



FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Egypt

Thematic window
Environment and Climate Change

Joint Programme Title:
Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt

May | **2013**

FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

Participating UN Organization(s)	Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)
UNDP, Lead Agency UNIDO UNEP UNESCO FAO IFAD	Environment and Climate Change Window Egypt

Joint Programme Title	Joint Programme Number
Climate Change Risk Management Programme in Egypt	MDGF – 1675

Joint Programme Cost [Sharing - if applicable]	Joint Programme[Location]
[Fund Contribution): 4,000,000 USD Govt. Contribution: USD Agency Core Contribution: Other: 44,000 USD TOTAL: 4,044,000 USD	Region (s): Egypt Governorate(s): Cairo District(s): Maadi

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Final Evaluation Done Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Report Attached: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Date of delivery of final report: May 11, 2013	Original start date: October 15, 2008 Final end date: April 15, 2013

Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations
Lead Govt Body: Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Cabinet of Minister's Information and Decision Support Center

I. PURPOSE

a. Introduction on the Socio Economical Context and the Development Problems Addressed by the Programme.

1. Egypt is one of the most populous countries in the Middle East and the 15th most populated in the world. Over 80 million people live near the banks of the Nile River, while the desert is sparsely inhabited.
2. About 43% of its population lives in urban areas, such as Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and other major Nile Delta cities.
3. Egypt is still mostly rural, with 57% of its population living in rural areas. Seven of 10 in poverty live in rural areas. Even within rural areas there are geographic disparities, with two-thirds of the extreme poor living in Upper Egypt.
4. The overall literacy rate in Egypt is 72% as of 2010, being 80.3% for males and 63.5% for females. The quality of education is low and unequally distributed.
5. The average annual Egyptian household income during 2010-2011 was \$4400, according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in Egypt. In 2010, the gross domestic product at purchasing power parity per capita in Egypt is about \$6200. Poverty is high and salaries are not equitable. About 40% of the population earns less than \$2.50 per day. Egypt is also facing high levels of unemployment.
6. Egypt is a developing country facing socio economic challenges. Egypt was growing economically until 2011 and poverty was slowing being reduced, but since the 2011 Egyptian Revolution, Egypt is facing more serious risks on all levels.
7. Resources in Egypt are limited. Egypt is a net importer of energy and food. Egypt depends for 97% of its water supply on the Nile. The main water-using sector in Egypt is agriculture, followed by municipal and industrial uses. Agriculture land is worked intensely and yields are high, yet Egypt needs to import about 40% of its food needs.
8. Climate change threats would inflict serious damage to human settlements, and would also affect access to water and food associated with deterioration in health conditions on the national level. Climate change risks, which are often borne disproportionately by the poor, could exacerbate the inequality. Unfortunately, international efforts to control emission of greenhouse gases have had limited success. Even an ambitious greenhouse gas control program will still not avoid significant climate change. Climate Change is happening today and with the advent of increased greenhouse gases, the earth climate patterns are changing.
9. Energy is a critical issue in Egypt since the world energy prices have skyrocketed and, in addition to the strain on the economy, energy is subsidized by the government and the consumer is not motivated to save energy. The subsidy was originally set to reduce the economic burden on the poor, but it is the rich that have benefited the most. There are two key challenges to the demand management of energy. There is lack of incentives and investments for efficiency measures. There are no clear energy efficient goals and thus very limited interest in channeling investments in this field.
10. The water resources sector is one of Egypt's most vulnerable sectors due to the limited resources. Egypt's natural resources must first be protected from the increased pressures resulting from rapid population growth and climate change.

11. Higher temperatures will reduce yields of some key crops, while a decrease in water supplies could threaten the availability of irrigation. This will result in more food imports and higher food prices.
12. Egypt faces serious risks from climate change.

b. Joint Programme Outcomes and Associated Outputs as per the Final Agreed Revision.

1. This UN Joint Programme supports the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and helps support economic growth, poverty reduction, natural resources protection by working at the policy level. The programme provides policy support to the government in the field of Mitigation and Adaptation.

2. The implementation strategy of the JP is three-fold:

Outcome 1: Mainstreaming GHG Mitigation and CDM into National Policy and Expanding Access to Finance Frameworks

Output: 1.1 National Policy Reform for a more sustainable energy economy achieved

Output: 1.2 Expanded Carbon Trading Market

Outcome 2: Enhanced capacity to adapt to climate change.

Output: 2.1 Adaptation of Water Resources Sector

Output: 2.2 Adaptation of Agriculture Sector

Outcome 3: Advocacy and Awareness Raised

3. Outcome 1 works in the arena of Mitigation with: the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, while Outcome 2 works in the arena of Adaptation with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, while Outcome 3 works on advocacy with all project partners.

c. Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plan and Priorities

1. Current and future changes in climatic conditions constitute a major environmental risk that may jeopardize Egypt's development gains and efforts for poverty reduction. The country's most vulnerable areas related to climate change are: 1) coastal zones 2) water resources 3) energy and 4) agriculture. In the face of the climate change risks, increasing water scarcity, food insecurity and increasing pressures on natural resources, relatively modest efforts have been done so far and achieving this priority has been difficult.
2. The national priority of Egypt is to reduce the burden of subsidies as a means to reduce the country's deficit and implement strategic policies that eliminate poverty and provide energy and water for the country's 80 million population. One of the main targets of the programme was to mainstream the JP initiatives and key recommendations in the national strategy.
3. In this context, the "Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt" Joint Programme is a United Nations joint programme implemented by six UN Agencies: UNDP (lead), UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, IFAD, and UNEP.

