UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
SUB-PROJECT ACTION SHEET

Title of Sub-Programme: Climate Change: Enabling Activities

Title of Sub-Project: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Initial National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project Number
Sub-Project Number: IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4991
PMS: GF/2010-04-61
Main Project Number: IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4769
PMS: GF-2010-04-06

Geographical Scope: Afghanistan

Implementation:
GEF Implementing Agency: United Nations Environment Programme
Project Executing Agency: National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)
NEPA Bldg., Darulaman,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Tel: +93 799 400 600
Email: dg.nepa@nepa.gov.af

Duration: 48 months
Commencing: February 2008
Completion: January 2012

This Action Sheet, which is transmitted with a copy of the project document, lists the actions required from UNEP in connection with the implementation of the project. It constitutes the authority from UNEP to the Budget and Financial Management Service (BFMS) to effect the disbursement listed therein.

Signature: _____

Theodor Kapiga, Officer in Charge
Corporative Services Section (CSS), UNEP

Date: 20.2.08

Date:	Action	Responsible Office
February 2008	Record this new Project Record new Commitments as follows in US$:	SSS, UNON, BFMS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Cost to GEF Trust Fund	73,140	137,335	117,350	77,175	405,000
Total Cost	**73,140**	**137,335**	**117,350**	**77,175**	**405,000**

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
SUB - PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Title of Sub-Programme: Climate Change – Enabling Activities

1.2 Project Title: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Initial National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

1.3 Project Number:
Sub Project: IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4991
PMS: PMS: GF/2010-04-61

Main Project: IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4769
PMS: GF-2010-04-06

1.4 Geographical Scope: Afghanistan

1.5 Implementation:
GEF Implementing Agency: United Nations Environment Programme

Project Executing Agency: National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)
NEPA Bldg., Darulaman,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Tel: +93 799 400 600
Email: dg.nepa@nepa.gov.af

1.6 Project Duration: 48 Months
Commencing: February 2008
Completion: January 2012

1.7 Cost of Project:	(Expressed in US Dollars)					
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**Total**	**%**
Cost to GEF Trust Fund	73,140	137,335	117,350	77,175	405,000	83.5%
Govt. in-kind contribution	10,000	10 000	10,000	10,000	40,000	8.25%
UNEP Post-conflict Branch in-kind contribution	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	8.25%
Total Cost	**93,140**	**157,335**	**137,350**	**97,175**	**485,000**	**100%**

1.8 Project Summary:

The main objective of this proposal is to enable Afghanistan to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention by preparing and reporting its Initial National Communication (INC) based on the recommended guidelines adopted at COP 8 (decision 17/CP.8) in 2002 and the format recommended by the *Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties* provided by the GEF in 2003. Through the process, Afghanistan, as a least-developed country, will build its institutional, scientific, technical, informational and human capacity at all levels as highlighted in Decision 2/CP.7 of the COP 7, so as to facilitate the country's effective implementation of the Convention in a sustainable manner.

IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4991
PMS: GF/2010-04-61

Signature
For the
Government of Afghanistan

Mostapha Zaher
Director-General, National Environmental Protection Agency, Afghanistan

Date: KABUL, 12th February, 2008

Signature
For the
United Nations Environment Programme

Theodor Kapiga
Officer in Charge
Corporative Services Section (CSS), UNEP

Date: 12th February 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Budget in UNEP Format (in Microsoft Excel format).
Annex 2: Format for Cash Advance Request with its Appendix 1 to Annex 2 providing additional information for the requested cash advance funding.
Annex 3: Format for Quarterly Expenditure Statement with its Appendix 1 to Annex 3 providing explanatory notes on the reported expenditures.
Annex 4: Quarterly Progress Report Format with its Appendix 1 to Annex 4 for inventory of outputs/services.
Annex 5: Format for Inventory of Non Expendable Equipment
Annex 6: Format for Terminal Report with its Appendix 1 to Annex 6 for the inventory of outputs/services.
Annex 7: Format for Report on CO-Financing
Annex 8: Terms of Reference

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIB	Afghanistan International Bank
AD	Activity Data
APCEA	Afghanistan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment
APR	Annual Progress Report
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CGs	Consultative Groups
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of Parties
COP/MOP	Conference of Parties/ Meeting of the Protocol
FY	Fiscal Year
EC	European Commission
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
EF	Emission Factor
ESTs	Environmentally Sound Technologies
ESTIS	Environmentally Sound Technologies Information System
ETPA	Education, Training and Public Awareness
GCM	General Circulation Models
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
IAM	Integrated Assessment Modelling
I-ANDS	Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy
IDP	Internally displaced person
IETC	UNEP's International Environment Technology Centre
INC	Initial National Communication
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	*Inception Report*
LEAP	Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning
MARKAL	MARKet ALlocation
KP	Kyoto Protocol
MAGICC-SCENGEN	Model for the Assessment of Greenhouse-gas Induced Climate Change, - Regional Climate SCENario GENerator
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MIWRE	Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCSA	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NDF	National Development Framework
NDB	National Development Budget
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPD	National Project Director
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
NST	National Study Team
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PIR	Project Implementation Revision

PRECIS	Providing Regional Climates for Impacts Studies
PMT	Project Management Team
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RISO	UNEP Collaboration Centre on Energy and Environment (Riso) in Denmark
RMP	Refrigerant Management Plan
RSO	Research and Systematic Observation
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
TORs	Term of References
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/DGEF	UNEP Division for GEF Coordination
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Support
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEAP	Water Evaluation and Planning System
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

CHEMICAL SYMBOLS:

CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO	Carbon Mono Oxide
NMVOC	Non-methane Volatile Organic Components
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
CFCs	Chloro Fluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydro Fluorocarbons
PFCs	Per Fluorocarbons
SF_6	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide

SECTION II: BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SUBPROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

National Circumstances

1. The routine hardships faced by many rural Afghans have helped shape the attributes of resilience and independence for which the country is famous. Extracting a living from the mountainous dry lands of Afghanistan has never been easy, but nearly 25 years of armed conflict, and six years of extreme drought, have created widespread human suffering and environmental devastation across the country. Warfare, lawlessness and food insecurity made refugees of some four million Afghans – the equivalent to a quarter of the total country population at the time of the Soviet occupation in 1979.

2. Tragically, the combined pressures of warfare, civil disorder, lack of governance and drought have taken a major toll on Afghanistan's natural and human resources. These impacts have exacerbated a more general and long-standing process of land degradation, evidence of that is apparent throughout much of the country. The nation's biological resources are being rapidly degraded by uncontrolled grazing, cultivation, water extraction, hunting and deforestation. As the country's natural resource base has declined, its vulnerability to natural disasters and food shortages has increased. During the period of conflict, infrastructure was destroyed and many institutions and administrative systems collapsed. The country is perhaps the most heavily mined in the world and large areas cannot be entered without risk. Putting the country back on a path towards sustainable development will be an immense task, requiring long-term support from the international community. With careful planning, there remains potential to overcome the current problems and to rebuild institutional capacity and restore the natural resources of the country.

2.1.1. Geographic

3. Afghanistan is a land-locked country of plains and mountains. Below the high Khojhak Pass on the country's southern border lies the Southwestern Plateau. The Helmand River that feeds the marshes and lagoons of the Sistan basin crosses this flat and harsh landscape. Rising from the plains is the Hindu Kush highlands, a central mountainous core, beyond which lies the Northern Plains.

4. Afghanistan's total land area approaches 650,000 km2. Most of the land (some 63 per cent) is mountainous, using formal criteria based on slope and elevation, and more than a quarter (27 per cent) lies above 2,500 m.

5. Rising to about 5,100 m, the rugged Hindu Kush range, covering 456 000 km2, forms the central core of the country from where ridges fan out to the west and south, with the Paropamisus mountains extending westwards to the border with Iran. The Hindu Kush peaks rise even further in elevation toward Northeast Afghanistan, to around 7 000 m in the high-altitude Wakhan Corridor, where the Pamir and Karakoram mountains meet. This corridor extends as a narrow strip of land to a short border with China, separating Tajikistan from Pakistan. The most

extensive flatlands are located in the southwest of the country, centred around the internal drainage basin of the Helmand River, and in the north of the country, between the northern foothills of the Hindu Kush and the Amu Darya (Oxus) River (here marking the border with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan). Both regions, the southwest in particular, include large areas of sand desert.

6. Although elevation and aridity frequently combine to make dramatic landscapes, in a country that is almost entirely agrarian these same conditions make subsistence a constant challenge, and the livelihood of most people in Afghanistan is acutely vulnerable to climatic variation.

2.1.2. Climate

7. The climate is continental in nature, with cold winters and hot summers. Most of the country is semi-arid or arid, with low amounts of precipitation and high or very high variability between years. Snowfall is concentrated in the central mountains and the higher ranges of the northeast. Winter temperatures are extremely low in both these areas, below - 15°C for many weeks during winter. Most of Afghanistan is influenced by weather fronts from the Mediterranean, with low and erratic rainfall, typically in spring. The east of the country lies near the margin of the monsoon system affecting the Indian subcontinent. Here, parts of the eastern provinces, including Kunar, Nuristan, Laghman, and Nangarhar, have up to 1 200 mm of rainfall in summer (roughly five times the national average).

2.1.3. Administrative units

8. After the fall of the Taliban and the signing of the Bonn Agreement in December 2001, an interim administration was established that placed at the top of its reconstruction agenda security, good governance, self-sustainability and capacity building. Investment in rebuilding human capital and institutions, particularly those necessary for effective natural resource management, was part of the early vision towards securing the country's future and prosperity.

9. In light of this, a new ministry with an environmental mandate was created in 2002, namely the Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment (MIWRE). After the 2004 Presidential elections, the environment function was carved off and reconstituted as an independent standalone environmental authority, initially named the Department of Environment, and in mid-2005 renamed the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA).

10. The mandate of NEPA is to protect the environmental integrity of Afghanistan and support sustainable development of Afghanistan's natural resources through the provision of effective environmental guidance and management services.

11. The functions of NEPA, as set out in Afghanistan's Environment Law (Official Gazette No. 912, dated 25 January 2007), are the following:

- maintain environmental integrity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources;
- promote conservation and rehabilitation of the environment;
- coordinate environmental affairs at the international, national and local levels;
- develop and implement national environmental policies and strategies in order to integrate environmental issues and sustainable development approaches into the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- provide environmental management services in the areas of environmental impact assessment, air and water quality management, waste management, pollution control, and permitting of related activities;
- establish communication and outreach for environmental information to ensure improved awareness of environmental issues;
- implement bilateral or multilateral environmental agreements to which Afghanistan is a Party;

- in cooperation with relevant ministries and public bodies and on a periodic basis, gather information, including baseline data, on national environmental conditions and on the changes affecting the environment, publish such information and assessment reports and evaluate and utilise it in environmental management and planning;
- promote and manage the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's accession to and ratification of bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements;
- coordinate the preparation and implementation of a national programme for environmental monitoring and effectively utilise the data provided by that programme;
- prepare every two years in relation to urban areas and every five years in relation to rural areas a State of the Environment report for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for submission to the President's Office;
- prepare an interim State of the Environment report on emerging issues relevant to the environment in Afghanistan not less than every two years;
- develop a national environmental action plan, which assesses the urgency and importance of actions that should be taken in the short, medium and long-term in order to prevent, eliminate and reduce adverse effects as described in the most recent State of the Environment report, and, in consultation with relevant ministries and institutions, determines a coordinated strategy and schedule for the implementation of those actions;
- periodically compile and publish reports on significant environmental indicators;
- on an annual basis, compile and publish a report that details the authorisations granted and activities undertaken by the National Environmental Protection Agency;
- develop and implement plans for environmental training, environmental education and environmental awareness-raising in cooperation with relevant ministries and public bodies; and
- actively coordinate and cooperate with ministries, Provincial Councils and District and Village Councils, public bodies and the private sector on all issues related to sustainable use of natural resources and conservation and rehabilitation of the environment.

12. NEPA is headed by a Director-General, who reports directly to the President. The only other political appointment is the Deputy Director-General. The bureaucratic staff complement is headed by the Executive Deputy Director-General – Technical, who has been appointed in terms of an open and transparent recruitment process conducted by the Civil Service Reform Commission. All other NEPA staff have been appointed or re-appointed in accordance with a similar process.

13. There are six functional divisions within NEPA, namely:

- Division for International Environmental Affairs
- Division for Research, Policy and Information
- Division for Implementation and Enforcement
- Division for Natural Heritage Protection
- Division for Environmental Assessment and Sustainable Development
- Division for Human Resources and Finance

14. NEPA has a total staff complement of 216 persons (97 in Kabul, and 119 at the regional level). In addition to NEPA, a number of other sector ministries and bodies also have significant environmental responsibilities:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock: This ministry has traditionally held and continues to hold responsibility for the management of key environmental sectors including rangelands, forests, wildlife, wetlands and fisheries. It is also responsible for agriculture, including cultivation and chemicals management. This Ministry shares the biodiversity and protected areas mandate with NEPA and is a critical partner in field-level implementation of environmental policy and enforcement of regulations. Capacity

building and technical assistance to the ministry is currently being provided by FAO and other agencies, including the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Prior to the period of conflict, the ministry was represented in all provinces and in multiple districts. Many of these offices are staffed but are not conducting management activities due to a lack of capacity and equipment.

- Ministry of Public Health: This ministry is divided into a preventative section and a treatment section. A Department of Environmental Health was first established in 1976. This department addresses health issues related to environmental pollution, such as air pollution-related diseases (respiratory infections, dust and smog), water pollution and sanitation-related diseases (intestinal, cholera, diarrhoea) and liquid and solid waste related diseases (infections, flies, rats, mosquitoes). In principle, the Department of Environmental Health has an environmental monitoring responsibility. However, it is currently unable to perform this function since laboratory facilities have been largely destroyed. The ministry is also responsible for the clean up of environmental contamination, food safety of both imported and manufactured foods, and provision of environmental inspectors to cities. WHO is assisting the Ministry of Public Health with a variety of health-related activities.
- Ministry of Urban Development and Housing: The ministry is responsible for the construction of housing, city planning, water supply and sewage systems and has established an environment department. In principle, the ministry works closely with the municipalities. UN-Habitat supports many of their programmes, including those on urban waste, water, and sanitation.
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development: Overall responsibility for rural livelihoods rests with this ministry. This includes a variety of activities from provision of seeds and medicines, to the construction of clinics, schools and village roads, to the management of village water supplies. Due to the broad mandate of this ministry, which clearly overlaps with many other ministries, it works closely with a variety of UN agencies, in particular the UNDP Area Based Development Programme and UN Habitat (in regard to the National Solidarity Programme – NSP).
- Ministry of Energy and Water: This ministry has responsibility for national power supply, planning and reconstruction of hydropower dams, and management of surface water and reservoirs. It does not have an environment department and limited collaboration is conducted with other ministries with water management mandates.
- Ministry of Mines: Responsibilities for the development and management of mines and heavy industry, including wastes, are allocated to this ministry. At present it has neither an environmental department, nor the capacity for considering environmental impacts of mining or industrial production.
- Ministry of Information, Culture and Youth: This ministry is responsible for the collection and distribution of information and for media. Responsibility for the organisation of environmental information has not been clarified. At an operational level, the ministry has responsibility for the management of national heritage sites, museums, and cultural centres. The Afghan Tourism Organisation is also an entity within this Ministry.
- Ministry of Finance: This ministry's main responsibility is to prepare and monitor, in co-operation with other ministries, the state budget. This involves determining financial and monetary policies and channelling financial contributions through the appropriate funding mechanisms.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Responsibilities for international and regional environmental co-operation lie with this ministry, including participation in international environmental conventions.

15. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). A number of national and international NGOs exist in Afghanistan. They provided noticeable support to the Afghans during the years of

conflict and they have continued to play a critical role in the development process of the country. NGOs with environmental programmes include the Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA), the Afghan Relief Committee (ARC), World Vision (WV), Save the Environment Afghanistan (SEA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR), MADERA (a French NGO), Afghan Aid (AA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Geres (A French NGO dealing with renewable energy). The Agency Co-ordinating Body for Afghanistan (ACBAR) co-ordinates NGO activities in the country.

16. Afghanistan has always been rich in cultural diversity and regional differences. Throughout its national history, governance has been largely based on the provincial, municipal and local levels, rather than centrally led from Kabul. An important traditional decision-making body at the village level is known as a shura (in Dari) or jirga (in Pashto). Typically, the village mullah and male elders would select a village Malik to make key community decisions, represent the community at the provincial or national level and resolve disputes between community members and neighbouring villages. Natural resources were also often managed at the community level. For example, water resources were frequently managed by a Mirab (water master) elected by farmers to make key decisions on water distribution, operations and maintenance, as well as to be the link to government water authority personnel. In many regions, community-based wardens or rangers monitored woodlands and rangelands. Penalties for illegal woodcutting included fines per kg of wood cut and up to three months in jail. Fines of up to US$8 were also imposed for illegal cultivation of woodlands and pasturelands. Cutting forests for commercial purposes resulted in jail terms of 1 to 10 years.

17. Prior to the development of a national legal framework (and, in practice, notwithstanding the existence of such a framework), local traditions and customs formed the law of each village. Urban centres also developed their own municipal laws and standards and found some solutions to the problems of waste management, water supply, transportation, and energy. With the onset of conflict, many local decision-making systems collapsed, leaving an institutional void across the country. In some areas, local commanders took power and imposed their own systems of governance. In others, local communities maintained a high level of autonomy and decision-making authority, and strongly resisted all instances of external interference. One general trend was that local community decision-making structures became unable to deal with the magnitude of the demands being made on the environment, as well as the resulting environmental degradation. Across the country, responsibilities for resource management and urban environmental needs could only be partially met due to a lack of information, damaged land base and infrastructure, and a lack of financial resources and human capacity.

18. Given that nearly 80 per cent of the population is located in rural areas, the government has identified a strong future role for local-level and community-based environmental management. Presently, some regions are still heavily influenced by commanders with policies that contradict those of the central government. In some other regions, the rule of law is being enforced and central government is gaining influence and control, although this trend has been reversing since 2006 as a result of a blossoming insurgency and increased insecurity, particularly in the southern, south-eastern and eastern parts of the country. Attempts are being made by the Government to ensure municipal revenues, taxes and customs fees flow to the central coffers.

2.1.4. Population

19. Afghanistan is culturally highly diverse, with around 20 distinct ethnic groups. Some groups tend to occupy particular areas of the country, while others are more scattered, or mainly urban. Traditional tribal rivalries are an important factor in social relationships, and the diversity of ethnic groups is reflected in the current composition of the Government.

20. The two principal languages are Pashto (the language of the Pashtuns) and Dari (a variant of Persian). Afghanistan is a Muslim country, with the majority Sunni and most of the remainder Shi'a.

21. Pashtuns make up the largest single ethnic group. Living mainly in the wide belt of land south of the Hindu Kush, Pashtuns have, since the 18th century, tended to be the dominant element in national governance. Four other groups – the Turkoman, Uzbek, Tajik and Kyrgyz – extend into northern Afghanistan from parts of Central Asia. Of these, the Tajiks form the second largest group in the country. The Hazara and Aimaq people live mainly in the mountainous centre, with Baluch and Brahui people in the dry lands of the southwest.

22. Of the many smaller communities, the Nuristani and Pasha'i in the northeastern Nuristan province are particularly distinct culturally and linguistically, and were only converted to Islam in the 19th century.

23. Despite the considerable loss of life and forced migration during the recent years of conflict, available estimates suggest that the country's total population has risen fairly steadily from more than 8 million in 1950 to nearly 22 million in 2000. An estimated 4 million Afghans resided outside the country in early 2002. However, a large percentage of these have returned following the downfall of the Taliban government. Almost 50 per cent of all returnees have resettled in the central region, which has placed additional stress on the already overburdened urban systems, including the transport, electricity and sanitation and waste systems.

24. In 1950 an estimated 94 per cent of the population dwelt in rural areas. By 2000 this figure had fallen to 78 per cent, with urban populations rising largely in response to drought and conflict. The country is divided into 32 provinces, with Kabul as the largest city and the administrative capital.

25. Maternal mortality has been estimated at around 1,600 deaths per 100,000 live births. Among children, one in four do not survive beyond five years. Both rates are among the highest in the world. Over 200 000 women have been made widows by the war. Female-headed households comprise the majority of those under the poverty level of US$1 a day. The Taliban pursued a policy of extreme discrimination against women and girls. In 1999 illiteracy among women was 80 per cent compared with 50 per cent for men.

2.1.5. Agriculture

26. Afghanistan is an essentially agrarian country, with around 80 per cent of the population involved in farming or herding, or both. Two basic farming patterns exist: a mixed crop and livestock system, and the Kuchi pastoral system. The latter implies a nomadic existence, named after the Kuchi communities who undertake a seasonal transfer of grazing animals to different pastures (a practice termed transhumance).

27. Only a relatively small part of the land area of Afghanistan is suitable for arable farming or horticulture, including both irrigated as well as rain-fed farming. Prior to the Soviet occupation it is estimated that 85 per cent of the population derived their main livelihood from arable farming, horticulture and livestock husbandry, commonly in combination. More than half of all irrigated arable land lies north of the main Hindu Kush range in the drainage systems of the Amu Darya River.

28. Much of the remaining irrigated land lies in the river basins draining southwest, west and Southeast out from the central massif, most significantly the basin of the Helmand River system. Although estimates vary, it is thought that about 3.3 million ha (5 per cent of the total land area) is irrigated and regularly cropped, while 4.5 million ha (7 per cent) is rain-fed and is cropped opportunistically, depending on precipitation. Most of the rain-fed land lies in a 900-km long belt lying west to east along the northern foothills and plains. Increasing rural population pressure on available land over the last two to three generations has led to more and more traditional grazing

land being cultivated for rain-fed wheat crops, even on very steep slopes and in the highest mountains.

29. Yields have proved to be uncertain and crop failures common. The environmental degradation resulting from the destruction of the original ground cover and consequent erosion is widespread and very serious. Of the remaining area, about half (57 million ha according to some estimates) is rangeland and open Artimesia steppe used for extensive livestock grazing, the rest having little or no vegetative ground cover. Wheat is the main crop cultivated on both irrigated and rain-fed land throughout the country, reflecting Afghanistan's cultural dependence on bread as the staple diet. On average, per capita consumption of wheat is 167 kg per year. Barley is cultivated at the highest altitudes for grain and at lower altitudes as green fodder. However, cropping and rotational systems show considerable regional variations depending on climate, precipitation, altitude and the availability of irrigation water. For example, below 1,500 metres of altitude, double cropping is common on irrigated land where there is sufficient water.

