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To: Mr Avani Vaish
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Date: 27 March 1997

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Subject: **Zambia: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication**

Prefix No:

Dear Avani,

Attached please find the revised version of the proposal entitled "*Zambia: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication*".

We have revised the proposal after taking into consideration all your very useful comments dated 23 January 1997. Additionally, both the text and the proposed budget of the proposal have now been revised based on the new "*Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex I Parties*". In particular, in response to your comments, we would like to draw your attention on the following revisions:

1. The cost for GHG Inventory has now been reduced from $50,000 in the original submission to $40,000. This lower cost reflects the past and on-going activities which have been undertaken. However, kindly note that the GHG inventory will be updated for the year 1994. Moreover, there are still gaps which need to be filled. Most importantly, we understand that the past activities have not been as successful as expected, especially in the area of capacity building. A lot of the past inventory work has been undertaken relying on external consultants.

2. The cost for "General Description of Steps" has been reduced from $100,000 to $95,000.

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Please note that these proposed activities included *Activity 3: Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement* (paras. 40 to 45), *Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts* (paras. 46 to 52), *Activity 5: Policy Frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies* (paras. 53 to 56), *Activity 6: Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning* (paras. 57 to 58) and *Activity 7: Programmes related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.* (paras. 59 to 62). As evident in those relevant paragraphs of each proposed activity, the "General Description of Steps" will not be based on QUALITATIVE description; rather, it will be based on data collection (with updates where necessary) and quantitative analysis. Thus, the cost for each of these proposed activities has been carefully and reasonably estimated in view of the recommended cost ceiling for these activities, as well as the past and on-going activities.

3. The project management cost has now been reduced from $65,000 in the original submission to $62,000. This cost includes the salaries for a Project Coordinator and a secretary for two years plus logistical support (computer, fax, telecommunications, e-mails, establishment of a WWW site, etc).

4. The present budget of US$256,000 truly reflects the needs of the country to undertake all those proposed activities as described in the proposal. This budget has been reviewed by several people who are familiar with the situation in Zambia (hence it took more than a month before it is finalized). As a least-developed country (this status is confirmed by a list provided by the UNFCCC Secretariat), Zambia deserves special attention in terms of enabling activities assistance.

5. Paragraph 77 of the original submission has been revised (see paragraph 84 in this version).

6. Decision 10/COP2 has now been reflected in this version (see paragraph 35).

7. The original paragraph 75 has been deleted and it is replaced by paragraph 83 of this version.

With the above clarifications, we sincerely hope that the revised proposal will now be considered by you favourably.

We look forward to your positive response.

Best regards

COUNTRY:	Zambia
PROJECT TITLE:	Zambia: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Ratified UNFCCC on 28 May 1993
GEF Financing:	US$256,000
Government Counterpart Funding	US$60,000
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Executing Agencies:	Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ)
Collaboration Agencies:	Department of Meteorology, Department of Forests
	National Council of Scientific Research Department of Agriculture
	School of Agricultural Sciences, University of Zambia (UNZA)
	Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering, Zambia (CEEEZ)
Estimated Starting Date:	April 1997
Project Duration:	2 years

Background

1 The Republic of Zambia is a land-locked state in southern central Africa with a land surface area of 752,00 km^2 divided into nine provinces. It is bordered to the north by Tanzania and Zaire, to the east by Malawi and Mozambique, to the south by Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia, and to the west by Angola. It has a population of about 9.2 million with about 43% urbanized, making it one of the most urbanized countries in Africa. During 1985-94, the population increased by an annual average of 3.3%. In 1994, the World Bank estimated that Zambia's gross national product (GNP), measured at average 1992-94 prices, was US$3,206 million, equivalent to US$350 per head.

2. Zambia is part of a broad belt of temperate highlands with a mild tropical climate. There are three distinct seasons: hot and dry (August-October), warm and wet (November-April) and dry and cool (May-July). The climate is modified by altitude, with average temperatures from 18°C to 24°C. There are occasional frosts in winter. Precipitation, mostly occurring in the form of heavy tropical storms, varies from 60 to 80 cm in the southern river valleys to 80 to 100 cm in the central and eastern plateau, and to 100 to 140 cm in the northeastern highlands. Lusaka in the middle receives an average rainfall of about 76 cm. For half the year, during the cool season, there is no rain anywhere in the country.