4. The key government partners are the Supreme Energy Council (SEC) in the Cabinet of Ministers (COM), the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) in the Ministry of State for Environment Affairs (MSEA), the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.
 5. The JP aimed at helping Egypt to align its climate risk management and human development efforts in pursuing the achievement of MDGs. It sought to reduce poverty and mitigate risk by developing mitigation and adaptation strategies with a special attention given to the vulnerable poorest populations of Egypt.
 6. The programme started in late 2008 seeking to help by combining mitigation and adaptation under one integrated Climate Risk Management (CRM) banner, with the aim to: 1) mainstream initiatives into national policy on greenhouse gas mitigation and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and to expand access to finance frameworks such as the global carbon trading market; and 2) enhance local capacities to adapt to the long term impacts of climate change.
 7. The programme is addressing clear national priorities; it is part of larger national strategies and programmes that are implemented in Egypt with the support of other donors such as GIZ and the World Bank.
 8. JP has achieved most of its targets and these achievements have a strong national ownership. National partners are engaged in the implementation of the programme, appreciate it and “own” it.
- d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results.**
1. The JP is designed to be implemented by the partners as described in Paris Declaration.
 2. The government is the one who developed and revised the work plans, selected consultants and the UN was providing financial support, making sure that the activities were within the scope of the objectives and would help contribute to the overall results.
 3. Most of the UN agencies were fully involved in providing technical guidance to support the development results.

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

- a. Key Outcomes Achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level)**
1. The JP – which started in late 2008 - has been a pioneer programme for UN agencies to support the government in identifying climate change risks and in developing climate change policies to mitigate and to adapt to these risks, as well as to develop their own intervention strategies in Egypt with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
 2. Outcome 1: Mainstreaming GHG Mitigation and CDM into National Policy and Expanding Access to Finance Frameworks
 - Energy has gained higher importance in the Government.

- The mainstreaming of energy efficiency as a greenhouse gas mitigation tool into national policy is a gradual process that will be strengthened as the institutional setting matures.
- In addition, they have initiated market dialogues in three targeted sectors to promote solar water heaters as a national programme.
- The transfer of the Energy Efficiency Unit (EEU) from the office of the Secretary General (of the Cabinet of Ministers) to the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) was strategic for sustainability.
- Energy efficiency unit at the cabinet's IDSC is the hub for energy efficiency related issues.
- A Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Awareness and Promotion Unit (APU) was set up inside the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency and they have gained credibility. It serves as a hub of information on the benefits of carbon trading and energy efficiency.
- Policy recommendation provided to the decision makers to ensure continuity
- Under the Ministry of Environment, the Environmental Protection Fund is helping support the implementation of the charcoal kilns project under the CDM Component.

3. Outcome 2: Enhanced capacity to adapt to climate change

- The capacity of MWRI and MALR staff at the level of policy makers has been developed with an increased level of attention to climate change.
- The support given to MWRI for the improvements of forecasting of water resources has helped MWRI become a center of excellence and Egypt will extend its support to one of the interested Nile Basin countries.
- Climate Change Policy Recommendations were a true technical understanding of the issues at stake, they were provided to the decision makers to ensure continuity.
- Economic analysis was performed to identify priority adaptation measures.
- A one of a kind Regional Circulation Model was developed for the Nile basin to forecast precipitation under higher temperatures expected under climate change and this regional circulation model is run by the ministries' staff.

4. Outcome 3: Advocacy and Awareness Raised

- Uniting many government partners and UN agencies to work together to solve the Climate Change challenges. The programme was working on an inter-ministerial level managed and led by the government itself.
- New programmes created with donors to support: integrated coastal zone protection from sea level rise, monitoring of salt water intrusion to minimize impacts to agriculture sector, new carbon mechanisms, and Energy Efficiency.

b. Capacities Developed during the Joint Programme Implementation that Contributed to the Achievement of the Outcomes

1. Capacity development encompasses the acquisition of skills and knowledge for individuals, the improvements of institutional structures, mechanisms and procedures and finally the strengthening of an enabling environment (system) with adequate policies and or laws.
2. JP built awareness and capacity of key decision makers and development actors to support the systematic integration of climate change as a new variable in key policy and implement pilot projects.
3. Capacities were developed in all different parts of the programme. The programme focused mostly on developing the capacity of stakeholders through training and developing the capacity of institutions mandated to review the risks related to climate change in the energy, water and agriculture sectors.
4. The JP supported the development of a regional climate model for the Nile Basin and the assessment of the possible impacts of climate change on the River Nile flow. It provided additional resources to the Ministry and its affiliated National Forecasting Centre to acquire the necessary equipment and software, it provided training resources to develop the skills and knowledge of the staff involved in the development of this model and the results were used to develop the climate change adaptation policies.
5. The JP conducted some research on deficit irrigation on different crops and at different locations; it supported a lot of activities and achieved most of its targets.
6. The Energy Efficiency Unit (EEU) of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers has adopted an approach to building a new institutional structure to promote and support the implementation of EE in Egypt. The approach is based on creating sector-specific EE units in each of the major energy consuming sectors to carry on the responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring EE activities in each of the respective sectors. This will allow each sector to custom develop the efficiency options that best support its own development, production or service obligations instead of complying with centralized programs or regulations. Setting up an energy accounting mechanism that links energy use to the productivity or service indices of each sector is a key requirement for the success of this approach.
7. It also provided training for the CDM APU staff and technical assistance to the consumers to expand CDM market.
8. The broader objective is to integrate efficiency into the key sectors of the economy and link its impacts to economic development. Understanding how progress in each sector impacts the national economy in a quantitative, as well as qualitative, by policy decision makers is critical to gain their continued support.
9. JP's achievements and programme outputs were showcased at the final workshop with decision makers and specialists to be used within context of these larger initiatives by the government themselves.
10. The JP contributed to the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies with a special attention to the energy sector for mitigation and water and agriculture sectors for adaptation.

c. Outputs' contribution to the Achievement of the Outcomes based on performance indicators

1. All activities were direct responses to national needs and priorities. The main achievements are summarized below and in the M&E Framework in Annex E.