30. Wheat is sown in the autumn and early winter, followed where possible by a second summer crop of rice, maize or pulses, depending on location. Above 1,500 m only single cropping is possible even on irrigated land. At higher altitudes (over 2,000 m) most of the irrigated crop is sown in the spring. Rather sophisticated traditional crop rotations are practised in many places, including a combination of cereal crops with a variety of pulses and fodder crops such as annual clover (Trifolium spp) and perennial alfalfa (Medicaga sativa). A wide variety of vegetables including onions and potatoes are cultivated both for subsistence and as commercial crops. Potatoes are particularly significant in the Bamiyan, Maidan and Jalalabad regions. The quality and flavour of Afghan melons of many varieties have been noted for centuries, and large quantities are exported to neighbouring countries such as Pakistan.

31. Other high-value crops such as cumin, sesame, linseed and sugar cane are cultivated where appropriate. Cotton is still grown in some provinces, such as Helmand, Baghlan and Kunduz. Other industrial crops such as sugar beet are no longer cultivated following the collapse of the industries that sustained them.

32. Afghanistan has also long been noted for many kinds of fruit (including apricots, apples, pomegranates, and grapes) and nuts (principally almonds, walnuts and wild pistachio). Such crops can provide twenty times more than wheat from the equivalent area. In the 1970s dried fruit, raisins and nuts contributed more than 40 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings, although the years of conflict have meant that the country has lost some of its former market niches. The rapid expansion of orchard plantations and the adoption of modern systems and varieties occurred between 1989 and 1999. This trend has been very much slowed down by the drought.

33. Agriculture traditionally has been the foundation of Afghanistan's economy, employing as much as 80 percent of the workforce and contributing at least half of the gross domestic product (GDP). Because of the poor quality of most agricultural land, subsistence agriculture predominates. Although many displaced Afghan farmers returned to their land in the early 2000s, land mines and the destruction of irrigation systems had made much agricultural land unusable. Livestock raising, a vital part of the agricultural economy, was similarly affected as grazing land disappeared. The drought of 1999–2004 and an infestation of locusts devastated the rural population and further reduced all types of agricultural output. The nomadic Kuchis were forced to find sedentary occupations. Because of limited water supplies, in the early 2000s half of Afghanistan's arable land was uncultivated. Beginning in 2003, agricultural output increased because of international aid and increased rainfall, except in the south where the drought continued into 2004 and beyond. The area under cultivation rose significantly in 2004: it decreased by 21 percent in 2005, but productivity increased. The main legal crops are wheat, vegetables, grapes, rice, barley, corn, fruits, and potatoes. The main types of livestock are cattle, sheep, and goats; cow's milk is the most valuable product of livestock raising.

34. The internationally supported program to replace poppies with legal crops showed some progress in 2005. Reportedly, between 2004 and 2005 the area under poppy cultivation decreased by 21 percent, but production declined by only 2.4 percent. By contrast, between 2003 and 2004 the area under poppy cultivation had tripled, and the estimated value of the poppy crop more than doubled as output reached 4,200 tons. As the cultivation of poppies was discouraged in 2005, crop diversification increased somewhat, although poor transportation and irrigation infrastructure restricted the expansion of some perishable crops. In 2005 the government reported that wheat had begun to replace poppies in three major opium-producing provinces. However, by 2006, poppy cultivation was on the rise again (with estimates of an increase of 60% as compared to 2005), largely as a result of the insurgency and the resulting increasing insecurity.

2.1.6. Livestock

35. Wheat straw along with other crop residues, wild plants and weeds and fodder crops such as lucerne, clover and vetches help to sustain livestock, especially through the winter months. Cattle and sheep provide milk, meat, wool and hides, as well as dung for fuel. Oxen are the main source of power for cultivation, while horses and donkeys provide rural transportation. Most rural families keep a cow or two for milk, and certain local breeds, such as the Kandahari and Kunari, are well recognised. There is evidence of crossbreeding with western breeds in many locations. Not all rural families keep sheep and goats but flocks are found in most villages, sometimes running into hundreds. Several different, distinct local breeds of sheep are recognised, mostly of the fat-tailed/ fat-rumped type. Although animal traction is still common throughout Afghanistan, some areas in northern Afghanistan and in the southwest in the Helmand/Arghandab basins are now highly mechanised due to larger land holdings and irrigation. In the southwest in particular, incomes earned from opium cultivation and comparatively large land holdings have led to a rapid increase in agricultural mechanisation in recent years, helped by a flourishing import market of affordable Iranian tractors.

36. In 1978-79 sheep numbers were estimated to be about 14 million and goat numbers at 3 million. Numbers fell dramatically during the ten years of Soviet war, according to some estimates by as much as 40 per cent. In the ten years after 1989, a period of comparative rural peace and good grazing, sheep numbers rose to an estimated 24 million and goat numbers to 9 million by 1999. Persistent drought and poor grazing since 1999 has led to a massive reduction in flock numbers (possibly by as much as 70 per cent) and many Kuchi families who have lost all their livestock have been forced to become refugees or move into camps for internally displaced people (IDPs) close to feeding centres. Distress selling at below market value is thought to have been widespread. It is hoped that the better grazing conditions in 2002 will have helped the start of a recovery, and there is some anecdotal evidence that lambing averages were well up on previous years.

37. The nomadic/transhumant Kuchis are mainly ethnic Pashtun. Collectively they own about one-third of the national flock. Typically flocks are comprised of 80 per cent sheep and 20 per cent goats, with horses, donkeys and camels used for transport and their traditional homes being black goat-hair tents. Typically, many of the Pashtun Kuchis winter in Pakistan as far south as the southern Punjab and the Sind, moving back to Afghanistan in the spring and gradually into the high mountains to 3,000 m altitude and above in the summer as the snow recedes. Other smaller groups of professional herders also exist, such as the felt yurt dwelling.

38. Kyrgyz in the Pamir who herd yaks as well as sheep, goats and camels, and the Gujar cattle owners who winter in the Punjab and North West Frontier of Pakistan and summer in upper Kunar and other border Afghan provinces. Traditional migration routes have often been seriously disrupted in the recent years of conflict, as for instance across the Taliban/ Northern Alliance front line in Takhar. Ethnic and religious antagonism between the Pashtun Kuchis and the local resident Hazaras and Aimaq in the central Hindu Kush massif has led to an ebb and

flow of Kuchi access to the Hazarajat. At present the retreat of the Taliban, who gave military support to the Pashtun Kuchis, means that access to the central mountains is not encouraged by the local Hazaras, who own their own resident flocks and herds.

2.1.7. Fishing:

39. Afghanistan has no appreciable fishing industry. In 2002 the catch totalled about 900 tons of fish.

2.1.8. Forestry

40. Afghanistan has a wide range of ecosystems, including glaciers and high-alpine vegetation (particularly in the extreme northeast, including the Wakhan Corridor), montane coniferous and mixed forest, open dry woodland with juniper, pistachio or almond, semi-desert scrub, sand and stony deserts, rivers, lakes and marshland. The more closed types of mixed and coniferous forests occur mainly in the east, along the border with Pakistan, where precipitation tends to be more regular and abundant. Areas of open woodland remain mainly on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush. Vegetation cover in Afghanistan has been modified significantly through millennia of human occupation. Most of the country appears to be subject to some degree of land degradation. Much of the land surface is used as rangeland for grazing livestock. Tree cover was formerly more extensive than at present. The potential for re-growth is likely to be seriously affected by heavy fuelwood collection or timber harvesting that far outstrips woodland regeneration, and by browsing and grazing domestic livestock.

41. FAO reported that even during the 1970s "the few remaining forest areas of the country are being destroyed at an alarming rate". Soil erosion is also a serious problem due to the loss of protective vegetation cover.

42. As witnessed by the many observations recorded in the memoirs of Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty who ruled Afghanistan from 1483 to 1530, the country was renowned for its rich wildlife. Some species then present, such as tiger, cheetah and wild ass, have disappeared from the country. However, with its diversity of different habitats, Afghanistan retains a wide variety of fauna.

43. Many of the larger mammals in Afghanistan are categorised by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as globally threatened. These include snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), wild goat (*Capra aegagrus*), markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis ammon polii*), urial (*Ovis orientalis*), and Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*). Other mammals of interest include ibex (*Capra ibex*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), Afghanistanacal (*Afghanistanacal Afghanistanacal*), manul or Pallas's cat (*Otocolobus manul*), striped hyena (*Hyena hyena*), rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), and brown bear (*Ursus arctos*).

44. Many of Afghanistan's bird species are also globally threatened, including the Siberian crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), white-headed duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*), marbled teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*), Pallas's sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucor yphus*), greater spotted eagle (*Aquilla clanga*), imperial eagle (*Aquilla heliaca*), lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*), corncrake (*Crex crex*), sociable lapwing (*Vanellus gregaria*) and the pale-backed pigeon (*Columba hodgsonii*). Among these, the Siberian crane is of particular significance. This species is categorised by IUCN as Critically Endangered and is believed to face an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future. The global population, estimated to contain 2 500 – 3 000 birds, is divided into three groups. Only a single breeding pair may remain in the central group, which formerly used wetlands in Afghanistan (and Iran) as stopover points during migration between breeding grounds in Russia and the main wintering area in India. Ab-e-Estada was the key resting site in Afghanistan.

45. Diversity at the genetic level is not fully known, but with the region's long history of subsistence farming and crop improvements, there is thought to be major diversity in genetic resources for food and agriculture. Local wheat varieties remain important, particularly in regions with a wide range of topographic and climatic conditions, such as in the Hazarajat (central mountains), and have been of particular value for rain-fed cropping during the recent drought. More generally, particularly in irrigated land, these have been rapidly replaced by improved varieties, exchanging benefits such as winter hardiness for the increased risks of genetic uniformity. Regional varieties of cereal and other crops have been little studied to date, and the same is true of the many trees – including species of pistachio, almond, walnut, apricot and others – that provide harvests of nuts and fruit. Among wild plants and animals, a number of species reach their eastern or western limits in Afghanistan, and the region may thus provide a source of high intraspecies genetic diversity from outlier populations at the edge of their ranges.

46. In the capital of Afghanistan there is a saying: "May Kabul be without gold rather than without snow". For most of the country's people the land, its biological resources and its ecological processes are the source of their livelihood and the foundation for their existence. Apart from the country's most arid deserts and frozen mountains, virtually the entire land surface of Afghanistan has been used for centuries – whether for local farming or, on a more wide-reaching basis, for livestock grazing, fuel-wood collection and hunting.

2.1.9. Forestry and Woodlands

47. The forests and woodlands of Afghanistan supply important sources of fuel-wood and construction materials critical for cooking, shelter and overall survival. Some trees, such as pistachio and almond, also supply sources of nuts that can supplement diets and generate modest incomes. Sadly, illegal harvesting is depleting forests and woodland resources, and widespread grazing is preventing regeneration. UNEP's satellite analyses revealed that conifer forests in the provinces of Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan have been reduced by an average of 50 per cent since 1978. Similarly, pistachio woodlands in the provinces of Badghis and Takhar were found to be highly degraded.

48. With the loss of forests and vegetation, and excessive grazing and dry land cultivation, soils are being exposed to serious erosion from wind and rain. The productivity of the land base is declining, driving people from rural to urban areas in search of food and employment. Riverbanks are also eroding with the loss of stabilising vegetation, and flood risks are increasing. Restoration of forests and other vegetation cover combined with grazing management are high priorities to combat erosion, desertification and flood risks.

2.1.10. Wildlife

49. Finally, the natural wildlife heritage of the country is also under threat. Flamingos have not bred successfully in Afghanistan for four years, and the last Siberian crane was seen in 1986. While the Wakhan Corridor contains populations of endangered snow leopards and other mammals including Marco Polo sheep, active hunting is occurring in many regions of the country, either for sport, for meat, or in order to supply furs for sale to foreigners in Kabul. Pending the establishment of protected areas under the Environment Law, the legal status of all protected areas is currently in question, and no management is taking place to protect and conserve their ecological integrity and wildlife. Furthermore, less than 1 per cent of the land base is contained within protected areas – none of which cover the dwindling conifer forests of the east.

50. One positive finding was that Band-e-Amir National Park, one of the most beautiful landscapes in all of Afghanistan, is in good hydrological condition despite the recent drought. This natural treasure has all of the characteristics of a World Heritage Site, and could become an important destination for nature tourism with proper management and community support.

2.1.11. Mining and Minerals:

51. Most of Afghanistan's mineral resources, which are believed to be substantial, remain unexploited. Among resources identified are bauxite, emeralds, gold, iron, lead, magnesium, mercury, silver, sulfur, tin, uranium, and zinc. Because of transportation problems and insufficient investment, however, only barites, chromium, coal, copper, natural gas, and salt have been extracted commercially. The largest coal mining operation is at Karkar Dodkash in north-central Afghanistan. In the early 2000s, mineral prospecting and surveying increased substantially.

2.1.12. Energy resources

52. War damage depleted Afghanistan's energy generation infrastructure, particularly generators and power lines. In 2004 energy shortages were a critical obstacle in resuming economic activity, but in 2005 the electricity supply began improving. Given adequate extraction and distribution infrastructure, Afghanistan's domestic coal, natural gas, and oil resources can meet its energy needs, and the Kunar River provides untapped hydroelectric potential. In 2002 Turkmenistan signed an agreement to provide natural gas and electric power to Afghanistan, and Tajikistan and Uzbekistan also send power to some northern regions. In 2004 an international consortium completed an evaluation of Afghanistan's energy potential, focusing on natural gas and recommending future energy policy. Some natural gas wells and 31 oil wells that were active during the Soviet occupation have remained capped since that era. In 2004 natural gas reserves were estimated at 5 trillion cubic feet. Oil reserves were estimated at 95 million barrels and coal reserves at 73 million tons. Although Afghanistan is a natural pipeline route between Central Asian natural gas fields and the Arabian Sea and the often-discussed Trans-Afghan Pipeline clearly would be an economic boon, security issues have prevented construction. Afghanistan's domestic pipelines connect gas fields only with local consumers.

2.1.13. Water resources (Rivers, lakes and wetlands)

53. Five principal drainage regions can be distinguished, with the Koh-e-Baba mountain range in the geographic centre of the country as the primary watershed. With one exception, all drainage systems in Afghanistan end in closed internal basins.

54. The major river is the Amu Darya, which rises in the Pamirs, forms much of the northern border of Afghanistan, and traverses a large area of Central Asia, drying up before it reaches the Aral Sea. The Murghab and the Hari-Rud both drain the northwest sector of the Hindu Kush, flowing west then north to terminate in southern Turkmenistan, where they contribute to groundwater resources. The Helmand, which collects rain and snow-melt from the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush, is the longest river entirely within Afghanistan, its catchment extending over some 31 per cent of the country. Helmand waters flow through the arid southwest plains to enter the marshlands and lakes of the Sistan basin, which is shared with Iran.

55. The Kabul River system, which drains around 9 per cent of the country around the capital, traverses the Jalalabad Gorge to join the Indus River in Pakistan. With the exception of the Amu Darya, which receives inputs from countries to the north, most rivers in Afghanistan – and almost the entire supply of the country's water for irrigation, drinking, and maintenance of wetland ecosystems – are derived from rainfall within the country's own borders and the seasonal melting of snow and permanent ice-fields in the mountains. The persistence of snow and ice are closely related to prevailing temperature, so this source of water is likely to be at risk from continuing global warming. In general, the peak flow of melt-water occurs in springtime, and flow is sporadic or non-existent in many watercourses during the summer. In years with heavy precipitation, rapid runoff can cause flooding and mudslides in the spring.

56. There are very few lakes and marshland areas. Because of their rarity, existing wetlands are particularly valuable for people as sources of water and other resources such as reeds, and as habitat for wetland species, notably for breeding and migrant waterbirds. The largest permanent lakes are those at Band-e-Amir in the central highlands, and at high altitudes in the Wakhan Corridor. Other lakes are more variable in extent. By far the largest lie within the Sistan basin, where lakes and flooded marshland cover up to 4 000 km2 in times of good water supply (occasionally, even these have been known to shrink or dry completely). As almost half of the Sistan wetlands lie in Iran, transboundary management of this resource is required. Other important wetland areas include Dasht-e-Nawar, Ab-e-Estada and Kole Hashmat Khan.

57. Afghanistan is threatened by contamination from waste dumps, chemicals and open sewers. Many of the country's wetlands are completely dry and no longer support wildlife populations or provide agricultural inputs. Furthermore, wind-blown sediments were in-filling irrigation canals and reservoirs, as well as covering roads, fields and villages, with an overall effect of increasing local vulnerability to drought. Improved water resource management will, in many regions, be an essential first step in rebuilding rural communities and improving human health. Maintaining water quality and quantity should be the overriding goal of all land-use planning activities and integrated water basin planning should be implemented across the country.

2.1.14. Industry

58. Before the wars of the late twentieth century, industry was based on the processing of local agricultural products, including textiles, sugar, and chemical fertilizers made from natural gas or coal. The main manufacturing centre was the Kabul region. In 2004 all of Afghanistan's industrial sector had stopped producing or was producing at a substantially reduced rate. The reasons for this reduction in productivity are war damage, shortages of raw materials and spare parts, and the postwar priority of rebuilding overall infrastructure before industry. In the early 2000s, foreign investment in the industrial sector focused on small and medium-sized enterprises, predominantly in telecommunications. Revival projects have concentrated on agricultural processing and carpet enterprises. Some small plants in Herat, Kabul, and Mazar-e Sharif produce textiles, leather goods, and processed foods. Because of war damage, the construction sector expanded rapidly in the early 2000s and was seen as an important economic driver for the ensuing decade. However, that sector of the economy suffers from substantial corruption.

59. Small-scale industries exist in Kabul and other centres, primarily producing goods for domestic consumption. Natural gas has been a valuable export commodity in the past, followed by dried fruit and nuts, fresh fruit, karakul (sheep) skins and raw cotton. The potential exists for further exploitation of mineral deposits and semi-precious stones. There is currently a major illegal trade in cedar timber, mainly with Pakistan.

2.1.15. Economy

2.1.15.1. Overview:

60. Economic statistics for Afghanistan traditionally are inexact. Afghanistan's economy, which always has been heavily agricultural and one of the poorest in the world, was shattered by the wars of the 1980s and the 1990s. Industry, much of which depended on agricultural output, suffered as well. After the wars, small-scale trade in urban centres and agriculture in some regions revived quickly. However, damage to the infrastructure will take much longer to repair. The 2004 International Conference on Afghanistan pledged US$8.3 billion for economic infrastructure reconstruction during the following three years. At the 2006 London Conference on Afghanistan, international donors pledged US$10.4 billion to the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, which includes economic and social components, during the ensuing five

years. In 2006 some 22 provincial reconstruction teams led by Western civilian and military personnel were working to restore economic infrastructure and security in Afghanistan. A major economic problem is replacing the income generated by opium production, which in 2005 yielded an estimated 52 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Smuggling, particularly across the Pakistan border, also was an important part of the "black economy." In early 2005, a significant regional step was the establishment of an economic coordination council by the governors of four provinces in resource-rich and strategically vital eastern Afghanistan.

61. ***2.1.15.2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):*** Excluding illegal poppy production, for fiscal year (FY) 2004–5 (March 21, 2004–March 20, 2005) Afghanistan's GDP was estimated at US$5.22 billion or US$232 per capita. In that year, agriculture contributed an estimated 38 percent to the GDP, services 38 percent, and industry and mining 24 percent. Following the economic standstill of the late 1990s, GDP growth rates in the early 2000s have been very high: 28.6 percent in FY 2002–3, 16 percent in FY 2003–4, and 8 percent in FY 2004–5. However, the starting points upon which such figures are based were very low.

62. ***2.1.15.3. Government Budget:*** In the early 2000s, Afghanistan's ratio of revenue to gross domestic product, 4 percent, was one of the lowest in the world, and domestic revenues were not expected to match the government's operating costs until at least 2011. The proposed budget for fiscal year (FY) 2003–4 called for expenditures of US$693 million, excluding a separate national development budget of US$1.03 billion. For FY 2004–5 the government's operational budget was US$561 million, and the revenue for that budget period was US$269 million.

63. ***2.1.15.4. Inflation:*** Under the pro-Soviet regimes of the 1980s, inflation was high but limited by government controls. Inflation reached 150 percent per year during the civil war of the early 1990s, and it is believed to have remained high under the Taliban. After the currency reform of 2002, inflation averaged about 10 percent per year for the first two years, but it rose to 16.3 percent in 2005.

64. ***2.1.15.5. Services:*** Afghanistan's banking system, which collapsed during the civil war of the early 1990s, was limited to financial transactions supporting retail commerce. With the collapse, money-changers became the main source of financing, and opium and wheat became the primary forms of capital for the agricultural population. Elimination of poppy cultivation means destitution for farmers relying on opium for credit. Since 2002 the government has encouraged recovery of a formal banking system. A set of commercial banking laws was passed in 2003, and banks from Britain, India, and Pakistan have opened branches in Kabul. In mid-2004 the Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) began operating with the backing of the Asian Development Bank and 75 percent ownership by Afghan businessmen. The AIB began making corporate loans in 2004. Further development of business services requires a new legislative basis for activities such as insurance, mortgages, and property ownership.

65. The smuggling and other illegal economic activity that were pervasive during the war periods left a very strong residual black-market economy specializing in moving goods illegally into Pakistan and moving illegal drugs northward into Central Asia and ultimately Russia and Western Europe. The opium production supporting the latter activity remained very high in 2005 (accounting for between 75 and 87 percent of the world supply), despite government efforts to reduce it.

66. Because security conditions in Afghanistan have remained inadequate, especially outside Kabul, the formerly prosperous tourism industry had not revived as of 2005, despite a government program to establish 20 tourist sites by 2010. Meanwhile, dangerous conditions have spurred the growth of private security services that protect government officials and businesspeople.

67. ***2.1.15.6. Labour:*** Because of the very large black-market economy, statistics on the labour force are incomplete. In 2004 the labour force in the legitimate economy was estimated at

15 million. The conflicts of the 1980s and 1990s seriously depleted the supply of skilled labour. According to a 2004 estimate, about 80 percent of the workforce was in agriculture, 10 percent in industry, and 10 percent in services. Although accurate statistics on unemployment generally have not been available, 2005 estimates were 40 and 50 percent. No minimum wage has been set. Existing labour laws are little observed, and unions have not played a role in protecting workers' rights.