3. Wooded savannah of tall perennial grasses and small leguminous trees covers most of the country. Valuable forests are found in the southwest; thickets of papyrus grow on the lake shores. The grasslands support domestic livestock (beef and dairy cattle) as well as wildlife.

4. Of the total land area, only 5% is cultivated, an additional 5% is considered arable, and another 40% is considered potentially cultivable. However, agriculture is a key sector in Zambia's economic development programme, contributing up to 20% of GDP (1987-1994), and is only second to manufacturing, which is largely stagnated. Agriculture is the largest employer of the productive sectors of the economy and virtually the only source of employment to almost 60% of Zambia's rural population. The principal crops are maize, cassava, millet, sorghum and beans. Wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, sunflower seeds, groundnut, sugar cane and horticultural produce are also cultivated. Cattle-rearing is important.

5. The persistent droughts of 1991, 1993, 1994 had a drastic negative effect on the agricultural sector. A negative growth rate of -19.8% in 1994 largely due to the drought of 1993, while in 1993 growth rate was 79.6% as a result largely of good rainfall of 1992 (IC, 1996). The droughts have also resulted in significant losses of wildlife and reduced realization of tourism potential.

6. The major foreign exchange earner in the economy is mining which accounts for over 90%. Copper is the main mineral export, accounting for about 77.3% of total exports in 1993. Zambia's copper-ore reserves are among the richest in the world. Cobalt, zinc and lead are also important exports, while coal, gold, emeralds, amethyst, limestone and selenium are also mined. In addition, Zambia has reserves of phosphates, flourspar and iron ore.

Energy sources

7. Energy is derived principally from hydroelectric power (HEP), in which Zambia is self-sufficient. HEP has a potential of 6000 MW. The installed power generation capacity is 1700 MW and this provides 13% of the country's total energy needs.

8. Over 60% of HEP in the country is consumed by the mining industry. This statistic underscores the importance of climatic factors on the Zambian economy as there ought to be constant high water reserves. Most industries in the country use petroleum for energy which leads to relatively high GHG emissions in that sector.

9. Wood and charcoal are mainly used for household energy. The woodland and forests produce about 20 million m³ of wood annually, contributing about 66% of the national total energy needs.

10. Coal reserves at Zambia's main mine, stand at 30 million tonnes equivalent to a life of 25-30 years at today's annual exploitation rate. Coal contributes 9% of the energy needs and in view of the high contribution of hydropower, it is one of the main GHG emission sources.

11. Imports of fuel and energy comprised about 5% of the value of merchandise imports in 1993. The fuel import and demands for various sectors, manufacturing, agriculture and transportation is projected to grow and this will inevitably contribute towards increased GHG emissions.

Environmental policy and legislation

12. In 1985, Zambia developed its first environmental policy, the National Conservation Strategy (NCS), which led to the development of the 1990 Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA). The EPPCA (1990) provided for the creation of the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ), an autonomous and statutory body responsible for environmental law enforcement and advising Government on environmental policy. It is also charged with the coordination and implementation of most environmental programmes in Zambia, including climate change activities. The ECZ has developed several environmental standards since its inception in 1992. Notable of the standards set include the Air Pollution Control Regulations, Statutory Instrument No. 141 of 1996, and the recent Environmental Impact Regulation (EIA) of 1997.

13. As the NCS (1985) was developed within the context of a centrally planned and controlled economy, the liberalization of the economy has therefore necessitated its revision in 1994 under the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), which will be described in the following section.

14. Other related policies notably include: the 1995 Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (ASIP), the Energy Regulations (1995) and the Mining Act (1995). The cited national laws have an important role in Zambia's effort to carry out effective programs for action to respond to climatic changes.