2. Output: 1.1 National Policy Reform for a more sustainable energy economy achieved

- The JP contributed to the establishment of the Energy Efficiency Unit (EEU) at Cabinet level. This unit was established through a Prime Ministerial Decree (Mar 2009) to be set inside the General Secretariat of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers. The EEU was recently moved to the Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC) – a government “think-tank” that is still under the Cabinet of Ministers (Decree Nov. 2012). The EEU continues to be the ‘go-to’ entity for the Cabinet on Energy Efficiency (EE) related issues under the current government.
- Under this JP, the Supreme Energy Council component managed to establish an energy efficiency focus by developing a National Energy Efficiency (EE) Roadmap.
- An assessment of institutional options to establish EE units at the demand sector levels was performed with technical support from the German Cooperation (GIZ).
- In Aug 2011, the SEC with the support of the JP and the World Bank, decided to develop a national EE roadmap. In addition, 2 new EE units have been established at the Tourism Development Authority and the Housing & Building Research Center to focus on the new tourism establishments outside of the Governorates and on the new and existing government buildings. The new units have been collecting energy data using the set of indicators identified with the support of the JP. It is assumed that the tourism sector and the future green buildings in the housing sector may reduce energy consumption by a conservative 10-20% after 2013.
- An SEC decision (Aug 2010) to implement a pilot projects to increase lighting efficiency by 30% in government buildings in coordination with the Ministry of Finance was made. In 2013, several governmental buildings were converted to energy efficiency lighting.
- The EEU has initiated market dialogues in 3 targeted sectors to promote Solar Water Heaters as a National programme to evaluate various incentive schemes.
- Finally, it is also worth noting that upon the request of the Prime Minister, the JP made a presentation on EE ideas/options to a meeting of the Governors Council in May 2012. As a result, the Prime Minister formed a Ministerial Committee for EE to make recommendations to increase demand side efficiency. The Committee, which included the Ministers of Electricity, Petroleum, Industry, Transport, Tourism, Local Development and the Head of the EEU, met in June 2012 and invited many stakeholders including other ministers and governors to discuss the importance of achieving immediate reduction in electricity consumption to avoid summer power outages.
- The EEU will continue to operate after this JP ends and will receive technical support in a new 3-year EU budget support program to build on the achievements of the efforts of this JP, expected to start in 2013.

3. Output: 1.2 Expanded Carbon Trading Market

- Under this output, the JP contributed to the establishment of the CDM Awareness and Promotional Unit (APU) mid 2009. Since then it supported training activities to develop the capacity of staff and stakeholders on CDM; including 10 training sessions for staff members and 12 sectoral workshops with a total of about 420 participants trained. The JP also supported the development of CDM projects in collaboration with GIZ and the World Bank, both organizations also involved in supporting Egypt to develop its carbon trading market.
- The CDM APU staff is highly trained on carbon trading mechanism, project marketing and project registration.
- The CDM component is outreaching to the private sector, banks, and governmental

staff with the Ministry of Industry and the Federation of Egyptian Industries to encourage the implementation of CDM projects, which results in ensuring environmental sustainability.

- Finally, the CDM-APU has been working on 5 projects with the potential of becoming Programme of Activities (CDM-PoAs). As per the definition of PoAs, they are replicable projects with low and physically spread Greenhouse Gas reductions and that are often linked to higher sustainability benefits, but are too small to pay back the transaction cost involved in the CDM process. The support from the CDM-APU includes the preparation, validation and registration of these projects as PoAs, which includes: fuel switching for SMEs (Bakeries, Brick Kilns...etc.); modernization of charcoal productions kilns; solar water heaters; energy efficiency in water pumping stations; and, small scale renewable energies in remote areas.
- Regarding the modernization of charcoal productions kilns, the CDM-APU facilitated the import from Ukraine of an environmentally friendly charcoal kiln with the support of the Egyptian Environmental Protection Fund with revenues from the sales of carbon credits. This has been a pilot project for the PoA to replace the old and polluting production method. It is now in operation, the environmental compliance of the kiln is being verified and the emission factors are being measured to assist the whole programme to get registered under the umbrella of the CDM at the UNFCCC.
- The CDM APU has provided technical assistance to the private sector to expand the registration of Carbon Trading projects.
- 101 projects are currently in the Egyptian CDM portfolio, where about 50 CDM projects in the CDM APU pipeline,
- 17 of the 50 projects have been registered, and another 8 have requested registration and 19 are under validation. The remaining 6 projects are not expected to continue towards implementation.
- Since 8 projects requested registration before December 31, 2012, the resulting emissions reductions will be eligible for trading under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS)
- Once implemented, these projects are expected to achieve annual GHG emission reductions of approximately 4.7 million tCO₂e.
- A new project has been spun off to support the new carbon market mechanism called NAMAs, to be supported by the UNDP.