68. ***2.1.15.7. Foreign Economic Relations:*** The United States has given Afghanistan status as a least-developed beneficiary developing nation, which removes tariffs on several U.S. imports from Afghanistan. In 2004 the United States signed a bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement, which will increase trade levels with Afghanistan. The European Union also gives Afghan products preferential trade status. Trade with Iran has increased substantially in the post-Taliban era. Iran has given Afghanistan the use of its Oman Sea port at Chabahar under favourable conditions, despite U.S. objections. In 2003 Afghanistan, Iran, and Uzbekistan established a trans-Afghan trade corridor linking Uzbekistan with Chabahar and Bandar-e Abbas. Uzbekistan's border procedures have slowed commerce along the route, however. Trade with Pakistan is complicated by a high level of smuggling across the border; in 2004 an estimated 80 percent of goods entering Afghanistan from Pakistan were subsequently smuggled back into Pakistan. In 2002 the two countries revived their Joint Economic Commission, which had been moribund for 10 years, in order to improve commercial relations. The commission has met regularly in the ensuing years.

69. In 2004 the main purchasers of Afghanistan's exports in order of volume were Pakistan, India, the United States, and Germany. The main suppliers of Afghanistan's imports in order of volume were Pakistan, the United States, India, Germany, Turkmenistan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea (South Korea), and Russia. Aside from opium, the main export commodities were fruits and nuts, carpets, wool, cotton, hides and pelts, and precious and semi-precious gems. The main imports were capital goods, food, textiles, and petroleum products. The volume of Afghanistan's foreign trade increased substantially in the early 2000s. In the fiscal year ending in March 2005, Afghanistan's exports (including re-exports) were worth US$1.7 billion, and its imports were valued at US$3.9 billion, creating an unfavourable trade balance of US$2.2 billion.

70. ***2.1.15.8. Balance of Payments:*** For fiscal year 2004, Afghanistan had a balance of payments surplus of US$131 million, mainly because of US$2.7 billion in international grants. In 2005 Afghanistan had US$1.3 billion in foreign-currency reserves.

71. ***2.1.15.9. External Debt:*** In 2004 Afghanistan had US$8 billion in bilateral debt, owed mainly to Russia. Some US$500 million also was owed to multilateral development banks. Both bilateral and multilateral debt figures increased significantly in 2005.

72. ***2.1.15.10. Foreign Investment:*** To encourage foreign investment, in 2002 the government began allowing 100 percent foreign ownership of Afghan enterprises, offering substantial tax benefits and unlimited transfer of assets out of the country. The Afghanistan Investment Support Agency was established in 2003 to centralize foreign investment activities. However, Afghanistan's highly corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy has limited investment, and there is no legal system for adjudication of commercial disputes. In addition, the liberalized policy does not apply to investment in pipeline construction, telecommunications infrastructure, the fuels and minerals industries, or other heavy industry where state-owned enterprises predominate. Likely future investment sectors are telecommunications, energy, mining, agricultural equipment, and health care systems. In 2004 foreign direct investment totalled an estimated US$351 million. The largest investors were Pakistan, Iran, China, the United Arab Emirates, Central Asian countries, members of the European Union, and the United States.

2.1.16. Environmental Policy and Sustainable Development

73. Environment was identified as an important cross-cutting issue in terms of the 2002 National Development Framework, which was the first post-conflict development strategy for

Afghanistan. With the demise of the Bonn Agreement and signing of the Afghanistan Compact in early 2006 – through which the international community committed itself to a further five years of partnership in the cause of Afghanistan's transition – the National Development Framework was superseded by the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (I-ANDS), which was formulated with reference to Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals. The I-ANDS will also be the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (I-PRSP) for Afghanistan. The I-ANDS is focussed on three critical and interdependent pillars of activity:

- Security
- Governance, rule of law, and human rights
- Economic and social development.

74. Each pillar contains a number of Consultative Groups (CGs), comprised of relevant ministries, donors and agencies, that address particular thematic areas related to the benchmarks of the Afghanistan Compact and I-ANDS. For example, the environment benchmark falls within the ambit of the third CG, namely the Infrastructure and Natural Resources CG. Each CG has a number of working groups to deal with substantive issues regarding achievement of particular sectoral benchmarks. For example, the Environment Working Group under CG3 deals with the achievement of the environment benchmark.

75. Environment is recognised in the Afghanistan Compact and the ANDS as both a cross-cutting and sectoral theme. The sectoral benchmark calls specifically for the establishment of environmental regulatory frameworks and management services for the protection of air and water quality, waste management and pollution control, and the development and implementation of natural resource policies at all levels of government as well as the community level by 2009. As in the case of gender, the ANDS process also recognises environment as an important cross-cutting issue which requires dedicated consideration in the implementation of all measures towards achieving the benchmarks set out in the Afghanistan Compact and the I-ANDS.

76. Afghanistan has ratified and is currently a party to six major international environmental agreements. The first agreement, the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, was ratified in 1979. The only two Afghan sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List are the minaret and associated archaeological remains at Jam, in Shahrak district, Ghowr province, and the cultural landscape and archaeological remains of the Bamiyan Valley, Bamiyan province. While potential World Heritage natural sites exist in Afghanistan, such as Pamir-i-Buzurg Wildlife Reserve and Band-e-Amir National Park, none have been officially listed by the convention.

77. In 1985 Afghanistan became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) was signed in 1995. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were signed in 1992, but no immediate steps were taken towards ratification. These conventions were finally ratified in September 2001 by the Transitional Authority. In 1989 the government signed but failed to ratify the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (commonly referred to as the Basel Convention). Also, in 2004 the government acceded to the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol on Ozone Layer Protection.

78. Each convention that Afghanistan has ratified, or will ratify, will enable it to access technical support in terms of funds, training and other capacity-building activities. On the other hand, the country will also need to ensure it fulfils its obligations under each convention, enforcing their respective provisions at the national level.

79. There are numerous environmental issues and resources in Afghanistan that will require a transboundary approach to management. Examples include water sharing in the Helmand and

Amu Darya basins, forest management in the eastern provinces, and protected areas in the Wakhan Corridor and Sistan basin. While negotiations took place between Iran and Afghanistan on the sharing of the Helmand River, the resulting agreement was not formally ratified by Afghanistan due to political instability. Two important agreements were, however, made on the transboundary management of the Amu Darya River: the 1946 frontier agreement between Afghanistan and the former Soviet Union, and the 1958 treaty concerning the regime to the Soviet-Afghan frontier. These agreements established an international commission to deal with the use and quality of frontier water resources, but no progress has been made on institutions for transboundary management due to the recent conflict.

80. High-level talks on transboundary environmental management have restarted within the framework of ECO – the Economic Cooperation Organization. ECO is an intergovernmental organization established in 1985 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey for the purpose of sustainable socio-economic development of the member states. In 1992, ECO was expanded to include the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan. The first ECO ministerial meeting on the environment was held in Tehran on 15 December 2002. Participants agreed on the Tehran Declaration on Cooperation Among ECO Member States as well as a plan of action. Topics included harmonization of environmental standards, environmentally sound technologies, urban environmental management, improving Environmental Impact Assessment systems, eco-tourism, establishment of an ECO Environmental College and developing an ECO Environmental Fund. Support was also pledged to Afghanistan in developing and strengthening its environmental authorities and in establishing an Environmental Protection Agency.

2.2. Project Objectives, Activities, Outputs and Monitoring Plans

2.2.1 Project objectives

81. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC requires non-Annex 1 Parties to make their initial national communications "*...within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with Article 4.3. Parties that are least developed countries may make their initial communication at their discretion...*".

82. While the majority non-Annex I Parties prepared and submitted their Initial National Communication (INC) based on the recommended guidelines adopted at COP 2 and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), so far Afghanistan has not accessed any GEF funding for the preparation of its INC. However, as a least-developed country Party, Afghanistan "*may make their initial communication at their discretion...*".

83. The main objective of this proposal is to enable Afghanistan to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention by preparing and reporting its Initial National Communication (INC) based on the recommended *Guidelines for the preparation of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC* adopted at COP 8 (decision 17/CP.8) in 2002 and the format recommended by the *Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties* provided by the GEF in 2003. Through the process, Afghanistan will gradually build its institutional, scientific, technical, informational and human capacity at all levels as highlighted in Decision 2/CP.7 of the COP 7, so as to facilitate the country's effective implementation of the Convention in a sustainable manner.

Stakeholder consultation

84. Apart from the preliminary greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and mitigation options assessment undertaken in the Afghanistan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment (APCEA) study based on some limited 2002 data, the development of a baseline air emission inventory for point, area and mobile sources of emissions by the Asian Development Bank in 2006, and also the NCSA/ NAPA Projects on institutional capacity needs and vulnerability assessment, no other

project activities relating to the UNFCCC have been undertaken in Afghanistan. Thus, unlike many non-Annex I Parties which are in the process of preparing for their Second and Third National Communication, UNEP and NEPA believed that a formal stocktaking exercise, as recommended by GEF, was necessary in order to prepare reliable project activities, schedule, and budget planning and also advocate training programmes. Therefore, Afghanistan has applied for and was granted US$15,000 from UNEP/GEF for a stocktaking and stakeholder consultation exercise.

85. Therefore, in order to facilitate the preparation of this project proposal, a stakeholder consultation meeting was organized by UNEP/NEPA and held on 7-14 August 2006 in the Conference room of UNEP at Kabul. 39 representatives from the following ministries and departments attended the meeting: NEPA; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Department of Forestry; Ministry of Power and Water; Ministry of Mines and Industry; Metrological Organization; Department of Geosciences at Kabul University, Kabul Medical University; Kabul University of Higher Education; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Higher Education and Academy of Science; Department of Disasters Preparedness; Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy-conservation in Afghanistan(AREA); Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and NAPA/NCSA Working Groups.

86. A Regional Consultant on Climate Change from Iran, hired by UNEP Office in Kabul, served as a resource person for the stakeholder consultation meeting. He gave a few presentations in two different meetings as follows:

- Policy makers briefing session, which included presentations on general climate change concepts; the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol; and National Communications and the role of national institutions in that process.
- Stakeholder consultation meeting, which included presentations on *COP8 Guidelines and UNFCCC User Manual for the preparation of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC;* technical components of project documents, project activities and outputs; and the proposed institutional framework and workplan.

87. The consultant highlighted the objectives and the scope of the Guidelines, which have now superseded the COP 2 Guidelines (Decision 10/CP.2) adopted in 1996 recommended for the INC. The scope includes GHG inventory; programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change; programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change; and other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, including transfer of technologies (for mitigation and adaptation), research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness, information and networking, and capacity-building, as well as the constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs, and any other relevant information. He responded to many questions raised during and after his presentation. The results of this informal meeting have provided useful inputs for the preparation of this project proposal.

88. Table 1 presents the matrix that was used to assist in assessing past activities financed under GEF enabling activities and other efforts. The boxes marked with a "x" simply means that some activities had been undertaken under previous projects like the NCSA and NAPA, but new and additional activities are still needed. Blank boxes mean that no activities have been undertaken so far. It will be ensured that there will be no duplication of past and proposed activities.

Linkages with past & ongoing climate change activities

89. Very limited activities on climate change have been undertaken in Afghanistan. Afghanistan ratified UNFCCC in 2001 and, since then, Afghanistan regularly participated in Subsidiary Bodies meetings, IPCC workshops and the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC.

Also Afghanistan received GEF funding for *National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)* and for *National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)*, both of which will be finalised by 31 December 2007 and will provide synergies to this proposed project.

90. The NCSA & NAPA project documents were signed in the third quarter of 2004. The objective of the NAPA is to develop a programme of action to adapt to climate change through assessing vulnerability and identifying priority adaptation measures, while the NCSA objective is to assess Afghanistan's capacities and capacity needs to meet the obligation of three conventions: climate change (UNFCCC), biodiversity (UNCBD) and desertification (UNCCD). The two projects were designed in such a way that their implementation will be conducted jointly. The integrated project management structure includes a joint Steering Committee, Joint Work Groups, an Integrated Work Plan, a National Project Coordinator, etc. Both projects are executed by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) of Afghanistan (formerly the Department of Environment) with assistance from UNEP's institution and capacity building programme for environmental management in Afghanistan, which programme is supported by the European Commission (EC).

Linkages with other environmental activities

91. Climate change is a sustainable development issue that links to all socio-economic and environmental sectors. Afghanistan has undertaken a few activities relating to other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), as follows:

(i) In 2005, Afghanistan has received 50,000 US$ fund from GEF through the UNDP. The aim of this fund is preparing project proposal for National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and submitted to GEF in 2006 for approval. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock as a focal point for UNCCD is the implementing agency for UNCCD.

(ii) The Third National Report under CBD has been prepared and is under review. The Government of Afghanistan has also submitted a proposal for GEF funding for preparation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for CBD, as well as development of the First and Second National Reports.

(iii) Institutional Strengthening Project for the Establishment of National Ozone Unit Phase-out of CFCs under the Montreal Protocol (Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: US$200,000 through UNEP; project duration: October 2004 - September 2008).

(iv) Development of a Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), which was approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in April 2005. The RMP is composed of three components: (a) *Preparation on ozone regulations for control of ODS*, which aims to provide support to the Government in the development of relevant ODS regulations to facilitate ODS phase-out, including licensing system, quota system, registration system and bans, which will supplement the existing controls on imports and exports; (b) *Monitoring of implementation of RMP activities*, which aims to monitor and supervise the activities for ODS phase-out in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector; and (c) *Establishing Conversion Practice of Domestic Refrigerators*, which aims to provide technical assistance and inputs to the refrigeration service technicians to achieve reduction in the consumption of CFC-12 in domestic refrigerators through retrofitting the equipment by using hydrocarbon blends or HFCs. The first two components will be implemented through UNEP, while the last component will be implemented by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) through GTZ.

2.2.2 Project activities, outputs and indicators

92. This proposal is formulated in accordance to the Guidelines adopted at COP 8 (Decision 17/CP.8) in 2002 and the *GEF Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties (November 2003).* It consists of 15 clearly defined components, each of which is briefly described as follows. Each component first brief describe the task and highlights the previous activities (if any), identifies the major gaps, and then proposes new activities to be undertaken within the framework of the COP 8 Guidelines. Also the expected major outputs and indicators of achievement, based on the results of the stakeholder consultation process already completed, as well as consultations of the consultant with other relevant stakeholders, are also provided in the proposal.

Component 1:

Project Initiation Including the Establishment of the Project Coordination Committee (PCC), National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) and National Study Team

93. A Project Management Team (PMT) and Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be established under the auspices of NEPA in consultation with other relevant government departments, private sector and NGOs. A National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to be chaired by the National Project Director (NPD) from NEPA will also be established to provide guidance to the Project Management Team (PMT). The roles and responsibility of NPD, PCC, NCCC/PSC are shown in SECTION V, Annex 7.

94. The National Study Team (NST- Head of Working Groups) will also be established, early after the establishment of the PCC and NCCC/PSC. The NST will comprise eight Working Groups dealing with: (i) National Circumstances, (ii) GHG Inventory, (iii) Mitigation Analysis; (iv) Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment including Climate Modelling; (v) Development and Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs); (vi) Research and Systematic Observation; (vii) Education, Training and Public Awareness; and (viii) Compilation of National Communication. Each Working Group is composed of a number of experts drawing from both public and private sectors, including NGOs. The NST will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator, who will be designated by the NEPA with consultation of PCC and NCCC/PSC to coordinate the day-to-day project activities. The National Project Director, Project Coordinator, together with Head of Working Groups, will form the PMT, which will be administratively supported by a secretary, who also plays the role of administrative assistant. The PMT and each Working Group will have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facility, including Internet, to enable them to efficiently and effectively undertake their activities.

95. The institutional arrangement is shown in Figure 1of Section III.

Major output and indicator

96. The major output and indicator of this component will be the successful establishment of the PMT, PCC, NCCC/PSC and NST, which, with appropriate resources, will be fully committed to the successful implementation of the project. Also the establishment of climate change website and inception report including the detail annual workplan and budget are the other outcomes of this component.

Component 2:

National Circumstances

97. The National Circumstances is an important part of a national communication, which provides information and data on national demographic, macro-economic and socio conditions of the country and also environmental governance and decision making structures.

Major outputs and indicators

98. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Establishment of the National Circumstances team based on the TOR mentioned in the UNFCCC user manual;

(ii) Collecting data and information on national development strategies, plans and priorities and describing their objectives and circumstances

(iii) Collecting information on features of environmental governance, climate, natural resources and socio-economic conditions;

(iv) Compilation of the information and preparing the NC chapter which input to the INC.

Component 3:

National GHG Inventory

99. The GHG inventory is an important component of a national communication, as it forms the basis for mitigation measures. A reliable and accurate GHG inventory would also be very useful for the formulation of any projects for further bilateral and multilateral funding, including those under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol (KP), so that appropriate baseline for emission reduction can be derived.

100. Apart from Afghanistan PCEA report on CO2 emission for fuel combustion (energy sector) and a baseline air emission inventory for point, area and mobile sources of emissions through dispersion modeling for identification and prioritization of sources and recommended appropriate control measures by the Asian Development Bank in 2006, no activities have been undertaken to estimate GHGs emissions in Afghanistan.

Gaps

101. The major gaps are:

(i) CO2, CH4 and N2O data in the five source categories need to be estimated based on the COP 8 Guidelines;

(ii) Lack of data or reliable data in certain source categories (e.g. N2O emission from agricultural soil, CO2 emission and uptake in forest sector, sectoral data on energy consumption especially in transport and residential and commercial building, volume of wood harvesting for fuel used in rural area);

(iii) Lack of country-specific emission factors;

(iv) Uncertainties for sources and sinks were not estimated;

(v) Capacity-building in IPCC methodologies for GHG Inventory is very much needed.

Proposed activities

102. Under Paragraph 6 of decision 17/CP8 in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1(a), and article 12, paragraph 1(a), all non-Annex I parties shall communicate to COP a national GHG Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by Montreal Protocol to the extent its capacity permits. Furthermore, paragraph 7 of decision 17/CP8 reveals that the non-Annex I parties shall estimate the GHGs inventories for the year 1994 and 2000 in the first and second national communication, respectively. But least developing countries could estimate their GHGs inventories for years at their discretion. Therefore, because of the lack of activity data for the year 2000, in the national GHG Inventory the emission of direct GHGs (i.e. carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide

(N_2O)) and indirect GHGs (i.e. carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), as well as sulphur dioxide (SO_2)) will be undertaken for the year **2005** in five source categories using the *IPCC 1996 Revised Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, namely:

(i) "*Energy*" (i.e., fuel combustion, energy industries; transport; commercial, residential; solid fuels).

(ii) "*Industrial Processes*".

(iii) "*Agriculture*" (i.e., enteric fermentation from domestic livestock; manure management; rice cultivation, agricultural soils and field burning of agricultural residues).

(iv) "*Land-Use Changes and Forestry*" (i.e., changes in forest and other woody biomass stock; forest and grassland conversion; abandonment of managed lands).

(v) "*Waste*" (i.e., solid waste disposal on land; wastewater handling; human sewage).

103. Emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from international bunkers and aviation will also be estimated for the year 2005, if the activity data is available. Both the reference and the sectoral (bottom-up) approach will be used to estimate CO_2 fuel combustion emissions as recommended by the Guidelines.

104. The activity data of Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), Per fluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), which are controlled by the Kyoto Protocol, will also be collected for the same base year where available.

105. An improved factor of CO_2 emission/sink from/to soils in Land-Use Change and Forestry in the region with similar conditions to Afghanistan will be assessed and identified, as well as methane emission factor from rice fields and N2O emission from agricultural soils, with a view to reducing the uncertainties and enhancing the data quality in these sources and sinks.

106. This component will aim to improve the GHG inventory by reducing the uncertainties through the use of improved emission factors in the above-mentioned sectors, according to the capacities permit.

107. A user friendly database for direct GHGs i.e. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O and indirect GHGs i.e. NO_x, CO, NMVOC, SO_2, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 (where available) will be established. An efficient and user-friendly database system will be developed for these gases and their emission factors for ease of archiving, updating and maintenance.

108. Tables 2 (a) and 2 (b) as provided by the COP 8 Guidelines will be used for reporting the national GHG inventory.

109. This activity will be coordinated with any regional efforts whenever and wherever possible.

110. A review workshop will be held during mid-term and at the end of the proposed activities to assess progress. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the importance of GHG inventory, which should be taken into consideration in national development planning. If possible, a long-term programme on the improvement of future GHG inventories will be developed.

111. The above activities will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Working Group. Capacity-building for the group members on the application of IPCC methodology, including data collection, analysis and management, will be needed. It may include the participation of the Group members in subregional, regional and international training workshops, so as to share experiences and lessons learned with other countries. In addition, there is a need for a training

workshop on *IPCC 1996 Revised Guidelines for GHGs Inventory and IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories.*

Major outputs and indicators

112. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Establishment of the GHG inventory team based on the TOR as mentioned in UNFCCC user manual;

(ii) Undertake the inventory data for direct GHGs CO_2, N_2O, CH_4, and indirect GHGs CO, NO_x, NMVOC and SO_2, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 for the year 2005, and these data will be used as a basis for assessment and selection of mitigation options;

(iii) A user-friendly GHG inventory database;

(iv) Reliable national emission factor of CO_2 emission/sink from/to soils in "Land-Use Changes and Forestry" sector, and N2O emission factor for agricultural soils where possible;

(v) A GHG inventory report, including technical annexes that detail the inventory procedures and calculations;

(vi) Further identification of shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions;

(vii) A description of any original research needed to be developed and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities;

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

(ix) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity;

(x) The reports of the review workshops, including major papers presented.

Component 4:

Programmes Containing Measures to Facilitate an Adequate Adaptation to Climate Change

Previous activities

113. No previous studies on the vulnerability of Afghanistan to climate change have been undertaken, and hence no adaptation strategy or action plan has been developed. Although the NAPA project already started in 2006, but it has not yet made tangible progress in developing the National Adaptation Programme of Action. However, it is likely that this will have occurred by the time the project is initiated.

Gaps

114. The major gaps are:

(i) Lack of vulnerability assessment, including the integrated and quantitative vulnerability assessment;

(ii) Lack of cost-effective analysis of various adaptation options, including adaptation technologies;

(iii) Lack of national strategy and action plan for adaptation to climate change and its related disaster prevention, preparedness and management (although this process is underway);

(iv) Lack of local expertise in the field of vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment and integrated assesment (including integrated assessment modelling);

(v) Lack of assessment of the impacts of climate variability and extreme weather events on key socio-economic sectors;

(vi) Capacity-building is urgently needed in V & A assessment, including training on relevant methodologies, models and software.