15. Zambia is party to approximately 30 conventions, including:

Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone layer, ratified 1990.

- Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified 1993.

- Convention of World Meteorological Organization, ratified 1964.

- Convention on the African Migratory Locust, ratified 1970.

- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, ratified 1992.

- Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, ratified 1994.

- Framework Convention on Climate Change, ratified 1993.

- Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River System, 1987.

- Protocol on the shared Water Courses Southern Africa (Instrument for Signing already prepared and to be signed, 1996).

NEAP and other related activities

16. The NEAP is a milestone document in providing guidance on environmental management in Zambia. It is founded on three fundamental principles:

(i) The right of citizens to a clean and health environment.

(ii) Local community and private sector participation in natural resources management.

(iii) Obligatory environmental impact assessments (EIAs) of major development projects.

17. The NEAP proposes policy instruments for implementing these principles. The main instruments concern institutional and legal reforms and capacity building through training and environmental education and awareness.

18. Apart from the NEAP, which is now being implemented through the Environment Support Program (ESP), there is another long term programme in Zambia: the Public Sector Investments Program (PIP).

19. While the NEAP addresses issues of sustainable development, the PIP is a general plan dealing with economic development strategies. It is envisaged that these two plans can act as channels for the adoption and implementation of the National Climate Change Plan (NCCP), which, in turn, will need to be integrated into NEAP and PIP.

20. In addition, there are also other programmes and activities in Zambia which are being formulated and developed. These include the Agricultural Sector Investment Program (ASIP), Zambia Forestry Action Program (ZFAP) and Demand-side Management of the Industrial Sector (DSM). These programmes are focusing on the same sectors which will be the primary concern of the NCCP. All the programmes and plans mentioned in this proposal have been and are being funded by either multilateral or bilateral funding agencies.

21. Zambia is currently receiving financial support from both the IMF and the World Bank for the implementation of its Enhanced Structural Economic Restructuring Program.

Past and on-going activities on climate change

22. In August 1994, the Ministry of Energy and Water Development (MEWD) under a GTZ (Germany Development Agency) grant commenced work on emissions inventory and mitigation assessment. Options for mitigating climate change have been identified mainly in the energy demand sectors (residential and industrial), and forestry issues (charcoal production) were also addressed. This work was carried out by Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering, Zambia (CEEEZ) and completed at the end of 1995 and the final report was published in May 1996.

23. In October 1994, Zambia was included in the US Country Studies Programme (USCSP) which undertook some activities on GHG emissions inventory, vulnerability assessments and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation options. The preliminary results of emissions inventory are being reviewed and to be published in the final report in the near future, while the data on vulnerability and mitigation assessments are being analyzed and sectional trends have already been identified. The project, executed by the ECZ under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR), has taken longer than expected due to unforeseen problems, and it will be completed in 1997.

3 mitigation studies
2 inventories

24. In 1994, Zambia was also included in a regional study on climate change mitigation supported by Danida and implemented through UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE). This Danida/UCCEE study, which essentially incorporated the early stages of the GTZ funded activity, has been completed, and the Phase 2 of the study was initiated in August 1996, with a view to strengthening the local capacity to undertake climate change mitigation analysis independently and adopting a common methodological framework for calculating the cost of climate change mitigation activities at country level. The new phase study is running parallel to the UNEP/GEF project on "*Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment*", and it will be completed in February 1998. This study is executed by CEEEZ on behalf of MENR with broad national involvement through direct consultation and stakeholders' workshops.

Project Objectives

25. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC requires Parties to prepare national communications within three years of ratifying the Convention. As a least-developed country, Zambia may make its initial national communication at its discretion. However, the Government of Zambia is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence, it intends to prepare and submit its initial national communication within three years after the approval of the funding for this proposal.

26. Thus, the main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the UNFCCC based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex I Parties.

27. Specifically, the objectives are:

(a) To critically review the existing data with a view to identifying and filling gaps.

(b) To harmonize the various climate change programmes undertaken in Zambia and develop a plan of action based on the past and existing activities.