4. Output: 2.1 Adaptation of Water Resources Sector

- In the Water Sector, the JP supported the modeling of various climate change scenarios, building on existing work that had been done to model water flows at the MWRI. It provided needed resources to develop the forecasting capacity at the Ministry, including a software upgrade and training for the staff. The RCM model (Precis) from the UK Met Office – which has its origin in a Global Circulation Model - was chosen as the tool to develop the forecasting capacity of the Nile Forecasting Centre at MWRI. As per the objective of this activity, the JP supported the development of a regional climate model for the Nile Basin and the assessment of the possible impacts of climate change on the River Nile flow; in particular, the inflows to the High Aswan Dam which is important for both the water resources and agricultural sectors in Egypt. This support included:
 - Provision to MWRI with state of the art climate change information over the region of interest and the development of capacity within the area of regional climate modeling, through literature review, establishment of a climatic database and training;
 - Development of a Regional Climate Model (RCM) for the Nile Basin;
 - Assessment of large scale uncertainties associated with climate change projections over the Nile Basin
 - Development of climate change scenarios for the Nile Basin with a particular emphasis on the hydrological impacts.

- The main output of this modeling was a decrease of the uncertainties when making long-term forecast analyzing impact of climate change on water flows. The modeling outputs are now used to develop the climate change adaptation strategy of MWRI, planned to be completed in early 2013. Results were also used to upgrade the Nile Forecast System Model, a hydrological model, which forecasts water resources of the Nile River.
- MWRI and MALR, along with an International consultant, cooperated to develop a key economic study on the “Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Egyptian Economy”. The results of the study show that small reduction in Nile water flow combined with high population growth, higher temperatures and unprotected coastal zones can result on average a 2% drop in GDP in the year 2030, and on average a 4% drop of GDP in 2060.
- Other studies included the assessment of existing water resources policies and plans to assess the resilience of current water policies to climate change. The objective was to determine the gaps and needs for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into these policies.
- Additional studies and analyses were conducted under this component including a review of the Nile Forecast System (NFS). The main objective of this study was to improve the NFS performance and accuracy, using the recommendations of the evaluation work undertaken by the NFC with the support of the JP. The main recommendations were to revise the NFS calibration and improve the estimates of rainfall and evaporation as the two main NFS hydrologic drivers.
- The MWRI’s planning department and National Water Research Center completed the Climate Change Strategy for Available Water Resources under varying climate change scenarios along with policy recommendations for the decision makers.
- A Nile Basin Workshop was held to share information of the RCM on the Nile Basin and the NB countries share information on their Climate Change experience and new partnership were established.

5. Output: 2.2 Adaptation of Agriculture Sector

- In the Agriculture Sector, the JP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and its affiliated research centers to develop methodological approaches and planning tools, with particular emphasis on zoning and mapping tools, as well as conduct research activities (mainly concentrating on deficit irrigation) and simulation exercises on the impacts of climate change on key crops.
- The Agricultural Research Center (ARC) completed field experiments to make recommendations to policy makers as well as farmers to maximize productivity under climate change conditions.
- The methodological and planning tools developed under the programme mainly comprise:
 - General analysis of the possible effects of climate change in different components of agricultural systems and the associated confidence levels;
 - Application of such an analytical framework to the specific conditions of Egyptian agriculture in terms of risks, opportunities and uncertainties for different agricultural zones of the country;
 - Key steps in carrying out risk assessments and different approaches that might be adopted for estimating uncertainty;
 - General approach for estimating the full economic costs of climate change; and
 - Schematic overview of the different steps that are required for developing climate change adaptation plans based on an integrated and multidisciplinary approach.
- Regarding mapping and zoning, the Central Laboratory for Agricultural Climate (CLAC) and the Soil, Water and Environment Research Institute (SWERI) developed

several products. The maps produced include among others:

- Spatial distribution of average annual and seasonal trends of ETo over Egypt for the current and future situations;
- Distribution of cultivated areas by old and new land as well as total cultivated area by Governorates;
- Soil salinity map;
- Spatial distribution of the total irrigated areas by the different types of water sources (i.e. Nile River, groundwater, drainage water, rainfall) as well as their geographical distribution by types of irrigation systems (surface, sprinkler, micro-irrigation);
- Contribution to the description of agro-ecosystems of Egyptian agriculture: land cover map, soil classification map as well as the combined map of agro-ecological zones (total of 7 zones) including evapotranspiration values for the Nile Delta and Nile Valley areas as the main agricultural production zones.
- Regarding research activities, they concentrated on best crop and crop variety locations, best sowing date, and productivity under deficit irrigation. Deficit irrigation was applied, set to 60%, 80% to 100% of the theoretical water requirements for each specific crop tested. According to the same review, available results are to be considered as preliminary and more research would be needed to confirm the results and identify related recommendations.
- All these findings were used to develop a set of policy recommendations to the government on how to adapt the agriculture sector to climate change and what are the risks. Initial findings were also used for the development of the “Agricultural Sustainable Development Strategy Towards 2030”.

6. Output 3: Awareness Raised

- A communication strategy for the CCRMP JP was developed in June 2010 after the programmes’ core activities have been well established. Its objective was to increase awareness and support for the Climate Change Risk Management Program and the MDG Fund both at policy and general public level. Its aim was that a greater social mobilization and awareness will leverage the CCRMP for increasing MDG results and will improve accountability and transparency of the JP. The target audiences were divided into three categories:
 - Level one: Implementing partners, stakeholders, and governmental organizations;
 - Level two: Local NGOs, private sector, investors, donors, and consultants;
 - Level three: General public.
- Within the context of this strategy, activities conducted include:
 - A website has been built to communicate the program to the public.
 - Leadership Training for governmental network partners
 - A study on the Economic Impact of Climate Change on the Economy was published. This study provides important recommendations for adaptation.
 - Based on the efforts of the programme, important Policy Statements were prepared.
 - Information forum for media, NGOs and government representatives
 - Inception Workshop was held in 2009 to share the programmes objectives and to solicit feedback to the programmes strategy and management plan
 - Midterm Workshop was held in 2011 to share the interim results of the programme and to remaining efforts.
 - A Final Workshop was held on April 4, 2013 under the presence of the Minister of State for Environmental Affairs, political representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation, Ministry of water and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, the chairman of Information and Decision Support Centre in addition to the UN Resident Coordinator of Egypt and the

Spanish Ambassador to share the knowledge of the programme and to advocate for policy change.

