

ANNEX “A”

GENERIC PROJECT DOCUMENT ⁶

1. PURPOSES OF PROJECT:

- 1.1 To improve response to El Niño and La Niña events in western South America and to maximize socio-economic benefits and minimize damages through disaster loss reduction and by use of advisories in agriculture, fisheries, water management and public health sectors.
- 1.2 To increase, through research, global understanding of near-shore manifestation of ENSO behaviour in equatorial eastern Pacific, and ENSO-related weather and climate in western South America. This would be done through cooperation in a global network of international and regional centres.

2. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ISSUES

This project can be considered in several important contexts and will address four major global and regional issues.

2.1 Climate Change

One is as an adaptation to climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change' s Third Assessment Report and other research suggest that the intensity of El Niño rain-flood and drought events will increase with global warming. Better adaptation to the climate variability brought now by ENSO events in the Andean countries, will be essential to adaptation to anthropogenic climate change in coming decades.

2.2 Transboundary Waters

At the same time, the research and monitoring of the near-shore transboundary water off the west coast of South America will be increasingly valuable. This will permit better and more cooperative actions between the countries concerned, over these transboundary waters and their biological resources. In addition, improved management of international river basins shared by Ecuador with Colombia, Peru and Brazil would be achieved.

2.3 Early Warnings for Disaster Mitigation

The project can be seen as a major regional Early Warning System to lead to reduction of enormous disaster losses in El Niño and La

⁶ Note: This document should be tailored to address the priorities of each specific potential donor

Niña events in the Andean Region. Better protection of public health will be a valuable benefit.

2.4 Sustainable Development and Capacity Building

Water resource management and hydropower production, fisheries management, agriculture can all be conducted in a more sustainable manner with reliable, tailored advisories related to ENSO conditions and regular seasonal predictions. The development of individual and institutional capabilities would ensure these benefits and improvements.

3. MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT

The above Purposes would be best addressed through bringing together scientific capability in Ecuador and the adjoining countries to form an international Centre of excellence (CIIFEN) for oceanographic and meteorological predictions of climate for several months to a year ahead. In addition, the project provides for close connections with local and regional institutions concerned with designing ENSO advisories to meet the needs of the socio-economic sectors and disaster mitigation. Cooperation with relevant international institutions would ensure needed capacity building, and predictions and advisories of high quality.

4. PHASES, OUTPUTS (deliverables)

The project and CIIFEN will be developed in phases. These are shown in Table I (separate attachment) along with outputs expected.

5. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Management will be the day to day responsibility of the internationally recruited Director and his immediate senior support staff. The Director will be assisted by the CPPS and Ecuador Technical Committee established under the Memorandum of Cooperation between Ecuador and WMO (Sept. 2001).

Scientific program development, mobilization of external resources, international coordination and oversight will be the responsibility of an International Board. The Board will draw upon the relevant regional and international organizations such as WMO, ISDR, IRI, donors and appointed prominent scientists from the international community. This Board will meet twice per year beginning September 2002 to make its decisions and provide advice to the Director. The International Board will also recruit and select the Director.

6. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ⁷

The resource requirements by phase are shown in the attached Table 1. It must be noted that the Ecuador government has deposited \$385.000 US in a Trust Fund with WMO to initiate the work of CIIFEN. In addition, Ecuador has strengthened the capability of national institutions. This limits the need for external funds in early phases, except for meeting some capital needs, an internationally recruited Director and international scientific assistance.

⁷ Note to WMO, ISDR, Government of Ecuador: Some determination as to the extent to which Ecuador and neighbouring countries may be able to make commitments beyond Phase I must be determined to complete this section and determine the extent which external funding must be obtained