(c) To enable Zambia undertake various mitigation assessments so as to choose appropriate mitigation options or technologies, and to enhance and consolidate the on-going and completed mitigation assessments.

(d) To enable Zambia prepare pilot programme for use to demonstrate mitigation and adaptation strategy.

(e) To integrate climate change concerns, and measures into other developmental planning processes and programs.

(f) To enable Zambia prepare its National Action Plan to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

(g) To enable Zambia create strong public awareness programme on climate change.

(h) To strengthen and enhance the scientific and technical capacity within relevant sectors of the country so that it can sustain all aspects of its activities related to the implementation of the Convention, including the preparation of national communications. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of appropriate national institutions.

Project Description

28. This proposal consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows:

Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and National Study Teams

29. Based on the existing scientific and technical expertise, a Project Management Team (PMT) and a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of the ECZ in consultation with other relevant governmental departments and private sector, including NGOs.

30. The NST will comprise four core groups: GHG Inventory, Mitigation Options/Plan, Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation, and National Communication. Each core group is composed of a number of experts drawing from public and private sectors, including NGOs, especially those who have been involved in the earlier studies. The NST will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator, who will be designated by the ECZ to coordinate the day-to-day project activities.

31. The Project Coordinator, together with the leader of each core group, will form the PMT, which is supported by an assistant and a secretary. The PMT will have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facility.

32. Based on the experience and lessons learned from the US Country Study Programme, the ECZ will put more emphasis on the core group to produce outputs the quality of which will be reviewed by the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC).

Major outputs:

33. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) Establishment of the PMT and NST.

Activity 2: GHG inventories

34. Following the new COP2 guidelines, the GHG inventories will mainly focus on CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O in (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources, as specified in the COP2 Guidelines, while data for other GHG may be collected where available.

35. The following GHG emission sources have been identified in the USCSP and the GTZ studies: (a) coal processing and use; (b) mining including lime for both CO_2 and CH_4; (c) petroleum industry, processing and use; (d) petroleum use in transportation; (e) woodfuel, including fuel wood and charcoal, harvesting, conversion and consumption; (f) landfill/illegal waste dumps areas for both CH_4 and CO_2; (g) Cement processing industry; (h) the fertilizer manufacturing and use; (i) agriculture and related activities; (j) natural forestry burning and land use change, and (k) industry and domestic wastewater.

36. As the first step, all existing data will be critically reviewed and the data gaps will be identified. It is also proposed to harmonize the results of the GHG inventories undertaken under the USCSP and the GTZ studies, so as to reflect a true picture of the sources and sinks of GHG in Zambia. If possible, an updated inventory based on the latest version of IPCC Guidelines and using the data for the year 1994 will be undertaken, taking into consideration of Decision 10/CP2 of COP2 with regard to the appropriate use of emission factors. This component will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group, which will draw from the available expertise especially from the previous and ongoing studies.

37. A data collection and management system will be set up so that both the data and the GHG inventories can be updated regularly.

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

36. At the end of the GHG inventories, a workshop will be held to review and present their results to national policy and decision makers.

Major outputs:

39. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) A critically reviewed and fully harmonized and comprehensive GHG inventory based on the results of the USCSP and the GTZ studies, which may be updated for the year 1994, so that it can be used as a basis for the selection of mitigation technology options.

(b) Identification of shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.

(c) A description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities.

(d) Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.

(e) A mechanism for regular updating of the inventory.

(f) Strengthening of the inventory study team, drawing from the expertise of all previous studies.

(g) Workshop report.

Activity 3: Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement

40. As mentioned earlier, Zambia has undertaken some mitigation assessments under the USCSP and GTZ studies. The ongoing Danida/UCCEE study, which follows a well tested methodological approach, also aims to assess the potential and cost of mitigation. The work is being conducted by CEEEZ.

41. This proposal will critically review all existing data and assess all past and on-going studies with a view to identifying any gaps that need to be filled. If possible, data will be updated for the year 1994 for the assessment and analysis of a range of potential mitigation options, so that a national strategy and plan for the viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks can be developed and formulated.

