 3.7% a year. The percentage of the urban population was estimated at 23% and growing fast. For instance, in Yemen's capital, Sana'a, the growth rate was estimated at 11% a year, posing significant threats to public health as well as to natural resources, especially water.

### *Economics*

The unification of Yemen, declared on May 22, 1990, brought together two totally different economies. While in the north the economy was private sector driven, and the Government policy relatively liberal, the economy in the south relied on central planning. The unification proved to be more difficult than expected, and the economy suffered badly. Drying up of the foreign aid following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Gulf crisis in 1990/91, and a brief civil war in 1994, further enhanced the economic difficulties of the Republic. Between 1990-94, the GNP per capita decreased from US \$ 583 to US \$ 146.

The formal economy has a number of distinctive features. Although agriculture provides nearly two-thirds of employment, in terms of value added the economy is dominated by the service sector (including trade, Government services, transport etc.) which contributes over half of the GDP. Since 1988, exports have been dominated by oil, which generated 82% of export earnings in 1994. Industry contributed some 27% to the GDP in 1994.

### *Energy*

After years of exploration and drilling, both the former North and South Yemen became commercial oil producers in 1987. In 1995, the total crude oil production stood at around 360,000 b/d. Yemen has also identified remarkable natural gas and "LPG" reserves. The current Government policy aims to maximize the domestic use of these resources by converting a number of power stations currently using oil or oil residues (mazut) to use liquefied natural gas (LNG) and promoting the use of LPG in the (rural) households to replace fuel wood. It is estimated that nearly one-half of the domestic energy demand is currently met by burning wood, with consequent environmental impacts.

Many of the rural areas still remain without electricity supply. The Government has given a high priority to electrification of these areas, but the efforts have been hampered by the damages caused by the civil war as well as the floods that occurred in 1992/93. Frequent power cuts continue to disturb consumers and to hamper industrial development both in the fast growing cities such as Sana'a and in the electrified rural areas.

### *Agriculture*

Because of its fertile soil and relatively high rainfall in some regions, especially in the northern governorates, Yemen has the greatest potential for agricultural production among the countries in the Arabian peninsula. However, this potential is threatened by a number of factors including soil erosion, problems of water supply and pollution. The Government subsidies for imported wheat has also been a disincentive to local farmers to cultivate cereals commercially. As part of the economic reform programmes of the Government, these subsidies were removed in March 1996.

Although no official statistics are available, it is estimated that the cultivation and distribution of the narcotic drug "qat", widely used in Yemen, is contributing to considerable amount of the economic activity in the agricultural sector. According to some estimates, qat production occupies some 25% of the irrigated area and provides employment for some 500,000 people.

### *Institutional and Legal Framework*

Yemen ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on February 21, 1996, and it entered into force for Yemen on May 21, 1996. As a Least Developed Country (LDC) Yemen may make its initial national communication at its discretion. However, the Government is looking forward to submit it by the end of 1998.

The Environmental Protection Council (EPC) is the Operational Focal Point for both the GEF and the UNFCCC in Yemen. It was established in 1990 as a main body to formulate,

coordinate and monitor the activities related to environmental protection. The membership of the EPC was restructured by the Prime Ministerial Degree in 1995 as follows:

1. Chair (EPC)
2. Vice Minister of Planning and Development
3. Vice Minister of Construction, Housing and Urban Planning
4. Vice Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources
5. Deputy Minister of Fisheries
6. Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources
7. Deputy Minister of Industry
8. Deputy Minister of Transportation
9. Deputy Minister of Health
10. Chairman of the National Water and Sanitation Authority (NWSA)
12. Representative of the Ministry of Electricity and Water
13. Secretary of the Council

Despite the establishment of the EPC and of the effort to coordinate the environment related activities through it, significant problems remain in sharing the responsibilities and coordinating the activities between the different line ministries and government agencies on the specific topics such as water resource management. Competing sectoral interests often undermine the goal to set overall objectives and to formulate sustainable policies and strategies to manage the natural resources. For instance, several ministries claim the responsibility over coastal zone management, but no agency as yet has been designated to take the lead on addressing the issue. A third issue is that the role of local administration in providing environmental services is limited, although the allocation of key natural resources, such as water, is mostly regulated at the local level.

The Environmental Protection Law of Yemen was adopted on October 29, 1995. The Law was designed to safeguard a sustainable use of natural resources and to provide a comprehensive framework for environmental management and establishment of sectoral legislation. Among other things, it stipulates the establishment of a specific Yemen Environmental Protection Fund. It should be noted, however, that there is as yet no comprehensive regulatory framework to support the implementation of the Environmental Protection Law. Priorities include the establishment of environmental assessment procedures and a system of permits for polluting activities.