- Development of the Wiki page for the CCRMP:
http://www.wiki.mdgfund.net/Climate_Change_Risk_Management_in_Egypt
- Partner Participation in Radio Talk show on the contributions of the CCRMP
- A Facebook group for “Climate Change Leadership in Egypt” to provide a discussion and an information exchange platform for people working and interested in climate change matters;
<http://www.facebook.com/#!/groups/358795616920/>
- Development of a documentary film titled “The Future of Climate Change in Egypt” and utilized as a preview in awareness outreach events on climate change; { 'The Future of Climate Change in Egypt' video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3q_NVtzEpQ }
- Climate change awareness outreach events:
 - Via the Media department of EEAA
 - Participation in an International Climate Change Conference in Alexandria
 - Participation in the Egypt Climate Change Conference with Al Gore
 - Participation in World Environment Day at Cairo University;
 - Presentations to journalists interested in the environment and climate change
 - Presentations through the **Cairo Climate Talks**; and
 - Presentations made to local communities through the NGO CARE.
 - Participation in awareness raising workshops with:
 - farmers and farmers association
 - Religious leaders
 - Discussions were held in RIO +20 to showcase the success stories in Egypt and through our programme.
- Finally, JP produced several JP stories for the UN Egypt newsletter and utilized a media consultant to attract journalists to meetings with the various partners to write articles on the achievements of the 4 main components and to advocate for the new policies.

d. The Primary Beneficiaries/Right Holders Engagement In The Joint Programme Implementation

The primary beneficiaries that have been engaged in the joint programme implementation is the government of Egypt, while the right holders are the public. The government has been involved in the implementation of the programme to ensure buy in and sustainability. The right holders participated in the inception, midterm, and final workshops as well as in the midterm and final evaluation of the programme.

e. Assessment Of How The Joint Programme And Its Development Partners Have Addressed Issues Of Social, Cultural, Political And Economic Inequalities During The Implementation Phase Of The Programme

The national priority of Egypt is to reduce the burden of subsidies as a means to reduce the country's deficit and implement strategic policies that eliminate poverty and provide energy and water for the public. Achieving this priority has been difficult given that Egypt is highly exposed to the impacts of climate change which may affect Egypt's development efforts for poverty reduction.

The JP has worked on two main sides: on the mitigation side, the JP has developed the EEU and provided a national strategy on solving problems as opposed to sectorial approach. This component is working on the ministerial level getting to reach the decision making process and communicate directly with the policy maker's level. On the adaptation side, economic analysis has been done on the long-term impacts of Climate Change on economy and this helped identify the priority area for the government to focus on to target policies to help reduce the impact of Climate Change on these sectors.

This programme focused on the developing sound policies that deal with the energy and water issues to be designed to make a large impact. These were then shared with the media to be shared with the public.

This programme strengthened the decision making power to focus on the priorities and providing the priority policy recommendations at the end of the programme for sustainability.

There has been increased dialogue on these priority issues and there has been strong advocacy materials provided to all levels of government, public and media.

With the adaptation of these policy recommendations, the water and energy resources for the society may be preserved.

f. The Extent Of The Contribution Of The Joint Programme To The Following Categories Of Results:

The programme followed the concept of the Paris Declaration Principles, which was very innovative in Egypt and it proved to be very effective. It increased the leadership role of national governmental and its institutions, as well as insuring the alignment to National Priorities.

The Resident Coordinator was able to cooperation in the National Steering Committee meetings and 3 major workshops to synergize the work of this programme with the government to raise awareness and obtain political support.

The Resident Coordinator's office helped coordinate coordination meetings with the 2 other MDG-F joint programmes in Egypt.

The 2 MDGF Regional workshops (Turkey and Ecuador) synergized work with other MDGF projects in the Environment and Climate Change window was particularly beneficial to share experiences and to "Deliver as One", especially in the development of the wiki page.

Working with different UN managerial practices and procedures was a challenge. To resolve that, meeting with the UN agencies were to identify which activities are appropriate for the participating UN agencies to optimize the support from different UN agencies.

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

a. Key Lessons Learned And Good Practices For Future Joint Programme Design And Implementation

1. It is important to convey a clear message at the beginning of the programme that the the roles and responsibilities of the various partners.
2. It is important to ensure that the UN and governmental partners included in the programme provide an added value to the programme.
3. It is also important to note that collaboration is very important and by bringing different stakeholders together, one can take advantage of such a collaboration to expand or complement efforts of other programmes to make a bigger impact.
4. Teleconference and Regional conferences with other outside programmes and partners is beneficial to share experiences with other similar programmes around the world is beneficial and should be replicated at least once per year.
5. As the government is the final owner of programme outputs, it is a good lesson to ensure that they are a signatory to the contract with the subcontractor.
6. It is key that the partners have representation that are local and active and will provide added value.

b. Innovative Development Approaches As A Result Of Joint Programme Implementation