42. It is recommended that the mitigation analysis is carried out using the LEAP model, which has been used in the country for more than 10 years for energy planning purposes, and there is expertise and a developed database. It is the appropriate tool for addressing the mainly demand-side, transport and biomass energy mitigation issues of relevance to Zambia, and it is being used in the Danida/UCCEE mitigation study for Zambia and neighbouring countries (Botswana and Tanzania). A regional Southern Africa LEAP training workshop held in February 1997 has enhanced the expertise specifically on the use of LEAP for mitigation analysis, following the UNEP/GEF guidelines.

43. The proposed activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options/Plan Group, drawing from the available expertise especially those from the previous and ongoing studies. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

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

Major outputs:

45 The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Identification of mitigation options.

(b) Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.

(c) Preparation of the first national mitigation strategy for the national communication.

(d) Workshop report.

Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts

46. This activity will identify and develop adequate monitoring systems for climate change impacts assessment.

47. Under the USCSP, an attempt has been made to assess the present and future potential impacts of climate change in Zambia on agriculture and water resources. This proposal will critically review these data, and if possible, update the data for the year 1994 and also to extend the vulnerability assessment to other areas including forestry, natural ecosystems, human health and other aspects such as socio-economics.

48. A Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Group, drawing from the available expertise, especially those from the previous and on-going studies, will be formed within the NST to undertake this task. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary. In addition, institutional strengthening, which has been weak on this aspect in the previous studies, will need to be addressed in this project.

49. The *IPCC Technical Guidelines* will be used for this study. In addition, lessons will be learned from the methodology as developed by UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)*". In view of the lack of data in this area, it is expected that some original research will be needed.

50. Based on this study, policy options will be identified and developed for the response strategies.

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

Major outputs:

52 The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Important baseline data required for assessing climate change vulnerability and adaptation options.

(b) A comprehensive vulnerability assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.

(c) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial ecosystems.

(d) Workshop report.

Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies

53. The USCSP study has also analyzed some adaptation options, which will be critically reviewed. However, this is an area which needs further studies. This project will, based on the results of the vulnerability assessment for various sectors, identify, analyze and assess a range of potential adaptation (stage I) options so that national policy frameworks for the viable measures and response strategies can be developed, formulated and implemented, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning processes, and hence to minimizing the impacts of climate change on the economy.

54. The capacity for the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Group to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

55. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the adaptation options, response strategies and policy frameworks for implementation at the end of the study.

Major outputs:

56. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Identification of adaptation (stage 1) options.

(b) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.

(c) Workshop report.

Activity 6. Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning

57. In the context of undertaking national communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning of the country. This may include education and training on climate change for national development planners.

Major Output:

58. The capacity of the national development planners was built or strengthened.

Activity 7. Programmes related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.

59. This activity will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc. For example, Activities 2 to 6 will contain elements in research and

systematic observation, education and training.

60. In addition, the successful implementation of the UNFCCC in Zambia relies also on public participation. Thus, it is proposed to develop a cost-effective public awareness programme so that public awareness campaigns can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible. Both public and private media (television radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in creating public awareness. A Zambia presentation on the CC:INFO/Web has already been established as a tool to enhance the national and international information flow, and staff trained through the assistance of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

61. A novel pilot project which will involve private sector and selected local communities will be developed to ensure community participation in the proposed activities and to help create public awareness.

Major Outputs

62. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be information packages, video aids, relevant publications and demonstrable community driven project.

Activity 8: Provision of other information

63. This activity will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC. It will identify the technical and financial associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4. If feasible, it will also provide material or data relevant for calculation of global GHG emission trend. In addition, it 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.

Activity 9: Preparation of national communication

64. The initial national communication as required under Article 12 of the UNFCCC will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. It will include the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above.

65. This task will involve all members of the PMT and NST, each of which will prepare the relevant sections of the initial national communication.