Proposed activities

115. Relevant global and/or regional circulation models[1] may be used to generate climate change scenarios for the region into which Afghanistan falls. Detailed climate scenarios for Afghanistan up to the year 2100 based on "downscaling" of the outputs provided by these models will be developed to assess the vulnerability of the key socio-economic sectors to climate change. Notwithstanding that the climate data quality and quantity in Afghanistan is very poor, the efforts will be done through the downscaling the GCM models like the MAGICC-SECGEN or PRECIS[2] based on global-regional climate data.

116. A comprehensive integrated vulnerability assessment for key socio-economic sectors, such as water resources (including underground water); agriculture and food security; land use change and forestry; agro-industry; glacial areas; fisheries; ecosystems (biodiversity, vegetation, wetlands); human health; transportation; public health; and public infrastructure, among others. Integrated Assessment Modelling (IAM) may be used to assess the impacts of climate change in Afghanistan in a holistic and integrated manner where possible. The WEAP model, which is an integrated Water Evaluation and Planning System, may be used to simulate water demands and supplies. Based on these quantitative analyses, appropriate cost-effective adaptation options and measures will be assessed. The impacts of climate change on national development strategies, plans and programmes will be evaluated. An appropriate policy framework will be developed, and options will be identified for response strategies.

117. Two of the possible major impacts of climate change are the shift in seasonal and latitudinal precipitation patterns, and the increase in extreme weather events, both of which could have significant implications for Afghanistan. In addition, the frequency and persistence of drought has been increasing during recent years in Afghanistan. Thus, in collaboration with relevant university research groups, it is proposed to undertake the following research activities:

(a) Assessment of the effects of climate variability, as well as the impacts of increased probability of extreme weather events (flood, drought) associated with climate change on the key socio-economic sectors;

(b) Trend analysis of precipitation patterns in Afghanistan based on the best available local/regional data;

(c) Assessment of existing water resources, including underground water resources, and the implications for socio-economic development;

---

[1] For example, MAGICC-SCENGEN - a user-friendly interactive software suite that allows users to investigate future climate change and its uncertainties at both the global-mean and regional levels may be used. MAGICC carries through calculations at the global-mean level using the same upwelling-diffusion climate model that has been and is employed by the IPCC. The latest version gives the same global-mean warming and sea-level rise results as published in the IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR). SCENGEN uses these results, together with results from a set of coupled Atmosphere/Ocean General Circulation Models (AOGCMs) and a detailed baseline climatology, to produce spatially-detailed information regarding future changes in temperature and precipitation, changes in their variability, and a range of other statistics.

[2] Providing Regional Climates for Impacts Studies (PRECIS), Developed by the Hadley Centre, UK Met Office for regional climate modelling.

(d) Assessment of the impacts of climate change on drought, evapo-transpiration, soil humidity and agricultural productivity;

(e) Development and construction of vulnerability maps for key socio-economic sectors and in key areas which are most vulnerable under various climatic scenarios;

(f) The adverse impacts of climate change on sustainable development in Afghanistan.

118. The above activities will be coordinated with any regional efforts whenever and wherever possible.

119. Based on the above assessment, a draft *National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy* for key socio-economic sectors will be developed. The *Strategy* will include: (i) the review of analysis of both measures and technologies for minimizing damages and for mitigating negative impacts of climate change; (ii) the identification of least-cost adaptation measures; (iii) development of special information materials (e.g. maps, diagrams, decision matrices) for policy makers; (iv) the list of the top priority measures recommended for inclusion in the sustainable development strategy; (v) analysis of barriers and necessary activity for integration of adaptation measures in the mid- and long-term national development plans.

120. At the end of the assessment, a workshop will be held to review the results and the draft *National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy*. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the various adaptation options, which should be taken into consideration in national development planning.

121. The Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Group will undertake the above tasks. Available methodologies[3] that may better able to reflect the national situation will be used to undertake the assessment. The application of integrated assessment methodology, such as IAM, which is an important tool for assessing impacts and adaptation options for climate change at the global, regional and national levels, will be explored. This will also include the development of integrated vulnerability indices for key socio-economic sectors where possible.

122. Capacity-building for the V&A Group on the application of various assessment methodologies, including data collection, analysis and management, will be needed. This may include the participation of the V&A Group members in the subregional, regional and international training workshops, especially those which organized by NCSP, so as to share experiences and lessons learned with other countries.

123. At the end of the proposed activities, further gaps, constraints and research needs, as well as related financial, technical, institutional and capacity-building needs will be identified and highlighted.

Major outputs and indicators

124. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Climate change scenarios for Afghanistan and important baseline data for key socio-economic sectors required for assessing the vulnerability of Afghanistan to climate change and its adaptation options;

(ii) A comprehensive integrated and quantitative V&A assessment (if possible) for key socio-economic sectors based on established methodologies, including

[3] These include the *IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations* (Carter *et. al.*, 1994); the *UNEP Handbook on Methods for Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies* (Feenstra *et al.*, 1998); the *International Handbook on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments* (Benioff *et al.*, 1996); *Developing Socio-Economic Scenarios for Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments*; *Methodologies and Tools to Evaluate Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change* (UNFCCC, 2000; see www.unfccc.int/issues/meth_tools.html); the *MAGICC/SCENGEN Climate Scenario Generator: Version 2.4, Technical Manual* (Wigley *et al.*, 2000); and the *Compendium of Decision Tools to Evaluate Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change* (May, 1999), and other regional methodologies where appropriate.

integrated assessment modelling, possible least-cost adaptation options and adaptation technologies;

(iii) Integrated vulnerability indices and maps for key socio-economic sectors;

(iv) Targeted research on climate variability, climate change, drought and precipitation trends;

(v) Policy options for adequate adaptation and response strategies for climate change impacts on key socio-economic sectors, including a draft *National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy*;

(vi) Strengthened and enhanced human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity;

(vii) The review workshop report, including major papers presented.

Component 5:

Programmes Containing Measures to Mitigate Climate Change

Previous activities

125. In terms of the Afghanistan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment project, a number of preliminary mitigation options have been identified for GHG emission reduction in the energy and forestry sectors, but it is not an integrated mitigation policy assessment.

Gaps

126. The major gaps are:

(i) Updated and improved cost-effective mitigation options assessment for all sectors, including appropriate mitigation technologies;

(ii) Lack of legal and economic instruments for mitigation measures,

(iii) Lack of a national strategy for GHG mitigation;

(iv) Lack of technical capacity in quantitative mitigation options analysis, including application of relevant methodologies, and hence capacity-building is very much needed.

Proposed activities

127. The GHG Mitigation Analysis Group will build on the capacity resources of key institutions like the Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Industry and Mines, Ministry of Transport and academic institutions for quantitatively assessing and evaluating the realistic, practical and cost-effective mitigation options in Afghanistan based on the results of the GHG inventory. Relevant analytical tools and methodologies[4] will be used to undertake the analysis.

128. Appropriate mathematical or computer models may be identified and applied for assessing the various cost-effective mitigation options. These may include macro-economic models, such as MARKAL (MARKet ALlocation) – a partial equilibrium bottom-up energy system technology optimisation model, and LEAP (Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning) models[5], which was used in the many Non-annex I countries for mitigation assessment in the

[4] These include (a) *Technologies, Policies and Measures for Mitigating Climate Change (IPCC Technical Paper I)*; (b) *Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Assessment: A Guidebook by the U.S. Country Studies Programme*; and (c) *Climate Change 2001: Mitigation* (Contribution of Working Group III to the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC).

[5] In particular, LEAP 2000 has many features that may make it ideal for least-cost mitigation analysis and hence for GHG mitigation action plan. For example, it is capable of detailed analysis and tracking of all costs associated with a GHG mitigation action plan, including capital, operating and maintenance, and fuel costs, and any indirect costs such as taxes associated with emissions. It can also track the externality co-benefits arising from the avoided emissions of criteria pollutants.

energy sector. Further improvement or research on the above-mentioned methodologies based on the local conditions and situations may be needed.

129. Based on the mitigation options analysis, a draft *National Abatement Strategy for GHG Emission Reduction* for key socio-economic sectors will be developed. This Strategy will highlight the barriers for adopting cleaner technologies, as well as for promoting cleaner production and consumption. Both legal (e.g. legislation) and economic (e.g. tax incentives) instruments may be necessary for promoting mitigation measures. A list of environmentally friendly mitigation technologies, including renewable energy technologies, will be identified and assessed. Appropriate mitigation projects will also be identified for bilateral and multilateral funding, including those under the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol.

130. At the end of the proposed activities, a workshop will be held to review the results and the draft *National Abatement Strategy for GHG Emission Reduction.* Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the importance of GHG emission reduction, which should be taken into consideration in national development planning.

131. Capacity-building for the GHG Mitigation Options Analysis Group on the application of the relevant methodologies, including data collection, analysis and management, will be needed. Activities may include the participation of the team members in the subregional, regional and international training workshops, so as to share experiences and lessons learned with other countries. A training workshop on the application of macro-economic models and relevant energy models will be organized with the assistance of both national and, where appropriate, regional or international consultants.

132. In addition, capacity-building is needed for this technical group member to identify, assess, develop, monitor and evaluate mitigation projects for bilateral and multilateral funding, including the opportunities that are available under the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol.

133. At the end of the proposed activities, further gaps, constraints and research needs, as well as related financial, technical, institutional and capacity-building needs will be identified and highlighted.

Major outputs and indicators

134. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Important baseline data for key socio-economic sectors required for assessing GHG mitigation options;

(ii) A comprehensive quantitative mitigation options assessment for key socio-economic sectors based on established methodologies, including possible cost-effective mitigation options and environmentally friendly mitigation technologies;

(iii) A draft *National Strategy on GHG Emission Reduction*, including appropriate legal and economic instruments, and public-private partnership for mitigation measures;

(iv) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity;

(v) The review workshop report, including major papers presented.

Component 6:

Development and Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs)

Previous activities

135. No previous assessment on the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) in Afghanistan has been undertaken.

Gaps

136. The major gaps are:

(i) Lack of user-friendly database on ESTs, including endogenous technologies;

(ii) Lack of human and institutional capacity in assessing, evaluating and verifying ESTs;

(iii) Lack of human and institutional capacity to Identifying and removing of barriers to the adoption of ESTs;

Proposed activities

137. Agenda 21 defines "*Environmentally sound technologies*" (ESTs) as technologies that "*protect the environment, are less polluting, use all resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle residual wastes in a more acceptable manner than the technologies for which they were substitutes*". Thus, ESTs encompass technologies that have the potential for significantly improved environmental performance relative to other technologies. ESTs are the focus of the CDM projects under the Kyoto Protocol.

138. The ESTs Group will undertake the following activities:

(a) A comprehensive review, analysis and assessment of the country-specific technological requirements and opportunities of their use, transfer and introduction in key socio-economic sectors, as well as their social, economic and environmental impacts;

(b) Assessment of existing endogenous ESTs so that they could be promoted or further developed;

(c) The barriers to the adoption of ESTs in Afghanistan will be identified, with a view to facilitating their removal. Special attention will be paid on the following barriers:

- Access to and dissemination of information on ESTs;
- Institutional development for technological change;
- Enabling environment (including legal and economic instruments);
- Appropriateness of technology to the local condition, including socio-economic, environmental and cultural considerations;
- Adaptive capacity; and
- Financial and partnership arrangements.

(d) Establishment of national information clearing house on ESTs through Internet and other appropriate means with regional and global networks;

(e) Mainstreaming ESTs into national science and technology policy;

(f) Promotion of ESTs in both public and private sector, perhaps through public-private partnership.

139. Based on the mitigation and adaptation technologies that have been identified in Components 4 and 5 above, a user-friendly database for ESTs and their potential for development and transfer to Afghanistan will be established. To this end, it is proposed to adopt the EST information system (ESTIS) that has been developed by UNEP's International Environment Technology Centre (IETC) based in Osaka, Japan (see: *http://www.entis.net*). Capacity-building for the ESTs Group members will be needed to learn how to use this system,

and a national system may then be developed based on ESTIS as appropriate. Other regional and international technology databases will be assessed and adopted where appropriate. Indeed, a study of technology information networking with relevant regional and international organizations will be an important activity for this proposed project.

140. It is necessary to build or strengthen the human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity for identifying, assessing, designing, developing, monitoring, evaluating and hosting technological projects, including targeted research projects, for bilateral and multilateral funding. A training workshop on UNEP IETC's ESTIS will be needed with the support of UNEP IETC. The ESTs Group may participate in relevant subregional, regional and international training workshops and conferences to share experiences and lessons learned, as appropriate. Budget has not been allocated to this activity, therefore the training costs will be paid by Government or UNEP in-kind contribution.

Major outputs and indicators

141. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) A comprehensive report on technology needs assessment;

(ii) A database for ESTs based on UNEP IETC's ESTIS;

(iii) A list of emission reduction projects based on ESTs for bilateral and multilateral funding, including those for CDM under the Kyoto Protocol;

(iv) Important inputs for both the *National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy* and *the National Strategy for GHG Emission Reduction*;

(v) Technology information networks and information clearing house established;

(vi) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity.

Component7:

Research and Systematic Observation

Previous activities

142. No previous assessment on the Research and Systematic Observation in Afghanistan has been undertaken.

Gaps

143. The major gaps are:

(i) Lack of automatic data logging system;

(ii) Climate data quality and quantity needs to be further enhanced;

(iii) Lack of analysis of existing hydrological and meteorological data by local expertise;

(iv) No forecasts for extreme climate events in Afghanistan;

(v) Inadequate human, institutional and especially technical capacity for climate data collecting and monitoring.

Proposed activities

144. The Research and Systematic Observation (RSO) Group will report on all existing systematic observation activities related to climate change undertaken by the Department of Meteorology, as well as any existing research institutes undertaken by universities and research

institutes. The Group members may also undertake some research in collaboration with the V&A group where appropriate. In particular, the following issues need attention:

(a) Improvement in data collection, analysis and management, with emphasis on data quality assurance;

(b) Trend analysis in existing temperature and rainfall data;

(c) Strengthening of existing early warning systems for extreme weather and drought;

(d) Analysis of frequency of extreme climatic events in relation to climate change; development of trends and their analysis,

(e) Assessment of the capability of climate prediction like the rainfall and assessment the impact of drought in Afghanistan with using satellite techniques;

(f) Participation in and contribution to the activities and programmes, as appropriate, of regional and global research networks and observing systems;

(g) Climatic information networking with relevant regional and international organizations;

(h) Preparation of a draft *National Strategy for Research and Systematic Observation*, with special focus on extreme climate events, rainfall, floods and drought, so as to provide technical and policy guidance for a more sustainable programme. Further gaps and constraints, as well as related financial, technical, institutional and capacity-building needs will be identified and highlighted in this Strategy.

145. The RSO Group will be composed of staff members from the Department of Meteorology of the Ministry of Transport and relevant research scientists from Kabul University, Department of Geosciences. The capacity of this Group will be strengthened where necessary, including the participation in sub-regional/regional/international workshops. Special training in data collection, analysis and management on climate monitoring, as well as the establishment of early warning system for floods and drought will be required.

146. At the end of the proposed activities, the draft *National Strategy for Research and Systematic Observation* will be disseminate among relevant stakeholders from governmental institutions, public and private sectors, including NGOs for comments.

Major outputs and indicators

147. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Improved climatic database;

(ii) Specific research relating to rainfall, floods and drought, including possible early warning systems for these events;

(iii) Participation in and contribution to the regional programmes;

(iv) Climatic information networks with regional and international organizations;

(v) *Draft National Strategy for Research and Systematic Observation;*

(vi) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity;

(vii) The review report and list of comments by stakeholders on Draft National Strategy for Research and Systematic Observation.

Component 8:

Education, Training and Public Awareness

Previous activities

148. Article 6 (a) of the UNFCCC requires the Parties to, among others, "*promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities*": (i) "*The development of implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects*"; *(ii) "Public access to information on climate change and its effects*"; *(iii) "Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses"; and (iv) "Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel."*

149. Due to the lack of financial resources, so far not much has been done in Afghanistan to raise the public awareness on climate change issues.

Gaps

150. The major gaps are:

(i) Lack of climate change policy, strategy and programmes, as well as the integration of this policy and strategy into sustainable development programmes;

(ii) Lack of public awareness activities on climate change issues, including climate-induced disaster preparedness; hence there is a need to introduce and strengthen community education on climate change and disaster preparedness;

(iii) General lack of outreach materials (especially in Dari/Pashto language) on climate change issues for different target groups (general public, community, especially for children and young people; policy makers, and private sector)

(iv) The need to introduce or strengthen climate change science at the primary, secondary and post-secondary levels and through non-formal public education;

(v) Lack of financial resources for climate change outreach programmes and activities.

Proposed activities

151. The Education, Training and Public Awareness (ETPA) Group will provide information on activities relating to climate change education, training and public awareness that has been or will be undertaken in the country. In addition, the Group proposes to undertake the following activities:

(i) A national draft programme on education, training and public awareness on climate change will be developed and sent to government through NEPA for approval and implementation;

(ii) Climate change public awareness surveys will be conducted among the general public at all levels in major urban centres; with a view to assessing the extent and the existing level of public awareness on climate change issues, including science and policy, so as to facilitate the development of better strategy for further public awareness programmes and campaigns. An NGO may assist in this endeavour;

(iii) Development of outreach materials (leaflets, booklets, calendars, posters, quarterly newsletters, video, CD) and dissemination of these materials through mass media (TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, internet, etc.). The information provided by IPCC, WMO, UNEP, UNITAR and the UNFCCC Secretariat through their web pages would be used as sources of information for outreach activities where appropriate. However, there is a need to translate these materials into local languages for wider dissemination of information. A special video documentary on the vulnerability of Afghanistan to climate change and its potential impacts would be very useful;

(iv) A special 25-30 minute video documentary on the vulnerability of Afghanistan to climate change and its potential impacts, as well as possible adaptation options may be produced and shown on national TV stations and educational institutions. The V&A Group may assist in producing this video documentary;

(v) Establishment of a national website for climate change under this proposed project, so as to publicize climate change issues and the results of the project. This will facilitate information dissemination and sharing of experiences and lessons learned among communities. Capacity-building for updating and maintaining this website is essential in order to ensure its sustainability even after the completion of the project;

(vi) Strengthening of education on climate change issues by incorporating these issues into the different levels (primary, secondary and tertiary) of curricula of the formal education and non-formal education systems;

(vii) Strengthening of the Climate Change Resource Centres based in NEPA, the Department of Meteorology and the Geosciences Department at Kabul University, in terms of resource materials and personnel, and promoting its use by the general public;

(viii) Continuous public awareness campaigns in all provinces, including organizing seminars and establishment of billboards to publicize climate change issues;

(ix) Encouragement of scientific and policy research relating to climate change at the universities and research institutes through scholarship and/or fellowship programmes.

152. In order to achieve the above proposed activities, which will be undertaken nationally throughout the project cycle by the ETPA Group, reasonable financial resources will be needed, not only for human and institutional capacity strengthening, but also for the acquisition of certain relevant communication equipment. For removing the financial gaps in public awareness activities, developing a parallel project proposal to apply for funding from the GEF Small Grant Fund by Afghan NGOs is recommended.

Major outputs and indicators

153. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Educational and public awareness programmes at national, provincial and local levels;

(ii) Outreach materials in English and in Dari/Pashto;

(iii) Enhanced scientific and policy research relating to climate change;

(iv) Strengthened curriculum on climate change at formal (primary, secondary and tertiary levels) and non-formal education systems;

(v) Strengthened Climate Change Resource Centres based at NEPA, Department of Meteorology and Kabul University;

(vi) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity;

Component 9:

Integration of Climate Change Concerns into Sustainable Development Plans and Programmes

Previous activities

154. The issue of the integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes has not been addressed in Afghanistan's national development strategy. Although the Afghan socio-economic and demographic profile is very vulnerable to climate change, climate change issues are not prioritised in the national development strategy, largely because other typically post-conflict issues (security, rule of law etc.) are perceived to be more urgent and immediate, and because awareness on climate change issues in policy makers is low.

Gaps

155. The major gaps are:

(i) Lack of policy measures to integrate climate change concerns into national long-term socio-economic and environmental planning.

(ii) Lack of technical capacity to effectively integrate V&A assessment and mitigation options analysis into sustainable development programmes, and hence to develop national adaptation and mitigation programmes of action.

(iii) Lack of financial resources for environmental issues, especially climate change, in the development and operational government budgets.

Proposed activities

156. National planners and policy makers play an important role in ensuring that climate change concerns will be taken into consideration in their planning and decision-making processes. Thus, they must be made aware of the results of the V&A assessment in key socio-economic sectors. To this end, training workshops will be organized for the national and local planners, as well as policy and decision makers from all relevant ministries and government agencies, especially those of the ministries which involved in planning and development.

157. There is a need to review and analyse existing national programmes on sustainable development, and based on the review and analysis, a national climate change policy, as well as a national strategy to integrate climate change concerns into sustainable development programmes for various key socio-economic sectors, including strengthening the cooperation between the public and private sectors, will be developed.

158. The national climate change policy and strategy will be submitted to the Cabinet for review and consideration, with a view to developing relevant legislation for iintegrating climate change concerns into the national environmental legislation, as well as into the development planning process.

159. The above activities will be undertaken by the PMT, which will work closely with NCCC/PSC and NEPA.

Major outputs and indicators

160. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Capacity-building programmes that integrate climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes for national planners, policy and decision makers at the national and local levels;

(ii) *Draft National Climate Change Policy* and a *National Strategy* to integrate climate change concerns into sustainable development programmes for various key socio-economic sectors;

(iii) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity;

(iv) The reports of the training workshops that include the papers presented.

Component 10:

Information and Networking

Previous activities

161. Access to and the use of information technology, such as Internet, will be essential to ensure efficient exchange and sharing of information both within and outside the country. Information networking is an important activity in any project cycle.

Gaps

162. The major gaps are:

(i) Inadequate computers and internet access, and the electricity required to operate them;

(ii) Lack of expert knowledge on internet and information technology;

(iii) Difficulty and time-consuming (because of slow connection) in accessing Internet;

(iv) Poor English language reading skills (especially in technical fields);

(v) Inadequate information networking.

Proposed activities

163. The following activities are proposed:

(i) Establishment of Internet facilities and organisation of a training workshop for project team members so as to facilitate their information networking;

(ii) Participation and contribution to subregional and regional information networks on climate change issues, especially those relating to national communications;

(iii) Assessment of current capacity in information communication technologies (ICT);

(iv) Institutional strengthening, including human resources development, technical and technological capabilities, on the use of information communication technologies for climate change information sharing.