1. The Energy Efficiency Unit (EEU) of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers has adopted an approach to building a new institutional structure to promote and support the implementation of EE in Egypt. The approach is based on creating sector-specific EE units in each of the major energy consuming sectors to carry on the responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring EE activities in each of the respective sectors. This decentralized approach will allow each sector to custom develop the efficiency options that best support its own development. Setting up an energy accounting mechanism that links energy use to the productivity or service indices of each sector is a key requirement for the success of this approach. The broader objective is to integrate efficiency into the key sectors of the economy and link its impacts to economic development. Understanding the sectoral progress policy decision makers is critical to gain their continued support.
2. A centralized CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit to raise awareness and develop project ideas for carbon trading were necessary for the carbon buyers to have confidence in their investment and reduce their risks.
3. The outreach of CDM APU to the Egyptian stakeholder is important as to be able to change minds of the private sector to move towards cleaner and more production.
4. An innovative link mitigation to adaptation for energy efficiency in water pumps as a carbon trading project and energy efficiency lighting in the Ministry of Water shows that even the water sector can make energy conservation efforts.
5. A one of a kind Regional Circulation Model was created to forecast Water Resources on the Nile Basin to better understand the impacts of Climate change on water resources. This model was developed and run by the staff of the MWRI and allows them to continue to further run the model. It has also allowed for them to become a “center of excellence” and to allow for the sharing of experience and information for the Nile Basin countries.
6. An innovative study on the economic impacts of climate change on the Egyptian economy was proven to be very valuable to prioritize the development needs in relation to climate change. In addition, it was proven that a collaboration between various ministries and building on the previous work done in climate change, helped build a better and stronger report.
7. The Ministry of Agriculture’s Agriculture Research Centre performed important field studies that can provide guidance to the decision makers and to the farmers to face the challenges of Climate Change.
8. The important role of awareness raising and promotion plays an important role in order to get such a new idea off the ground, and especially to gain the political support necessary to launch new policies.
9. Political Support is important to promote policies for energy efficiency and water conservation and increasing water resources.

c. Key Constraints During Programme Implementation

1. The JP was well managed including mitigating potential risks. However, one external risk that was not on this list (which would have been difficult to predict) and that affected the implementation of the JP was the revolution. Egypt has undergone major political and social changes since the January 25 revolution in 2011. These changes have affected the progress of the implementation of the programme due to two main factors: (i) the incumbent government priorities have shifted its focus on addressing social priorities and

imminent day-to-day needs; and (ii) the political situation has affected the way private sector is doing businesses and its performance.

2. As a means to mitigate and overcome these constraints, more frequent PMC meetings were held with the CEO to ensure political support. - 15 PMC meetings and 7 NSC meetings have taken place along with many component meetings.
3. Internal to the joint programme, there were some issues raised by the one of the components regarding an international with one of UNEP's subcontractor regarding information sharing. This caused some difficulties and was never resolved despite the involvement of the UNRC and UNEP's participation due to the fact that the contract was already signed and legal rights established.

d. The Midterm and Final Evaluation's Contribution to the Programme

1. The Midterm and Final Evaluation confirmed that the programme strategy was on the right track and confirmed that the upcoming planned activities would support the programmes' objectives and development results, as well as ensure transparency and mutual accountability
2. Minor recommendations were made to improve the Results Frameworks and M&E indicators.
3. The evaluation exercises are valuable in evaluating the programme and trying to reach a higher and broader outreach.

e. Contribution of the Communication and Advocacy

1. The JP believed in the importance of social mobilization and awareness with the target to leverage the CCRMP for increased MDG results and will improve accountability and transparency regarding the JP, as well as improve the sustainability of the joint programme.
2. The aim of outreach is to generate awareness and knowledge-sharing among all levels of the three target audiences, as previously mentioned.
3. These outreach activities raised awareness of the programme and allow for the partnerships and for scaling up of the joint programme.

The final workshop was the climax of the success of communication functions in the programme, despite the political unrest in that period of time.

f. The scalability of the joint programme and its components

1. By beginning with an end in mind by developing an exit strategy, the CCRMP was able to ensure sustainability. The joint programme developed results with the intention to use it as evidence for replication or scaling up.
2. In addition, as the programme's final output was to prepare policy statements, the CCRMP recommendations can be further used to develop new and better policies as well as develop new programmes for Climate Change.
3. With the EEU in the SEC, the CDM APU, and the Water and Agriculture Sector have all experienced increased collaboration.

4. The table below illustrates the projects that have been spun off from the CCRMP, as well as the project that provided parallel support to the existing efforts of this programme to scale up the result and to make a larger impact.

CCRMP's SPIN-OFF PROJECTS and PARALLEL SUPPORTING PROJECT

Programme Type	Programme Name	Partners	Fund	Fund in million dollars	Type of Cooperation
Mitigation	Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Building Appliances	Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) /UNDP	UNDP-GEF	\$ 4.50	CCRMP support development and initiation of the GEF project
Mitigation	Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE)	Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA)/Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT)/UNIDO	UNIDO-GEF	\$4.05	CCRMP support development and initiation of the GEF project
Mitigation	EPAPII	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)/World Bank (WB)/KfW	World Bank / KfW	\$60.00	The WB project was existing before the CCRMP started but CCRMP has worked in full cooperation with the EPAP II and was able to market some of its loans after adding the Carbon Finance Component. The total value of the WB Project is US\$ 200 m and CCRMP succeeded in marketing loans with the value of US\$ 60 m that contributed to GHG reductions