66. The draft national communication will be reviewed by a respectable technical institution. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A meeting will then be organized for key stakeholders and policy and decision makers to review this revised draft national communication before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

67. As a pre-requisite to the work on national communications, Zambia will use this activity to strengthen its communication with the UNFCCC Secretariat by formalizing the National Focal Point which to date has not yet been designated. This has led to uncoordinated

participation by Zambia in UNFCCC important meetings.

Major outputs:

68. The major output of this proposed activity will be:

(a) Designation of Zambia's National Focal Point for the UNFCCC to enable Zambia fully participate in and benefit from global programmes on climate change.

(b) The initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Project management and coordination

69. This project will be executed by the ECZ. A National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) will be formed to guide the implementation of this project and to provide overall policy advice. This high level Committee will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MENR, and it will include representatives from: the Ministry of Finance; MEWD; Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Commerce, Trade and Industry; Department of Natural Resources; National Commission for Development Planning; Department of Transport and Telecom; Department of Forestry; Department of Meteorology and National Council for Scientific Research. In addition, ZESCO, ZCCM and a representative of the private sector will also be included in the Committee. The NCCSC will ensure that the recommendations of the project are integrated into overall national development plans. The NCCSC will have a secretariat housed at ECZ with personnel knowledgeable in climate change issues.

70. Lessons from previous programme managed by ECZ showed the lack of continuity in project management because of high turn over of coordinators where within two years, the project had three different coordinators. To avoid recurrence and to ensure continuity, a full-time Project Coordinator, who will report to the Director of ECZ, will be appointed by the ECZ to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the project.

71. The group leader of each core group in the NST will be a member of the PMT. The project management and coordination structure is shown in Figure 1.

Proposed work schedule

72. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Coordinator in consultation with the NCCSC and with the assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

Appropriate sequencing

73. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used. Lessons learned from the past and on-going projects, including the GTZ, USCSP and Danida/UCCEE studies, UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases*", UNEP/UCCEE's "*Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment*", UNDP's "*Building*

Capacity in the Sub-Saharan to Respond to the UNFCCC" and UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)*", will be useful for the implementation of the project.

Activity matrix

74. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this proposal is shown in Table 2. It must be noted that the matrix cannot reflect the depth of the previous studies or the extent of the past activities. For those activities which have been covered previously, it is likely that there are still gaps to be filled.

Training

75. All training activities including national workshops and participation of regional workshops to be organized by UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their on-going enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the PMT. The request for participation in the UNITAR CC: TRAIN programme as an observer will be explored.

76. Training materials from the past and on-going activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC, UNITAR (CC:TRAIN), etc. Lessons can also be learned from other on-going enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by USCSP, UNEP or UNDP.

77. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda, the trainers, etc. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

National level support

78. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support.

79. The support of the UNDP field office is crucial, as it may act as an intermediate for UNEP to disburse project funds. Other support including the logistical support by UNDP will be solicited wherever appropriate.

Project financing and budget

80. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the Operational Criteria, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The proposed budget, US$256,000 (including US$19,000 for UNEP Coordination) reflects the extent of the proposed activities, as well as the specific needs and concerns of the country while fulfil its commitments for the implementation of the UNFCCC (Table 3). In particular, more emphasis is placed on Institutional Strengthening, as well as the Training and Education components in the following major activities: GHG inventories, vulnerability/impact assessment, mitigation options, adaptation and response strategies. This includes the enhancement of the scientific and technical capacity for data management and analysis. The budget has been realistically estimated by the various stakeholders and the ECZ, and fully endorsed by the GEF focal point of the country.

81. The contribution of the Government of Zambia, which will amount to US$60,000 over

the period of the project, will include salaries for technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, insurance and others.

Institutional framework and project implementation

82. Under the auspices of MENR, this project will be guided by the NCCSC and executed by the ECZ, with the support of the MEWD; Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Commerce, Trade and Industry; Department of Natural Resources; National Commission for Development Planning; Department of Transport and Telecom; Department of Forestry; Department of Meteorology and National Council for Scientific Research

83. Appropriate experts from universities, private sector and NGOs (e.g., CEEEZ) will be used where appropriate. This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.