Regarding the academic institutions, the Universities of Sana'a and Aden have developed some research and training in the environmental field, and both universities also have research groups dealing with alternative energy sources.

A few recently generated environmental NGOs such as the Yemen Society for Environmental

Conservation contribute to the raising of public awareness and education on environmental issues. It also serves as an informal forum to exchange information and views on environmental issues between its members from different ministries, universities etc.

#### *Prior or Ongoing Activities*

With the support from the UNDP, World Bank and the Government of Netherlands, Yemen prepared in 1991-95 a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) which identified four priority areas for action: (1) Water Depletion and Pollution; (2) Land Degradation; (3) Degradation of Natural Habitats; and (4) Waste Management. In 1996, a total of US \$ 109.0 million was allocated by various international donors. Moreover, projects worth US \$ 23.4 million were in the pipeline (ref: NEAP).

To date, no enabling activities have been undertaken in Yemen in regard to climate change. However, the Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Programme (NCCSAP) is currently negotiating with the Government of Yemen to provide assistance for the preparation of its first national communication to the CoP.

During the process of developing the project, it has been agreed between the NCCSAP, Government of Yemen and UNDP that the NCCSAP would provide funding for the vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis on the agricultural and water resource sectors, to cover the costs of the project management unit ( which will be the same for both projects) and for the preparation of the actual communication. GEF funding will be requested for the GHG inventory, the GHG abatement analysis, vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis on the coastal zone, and for formulating programs and policy frameworks for effective response measures to climate change, especially with respect to the abatement of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks.

A GEF project formulation mission was fielded to Yemen in March 1997.

#### **PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIPTION**

The immediate objective of the project is to contribute to the preparation of the first national communication of Yemen to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of initial national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. The project will be implemented parallel to the project funded by the Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Programme.

In addition to meeting the communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in

Yemen. It will enable Yemen to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economical and technical sectors, and also 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 between all the relevant stakeholders including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

During the project formulation, the following activities have been identified to respond to the objectives of the project:

### **Objective 1**

Finalize the institutional and other practical arrangements of the project.

#### **Activity 1.1**

Prepare a draft work plan for the project and draft terms of reference for the national experts (project manager in consultation with the executing agency and UNDP).

#### **Activity 1.2**

In cooperation with the Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Programme, organize a project initiation workshop with participants from all the project relevant sectors to:

- > present the objectives of the projects;
- > take stock of and clarify the links to other ongoing or already finalized activities relevant to this project;
- > review the draft work plan and draft terms of reference for the national experts; and
- > clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements of project implementation.

During the workshop, training materials developed for CC:TRAIN and for other UNDP/GEF Training Initiatives will be used, as seen appropriate.

#### **Activity 1.3**

Hire/subcontract the national experts and institutions to implement the specific activities of the project.

#### **Activity 1.4**

Finalize the work plan.



## **Objective 2**

Facilitate the electronic communication and access to internationally available information on climate change related information in Internet for the project management team and for the relevant participating institutions, and identify and create links to both national and international sources of information (such as the US Country Study Program and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:INFO, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.) to gain information to support the implementation of this project, and to learn from experiences of similar kind of projects elsewhere.

### **Activity 2.1**

Selection and installation of the equipment needed for an Internet hook-up for the project management team and other relevant participating institutions.

### **Activity 2.2**

Train the project staff to efficiently use the electronic networks for communication, searching, downloading and disseminating information relevant to the project.

### **Activity 2.3**

If feasible, establish a national climate change home page in EPC incorporating links to both national and international sources of information. In this regard, the project will cooperate, as seen appropriate, with the CC:INFO/Web Initiative of the FCCC Secretariat.

### **Activity 2.4**

Identify, create links and gather information either electronically or by other means on a number of topics such as:

- > internationally available methodologies and tools for inventories, vulnerability assessment, mitigation and adaptation analysis, and their applicability in developing countries;
- > methods to collect the statistical or other basic data needed for the studies and tools to manage the data;
- > specific technologies and measures relevant to abatement of greenhouse gases or adaptation to climate change; and
- > potential international partners to cooperate either in this project or in the identified follow-up measures.

### **Objective 3**

Undertake an inventory of greenhouse gases in 1994 following the guidelines and reporting instructions adopted by CoP, and to the extent feasible, establish a permanent mechanism to update the inventory on a regular basis.