Mitigation	Egyptian German Joint Committee on Energy Efficiency (JCEE)	Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) /Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)/ GIZ	German Government	\$ 3.90	JCEE started at almost the same time with CCRMP. CCRMP worked very closely with JCEE and they have jointly funded several activities and in particular support to the SEC and CDM Unit. JCEE will continue cooperation with the CCRMP extended activities
Mitigation	Integrated Environmental Management of Urban Organic Wastes using Vermi composting	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)	Egyptian Science and Technology Development Fund (STDF)	\$ 0.14	CCRMP support development and initiation of the STDF project
Mitigation	Support to the Supreme Energy Council	Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC), Cabinet of Ministers/UNDP	UNDP	\$ 0.06	This is an extension of CCRMP supported activities with UNDP core funds in addition in-kind contribution from the Government of Egypt
Mitigation	NAMAs	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)/UNDP	EU	\$1.00	CCRMP supported development of UNDP/EU project and the project will be an extension of CCRMP supported activities
Adaptation	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI)/UNDP	UNDP/GEF	\$ 4.00	CCRMP support development and initiation of the GEF project

Adaptation	Monitoring of sea water intrusion (associated with SLR)	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)/FAO	FAO	\$ 0.36	CCRMP support development and initiation of the FAO project
Adaptation	Impacts to Climate Change for 4 Crops in Egypt	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)	Egyptian Science and Technology Development Fund (STDF)	\$ 0.14	CCRMP support development and initiation of the STDF project
Adaptation	Impact of Climate change on Irrigation Management in Egypt	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)	Egyptian Science and Technology Development Fund (STDF)	\$ 0.14	CCRMP support development and initiation of the STDF project
Adaptation	Climate Change Adaptation (Sea level Rise) on Agriculture production on the North Delta	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)	Egyptian Science and Technology Development Fund (STDF)	\$ 0.14	CCRMP support development and initiation of the STDF project
				\$ 78.39	

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

1. Total Approved Budget: \$4,000,000
2. Total Budget Transferred: \$4,000,000
3. Total Budget Committed: \$ 3,765,678
4. Total Budget Disbursed: \$ 3,574,607

b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget

V. OTHER COMMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

VI. CERTIFICATION ON OPERATIONAL CLOSURE OF THE PROJECT

By signing, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNO) certifies that the project has been operationally completed.

PUNO	NAME	TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
UNDP	Ignacio Artaza Zuriarrain	Country Director		
UNIDO	Ms. Giovanna Ceglie	UNIDO Cairo Office Director		
UNESCO	Dr. Bechir Lamine	UNESCO Cairo Office Director		
UNEP				
FAO	Mr. Moujahed Achouri	FAO Representative in Egypt		
IFAD	Mr. Mohamed Shaker	IFAD Country Programme Officer		

VII. ANNEXES

A. List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme

1. SEC Component

- a. Development of a System of Energy Intensity Indicators for the Egyptian Economy

2. CDM Component

- a. CDM Status Study in Egypt
- b. Training report on estimating GHG emissions in Industry
- c. Training on estimating GHG emissions in Waste Sector
- d. Training on Opportunities in Cement Sector
- e. Training on Opportunities in Fertilizer Sector
- f. CDM APU achievements (E&Y)

3. MWRI Component

- a. Climate Change Risks to Coastal Development and Adaptation Options in the Nile Delta (2010.01)
- b. Assessing Existing Water Resources Policies(2009.11)
- c. Assessing the impact of Climate Change on the water resources in the Nile Basin using a RCM ensemble (2009)
- d. Improvement of the Nile Forecast System - Inception Report (2011.09)
- e. Improvement of the Nile Forecast System -Progress Report (2012.02.28)
- f. TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGY - WATER SECTOR IN EGYPT (UNESCO) (2012.10)
- g. GAMS & ASME TRAINING REPORT (2012.6)
- h. Solar Desalination as an Adaptation tool for Climate Change Impacts on the Water Resources of Egypt

4. MALR Component

- a. Assess and identify the adaptation needs and gaps for agriculture
- b. Identifying the STAKEHOLDERS GROUPS
- c. Identifying the PILOT LOCATIONS of the study, representing different agriculture systems in Egypt
- d. Collecting HISTORICAL DATA of weather conditions, SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES of the locations of the study
- e. Identify the key parameters and FORCES DRIVING the annual changes in CROP PATTERN
- f. Identify the current major CROP PATTERN from historical agricultural statistics.
- g. Study the trend of change in cultivated area by using REMOTE SENSING techniques.
- h. Final Report of the MALR Training Program

B. Communication Products Created by the Joint Programme

1. 'The Future of Climate Change in Egypt'
video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3q_NVtzEpQ
2. Project Brochure
3. Fact Sheet
4. 4 Policy Statements
5. Development of Energy Indicator System (2011)
6. CDM APU achievements (2013)
7. Potential Impact of Climate Change on the Egyptian Economy (2013)
8. Water Strategy (2013)
9. Towards a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector in Egypt (2012)
10. Wiki Page
http://www.wiki.mdgfund.net/Climate_Change_Risk_Management_in_Egypt
11. Facebook group: <http://www.facebook.com/#!/groups/358795616920/>
12. Live tweets from the closing session of the CCRMP joint programme,
<https://twitter.com/UNEgypt> .
13. Final workshop presentation: <http://www.slideshare.net/UNEgypt>
14. Final workshop photos: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/unegypt>

C. Minutes of the final review meeting of the Programme Management Committee

To access the final review meeting of the PMC, just click on the image below.