164. The above activities will be coordinated by the Project Coordinator in consultation with the PCC members and Chair of the NCCC/PSC and the PMT members.

Major outputs and indicators

165. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Information networks for the project team members;

(ii) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity in information networking.

Component 11:

Capacity-Building

Previous activities

166. Apart from some experience gained from the participation of some policy makers in IPCC and UNFCCC meetings and also some experts in the NAPA/NCSA projects training workshops on GHG inventory, mitigation options analysis and vulnerability assessment, Afghanistan has very limited human, scientific, technical, technological, organizational, institutional and resources capabilities that are required for the country to fulfil its commitments to the Convention,

including the reporting requirements. The following capacity-building needs have been identified during the stakeholders consultation meeting.

(i) There is a need for a continuing training and capacity-building programme that covers all major aspects relating to climate change at educational, scientific, technical, technological (mitigation and adaptation), legal, policy and political levels especially the Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC negotiation process, both nationally and locally;

(ii) Regular participation in regional and international forums to share information and experiences;

(iii) Training in V&A assessment in the following sectors are: water resources, agriculture and forestry, glacial area, and waste management;

(iv) Capacity-building in identifying, evaluating and verifying appropriate and environmentally sound technologies;

(v) Capacity-building in assessment of the impacts of both technological and policy measures for mitigation and adaptation;

(vi) Training of legal officers and policy makers;

(vii) Improvement in international negotiation skills, so as to better protect Afghan's special needs and conditions as a least-developed country in COP/MOP decisions;

Gaps

167. The major gaps are:

(i) Limited capacity at all levels (human, scientific, technical, technological, organizational, institutional and resources capabilities) relating to climate change issues;

(ii) Limited capacity in climate change negotiation;

(iii) Limited capacity in preparation of climate change projects for bilateral and multilateral funding;

(iv) Limited capacity in assessing the impacts of both technological and policy measures for mitigation and adaptation;

(v) Limited capacity in effective implementation of various multilateral environmental agreements, including the UNFCCC.

Proposed activities

168. Within the constraint of the limited financial resources, this proposal aims to address the specific needs to the extent possible, taking into consideration of decision 2/CP.7, which provides that "*Capacity building is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, the implementation of which should be based on the priorities of developing countries.*"

169. It is expected that a significant portion of the requested funding will be used for capacity-building activities in Components 2 to 10. An integrated approach will be used to harmonize the capacity-building activities between the components.

170. As far as capacity-building is concerned, it would be appropriate to maximize the synergies for implementing the UNFCCC and other global environmental agreements, such as Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The NCSA/NAPA projects would provide a good basis for such synergies. Link between NCSA/NAPA projects and INC activities has important role in efficient utilization of financial, human and technical resources. For this purpose, the Project

Coordination Committee would be combined from NCSA/NAPA and also UNCCD and UNCBD enabling Activity project managers.

171. In addition, a *Capacity-Building Strategy* that highlights the priorities and options, including the development of South-South capacity-building programmes, will be developed.

172. This above activities will be coordinated by the Project Coordinator in consultation with PCC, NCCC/PSC and NEPA.

Major outputs and indicators

173. The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) Strengthened human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity at all levels on major aspects relating to climate change;

(ii) A *Capacity-Building Strategy*.

Component 11:

Constraints and Gaps

Proposed activities

174. The activities for assessing the capacity needs and gaps and barriers as follows:

(i) Providing information on financial, technical and capacity needs while undertaking the activities, measures and programmes to implement the Convention and improve the national communication on the continuous basis.

(ii) Preparing the list of project proposals for funding specifying the technologies to be used and equipment required.

(iii) Providing the list of adaptation measures/projects focusing on barriers and ways to overcome these barriers.

(iv) Providing information on technology and local know-how development needs.

Major outputs and indicators

The major outputs and indicators of this Component will be:

(i) The list of project proposals for funding specifying the technologies to be used and equipment required;

(ii) Information on technology and local know-how development needs;

(iii) A *chapter on Constraints & Gaps, related financial, technical and capacity-building needs to be included in the INC*.

Component 13:

Preparation and presentation of the Initial National Communication (INC)

175. Based on Components 1 to 12 as described above, the INC will be compiled, edited and prepared. This task will be undertaken by a national consultant under the supervision of the Project Coordinator, who will liaise with the PCC and NST for their inputs. It will involve all members of the technical working groups, each of which will prepare the relevant sections/chapters to be included in the INC. The proposed contents of the INC are as follows:

- Executive Summary (not more than 10 pages)
- Chapter 1: National Circumstances
- Chapter 2: GHG Inventory

- Chapter 3: Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change (i.e. V&A Assessment on key socio-economic sectors)
- Chapter 4: Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change (i.e. mitigation options analysis on key socio-economic sectors)
- Chapter 5: Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention
    - 5.1: Development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies
    - 5.2: Research and Systematic Observation
    - 5.3: Education, Training and Public Awareness
    - 5.4: Integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development programmes
    - 5.5: Information and Networking
    - 5.6: Capacity-Building
- Chapter 6: Constraints and Gaps, and Related Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs
- Chapter 8: Conclusions and Recommendations
- Annex: List of projects for bilateral and multilateral funding

176. The draft INC will be first reviewed by all members of NST. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A workshop, with the participation of all members of NST, PCC and NCCC/PSC, NEPA, policy and decision makers, private sector, communities, and NGOs, will then be organized to review this revised draft INC before it is finalized, printed and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The INC will be translated into Dari/ Pashto language for wider dissemination.

Major output

177. The major output of this Component will be a comprehensive INC based on the COP 8 Guidelines, which will be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by the end of 2010.

2.2.3 Institutional framework for project implementation

178. Figure 1 in SECTON II provides the institutional framework and organization chart for project management. The project will be executed by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), with the support of various government departments (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock; Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Mines and Industry, Department of Disaster Preparedness, etc.), as well as private sector, local communities and NGOs. A National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as a Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Director-General of NEPA, will be established to provide overall policy guidance and advice, and to guide the implementation of this project. The NCCC/PSC will be represented by various ministries and relevant departments, as well as representatives from the private sector, local communities and NGOs. The NCCC/PSC will report to NEPA, which, in turn, will ensure that the recommendations of the project are to be integrated into overall national development planning process. Also a Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be established with combination of UNEP, Kabul GEF coordinator, Head of NCCC/PSC, NAPA/NCSA project manager, project coordinator and UNCCD and UNCBD enabling activities project managers for leading the project and better utilizing the financial, technical and human resources.

179. A Project Coordinator will be appointed to coordinate the day-to-day project execution activities. The NST will be supported by the six technical working groups, which will include experts from public and private sectors, education institutions, local communities and NGOs, as

appropriate. The Project Coordinator will be supported by a full-time secretary, who will also act as an Administrative Assistant.

2.2.4 Technical Support

180. UNEP, as the GEF Implementing Agency for the project, will be consulted on all aspects during the execution of the project. It will be fully informed of all activities and invited to actively participate in all technical and policy workshops related to the project, so that it can provide useful inputs and contributions to ensure the successful implementation of the project.

181. In addition, technical assistance will also be sought from National Communication Support Programme (NCSP) based in UNDP/GEF New York or regional countries like the NCSA/NAPA and INC consultant from Iran, who has provided useful technical advisory service to the NEPA in March 2006 on NAPA and NCSA process and national communication guidelines, and during the stakeholders consultation meeting held on 7-14 August 2006, as well as during the preparation of this project document.

182. In view of the very special national circumstances of Afghanistan, including its very limited institutional and human capacity on the implementation of the UNFCCC and other MEAs, as well as the recent changes in the roles and responsibilities of Afghanistan's institutions, there will be additional challenges for the implementation of this proposed project. Thus, technical assistance to the project team from UNEP and NCSP is important role for successful implementation of the project.

183. Technical support from other national, regional or international organizations like the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP), UNEP Collaboration Centre on Energy and Environment (Riso) in Denmark and Stockholm Environment Institute(SEI) in Boston Centre and consultants will also be sought where and when necessary and appropriate.

2.2.5 Proposed work schedule

184. It is expected that the proposed 4-year project will commence in April 2007 and end in March 2011. The timeline for executing each of the proposed activities within the 4-year project cycle is shown in Table 3, while the indicative budget and detail plan for allocation of funding for each proposed activity for a 4-year project cycle are shown in Table 4 and 5. **However, this plan and time schedule are only indicative at this stage, and adjustments will likely be needed after the Project Inception Workshop and during the implementation of the project as new circumstances arise. UNEP will be fully consulted and informed of any future revision of the work plan.**

Appropriate sequencing

185. The proposed activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence so as to maximize the synergies between each component of the proposed activities, as well as the efficiency and cost-effectiveness for the implementation throughout the project cycle. Some proposed activities that are not directly related to each other, such as GHG inventory and vulnerability assessment will be undertaken in parallel, as indicated in Table 3.

Good practices in project implementation

186. Good practices in project implementation, such as the efficient use of financial and human resources, the engagement of qualified local and regional consultants, public participation throughout the project cycle, will be adopted where appropriate. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used.

2.2.6 Project financing, budget and justifications

187. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities required for the preparation of national communication, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost, and hence no incremental cost analysis is required.

188. As a least-developed country "*with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay*; (Article 4.8 (c)), "*with areas prone to natural disasters*" (Article 4.8 (d)), "*with areas liable to drought and desertification*" (Article 4.8 (e), "*with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems*" (Article 4.8 (g)), Afghanistan deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures. In addition, Afghanistan's "*specific needs and special situations*" "*with regard to funding and transfer of technology*" *need to be taken full account*" under Article 4 paragraph 9.

189. Thus, the total requested funding of **US$405,000** as indicated in Tables 4 and 5 reflects the current real needs and concerns of the country in order to fulfilling its commitments for the preparation of its INC. Due to very limited capacity, a significant portion of the funding would be used for human and institutional capacity-building, with a view to building up a solid technical team that would be responsible for preparing future national communications in a sustainable manner.

190. The proposed budget for each proposed component of activities has been realistically estimated by NEPA in consultation with relevant ministries and other stakeholders, and thoroughly reviewed by UNEP, Kabul and UNEP before it is fully endorsed by the national GEF Operational Focal Point and the UNFCCC Focal Point.

191. The in-kind contribution of the Government of Afghanistan, which is estimated to be **US$40,000** over the 4-year project cycle, will include some logistical support, basic communication and office facilities, library and information facilities, among others. UNEP Kabul office is expected to contribute **US$40,000** in-kind through its technical advisory services and office equipment during the project cycle.

Rationale for GEF support

192. This is a standard enabling activities proposal that will facilitate the preparation of the INC of Afghanistan based on the COP 8 Guidelines as provided by decision 17/CP.8, and hence it will assist Afghanistan to fulfil its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

Sustainability and public participation

193. The Government of Afghanistan is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The strengthening of scientific, technical and institutional capacity of Afghanistan in various aspects of the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by NEPA to execute the project would enable the country to fulfil its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the whole project management structure is designed in such a way that full participation by local experts in all aspects of activities are ensured, so that further activities in the future are sustainable.

194. Public participation in certain aspects of the project activities will be encouraged where appropriate and possible. For example, the promotion and development of endogenous technologies in Component 6 would require the participation of local communities and the private sector. The outreach activities to be undertaken in Component 8 would also need the extensive support of the local communities and NGOs in order for the activities to be effective and successful. Local communities, NGOs and the media will be invited to participate in all workshops as appropriate.

195. On the completion of this project, it is expected that further institutional and technical capacity of the country would have been considerably strengthened to enable Afghanistan to better respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change, as well as to better fulfil its commitments under the UNFCCC.

Issues and risks

Issues

196. In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination and consultation between the PMT, PCC, NCCC/PSC, NEPA and relevant stakeholders, including policy and decision makers, are essential.

Risks

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

198. Longer time period than expected to establish the technical working groups, as highly-skilled professionals who are knowledgeable may not be easy to find due to the unattractiveness of the remuneration that may be offered;

(a) Difficulty in attracting appropriately qualified and experienced international consultants due to the ongoing insurgency and resulting security situation in Afghanistan;

(b) Longer time than expected for the collection and analysis of the data and the preparation of the INC;

(c) Inadequate or lack of consultations between PMT, PCC, NCCC/PSC, NEPA and other relevant stakeholders;

(d) Inadequate or lack of a number of approved sectoral development programmes and uncertainties related to national development trends.

(e) Lack of standardized methodology for economic assessment of projects;

(f) Inadequate or lack of involvement of high-level policy and decision makers in the formulation of various strategies;

(g) Inadequate or lack of reliable data for V&A assessment and mitigation options analysis in certain socio-economic sectors,

(h) Lack of young specialists who can participate in the various modelling exercises, such as the LEAP, WEAP and the Integrated Assessment Modelling (IAM), and longer time taken to build capacity in such modelling activities.

199. Necessary action will be undertaken to avoid all the risks mentioned above. A strong project team will be established under the guidance of the UNEP GEF Division, UNEP Kabul and PCC. NCCC/PSC, which is composed of representatives from relevant ministries and departments and chaired by the National Project Director (NPD), enjoys strong national support. In addition, NEPA are the national UNFCCC and GEF Focal Point that is responsible for implementing the Convention and national climate change programmes in collaboration with other relevant ministries and stakeholders. Thus, the risk for failure will be reduced.

2.2.7 Monitoring and evaluation

200. UNEP's established guidelines and procedures on reporting, monitoring and evaluation will be followed throughout the project cycle, based on the proposed activities and approved budget. The PMT will prepare annual work plans based on the four-year-overall work plan.

Project reporting

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

201. The Project Coordinator will provide a Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) and an Annual Progress Report (APR) to UNEP and copy to all members of PCC, NCCC/PSC and NEPA. These reports will enable NEPA and UNEP to evaluate the progress of the project on a regular basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by UNEP for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion. If possible, these reports may be compiled into electronic newsletters and distributed to all participating institutions. A mid-term review between UNEP and NEPA may be conducted. An independent evaluation by a qualified consultant will be conducted at the end of the project.

Inception Report (IR)

202. A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly timeframes detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

203. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changes in external conditions that may effect project implementation.

204. When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNEP Kabul office will review the document.

Technical Reports

205. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the PMT will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent Annual Progress Reports. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specific analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at the local, national, and international levels.

Monitoring

206. The NCCC/PSC will meet on a 6 monthly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance, so as to avoid any major deviations from the plan and deciding necessary actions to remedy the situations as appropriate. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. Also, the PCC meetings will be held on regular monthly basis to review project implementation and providing scientific, technical and also sharing information, lesson learned and increasing synergy among other MEAs.

207. Local consultants will submit monthly progress reports to the Project Coordinator, who will share it with PMT, NST, PCC and NEPA. It must be ensured that all consultants' progress reports, including those for surveys, trainings, workshops, meetings and field activities, must be submitted on a timely basis.

208. The GEF procedures require the Project Implementation Revision (PIR) to be carried out annually. The Project Coordinator will prepare the preliminary project report for revision and, where necessary, specific recommendations will be made for any revisions that may be required during the course of the implementation of the project.

209. The Project Coordinator will monitor the work of the NST based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators, and informed the UNEP and NCCC/PSC of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that appropriate support or corrective measures can be under taken in a timely manner.

Audit arrangement

210. An annual audit of the project resources will be carried out by an accredited auditor who shall, in addition to the national government requirements, pay particular attention to the UNEP financial regulations, policies and procedures that apply to projects; the project document and work plans, including activities, management arrangements, expected results, monitoring, evaluation and reporting provisions; and the key considerations for management (indicators and outputs), administration and finance. The audit shall not cover expenses incurred by UNEP.

211. During the implementation of the project, regular financial statements will be prepared by NEPA and provided to UNEP for accessing funds for project activities.

Project review meetings

212. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the PMT, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholders representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for NCCC/PSC meetings, including relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms; and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

References

213. GEF 2003, Operational Procedures for Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties, GEF Council, Document no: GEF/C.22/Inf.16.

Decision 17/CP.8, Guidelines of the Preparation of National Communication from Parties not Included in Annex I to the Convention.

UNFCCC 2003, User Manual for the Guidelines on National Communication from Non-Annex I Parties.

UNFCCC 2002, Annotated Guidelines for the Preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), Lest Developed Countries Expert Group, July 2002.

GEF 2001, A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, Washington D.C., September 2001.

NCSP 2005, NCSP Initiation Workshop in Support of the Preparation of Second National Communication from Non-Annex I Parties, Tbilisi, Georgia, October 2005.

UNDP-GEF Guidance for Carrying out the Self-assessment Exercise for Preparing Project Documents for Second National Communication from Non-Annex I Parties, UNDP-GEF, New York, 2004.

Afghanistan Environmental Law, Ministry of Justice, Kabul, Afghanistan, January 2006.

Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2004: Central Statistical Office, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul, September 2004..

UNEP 2003, Afghanistan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment, Kabul, Afghanistan, United Nations Environment Programme.

UNEP 2005, Project Proposal for Preparation of Initial National Communication of Myanmar, UNEP/ GEF Division, Nairobi, Kenya, 2005.

214. **Figure 1. Institutional Framework for Project Management.**

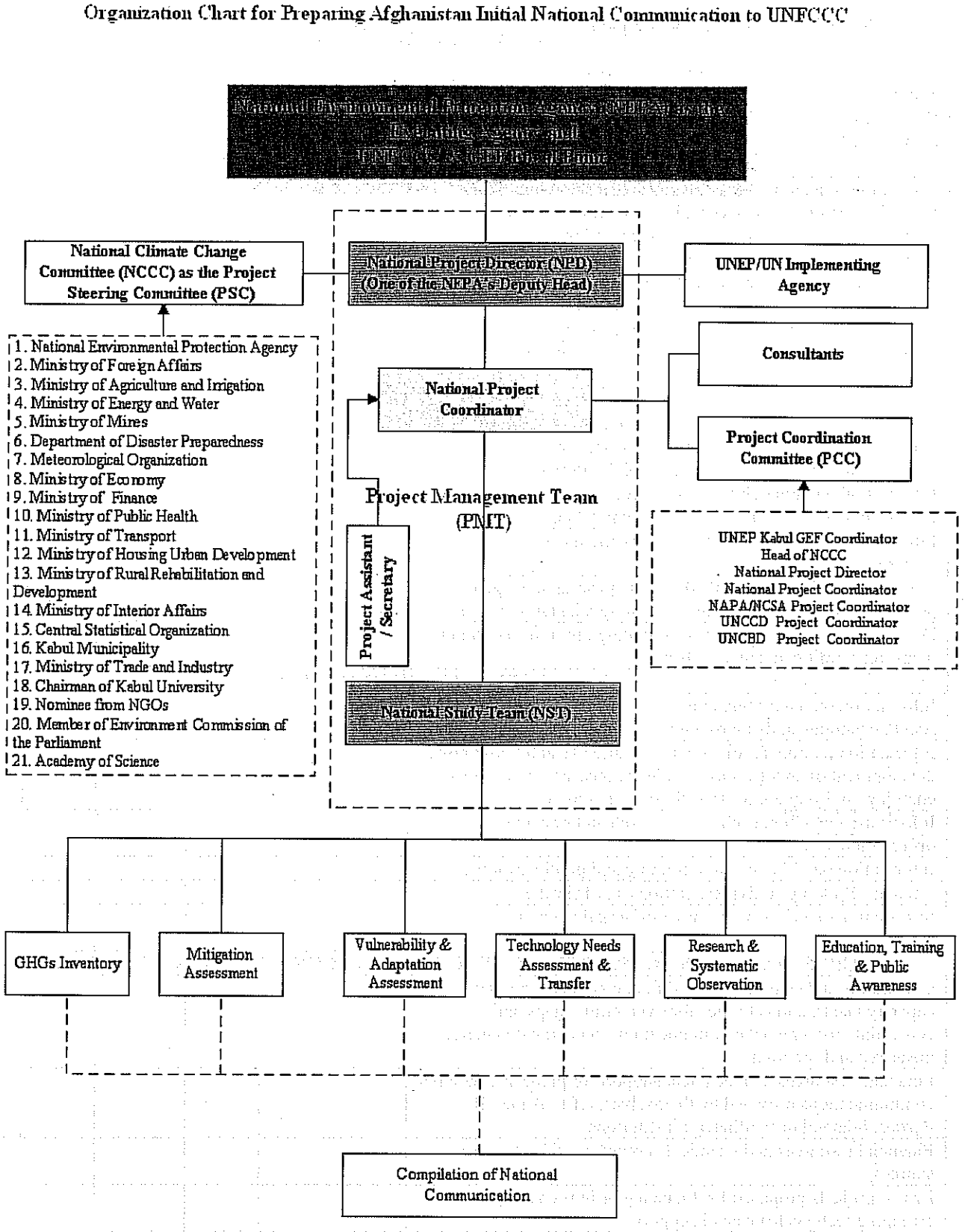

Table 1. Matrix to assist in addressing the past activities financed under GEF enabling activities and other efforts. The boxes marked with a "x" simply means that some activities had been undertaken under the previous projects. However, new and additional activities that can be fully justified will be undertaken during the process of the preparation of Initial National communication, and it will be ensured that there will be no duplication of activities.