#### **Activity 3.1**

Organize a national training/coordination workshop to:

- > take stock of and discuss the lessons learnt from other ongoing or already finalized national or international activities relevant to the issue;
- > to present the IPCC inventory methodology and the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the inventories of non-annex I countries; and
- > to discuss the available methods, tools and institutional arrangements to collect and manage the basic statistical and other data needed for the inventory.

#### **Activity 3.2**

Identify the existing data gaps with respect to the IPCC methodology and the guidelines adopted by CoP, evaluate the reliability of the data, and prepare a strategy/plan to fill the data gaps or enhance the reliability of the data up to the level needed in the inventory.

#### **Activity 3.3**

Undertake specific studies to fill the data gaps or enhance the reliability of the data up to the level needed in the inventory.

#### **Activity 3.4**

Establish a data collection and management system to provide the basic statistical and other data for the inventory and for the GHG abatement analysis.

#### **Activity 3.5**

Prepare a draft inventory of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in 1994 following the guidelines adopted by CoP.

**Activity 3.6**

Circulate the inventory for comments and further development.

**Activity 3.7**

Finalize the inventory to be submitted as a part of the national communication of Yemen.

**Objective 4**

Undertake a GHG abatement analysis based on the internationally adopted methodologies and lessons learnt in other countries in applying those methodologies, and prepare a draft strategy to implement the most promising measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions or enhance the sinks in Yemen.

**Activity 4.1**

Organize a national training/coordination workshop to:

- > present the results of the inventory, and take stock of and discuss the lessons learnt from other ongoing or already finalized national or international activities relevant to this issue;
- > present the internationally available methodologies and tools for a GHG abatement analysis and discuss their applicability in Yemen in the sectors concerned; and
- > if necessary, further clarify the institutional arrangements to undertake this activity.

**Activity 4.2**

Based on the results of the inventory, time-frame defined for the GHG abatement analysis, and estimated activity level of different sectors within this time-frame, develop a baseline scenario for greenhouse gas emissions in Yemen.

**Activity 4.3**

Identify and evaluate the feasibility of available technologies and measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gases in each sector evaluating, *inter alia*, their technical feasibility, economics, legislative and regulative framework, environmental impacts, and consistency with the general development goals and plans of Yemen.

**Activity 4.4**

Finalize the GHG abatement analysis using the selected tools and collected background information to identify the most promising measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions or enhance the sinks in Yemen.

**Activity 4.5**

Organize a workshop (with wide local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of the GHG abatement analysis, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with an objective of formulating a draft national action plan to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions or enhance the sinks in Yemen. The main emphasis will be on "win-win" measures, which not only represent least-cost options to meet national development goals, but also, address the global climate change issue.

**Activity 4.6**

Based on the output of the workshop, prepare a draft national action plan to implement the most promising measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions or enhance the sinks in Yemen.

**Objective 5**

Study the potential impact of climate change, on the coastal zone areas of Yemen and options for adapting to it.

**Activity 5.1**

Organize a national training/coordination workshop to:

- > take stock on and discuss the lessons learnt from other ongoing or already finalized national or international activities relevant to the issue;
- > present the internationally available methodologies and tools for an vulnerability assessment in the sector concerned, and discuss their applicability in Yemen, and
- > if necessary, further clarify the institutional arrangements to undertake this activity.

**Activity 5.2**

Conduct a study on the potential impacts of climate change on the coastal zone and coastal resources.

**Activity 5.3**

Based on the output of the vulnerability assessment, identify and evaluate the feasibility of available measures to adapt to climate change in the coastal zone evaluating, *inter alia*, their technical feasibility, economics, legislative and regulative framework, environmental impacts, and consistency with the general development goals and plans of Yemen.

**Activity 5.4**

Prepare a draft strategy to implement the most promising adaptation measures. The main emphasis will be on "win-win" measures, that represent least-cost options to meet national development goals, as well as, address the global climate change issue.

**Objective 6**

Finalize the national action plan for effective response measures to climate change, and agree on the content of the first national communication of Yemen to the CoP.

**Activity 6.1**

In cooperation with the Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Programme, organize an "end of the project" workshops with participants from all the project relevant sectors to present the results of the two projects, and to discuss the results with an objective of finalizing a comprehensive national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (including both adaptation and abatement measures) and agreeing on the content of the first national communication of Yemen to the CoP.

**Activity 6.2**

Finalize the national action plan for effective response measures to climate change.

**INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The Executing Agency of the project will be the Environmental Protection Council (EPC) on behalf of the Government of Yemen. Since all the relevant ministries are already represented in the EPC, it was decided that it will act also as the policy level coordinating mechanism for the project. Establishment of a separate Project Steering Committee was therefore not seen as necessary. However, recognizing the importance of involvement and cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders including key government ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and private sector representatives at technical as well as at political level, a number of workshops

have been designed to ensure that their input will be fully taken into account in implementing the project activities, and formulating strategies for further action. In addition, the national experts that will be hired to implement the activities are required to liaise and conduct the studies in close consultation with the relevant line ministries and other stakeholders, and are also requested to incorporate a summary of the inputs/comments of these institutions into their final report.

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.

Regarding the international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and they will be consulted when selecting the methodologies for, and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilize results and lessons learnt from other ongoing or finalized international projects such as UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC:TRAIN and US Country Study Programme to avoid duplication of effort. As a means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilize, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC:INFO initiative of the FCCC Secretariat.

Regarding the regional cooperation, links to other countries with ongoing or finalized enabling activities, or ones just to be started will be created and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be identified.

The 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 which need to be involved as providers of the information for the studies.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review will be undertaken to identify already in the early stage of the project eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks of

successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information of which the project could benefit.

The executing agency together with UNDP 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 a 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.

### COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES TO PREPARE THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF YEMEN

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity <sup>1</sup>		
		Planning <sup>2</sup> and execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
<b>1. National circumstances</b>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-
<b>2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O) for:</b> - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X
<b>3. General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate:</b> (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; (c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; (e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	X[NL]	X[NL]	X[NL]
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change.	X[NL]	X[NL]	X[NL]
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	X	X	X
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	X	X	X
<b>4. Other information including, as appropriate:</b> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12. b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	NL	NL	NL
<b>5. Compilation and production of the initial national communication</b>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication (incl. the preparation of an exec. summary)	NL	NL	NL

- X activities covered by the proposed project  
X[NL] activities covered by the proposed project complementing the activities undertaken by Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Programme (NCCSAP)  
NL activities covered by the NCCSAP

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



**BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING  
THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF YEMEN**

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
<b>1. National circumstances</b>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Greenhouse gas inventory</b>	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	50,000	10,000	20,000	<b>80,000</b>
<b>3. General description of steps</b> (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; (c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; (e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country (coastal zone)	6,000	4,000	5,000	<b>15,000</b>
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change (coastal zone)	5,000		5,000	<b>10,000</b>
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	30,000	5,000	10,000	<b>45,000</b>
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	20,000		5,000	<b>25,000</b>
<b>4. Other information:</b> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12 b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies, compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication				
<b>5. Compilation and production of national communication</b>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication.				
<b>Project management</b>					
<b>Monitoring/Evaluation</b>		15,000			<b>15,000</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>190,000</b>
<b>Project support services (3%)</b>		5,700			<b>5,700</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>131,700</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>195,700</b>
<b>Percentage of total budget</b>					

From : EPC SANAA

PHONE No. : 957 1 264062

Apr.23 1997 9:23AM P01

R. H

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Republic of Yemen  
Ministers Council  
Environment Protection Council



الجمهورية اليمنية  
رئاسة مجلس الوزراء  
مجلس حماية البيئة

Ref. ( 156 ) Date 22 / 4 / 1997

FAX MESSAGE ( ١٩٩٧ ) ( ٢٠٠٤ ) ( ١٩٩٧ )

Date: 22 April 1997  
To: Mr. Vesa Rutasanen, ClimateChange, Specialist, UNDP/GEF  
Fax: (212) 906 6998, New York, USA  
C.O.: Dr. A. Majeed Haddad, UNDP, Sana'a  
From: Mohsen A. Al-Hamdani, Chairman, EPC  
( Focal Point UNFCCC )  
Fax: 957 1 264062, Sana'a, Yemen  
Subject: Government Approval of Project " Enabling Yemen to prepare  
its First National Communication"

V. Rutasanen  
R. Hosier  
J. Andersen  
APR 23 1997

RA/ET

Cliven

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Government of Yemen and the Environment Protection Council (EPC) as the focal point of UNFCCC and Climate Change Studies Program, we fully support the contribution and assistance of UNDP/GEF to implement this project in coordination with the Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Program.  
As agreed with you during your visit to Yemen that additional funds could be allocated for "Preliminary Assessment of Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Coastal Zone", therefore kindly include this issue within the UNDP/GEF project document. For your information the Dutch assistance does not cover this issue.  
Kindly advise on the tentative start of this project.  
Thank you for your excellent cooperation and for supporting Yemen to implement its commitments towards the convention on Climate Change.

Yours Sincerely,

Mohsen A. Al-Hamdani