84. As the GEF implementing agency for this project, UNEP, through its Atmosphere Unit with the support of the Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark, will play a technical support and advisory role so as to ensure that the project is successfully implemented.

Rationale for GEF support

85. This is a standard enabling activities proposal which will assist Zambia to fulfill its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on the interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

86. This GEF support will assist Zambia to harmonize various programmes on climate change which are currently under different institutions. It will create a basis for a true national programme on climate change.

Sustainability and participation

87. The Government of Zambia is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The past and ongoing activities on climate change and this project will ensure that climate change mitigation strategies are in place so that the country can steer towards achieving its goals of GHG reduction. The project will also ensure that Zambia will have the scientific, technical and institutional capacities in the implementation of the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis.

Issues and risks

Issues

88. In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination and consultation between the ECZ, the NCCSC and the NST is essential to ensure the success of the project. The ECZ will consult all relevant stakeholders in both public and private sectors, including NGOs and research organizations through appropriate venues (e.g. workshops).

Risks

89 The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:

(a) Longer time period than expected for the analysis of the updated data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Inadequate consultations among various stakeholders.

(c) Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy. A firm commitment for participation must be secured from each stakeholder.

Monitoring and evaluation

90 The Project Coordinator, on behalf of the PMT, will provide a monthly progress report to the ECZ which will share it with UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletter that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the ECZ and its supporting organs to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCCSC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

91 The NCCSC will meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCCSC will guide the ECZ on reports and make recommendation to the ECZ, which, in turn, will provide six-monthly progress reports and quarterly financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.