Activity in Second National Communications	NAPAs	NCSA	Phase II	INCs	Other
II. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES					
Description of development priorities, objectives and circumstances, etc.					X
Description of existing institutional arrangements for preparing communications continuously					X
III. NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES					
Estimation of national GHG Inventories for previous years, depending on circumstances (The estimation just only shows the GHGs emission from energy sector for 2003)					X
Formulation of cost-effective programs to develop country-specific emission factors and activity data					
Description of arrangements to collect and archive data to make inventory preparation a continuous process					
Information on the level of uncertainty associated with the inventory data					
IV. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STEPS					
Description of steps taken towards formulating programs containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation (Some activities are ongoing under NAPA/NCSA Projects)					
Information on vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and on adaptation measures being taken	X				
Information on evaluation of strategies and measures for adapting to climate change					
Policy frameworks, national adaptation programmes, plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies					
Description of steps taken for formulating programs containing measures to mitigate climate change					
V. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION					
Information on integrating climate change considerations into social, economic and environmental policies and actions					
Information on transfer of, and access to ESTs and know-how, development of endogenous capacities; measures to enhance enabling environment for transfer of technologies					
Information on Climate change research and systematic observation					
Information on CC education, training and public awareness					
Capacity Building Activities, Options and Priorities					
Information on efforts to promote information sharing and networking					
VI. CONSTRAINTS AND GAPS; RELATED FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, AND CAPACITY NEEDS					
Constraints and Gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs, and activities for overcoming gaps and constraints for national communications, and climate change measures and programs					
Financial resources and technical support for preparing national communications provided by themselves, GEF, Annex II Parties, bilateral or multilateral institutions					
Financial resources and technical support provided by various sources					
List of projects proposed for financing or in preparation for arranging technical/financial support					
Opportunities, barriers for implementation of adaptation measures, including pilot and/or demonstration projects					

Country-specific technology needs and assistance received from developed country Parties and the GEF, and how assistance was utilized					

Table 2 (a). National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol[a] and greenhouse gas precursors

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2 emissions (Gg)	CO_2 removals (Gg)	CH_4 (Gg)	N_2O (Gg)	CO (Gg)	NO_x (Gg)	NMVOCs (Gg)	SO_x (Gg)
Total national emissions and removals	X		X	X				
1. Energy	X		X	X				
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	X		X	X				
1. Energy industries	X		X	X				
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	X		X	X				
3. Transport	X		X	X				
4. Other sectors (Commercial institution)	X		X	X				
5. Other (please specify)	X		X	X				
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels								
1. Solid fuels								
2. Oil and natural gas								
2. Industrial processes	X							
A. Mineral products								
B. Chemical industry								
C. Metal production								
D. Cement production	X							
E. Production of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride								
F. Consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride								
G. Other (please specify)	X		X	X				
3. Solvent and other product use								
4. Agriculture			X					
A. Enteric fermentation			X					
B. Manure management			X					
C. Rice cultivation			X					
D. Agricultural soils				X				
E. Prescribed burning of savannahs			X	X				
F. Field burning of agricultural residues			X	X				
G. Other (please specify)								
5. Land-use change and forestry	X[b]	X[b]	X	X				
A. Changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks		X[b]						
B. Forest and grassland conversion	X							
C. Abandonment of managed lands		X						
D. CO_2 emissions and removals from soil	[b]	[b]						
E. Other (please specify)								
6. Waste			X					
A. Solid waste disposal on land			X					
B. Waste-water handling			X					
C. Waste incineration								
D. Other (please specify)			X					
7. Other (please specify)								
Memo items								
International bunkers								
Aviation								
Marine								
CO_2 emissions from biomass								

Notes: Shaded cells do not require entries.

[a] The following standard indicators should be used, as appropriate, for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs: **NO** (not occurring) for activities or processes that do not occur for a particular gas or source/sink category within a country, **NE** (not estimated) for existing emissions and removals which have not been estimated, **NA** (not applicable) for activities in a given source/sink category which do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas, **IE** (included elsewhere) for emissions and removals estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory (Parties should indicate where the emissions or removals have been included), **C** (confidential) for emissions and removals which could lead to the disclosure of confidential information.

[b] Do not provide an estimate of both CO_2 emissions and CO_2 removals. "Net" emissions (emissions - removals) of CO_2 should be estimated and a single number placed in either the CO_2 emissions or CO_2 removals column, as appropriate. Note that for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always (-) and for emissions (+).

Table 2 (b). National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	HFCs[a,b] (Gg)			PFCs[a,b] (Gg)			SF_6[a] (Gg)
	HFC-23	*HFC-134*	*Other (to be added)*	*CF_4*	*C_2F_6*	*Other (to be added)*	
Total national emissions and removals							
1. Energy							
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)							
1. Energy industries							
2. Manufacturing industries and construction							
3. Transport							
4. Other sectors							
5. Other (please specify)							
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels							
1. Solid fuels							
2. Oil and natural gas							
2. Industrial processes							
A. Mineral products							
B. Chemical industry							
C. Metal production							
D. Other production							
E. Production of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride							
F. Consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	X	X	X			X	
G. Other (please specify)							
3. Solvent and other product use							
4. Agriculture							
A. Enteric fermentation							
B. Manure management							
C. Rice cultivation							
D. Agricultural soils							
E. Prescribed burning of savannahs							
F. Field burning of agricultural residues							
G. Other (please specify)							
5. Land-use change and forestry							
A. Changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks							
B. Forest and grassland conversion							
C. Abandonment of managed lands							
D. CO2 emissions and removals from soil							
E. Other (please specify)							
6. Waste							
A. Solid waste disposal on land							
B. Waste-water handling							
C. Waste incineration							
D. Other (please specify)							
7. Other (please specify)							
Memo items							
International bunkers							
Aviation							
Marine							
CO_2 emissions from biomass							

[a] Parties may wish to express HFC, PFC and SF_6 emissions as either potential or actual. Potential emissions should be estimated using the tier 1 approach of the IPCC Guidelines. Actual emissions should be estimated using the tier 2 approach of the IPCC Guidelines.

[b] Parties reporting HFCs and PFCs should provide emission estimates on a gas-by-gas basis, that is, disaggregated estimates by chemical expressed in units of mass (Gg), as indicated in the table (e.g. HFC-23), where information is available. This should be done by inserting a column for each HFC and PFC gas for which emissions do occur in the country. The gases in the column headings are given as examples only. Other gases to be reported in this table include HFC-32, HFC-41, HFC-43-10, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-152a, HFC-43-10mee, HFC-143a, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-245ca, C_3F_8, C_4F_{10}, c-C_4F_8, C_5F_{12}, C_6F_{14}, and any other GHG with high global warming potential not covered in this list..

Table 3. Proposed Activities and Detail Workplan for Initial National Communication of Afghanistan

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Activity 1. Project initiation																
1.1 Establish the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), Project Coordination Committee (PCC) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) and recruit the national project coordinator and assistant																
1.2 Preliminary equipping of the project office																
1.3 Prepare detailed annual workplan for year 1																
1.4 Organizing the inception workshop (2 days workshop, the first day for policy makers and 2nd day for technical experts and NST) and preparing inception report																
1.5 Establish the climate change enabling activity website to enhance and facilitate the awareness raising including the results, outcomes and progress report of the INC (the website includes inventory database, mitigation polices, adaptation strategies and etc. which will be loaded by project progress)																
Activity 2. National circumstances (base year 2005)																
2.1 National development strategies, plans and priorities																
2.2 Describe the national and regional development objectives, priorities, circumstances and programmes																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
2.3 Information on the features of environmental governance, national geography, climate, natural resources, economic sub-sectors and socio-economic conditions																
2.4 Compilation of information from existing sources and preparing national circumstance report																
Activity 3. Greenhouse gas inventory																
3.1. National coordination /training workshop(the workshop including training on 1996 IPCC revised guideline and IPCC good practice guidance)																
3.2.Gather available data from national sources to fill inventory data needs, Identify and develop methods for overcoming inventory data gaps if there is no available data (base year 2005)																
3.3. Undertake national GHG inventories for the year 2005, including direct and indirect GHGs and uncertainty assessment																
3.4. Describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, and efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved, and also further identification of shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions; a description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities; recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories																
3.5 Organize workshop for presentation and discussion on the results obtained from the GHG Inventory																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
3.6. Final GHG Inventory report, including technical annexes that detail the inventory procedures and calculations; further identification of shortcomings and gaps																
3.7 Strengthening of human, scientific, technical capacity, including, participation in international, regional/subregional workshops and training																
3.8 Operational expenses (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including consumables																
Activity 4. Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change																
4.1. Organize a national training/coordination workshop, including the climate change models and softwares(GCM, MAGICC-SECGEN and downscaling methodologies) and also tools and methods for V&A assessment (WEAP model and Integrated Assessment (IA) modeling)																
4.2. Analyze the climate changes for the period 1970-2005 for Meteorological and Hydrological stations, including temperature and rainfall trend and flood index																
4.3. Analyze the climate variability																
4.4. Develop the scenarios for climate change, applying the MAGICC-SCENGEN updated version and/or PERCIS																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
4.5 Collecting the baseline data for key socio-economic sectors (i.e., water resources; agriculture and food security; land use change and forestry; fisheries; ecosystems (biodiversity, vegetation, wetlands); human health; public health; and public infrastructure, among others) required for assessing the vulnerability of Afghanistan to climate change and its adaptation options																
4.6. Review the vulnerability assessment on key socio-economic sectors like the: agriculture, forests, water resources, natural ecosystems, public health.																
4.7. Describe links between climate, and socio-economic baseline conditions of the country in the most vulnerable sectors and propose the adaptation measures.																
4.8. Draft vulnerability assessment report																
4.9. Carry out cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures																
4.10. Prepare a draft national strategies for adaptation to climate change																
4.11. Organize workshop to discuss the results from V&A assessment																
4.12. Finalizing the vulnerability assessment and national climate change adaptation strategies, including comments from the stakeholders																
4.13. Strengthening of human, scientific, technical capacity, including, participation in international, regional/subregional workshops and training																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
4.14. Operational expenses (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including consumables																
Activity 5. Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change																
5.1 National training/coordination workshop on methodology/models for mitigation assessment including LEAP and/or MARKAL softwares																
5.2 Collecting baseline data and development plans/programmes for key socio-economic sectors required for assessing GHGs mitigation options																
5.3. Developing a baseline scenario to project the trend of GHG emissions																
5.4. Develop a mitigation scenario including comprehensive quantitative mitigation options assessment for key socio-economic sectors based on established methodologies, possible cost-effective mitigation options and environmentally friendly mitigation technologies																
5.5. Identify, formulate and prioritize programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change within the framework of Afghanistan development strategies																
5.6. Draft national strategies to abate the trend of GHGs emission																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
5.7. Finalize the GHG Abatement analysis using the selected tools and additional background information in order to finalize the cost-benefit analysis of the different measures,																
5.8. Workshop to present and discuss the draft national GHGs abatement strategies																
5.10. Formulate a final national abatement strategies to reduce the GHG Emissions trend including cost analysis																
5.11. Strengthening of human, scientific, technical capacity, including, participation in international, regional/subregional workshops and training																
5.12. Operational expenses (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including consumables																
Activity 6. Development and transfer of environmental sound technology *(Note: This task may be subcontracted to a university research group)*																
6.1. Assess the technology needs for mitigation/adaptation and evaluate enabling environment;																
6.2. Establishment of technology information networks and information clearing house, including a database for ESTs based on UNEP IETC's ESTIS and also training on the use of ESTIS.																
6.3. Preparing list of emission reduction projects based on ESTs for bilateral and multilateral funding, including those for CDM under the Kyoto Protocol																
6.4. Evaluate the barriers on EST technology transfer, including financial, institutional and legal framework																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
6.5. Report on progress and activities related to develop and transfer of environmental sound technology																
Activity 7. Research and systematic observation *(Note: This task may be led by Department of Meteorology or Geosciences Department of Kabul University))*																
7.1. Review of all existing climatic data in Afghanistan, including rainfall and temperature data, frequency of extreme climatic events in relation to climate change; and reveals the data gaps and modality to improve them																
7.2. Assessing the status of using satellite techniques in Afghanistan for monitoring the impact of drought on crop production, runoff and forestry and rangeland production, its gaps and technological needs																
7.3.Assessing the status of climatic information networking with relevant regional and international organizations and also reveals its gaps and barriers																
7.4 Research on prediction of extreme weather, rainfall and drought and also models and training requirements																
7.5. Preparation of a draft *National Strategy for Research and Systematic Observation*, with special focus on extreme events and drought, so as to provide technical and policy guidance for a more sustainable programme. Further gaps and constraints, as well as related financial, technical, institutional and capacity-building needs will be identified and highlighted in this Strategy.																

Outputs/activities	**2008**				**2009**				**2010**				**2011**			
	1st Q	**2nd Q**	**3rd Q**	**4th Q**	**1st Q**	**2nd Q**	**3rd Q**	**4th Q**	**1st Q**	**2nd Q**	**3rd Q**	**4th Q**	**1st Q**	**2nd Q**	**3rd Q**	**4th Q**
7.6. Preparing and finalizing of the report on *Research and Systematic Observation* to be included in the INC																
7.7. Strengthening of human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity, including computers, internet and subregional/regional/global workshops and training on research networks and observing systems																
7.8. Operational expenses (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including consumables																
Activity 8. Education, training and public awareness *(This task may be undertaken with NGOs)*																
8.1. Development of education, training and public awareness programmes at national, provincial and local levels, including strengthening of curriculum on climate change at formal (primary, secondary and tertiary levels) and non-formal education systems																
8.2. Development of outreach materials in English and Dari/Pashtoun																
8.3. Establishment/ strengthening of the Climate Change Resource Center in NEPA, Meteorology Organization and Geosciences Department of Kabul University																
8.4 Organizing awareness raising workshops																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
8.5. Promote the regional, national or local research programmes conducted in the fields of GHG inventory (AD, EF), vulnerability & adaptation, mitigation and climate modeling and observation system in university and research institutes.																
8.6. Preparation of the chapter on Education, Training and Public Awareness including the information on institutional framework for implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, implemented and planned activities;																
Activity 9. Integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes																
9.1. Capacity-building programmes that integrate climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes for national planners, policy and decision makers at the national and local levels, including the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol negotiation processes																
9.2. Draft a national climate change policy and strategies to integration of climate change adaptation programmes into medium and long-term plan																
9.3. Preparation of the chapter on Integration of Climate Change Concerns into Sustainable Development Plans and Programmes to be included in the INC																
Activity 10. Information and networking																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
10.1. Assessment and enhancement of information communication technologies																
10.2. Establishment of information networks for project team members including the updating climate change website and loading new materials to publicize and information exchange on climate change issues																
10.3. Preparation of the chapter on *Information and Networking*																
Activity 11. Capacity-building																
11.1. Capacity-building needs assessment																
11.2. Preparation of a Capacity-Building Strategy, including options and priorities																
11.3. Enhancement of international negotiation skills																
11.4. Preparation of the chapter on *Capacity-Building* to be included in the INC																
Activity 12. Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs																
12.1. Provide information on financial, technical and capacity needs while undertaking the activities, measures and programmes to implement the Convention and improve the national communication on the continuous basis																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
12.2. Provide information on financial and technical resources from various sources or other in-kind contribution made available by the Government for the preparation of the INC																
12.3. Provide the list of project proposals for funding specifying the technologies to be used and equipment required																
12.4. Provide the list of adaptation measures/projects focusing on barriers and ways to overcome these barriers																
12.5. Provide information on technology and local know-how development needs																
12.6. Preparation of the chapter on Constraints & Gaps, related financial, technical and capacity-building needs to be included in the INC																
Activity 13. Preparation and submission of the NC																
13.1. Compilation and preparation of INC, including a International or National consultant for compilation and preparation of INC																
13.2. Circulate among SC members and relevant organizations for comments and finalizing the report																
13.3. Printing, translation to Dari and submission of the Initial National Communication																
Activity 14. Monitoring and evaluation																

Outputs/activities	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
14.1. Holding the quarterly meeting with UNEP for project monitoring and preparing and submitting the Quarterly Operational Report(QOR) and Quarterly Progress Report(QPR)																
14.2 Annual independent project audit																
14.3 Project Mid-Term Review Workshop (NCCC, PCC, PSC and all working groups)																
14.4 End of Project Review Workshop (NCCC, PCC, PSC and all working groups)																
Activity 15. Technical assistance																
Activity 16. Project management																
16.1. Project coordination																
16.2. Administrative assistance																
16.3. Full equipping of the project office(including PCs, printers, copiers, internet facility and networking)																
16.4. Participation of the project coordinator in regional and international conferences and workshops																
16.5. Accountancy																
16.6.Support for operation of NCCC, PCC and PSC																

Table 4. Indicative Budget for Proposed Activities in Comparison with GEF Guideline

Activities in Initial National Communication	Contributions to total budget of Afghanistan's Initial National Communication (US$)			Total (US$) in GEF Guidelines
	Gov. of Afghanistan (In-kind)	UNEP-PCo. (In-kind)	GEF	
1. PROJECT INITIATION	**5,000**	**0**	**3,500**	
2. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	**0**	**0**	**6,500**	**10,000**
3. NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES	**1,000**	**2,000**	**53,000**	**100,000**
National GHG Inventories for 2005				
Arrangements to collect and archive data for continuous inventory preparation Level of uncertainty associated with the inventory data				
4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STEPS	**7,000**	**2,000**	**110,400**	**150,000**
4.1 Steps toward formulating of programs to facilitate adequate adaptation	4,000	2,000	64,900	
4.2 Steps for formulating programs to mitigate climate change (including least-cost mitigation options analysis)	3,000	0	45,500	
5. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION	**22,000**	**16,500**	**92,100**	**20,000**
5.1Transfer of, and access to EST's, development of endogenous capacities; enabling environments	0	0	14,000	
5.2 Climate Change Research and Systematic Observations	0	7,000	19,500	
5.3 Climate Change Education, training and public awareness	17,000	7,750	33,350	
5.4 Integrating Climate Change considerations into social, economic and Capacities environmental policies and actions	0	0	8,500	
5.5Efforts to promote information sharing and networking	0	0	9,250	
5.6 Capacity building activities, Options and Priorities	5,000	1,750	7,500	
6. CONSTRAINTS & GAPS, RELATED FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL & CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS	**0**	**0**	**5000**	**10,000**
7. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	**0**	**0**	**11,000**	**10,000**
8. COMPILATION PRODUCTION OF COMMUNICATION, INCLD. EXEC. SUMMARY & TRANSLATION	**5,000**	**0**	**15,000**	**15,000**
9. PROJECT MANAGEMENT[6]	**0**	**19,500**	**96,500**	**75,000**
10. MONITORING AND REPORTING	**0**	**0**	**12,000**	**15,000**
TOTAL	**40,000**	**40,000**	**405,000**	**405,000**

[6] For 4 year in Afg. Project documents and for 3 years in GEF guideline.

Table 5. Indicative Budget for Proposed Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication of Afghanistan

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Activity 1. Project initiation		**3,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,500**
1.1 Establish the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), Project Coordination Committee (PCC) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) and recruit the national project coordinator and assistant	1300/Administrative Support	500	0	0	0	500
1.2 Preliminary equipping of the project office	In-kind contribution of Gov. of Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Prepare detail annual workplan for year 1		0	0	0	0	0
1.4 Organizing the inception workshop(2 days workshop, the first day for policy makers and 2nd day for technical experts and NST) and preparing inception report	3300/Meeting & Conference	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
1.5 Establish the climate change enabling activity website to enhance and facilitate the awareness rising including the results, outcomes and progress report of the INC(the website includes inventory database, mitigation polices, adaptation strategies and etc.)	2300/Subcontracts for commercial purpose	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Activity 2. National circumstances (base year 2005)		**3,500**	**3,000**	**0**	**0**	**6,500**
2.1 National development strategies, plans and priorities	1201/Consultants	500	0	0	0	500
2.2 Describe the national and regional development objectives, priorities, circumstances and programmes	1201/Consultants	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
2.3 Information on the features of environmental governance, national geography, climate, natural resources, economic sub-sectors and socio-economic conditions	1201/Consultants	2,000	1,500	0	0	3,500
2.4 Compilation of information from existing sources and preparing national circumstance report	1201/Consultants	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
Activity 3. Greenhouse gas inventory		**13,500**	**31,000**	**8,500**		**53,000**
3.1. National coordination /training workshop(the workshop including training on 1996 IPCC revised guideline and IPCC good practices guidance)	3200/Training & 1601/Travel	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
3.2.Gather available data from national sources to fill inventory data needs, Identify and develop methods for overcoming inventory	1202/Consultants	0	2,500	0	0	2,500

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
data gaps if there is no available data (base year 2005)						
3.3. Undertake national GHG inventories for the year 2005, including direct and indirect GHGs and uncertainty assessment	1202/Consultants	0	14,000	0	0	14,000
3.4. Describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, and efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved, and also further identification of shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions; a description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities; recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories	1202/Consultants	0	9,000	4,000		13,000
3.5 Organize workshop for presentation and discussion on the results obtained from the GHG Inventory	3300/Meeting & Conference	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
3.6. Final GHG Inventory report, including technical annexes that detail the inventory procedures and calculations; further identification of shortcomings and gaps	1202/Consultants	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
3.7 Strengthening of human, scientific, technical capacity, including, participation in international, regional/sub regional workshops and training	3200/Training & 1601/Travel	2,500	2,500	2,000	0	7,000
3.8 Operational expenses (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including consumables	5300/Sundry & 4100/Expendible Equipment	1,000	2,000	500	0	3,500
Activity 4. Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change		**4,500**	**42,200**	**16,200**		**62,900**
4.1. Organize a national training/coordination workshop, including the climate change models and softwares(GCM, MAGICC-SCENGEN and downscaling methodologies) and also tools and methods for V&A assessment (WEAP model and Integrated Assessment (IA) modeling	3200/Training & 1601/Travel	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
4.2. Analyze the climate changes for the period 1970-2005 for Meteorological and Hydrological stations, including temperature and rainfall trend and flood index	1203/Consultants	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
4.3. Analyze the climate variability	1203/Consultants	0	2,000	0	0	2,000

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
4.4. Develop the scenarios for climate change, applying the MAGICC-SCENGEN updated version and/or PERCIS	1203/Consultants	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
4.5 Collecting the baseline data for key socio-economic sectors (i.e., water resources; agriculture and food security; land use change and forestry; fisheries; ecosystems (biodiversity, vegetation, wetlands); human health; public health; and public infrastructure, among others) required for assessing the vulnerability of Afghanistan to climate change and its adaptation options	1203/Consultants	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
4.6. Review the vulnerability assessment on key socio-economic sectors like the: agriculture, forests, water resources, natural ecosystems, public health.	1203/Consultants	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
4.7. Describe links between climate, and socio-economic baseline conditions of the country in the most vulnerable sectors and propose the adaptation measures.	1203/Consultants	0	7,000	0	0	7,000
4.8. Draft vulnerability assessment report	1203/Consultants	0	1,000	2,000	0	3,000
4.9. Carry out cost-benefit analysis of proposed adaptation measures	1203/Consultants	0	2,000	3,000	0	5,000
4.10. Prepare a draft national strategies for adaptation to climate change	1203/Consultants	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
4.11. Organize workshop to discuss the results from V&A assessment	3300/Meeting & Conference	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
4.12. Finalizing the vulnerability assessment and national climate change adaptation strategies, including comments from the stakeholders	1203/Consultants	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
4.13. Strengthening of human, scientific, technical capacity, including, participation in international, regional/sub regional workshops and training	3200/Training & 1601/Travel	3,000	2,000	2,000		7,000
4.14 Operational expenses, consumables (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including acquisition of a professional PC for climate modeling Softwares	5300/Sundry & 4200/Non-expendible Equipment	1,500	1,200	200	0	2,900
Activity 5. Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change		**0**	**2,750**	**35,500**	**7,250**	**45,500**
5.1 National training/coordination workshop on methodology/models for mitigation assessment including LEAP and/or MARKAL softwares	3200/Training & 1601/Travel	0	0	10,000	0	10,000

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
5.2 Collecting baseline data and development plans/programmes for key socio-economic sectors required for assessing GHGs mitigation options	1204/Consultants	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
5.3. Developing a baseline scenario to project the trend of GHG emissions	1204/Consultants	0	0	7,000	0	7,000
5.4. Develop a mitigation scenario including comprehensive quantitative mitigation options assessment for key socio-economic sectors based on established methodologies, possible cost-effective mitigation options and environmentally friendly mitigation technologies	1204/Consultants	0	0	7,000	0	7,000
5.5. Identify, formulate and prioritize programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change within the framework of Afghanistan development strategies	1204/Consultants	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
5.6. Draft national strategies to abate the trend of GHGs emission	1204/Consultants	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
5.7. Finalize the GHG Abatement analysis using the selected tools and additional background information in order to finalize the cost-benefit analysis of the different measures,	1204/Consultants	0	0	0	4,000	4,000
5.8. Workshop to present and discuss the draft national GHGs abatement strategies	3300/Meeting & Conference	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
5.10. Formulate a final national abatement strategies to reduce the GHG Emissions trend including cost analysis	1204/Consultants	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
5.11. Strengthening of human, scientific, technical capacity, including, participation in international, regional/sub regional workshops and training	3200/Training & 1601/Travel	0	2,000	2,500	0	4,500
5.12. Operational expenses (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including consumables	5300/Sundry & 4100/Expendible Equipment	0	750	1,000	250	2,000
Activity 6. Development and transfer of environmental sound technology *(Note: This task may be subcontracted to a university research group)*		**0**	**0**	**6,500**	**7,500**	**14,000**
6.1. Assess the technology needs for mitigation/adaptation and evaluate enabling environment;	1205/Consultants	0	0	4,000	2,000	6,000
6.2. Establishment of technology information networks and information clearing house, including a database for ESTs based on	2100/Subcontracts for cooperating agencies	0	0	2,500	500	3,000

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
UNEP IETC's ESTIS and also training on the use of ESTIS.						
6.3. Preparing list of emission reduction projects based on ESTs for bilateral and multilateral funding, including those for CDM under the Kyoto Protocol	1205/Consultants	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
6.4. Evaluate the barriers on EST technology transfer, including financial, institutional and legal framework	1205/Consultants	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
6.5. Report on progress and activities related to develop and transfer of environmental sound technology	1205/Consultants	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Activity 7. Research and systematic observation *(Note: This task may be led by Department of Meteorology or Geosciences Department of Kabul University))*		**100**	**13,900**	**5,500**	**0**	**19,500**
7.1. Review of all existing climatic data in Afghanistan, including rainfall and temperature data, frequency of extreme climatic events in relation to climate change; and reveals the data gaps and modality to improve them	1206/Consultants	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
7.2. Assessing the status of using satellite techniques in Afghanistan for monitoring the impact of drought on crop production, runoff and forestry and rangeland production, its gaps and technological needs	1206/Consultants	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
7.3.Assessing the status of climatic information networking with relevant regional and international organizations and also reveals its gaps and barriers	1206/Consultants	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
7.4 Research on prediction of extreme weather, rainfall and drought and also models and training requirements	1206/Consultants	0	6,000	0	0	6,000
7.5. Preparation of a draft *National Strategy for Research and Systematic Observation*, with special focus on extreme events and drought, so as to provide technical and policy guidance for a more sustainable programme. Further gaps and constraints, as well as related financial, technical, institutional and capacity-building needs will be identified and highlighted in this Strategy.	1206/Consultants	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
7.6. Preparing and finalizing of the report on *Research and Systematic Observation* to be included in the INC	1206/Consultants	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
7.7. Strengthening of human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity, including computers, internet and sub regional/regional/global workshops and training on research networks and observing systems	3200/Training & 1601/Travel	0	2,000	3,000	0	5,000

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
7.8. Operational expenses (e.g. transportation, communication and etc.) and including consumables	5300/Sundry & 4100/Expendible Equipment	100	400	500	0	1,000
Activity 8. Education, training and public awareness *(This task may be undertaken with NGOs)*		**1,200**	**17,900**	**10,900**	**3,350**	**33,350**
8.1. Development of education, training and public awareness programmes at national, provincial and local levels, including strengthening of curriculum on climate change at formal (primary, secondary and tertiary levels) and non-formal education systems	1207/Consultants	500	3,900	2,900	600	7,900
8.2. Development of outreach materials in English and Dari/Pashtoun	5200/Reporting Cost	0	6,000	4,000	0	10,000
8.3. Establishment/ strengthening of the Climate Change Resource Center in NEPA, Meteorology Organization and Geosciences Department of Kabul University	2100/Subcontracts for cooperating agencies	0	5,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
8.4 Organizing awareness raising workshops for public	3200/Training & 1602/Travel	700	1,500	1,000	750	3,950
8.5. Promote the regional, national or local research programmes conducted in the fields of GHG inventory (AD, EF), vulnerability & adaptation, mitigation and climate modeling and observation system in university and research institutes.	1207/Consultants	0	1,500	2,000	0	3,500
8.6. Preparation of the chapter on Education, Training and Public Awareness including the information on institutional framework for implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, implemented and planned activities;	1207/Consultants	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Activity 9. Integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes		**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**5,500**	**8,500**
9.1. Capacity-building programmes that integrate climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes for national planners, policy and decision makers at the national and local levels, including the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol negotiation processes	3200/Training & 1602/Travel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
9.2. Draft a national climate change policy and strategies to integration of climate change adaptation programmes into medium and long-term plan	1208/Consultants	0	0	0	2,500	2,500
9.3. Preparation of the chapter on Integration of Climate Change	1208/Consultants	0	0	0	2,000	2,000

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Concerns into Sustainable Development Plans and Programmes to be included in the INC						
Activity 10. Information and networking		**5,500**	**1,500**	**1,000**	**1,250**	**9,250**
10.1. Assessment and enhancement of information communication technologies	1209/Consultants	1,000	0	0	500	1,500
10.2. Establishment of information networks for project team members including the updating climate change website and loading new materials to publicize and information exchange on climate change issues	4200/Non-expendible Equipment & 1209/Consultants	4,500	1,500	1,000	250	7,250
10.3. Preparation of the chapter on *Information and Networking*	1209/Consultants	0	0	0	500	500
Activity 11. Capacity-building		**1,500**	**0**	**4,000**	**2,000**	**7,500**
11.1. Capacity-building needs assessment	1210/Consultants	500	0	2,000	500	3,000
11.2. Preparation of a Capacity-Building Strategy, including options and priorities	1210/Consultants	1,000	0	2,000	500	3,500
11.3. Preparation of the chapter on *Capacity-Building* to be included in the INC	1210/Consultants	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Activity 12. Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs		**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,000**	**5,000**
12.1. Provide information on financial, technical and capacity needs while undertaking the activities, measures and programmes to implement the Convention and improve the national communication on the continuous basis	1211/Consultants	0	0	0	500	500
12.2. Provide information on financial and technical resources from various sources or other in-kind contribution made available by the Government for the preparation of the INC	1211/Consultants	0	0	0	500	500
12.3. Provide the list of project proposals for funding specifying the technologies to be used and equipment required	1211/Consultants	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
12.4. Provide the list of adaptation measures/projects focusing on barriers and ways to overcome these barriers	1211/Consultants	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
12.5. Provide information on technology and local know-how development needs	1211/Consultants	0	0	0	500	500
12.6. Preparation of the chapter on Constraints & Gaps, related	1211/Consultants	0	0	0	1,000	1,000

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
financial, technical and capacity-building needs to be included in the INC						
Activity 13. Preparation and submission of the NC		**0**	**0**	**0**	**15,000**	**15,000**
13.1. Compilation and preparation of INC, including a International or National consultant for compilation and preparation of INC	5200/Reporting Cost	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
13.2. Circulate among SC members and relevant organizations for comments and finalizing the report	1300/Administrative Support	0	0	0	500	500
13.3. Printing, translation to Dari and submission of the Initial National Communication	5200/Reporting Cost	0	0	0	12,500	12,500
Activity 14. Monitoring and evaluation		**2,500**	**3,500**	**2,500**	**3,500**	**12,000**
14.1. Holding the quarterly meeting with UNEP for project monitoring and preparing and submitting the Quarterly Operational Report(QOR) and Quarterly Progress Report(QPR)	1300/Administrative Support	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
14.2 Annual independent project audit	1300/Administrative Support	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
14.3 Project Mid-Term Review Workshop (NCCC, PCC, PSC and all working groups)	3300/Meeting & Conference	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
14.4 End of Project Review Workshop (NCCC, PCC, PSC and all working groups)	3300/Meeting & Conference	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Activity 15. Technical assistance	**3200/Training**	**2,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**1,000**	**11,000**
Activity 16. Project management		**34,340**	**14,585**	**21,750**	**25,825**	**96,500**
16.1. Project coordinator	1100/Project Personnel	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	48,000
16.2. Project secretary/administrative assistant	1300/Administrative Support	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
16.3. Equip the project office(including PCs, printers, copiers, internet facility and networking)	4200/Non-expendible Equipment	15,500	0	0	0	15,500
16.4. Participation of the project coordinator in regional and international conferences and workshops	1601/Travel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
16.5. Part-time accountant	1300/Administrative Support	600	600	600	600	2,400
16.5. Support to the operations of NCCC, PCC and PSC	1300/Administrative Support	1,400	400	400	400	2,600

Outputs/activities	Budget Codes/Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Total		**73,140**	**137,335**	**117,350**	**77,175**	**405,000**

SECTION III: WORKPLAN AND TIME TABLE, BUDGET AND FOLLOW UP

215. **Workplan and Timetable:**

Please see Table 3: *(Timeline for the implementation of project activities)*

216. **Budget.**

Please see Annex 1: *(Budget in UNEP Format)*

SECTION IV: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

217. Institutional framework

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), as the Executing Agency, will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities outlined in Section 2 of this document. UNEP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, will be responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with the GEF and UNEP policies and procedures, and will provide guidance on linkages with related UNEP and GEF funded activities. The UNEP/DGEF Coordination will monitor implementation of the activities undertaken during the executing of the project. The UNEP/DGEF Coordination will be responsible for clearance and transmission of all financial and progress reports to the Global Environment Facility.

Prior to contracts, sub-contracts, or letters of agreement being entered into by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), will submit to UNEP/DGEF Coordination copies of all these documents. Within ten working days, UNEP/DGEF Coordination will review, provide guidance and give the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) substantive clearance on the technical content of these contracts, sub-contracts and letters of agreement.

In the recruitment of all senior project personnel, a selection panel/committee consisting of representatives from the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) and UNEP/DGEF will conduct the evaluation of the candidates, and based on the recommendations of the panel/committee the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will issue contracts whose terms and conditions will be cleared by the panel.

Correspondence:

218. All correspondence regarding substantive and technical matters should be addressed to:

UNEP/Kenya:

George Manful
Senior Task Manager, Climate Change Enabling Activities
UNEP/GEF
P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254-20-7625085
Fax: 254-20-7624041
E-mail: George.Manful@unep.org

With a copy to:

Maryam Niamir-Fuller
Director
Division of GEF Coordination
UNEP
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254-20-7624166
Fax: +254-20-7624041

UNEP/Kabul:

Belinda Bowling,
Environmental Law and International Conventions Expert
United Nations Environment Programme
Post Conflict Branch
Darul-Aman Road, NEPA Compound
Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel: +.93.(0)799.208.721
Email: belinda.bowling@unep.ch

For Afghanistan:

Mostapha Zaher
Director-General
National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)
Darul-Aman Road, NEPA Compound
Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel: +93 799 400 600
E-mail: dg.nepa@nepa.gov.af

219. **All correspondence related to financial administrative and financial matters related to this sub-project should be addressed to:**

At UNEP/Kenya:

Mr. Theodor N Kapiga
Officer in Charge
Corporate Services Section (CSS), UNEP
P. O. Box 30552, Nairobi 00100, KENYA
E-mail: css@unep.org
Phone: +254 (020) 762 5454
Fax: +254 (020) 762 3718/3568

With a copy to:

John Mukoza
Fund Management Officer
Division of GEF Coordination, UNEP
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel : 254-20-7623878
Fax: +254-20-7624041/7623162

UNEP/Kabul:

Asif Zaidi
Programme Manager
Post Conflict Branch
United Nations Environment Programme
Darul-Aman Road, NEPA Compound
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Direct: +93 777 300 300
Email asif.zaidi@unep.ch

For Afghanistan:

Mostapha Zaher
Director-General
National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)
Darul-Aman Road, NEPA Compound
Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel: +93 799 400 600
E-mail: dg.nepa@nepa.gov.af

220. **Evaluation**

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will maintain systematic overview of the implementation of the project by means of monthly project monitoring meetings or other form of consultation, as well as by regular quarterly progress reports. A terminal/final report of the project will be prepared by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) at the end of the project.

Following development of detailed work-plan, the following steps will be undertaken: review of the project, review/definition of defects, gaps, identification of problems that might impede the project implementation. Furthermore, the review is aimed to define potential partners and sources of information for the project.

The implementing agency will oversee implementation of contracted project activities. With this purpose, project manager in co-operation with the National Co-ordinating Committee will prepare work-plan for project implementation.

An overall final evaluation will be conducted for the umbrella project to determine whether the objectives of the project were achieved.

SECTION V: MONITORING AND REPORTING

Management Reports

221. **Quarterly Progress Reports**

Within 30 days of the end of the reporting period, the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will submit to UNEP, using the format given in **Annex 4**, quarterly progress reports as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December, to the UNEP/GEF Division Director, with copies to the Chief, BFMS, on the progress in project execution.

222. **Terminal Report**

Within 60 days following the end of the project, the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) shall submit a Terminal Report in the UNEP format **(Annex 6)** to the Director, Division of GEF Co-ordination and the Officer in Charge, Corporate Services Section. The report should indicate the principal factors, which have determined the success or failures of the project in meeting the objectives set forth in the project document. This report will serve as a source of initial lessons for the country's experience and can recommend follow-up activities.

223. **Substantive Reports:**

(i) At the appropriate time, the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will submit to UNEP three copies in draft of any substantive project reports(s) and, at the same time, inform UNEP of its plans for publication of that text. UNEP will give the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) substantive clearance of the manuscript, indicating any suggestions for change and such wording (recognition, disclaimer, etc.) as it would wish to see figure in the preliminary pages or in the introductory texts.

(ii) UNEP will equally consider the publishing proposal of the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) and will make comments thereon as advisable.

(iii) UNEP may request, the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) to consider the publication on a joint imprint basis. Should the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) be solely responsible for publishing arrangements, UNEP will nevertheless receive an agreed number of free copies of the published work in each of the agreed languages, for its own purposes.

224. **Financial Reports (National Project Expenditure Accounts)**

(i) Details of project expenditures will be reported, on an activity by activity basis, in line with project budget codes as set out in the project document, as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December using the format given in **Annex 3**. All expenditure accounts will be dispatched to UNEP within 30 days of the end of the quarter to which they refer, certified by a duly authorised official of the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA).

(ii) In addition the total expenditures incurred during the year ending 31 December certified by a duly authorised official, should be reported in an opinion by a recognized firm of public accountants and should be dispatched to UNEP within 180

days, (i.e. by 30 June). In particular, the auditors should be asked to report whether, in their opinion:

- Proper books of account and records have been maintained;
- All project expenditures are supported by vouchers and adequate documentation;
- Expenditures have been incurred in accordance with the objectives outlined in the project document;
- The Expenditure reports provide a true and fair view of the financial condition and performance of the project

(iii) Within 180 days of the completion of the project, National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will supply UNEP with a final statement of account in the same format as for the quarterly statement, certified by a recognized firm of public accountants.

If requested National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) shall facilitate an audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors and/or the Audit Service of the accounts of the project.

(iv) Any portion of cash advances remaining unspent or uncommitted by National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) on completion of the project will be reimbursed to UNEP within one month of the presentation of the final statement of accounts. In the event that there is any delay in such disbursement, National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will be financially responsible for any adverse movement in the exchange rates.

225. **Co-financing**

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) shall submit to UNEP GEF Coordination Office an annual co-financing report using the format provided in Annex 7 together with the quarterly expenditure report as at 31st December showing:

(a) Amount of co-financing realized compared to the amount of co-financing committed to at the time of project approval; and

(b) Co-financing reported by source and by type:

Sources include the agency's own co-financing, government co-finance (earmarked commitments), and contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and beneficiaries;

Types of Co-finance Cash includes grants, loans, credits and equity investments. In-kind resources are:

- dedicated uniquely to the GEF project;
- valued as the lower of the cost and the market value of the required inputs they provide for the project; and
- Monitored with documentation available for any evaluation or project audit.

Note: If the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) is producing financial reports on co-financing resources for individual donors, this alternative report would substitute the use of Annex 7

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

226. Inventory of Non-expendable equipment purchased against UNEP projects

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will maintain records of non-expendable equipment (items costing US$1,500 or more as well as items of attraction such as pocket calculators, cameras, computers, printers) purchased with UNEP funds (or Trust funds or Counterpart funds administered by UNEP), and submit an inventory of such equipment to UNEP as at 31 December following the format contained in **Annex 5**, indicating description, serial number, date of purchase, original cost, present condition, location of each item.

Within 60 days of completion of the project, the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) will submit to UNEP a final inventory of all non-expendable equipment purchased under this project indicating description, serial number, original cost, present condition, location and a proposal for the disposal of the said equipment.

Non-expendable equipment purchased with funds administered by UNEP remains the property of UNEP until its disposal is authorised by UNEP, in consultation with the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA).

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) shall be responsible for any loss or damage to equipment purchased with UNEP administered funds. The proceeds from the sale of equipment (duly authorised by UNEP) shall be credited to the accounts of UNEP, or of the appropriate trust fund or counterpart funds. A duly authorised official of the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) should physically verify the inventory.

227. Responsibility for Cost Over-runs

The approved GEF budget of US$405,000 cannot be exceeded. Any cost overrun (expenditure in excess of the amount budgeted in each budget sub line) shall be met by the organization responsible for authorizing the expenditure, unless written agreement has been received in advance, from UNEP. In cases, where UNEP has indicated its agreement to a cost overrun in a budget sub line to another, a revision to the project document amending the budget will be issued by UNEP.

228. Claims by Third Parties against UNEP

The National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNEP and its staff, and shall hold UNEP and its staff non-liable in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from operations carried out by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), under this National Project document, except where it is agreed by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), and UNEP that such claims or liabilities arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the staff of UNEP.

229. Cash Advance Requirement

Initial cash advance of **US$40,000** will be made upon signature of the project document by both parties and will cover expenditures expected to be incurred by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) during the first three months of the project implementation. Subsequent advances are to be made quarterly, subject to:

(i) Confirmation by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) at least two weeks before the payment is due, that the expected rate of expenditure and actual cash position necessitate the payment, including a reasonable amount to cover "lead time" for the next remittance; and

(ii) The presentation of

- A satisfactory financial report showing expenditures incurred for the past quarter, under each project activity (See format in **Annex 3)**.
- Timely and satisfactory reports on project implementation **(Annex 4).**

Requests for subsequent cash advances should be made using the standard format provided in **Annex 2**.