92 UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

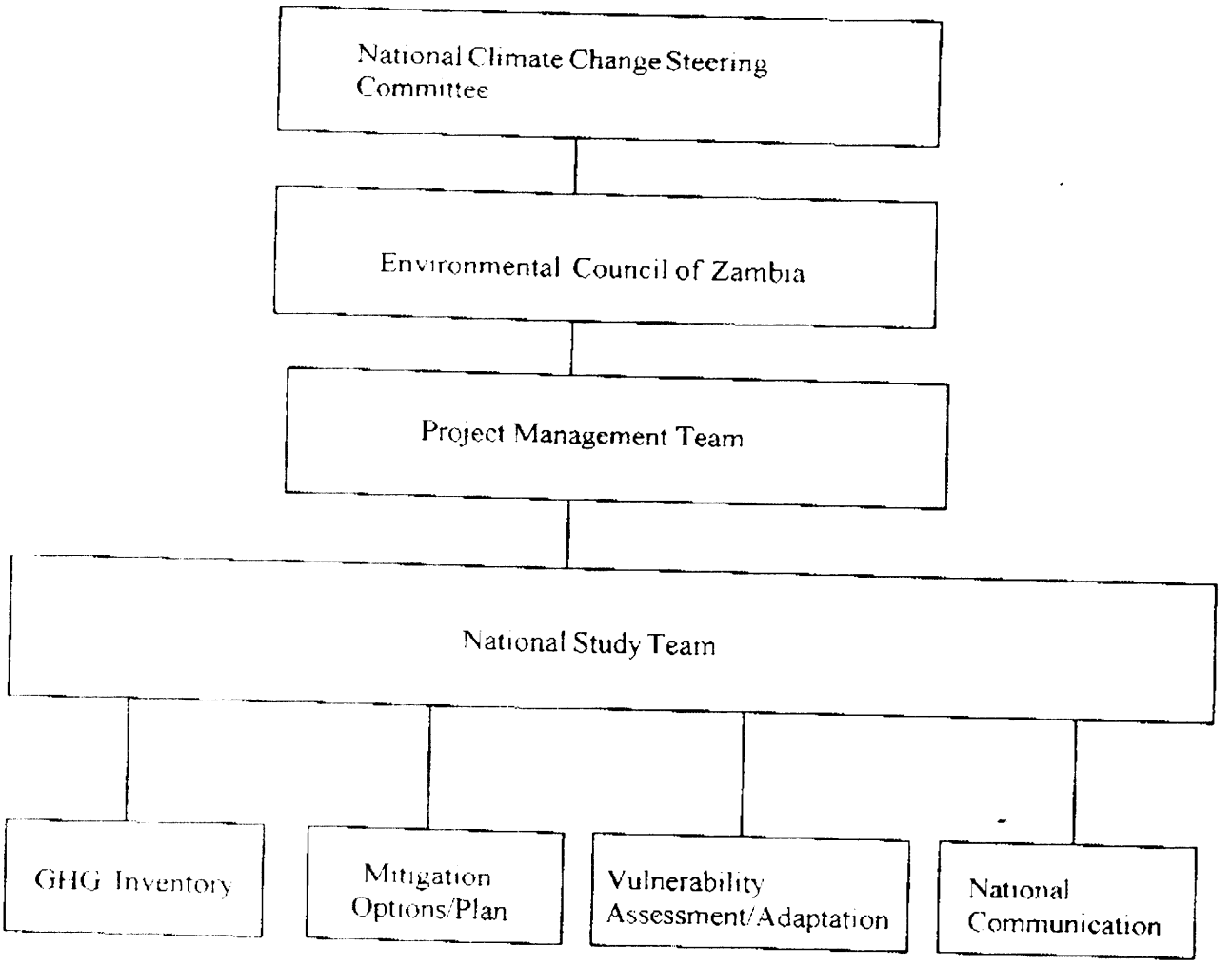

Figure 1 Project management structure

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	PM	M&E
TIME IN 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							■	■	■	■	■

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.

PM is Project Management.

M&E is Evaluation and Monitoring.

Table 2: Enabling Activities required for Initial National Communications (Zambia)

Enabling Activity / Commitment	Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
		Data Gathering and Research*	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	x	x	N/A	N/A
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories (See Table A2 as completed)	GTZ/USCSP(x)	GTZ/USCSP (x)	GTZ/USCSP(x)	GTZ/USCSP(x)
1. -All Energy Sources	-	-	-	-
2. -Industrial Processes	-	-	-	-
3. -Agricultural Processes	-	-	-	-
4. -Land use Change & Forestry	-	-	-	-
5. -Other Sources	-	-	-	-
3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention				
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	x	x	x	x
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x) Partial	USCSP (x) Incomplete
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	USCSP (x) Partial	x	x	x
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	x	N/A	x	x
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement	GTZ/USCSP/ DANIDA (x)	GTZ/USCSP/ DANIDA (x)	GTZ/DANIDA (x)	GTZ/USCSP/ DANIDA (x)
Y4. Other Information				
(a) Material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	x	x	x	x
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for				
- Projects for Financing	x	x	x	x
- National Communications	x	x	x	x
- Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	x	x	x	x
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	x	x	x	x

* In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

Table 3: Project Budget for Enabling Activities for Zambia

Enabling Activity / Commitment	Planning and execution (US$)	Capacity Building				
		Data Gathering and Research (US$)	Institutional Strengthening (US$)	Training and Education (US$)	Technical & Admin. Support (US$)	Total Cost (US$)
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories		8,400	10,000	17,600	4,000	40,000
3. General Description of Steps		31,350	23,750	31,350	9,500	95,000
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.		3,300	2,500	3,300	1,000	10,000
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts		8,250	6,250	8,250	2,500	25,000
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies		8,250	6,250	8,250	2,500	25,000
(d) Building Capacity to integrate Climate concerns into Planning		3,300	2,500	3,300	1,000	10,000
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enchancement		8,250	6,250	8,250	2,500	25,000
4. Other Information		4,500	2,500	2,000	1,000	10,000
(a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends		2,250	1,250	1,000	500	5,000
(b) Financial, Technological Needs and Constraints		2,250	1,250	1,000	500	5,000
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication		5,000	7,000	6,000	2,000	20,000
Project Management						62,000
Monitoring/Evaluation						10,000
Total						237,000
% of Total	32%		28%	39%	10%	
UNEP Coordination (8%)						19,000
					Total	256,000