230. **Amendments**

The Parties to this project document shall approve any modification or change to this project document in writing.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1 (BUDGET IN UNEP FORMAT)

Enabling Activities for Preparation of the Afghanistan's Initial National Communication
Under the UNFCCC
IMIS No: GFL-2328-2724-4991
PMS No: GFL-2010-04-61

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT					
1100 Project Personnel					
1101 National Coordinator	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	48,000
1199 Sub-total	**12,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**48,000**
1200 Consultants					
1201 National Circumstances	3,500	3,000	-	-	6,500
1202 National GHG Inventories	-	12,985	6,000	2,000	20,985
1203 Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation	-	31,000	13,000	-	44,000
1204 Programmes containing measures to mitigate Climate Change	-	-	14,750	6,000	20,750
1205 Other Relevant Information (Environmentally sound technologies)	-	-	4,000	8,325	12,325
1206 Other Relevant Information (Research and systematic observation)	-	2,100	2,000	-	4,100
1207 Other Relevant Information (Education, Training and Public Awareness)	500	6,900	4,900	1,600	13,900
1208 Other Relevant Information (Integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes)	-	-	-	4,500	4,500
1209 Other Relevant Information (Information and Networking)	1,900	300	200	1,050	3,450
1210 Other Relevant Information (Capacity-building)	1,500	-	4,000	2,000	7,500
1211 Constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
1299 Sub-total	**7,400**	**56,285**	**48,850**	**30,475**	**143,010**
1300 Administrative Support					
1301 Administrative Assistant	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
1302 Part-time accountant	600	600	600	600	2,400

1303 Monitoring and Evaluation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
1304 Assistant to the operations of national CC committee and thematic technical working groups	1,900	400	400	900	3,600
1399 Sub-total	**9,500**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**8,500**	**34,000**
1600 Travel On Official Business					
1601 Travel (International)	5,750	8,750	8,750	2,250	25,500
1602 Travel (Local)	410	650	500	425	1,985
1699 Sub-total	**6,160**	**9,400**	**9,250**	**2,675**	**27,485**
1999 Component Total	**35,060**	**85,685**	**78,100**	**53,650**	**252,495**
20 SUBCONTRACT COMPONENT					
2100 Subcontracts for cooperating agencies					
2101 Establishment of technology information networks and information clearing house, including a database for ESTs based on UNEP IETC's ESTIS and also training on the use of ESTIS.	-	-	2,500	500	3,000
2102 Establishment/ strengthening of the Climate Change Resource Center in NEPA, Meteorology Organization and Geosciences Department of Kabul University	-	5,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
2199 Sub-total	**-**	**5,000**	**3,500**	**1,500**	**10,000**
2300 Subcontracts for commercial purposes					
2301 Establish the climate change enabling activity website to enhance and facilitate the awareness rising including the results, outcomes and progress report of the INC(the website includes inventory database, mitigation polices, adaptation strategies and etc.)	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
2399 Sub-total	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**
2999 Component Total	**2,000**	**5,000**	**3,500**	**1,500**	**12,000**
30 TRAINING COMPONENT					
3200 Training					
3201 National GHG Inventories (Organize training workshop)	12,000	-	-	-	12,000

3202 National GHG Inventory (Strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops)	1,750	2,250	2,000	250	6,250
3203 Programmes to facilitate Adequate Adaptation (Organization of training on GCM, MAGICC-SECGEN and downscaling methodologies, WEAP model and Integrated Assessment (IA) and modelling)	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
3204 Programmes to facilitate adequate Adaptation (Strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops)	2,000	2,000	2,000	750	6,750
3205 Programmes to measure to mitigate climate change (Training on LEAP and MARKAL modes)	-	-	14,000	-	14,000
3206 Programmes to measure to mitigate climate change (Strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops)	500	2,000	2,250	250	5,000
3207 Other Relevant Information (Research, systematic observations and early warning systems) - strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops	500	2,000	2,500	250	5,250
3208 Organizing awareness raising workshops for public	490	1,050	700	525	2,765
3209 Capacity-building programmes that integrate climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes for national planners, policy and decision makers at the national and local levels, including the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol negotiation processes	800	800	800	800	3,200
3210 Enhancement of international negotiation skills through the participation in COP/MOP meetings and etc.	-	1,500	1,000	750	3,250
3299 Sub-total	**18,040**	**31,600**	**25,250**	**3,575**	**78,465**
3300 Meetings/Conferences					-
3301 Organization of the Project Inception workshop	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
3302 Organize workshop for presentation and discussion on the results obtained from the GHG Inventory	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
3303 Organize workshop to discuss the results from V&A assessment	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
3304 Workshop to present and discuss the draft national GHGs abatement strategies	-	-	-	1,000	1,000

3305 Mid term review workshop for all working groups 3 days	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
3306 End of project review workshop for all working groups 3 days	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
3399 Sub-total	**1,000**	**2,000**	**1,000**	**2,000**	**6,000**
3999 Component Total	**19,040**	**33,600**	**26,250**	**5,575**	**84,465**
40 EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT					
4100 Expendable Equipment					
4101 Office supplies including consumables and logistical expenses for 4 years	550	1,575	1,000	125	3,250
4299 Sub-total	**550**	**1,575**	**1,000**	**125**	**3,250**
4200 Non-Expendable Equipment					
4201 Equipment including PCs, printers, copier and etc.	14,440	1,200	800	200	16,640
4299 Sub-total	**14,440**	**1,200**	**800**	**200**	**16,640**
4999 Component Total	**14,990**	**2,775**	**1,800**	**325**	**19,890**
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT					
5200 Reporting Cost					
5201 Development of outreach materials in English and Dari/Pashtoun	-	6,000	4,000	-	10,000
5202 Compilation and preparation of INC, including a National consultant for compilation	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
5203 Publication of the final version of the INC in English and Dari	-	-	-	12,500	12,500
5299 Sub-total	**-**	**6,000**	**4,000**	**14,500**	**24,500**
5300 Sundry					
5301 Communication Cost (internet, telephone, fax and courier service)	550	2,775	2,200	125	5,650
5399 Sub-total	**550**	**2,775**	**2,200**	**125**	**5,650**
5500 Audit					
5501 Independent Audit	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
5599 Sub-total	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**6,000**
5999 Component Total	**2,050**	**10,275**	**7,700**	**16,125**	**36,150**

99 GRAND TOTAL	**73,140**	**137,335**	**117,350**	**77,175**	**405,000**

Note:
Please note that the funds in the following project budget lines are administered by UNEP on behalf of the project:
BL 1303 Internal Monitoring and Evaluation assistant
BL 5501 Independent Audit (Paid by UNEP directly from project funds)

ANNEX 2: CASH ADVANCE STATEMENT

(for projects where only the GEF project grant is channelled through UNEP)

Project number: (insert IMIS project number)

Sub-project number: (insert IMIS sub-project number)

Project title: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Initial National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Project executing agency:

Cash requirements for the period: from (mm.yy) to (mm.yy)

GEF APPROVED BUDGET

		US$
For use by project executing agency	A	
For use by UNEP - budget lines (insert numbers)		
Total approved GEF Trust Fund budget		0

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Cash advances for project received from UNEP to date

Advance number	Date received	US$
1	(dd.mm.yy)	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
Total cash advances received to date	B	0
Cumulative expenditures reported to date	C	
Cash balance held by executing agency	D = B-C	0

CASH ADVANCE REQUIREMENT

Estimated disbursements for the next period (as analysed on the attached schedule)	E	
New cash advance requested	F = E-D	0

BALANCE OF GEF APPROVED BUDGET NOT YET REQUESTED

Total GEF budget approved for executing agency	A	
Total cash advances received to date	B	
New cash advance requested	F	
GEF approved budget not yet requested	H = A-B-F	0

Request approved by .....

Duly authorised official of the

Date .....

project executing agency	
For UNEP official use only	Name Signature Date
I confirm that a cash advance of US$ ..... is appropriate in view of the progress of the project	UNEP project task manager
I certify the figures reported in A, B, C & D and totals shown above are correct are properly recorded in IMIS	UNEP DGEF certifying officer

Appendix 1 to Annex 2:
EXPLANATIONS ON THE PLANNED USE OF THE REQUESTED FUNDING FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD BASED ON WHICH THE CASH ADVANCE STATEMENT OF THIS REPORT WAS MADE

Project No. IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4xxx
PMS: GF/-2010-07-xx

Executing Agency: {Insert name of Executing Agency}

Project title: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Initial National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project commencing: {Insert commencement date} ***Project ending: {Insert completion date}***

DESCRIPTION FOR THE CODES	*EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES*	CLARIFICATION/BREAKDOWN
1100 Project personnel		
1200 Consultant		
1300 Project administrative personnel		
1400 Volunteer		
1600 Travel on official business		
2100 Sub-contract (with IAs)		
2200 Sub-contract (with SOs)		
2300 Sub-contract (business entity)		
3100 Fellowship		
3200 Group training		
3300 Meeting/Conference		
4100 Expendable equipment		
4200 Non-expendable equipment		
4300 Premises		
5100 Operation and maintenance		
5200 Reporting		
5300 Sundry		
5400 Hospitality		
5500 Evaluation		
99 TOTAL		

NB: Object of expenditure in the report should be exactly as required, in order to substantiate the "estimated disbursement" reflected in item 6. of the cash advance statement. The above is simply an example with one code in each class. In the actual projects there may be more than one code in a class and some classes may even not be there.

Annex 3: FORMAT OF QUARTERLY PROJECT EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

Quarterly project statement of allocation (budget), expenditure and balance (Expressed in US$) covering the period

from.....to.....

Project No.:..... Supporting organization.....

Project title:.....

Project commencing:..... Project ending:.....

Object of expenditure in accordance with	**Project budget**		**Expenditure Incurred**				**Unspent balance of budget allocation**
UNEP budget codes	**Allocation for Year**		**For the quarter**		**Comulative expenditures this Year**		**for year.....**
	m/m	**Amount**	**m/m**	**Amount**	**m/m**	**Amount**	**m/m**
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**
1101 National Coordinator							
1201 National Circumstances							
1202 National GHG Inventories							
1203 Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation							
1204 Programmes containing measures to mitigate Climate Change							
1205 Other Relevant Information (Environmentally sound technologies)							
1206 Other Relevant Information (Research and systematic observation)							
1207 Other Relevant Information (Education, Training and Public Awareness)							
1208 Other Relevant Information (Integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes)							
1209 Other Relevant Information (Information and Networking)							
1210 Other Relevant Information (Capacity-building)							
1211 Constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs							
1301 Administrative Assistant							
1302 Part-time accountant							

Object of expenditure in accordance with	Project budget		Expenditure Incurred				Unspent balance of budget allocation
UNEP budget codes	Allocation for Year		For the quarter		Comulative expenditures this Year		for year.....
	m/m	Amount	m/m	Amount	m/m	Amount	m/m
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1303 Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant							
1304 Assistant to the operations of national CC committee and thematic technical working groups							
1601 Travel (International)							
1602 Travel (Local)							
2101 Establishment of technology information networks and information clearing house, including a database for ESTs based on UNEP IETC's ESTIS and also training on the use of ESTIS.							
2102 Establishment/ strengthening of the Climate Change Resource Center in NEPA, Meteorology Organization and Geosciences Department of Kabul University							
2301Establish the climate change enabling activity website to enhance and facilitate the awareness rising including the results, outcomes and progress report of the INC(the website includes inventory database, mitigation polices, adaptation strategies and etc.)							
3201 National GHG Inventories (Organize training workshop)							
3202 National GHG Inventory (Strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops)							
3203 Programmes to facilitate Adequate Adaptation (Organization of training on GCM, MAGICC-SECGEN and downscaling methodologies, WEAP model and Integrated Assessment (IA) and modelling)							
3204 Programmes to facilitate adequate Adaptation Strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops)							
Object of expenditure in accordance with	**Project budget**		**Expenditure Incurred**				**Unspent balance of budget**

								allocation
UNEP budget codes			**Allocation for Year**		**For the quarter**		**Comulative expenditures this Year**		**for year.....**
			m/m	**Amount**	**m/m**	**Amount**	**m/m**	**Amount**	**m/m**
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3206 Programmes to measure to mitigate climate change (Strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops)									
3207 Other Relevant Information (Research, systematic observations and early warning systems) - strengthening of national capacities including participation in regional/international training workshops									
3208 Organizing awareness raising workshops for public									
3209 Capacity-building programmes that integrate climate change concerns into sustainable development plans and programmes for national planners, policy and decision makers at the national and local levels, including the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol negotiation processes									
3210 Enhancement of international negotiation skills through the participation in COP/MOP meetings and etc.									
3301 Organization of the Project Inception workshop									
3302 Organize workshop for presentation and discussion on the results obtained from the GHG Inventory									
3303 Organize workshop to discuss the results from V&A assessment									
3304 Workshop to present and discuss the draft national GHGs abatement strategies									
3305 Mid term review workshop for all working groups 3 days									
3306 End of project review workshop for all working groups 3 days									
4101 Office supplies including consumables and logistical expenses for 4 years									
4201 Equipment including PCs, printers, copier and etc.									
5201 Development of outreach materials in English and Dari/Pashtoun									
Object of expenditure in accordance with			**Project budget**		**Expenditure Incurred**				**Unspent balance of budget**

									allocation
JNEP budget codes			Allocation for Year		For the quarter		Comulative expenditures this Year		for year.....
			m/m	Amount	m/m	Amount	m/m	Amount	m/m
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
202 Compilation and preparation of INC, including a National onsultant for compilation									
203 Publication of the final version of the INC in English and Dari									
301 Communication Cost (internet, telephone, fax and courier ervice)									
501 Independent Audit									
99 GRAND TOTAL									

Signed:_____

Duly authorized official of supporting organization

NB: The expenditures should be reported in line with the specific object of expenditure as per project budget.

Annex 4: Format for Quarterly Progress Report

(Please attach a current inventory of outputs/Services when submitting this report)

1. Background Information

1.1 **Project Number:** IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4xxx:
PMS: GF/-2010-07-xx

1.2 Project Title: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Initial National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

1.3 Supporting Organization (if relevant):

1.4 Reporting Period (the three months covered by this report):

1.5 Staffing Details of Supporting Organization (Applies to personnel / experts/ consultants paid by the project budget):

Functional Title	Nationality	Object of Expenditure (1101, 1102, 1201, 1301 etc.)

1.6 Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

Name and Address of the Sub-Contractor	Object of Expenditure (2101, 2201, 2301 etc.)

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services

	Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	Status (Complete/ Ongoing)	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions to be taken
1.				
2.				

2.2 If the project is not on track, provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken:

3. Discussion acknowledgment (To be completed by UNEP)

Project Coordinator's General Comments/Observations	UNEP Task Manager (or its Equivalent) Approval
NAME: _____ DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____	NAME: _____ DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

Appendix 1 to Annex 4: Format for Inventory of Outputs/Services

(Attachment to Quarterly Progress Report)

Meetings (UNEP-convened meetings only)

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

Printed Material

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.							
2.							
3.							

Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US$)
1.							
2.							
3.							

Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

10. NOTE 4

Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

14. NOTE 5
Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)

15. NOTE 6
Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)

Annex 5: Format for Inventory of Non-Expendable Equipment

PURCHASED AGAINST UNEP PROJECTS UNIT VALUE US$1,500 AND ABOVE AND ITEMS OF ATTRACTION

As at _____

Project No.__ IMIS: GFL-2328-2724-4xxx
PMS: GF/-2010-07-xx

Project Title: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's Initial National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Executing Agency: _____

Internal/SO/CA (UNEP use only) _____

FPMO (UNEP) use only) _____

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US$)	Purchased / Imported from (Name of Country)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks/recommendation for disposal

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Annex 6 – Format for Terminal Report

TERMINAL REPORT

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number

1.2 Project Title

1.3 Implementing Organization

2. Project Implementation Details

2.1. Project Activities (*Describe the activities actually undertaken under the project, giving reasons why some activities were not undertaken, if any)*

2.2. Project Outputs (*Compare the outputs generated with the ones listed in the project document*)

2.3. Use of Outputs (*State the use made of the outputs)*

2.4. Degree of achievement of the objectives/results (*On the basis of facts obtained during the follow-up phase, describe how the project document outputs and their use were or were not instrumental in realizing the objectives / results of the project)*

2.5. Determine the degree to which project contributes to the advancement of women in Environmental Management and describe gender sensitive activities carried out by the project.

2.6. Describe how the project has assisted the partner in sustained activities after project completion.

3.1 Conclusions

3.1 Lessons Learned (*Enumerate the lessons learned during the project's execution. Concentrate on the management of the project, including the principal factors which determined success or failure in meeting the objectives set down in the project document*)

3.2 Recommendations (*Make recommendations to (a) Improve the effect and impact of similarprojects in the future and (b) Indicate what further action might be needed to meet the project objectives / results*)

4. Attachments

4.1 Attach an inventory of all non-expendable equipment (value over US$ 1,500) purchased under this project indicating Date of Purchase, Description, Serial Number, Quantity, Cost, Location and Present Condition, together with your proposal for the disposal of the said equipment

4.2 Attach a final Inventory of all Outputs/Services produced through this project

APPENDIX 1 OF ANNEX 6

ATTACHMENT TO TERMINAL REPORT: FORMAT FOR INVENTORY OF OUTPUTS/SERVICES

Meetings (UNEP-convened meetings only)

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.							
2.							
3.							

Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US$)

1.							
2.							
3.							

Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

13. NOTE 4
Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)
14. NOTE 5
Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)
15. NOTE 6

ANNEX 7: FORMAT FOR REPORT ON CO-FINANCING

UNEP/GEF REPORT ON PLANNED PROJECT COFINANCE AND ACTUAL COFINANCE RECEIVED
(report required as at 31 December during project execution)

Title of Project:										
Project Number:	IMIS: LDL-2328-2724-4xxx									
Name of Executing Agency:										
Project Duration:										
Reporting Period:										
Cofinancing (US$)	**IA own Financing**		**Government**		**Other***		**Total Financing**		**Total disbursement**	
	**Proposed Budget	Actual Received	**Proposed Budget	Actual Received	**Proposed Budget	Actual Received	**Proposed Budget	Actual Received	**Proposed Budget	Actual Disbursed
Committed in kind support							0	0		
Committed in cash							0	0		
Leveraged resources* **										
Committed in kind support							0	0		
Committed in cash							0	0		
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

***Other** refers to contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector and beneficiaries

****Proposed** co-financing refers to co-financing proposed at CEO endorsement

***** **Leveraged resources** are additional resources - beyond those committed to the project itself at the time of approval - that are mobilized later as a direct result of the project. Leveraged resources can be financial or in-kind and may be from other donors, NGOs, foundations, governments, communities or the private sector.

ANNEX 8: TERMS OF REFERENCE

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE (NCCC) AND THE PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

The National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCC) as the Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for supervising project execution. This will include evaluating project outputs to ensure that project activities are being carried out in a timely manner and to acceptable levels of quality, and reviewing the status and needs of country throughout project implementation. The NCCC/PSC will provide a policy and technical platform for the project and in that context it will have the following duties.

Duties and Responsibilities

The NCCC/PSC responsibilities will include the following:

1. Ensuring that national climate change policies and programs are consistent with national development priorities and objectives;
2. Ensuring that all relevant stakeholders in the country are kept informed and consulted on the development of climate change issues and policies;
3. Overseeing national policies on climate change;
4. Coordinate the overall project activities in accordance with the project schedule and budget;
5. Facilitate coordination of project activities across institutions;
6. Review the project activities, and their adherence to the work plan set forth in the project document;
7. Review and comment on each year's proposed work plan and budget;
8. Take decisions on the issues brought to its notice by UNEP and other cooperating institutions, and provide advice regarding efficient and timely execution of the project;
9. Initiate remedial action to remove impediments in the progress of project activities that were not envisaged earlier;
10. Developing negotiating positions and strategies for the Government of the Afghanistan for meetings of the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC;
11. Monitoring and reviewing the progress of the project against its stated outputs, including progress reports prepared by the PMT;
12. Reviewing and approving the project work plan;
13. Reviewing and approving the monitoring and evaluation timetable;
14. Making modifications, as necessary, to the number and scope of workshops being organized under the project;
15. Providing strong political support and overall policy advice for the development and realization of the project;
16. Assisting in mobilizing available data and expertise;
17. Endorsing the detailed work plan, produced thematic reports, Final INC Report and Action Plans;
18. Proposing to the Government to adopt the INC for submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

PROJECT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (PCC)

The Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be responsible for technical and scientific guidance to the PMT. Also assists the Project Coordinator to efficient use of financial and technical resource with respect to the lesson learn and synergy with other ongoing MEAs projects.

Duties and Responsibilities

The PCC responsibilities will include the following:

19. Technical and scientific guidance;
20. Sharing the lesson learn and experience of other projects with Project coordinator;
21. Preventing the overlaps and common tasks already done by other project;
22. Guidance on preparing TOR and contracts for working groups, sub-contractors and consultants
23. Maximize the synergy between NAPA, NCSA and INC and other global environment management projects
24. Advise on methodology for study and facilitate data collection process

NATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTOR (NPD)

The NPD is a state employee designated by Government (One of the NEPA Deputy Head) and entrusted with overall guidance and coordination of the project implementation. The NPD is accountable for the production of the project outputs, appropriate use of the project resources provided by GEF and other co-financers, and coordination of the UNEP/GEF project with other programmes and projects implemented in Afghanistan in relation to global environmental conventions, in particular the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) and National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

The NPD is ultimately responsible and accountable for project implementation on behalf of Government. S/he will act as the focal point and responsible party for project implementation and will ensure that all Government inputs committed to the project are available in a timely manner. S/he will also act as the approving authority for staff appointments and the selection of consultants.

Duties and responsibilities (Part time and financed by Government)

1. Facilitate liaison and cooperation with sectoral authorities in the course of project implementation;
2. Liase with UNEP and project partners as required, on a regular basis, to build an effective partnership for the successful delivery of expected project outcomes;
3. Chair the meetings of the NCCC/PSC;
4. Ensure project activities are coordinated with activities of other governmental and non-governmental organizations;
5. Ensure that there is a clear decision-making process for project implementation so that project activities are planned well in advance and necessary resources are available;
6. Submit annual workplans, and project (including Budget) revisions to the NCCC/PSC for approval;
7. Approve quarterly project work plans
8. Approve terms of references and the selection of project staff and experts, or clearly delegate this responsibility to the NPC;
9. Approve reports produced by the project experts and contractors;
10. Approve all payments under project, or clearly delegate approval authority to the NPC;
11. Personally approve/certify project monitoring reports (APRs), and audit reports;
12. Ensure that national legislation, rules and procedures are fully observed in project implementation.

NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR

A National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be employed to oversee the implementation of the project under the joint supervision of NEPA and UNEP. He/she will lead the Project Management Team and be responsible for the overall coordination and management of all aspects of the project, and will provide technical assistance to the national technical expert groups as appropriate. The candidate should be highly motivated, enthusiastic, and capable of working independently. He/she should have a strong institutional and policy background, with relevant project management experience. The ability to work with a wide variety of people from governments, agencies, non-governmental organizations, and research institutions is essential.

Duties and responsibilities (Full time and financed by project)

1. Co-ordinate all project activities with leaders of technical expert groups, and a range of institutions and agencies, including UNEP, IPCC, UNFCCC, GEF, and national institutions to ensure smooth and timely execution of project activities;
2. Prepare a detailed project work plan and approve terms of reference for the project consultants;
3. Liase with the relevant ministries, national and international research institutes, NGOs, and other relevant institutions in order to involve their staff in the project activities, and to gather and disseminate information relevant to the project;
4. Foster and establish links with related national and regional projects, and other international programmes, such as *National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)* and National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) and other relevant projects;
5. Preparation of the periodic progress reports on project implementation and ensure that all national project outputs are sent to UNEP;

6. Execute the project expenditures according to the project budget;
7. Arrange national workshops and trainings according to the project work plan. Attend, whenever possible, the relevant regional and international workshops, trainings and conferences;
8. Review all materials generated during the project.
9. Ensure the publication and dissemination of the reports identified as project outputs.
10. Liase and conduct negotiations on co-operation with Government and financing institutions in order to identify and mobilize sources for the follow-up activities.

Qualifications and skills

1. Advanced university degree in the fields related to climate change and/or environmental management or Energy management;
2. Minimum of 5 years of relevant project management experience;
3. Involvement in the preparation of the national GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation assessment and the preparation of national communication - not necessary, but highly recommended;
4. Demonstrated ability in managing projects, and in liasing and cooperating with all project stakeholders including government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs and private sector;
5. Familiarity with international organizations operations and structure;
6. Substantial experience in Government and in interdepartmental procedures;
7. Familiarity with international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC;
8. Fluent in written & oral English and Afghan language;
9. Strong communications and interpersonal skills;
10. Excellent computer knowledge (MS Office, Internet); and
11. Afghan citizenship.

Duty Station: NEPA, Kabul

Duration: Four years.

SECRETARY/ADMINSTRATION ASSISTANT

A Secretary/Administrative Assistant will work on a full-time basis under supervision of PC and in cooperation with NST, PSC and etc. The function of the secretary/administrative assistant will be to:

1. Provide secretarial support and perform the work of accounting and book keeping;
2. Track payment/invoices/receipts and reconcile the accounts for the project ensuring that the funds are properly spent;
3. Ensure proper accountability of the project funds;
4. Prepare the expenditure statements in line with the UNEP budget code.
5. Make administrative assistance for organizing the meeting, workshops and seminars.

Qualifications

1. Secretarial certificate and accounting or book keeping professional training and certificate;
2. A minimum of 3 years of relevant experience, both at the national and/or international organizations;
3. Knowledge of computers and word processing.
4. Good command in English and Afghan language.
5. Ability to translate official project-related papers from English into Dari/Pashtun and vice versa.
6. Afghan citizenship.

Duty Station: NEPA, Kabul

Duration: Four years.