14th PMC - Minutes of Meeting
February 14, 2013


Joint Programme for Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt

Meeting Date: Thursday, February 14, 2013
Subject: 15th PMC Meeting
Copy to: All Focal Points and Operational Focal Points

List of Attendees:

Organization	Name
EEU/IDSC	Dr. Anhar Hegazi
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation/ECRI	Dr. Mahmoud Roshdy
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation / ARC /CLAC	Dr. Mohamed AbdRabbo
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	Eng. Ahmed Medhat
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation/NFC	Eng. Doaa Amin
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation/NFC	Eng. Doaa Lashein
UNESCO	Dr. Abdelaziz Zaki
UNDP	Dr. Mohamed Bayoumi
FAO	Dr. Mohamed El Ansary
UNRC	Ms. Heba Wafa
Joint Programme Management	Eng. Mona ElAgizy
Joint Programme Management	Ms. Sherin Yassin

Agenda:

- Opening Remarks
- Final Evaluation recommendations and actions
- Closing Remarks

1- Opening Remarks

JPM welcomed all PMC members and announced that the EEAA CEO will not be chairing the meeting. JP started by discussing the recommendations of the Final Evaluation, the actions and activities remaining for the next two months.

2- Final Evaluation Recommendations and Actions:

The JPM presented the Final Evaluation recommendations that were made by the Evaluation Team and proposed actions to be taken or already taken to fulfill the recommendations.

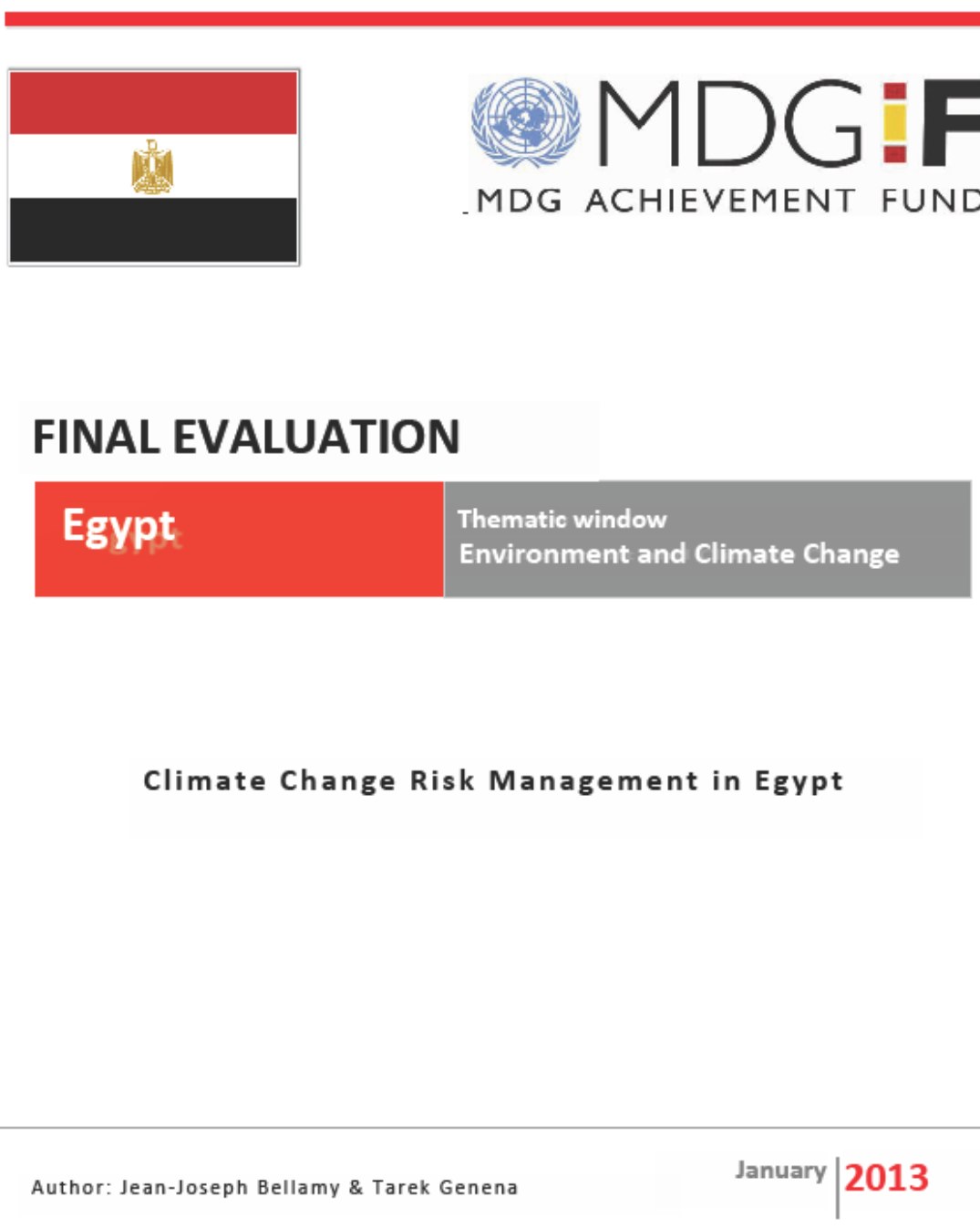
Recommendation #1: Focus on the long term sustainability of JP achievements, maximizing institutionalization, replication and scaling up of results.

Actions taken/to be taken:

- 1- Institutionalize the EEU by identifying a new Energy Advisor (Dr. Anhar Hegazi) to represent the IDSC and identifying support staff (done)
- 2- Present CDM APU results to MSEA to support institutionalization of the CDM APU within EEAA. (in progress)
- 3- Obtain assistance to raise MALR (FAO & IFAD) research to Policy development via Recommendations for further analysis and/or policy development for CC Adaptation (in progress)
- 4- Finalize the MWRI Adaptation Strategy (in progress)
- 5- IDSC and MWRI building to be converted to EE (in progress) which will demonstrate EE program in governmental buildings.

D. Final Evaluation Report

To access the final evaluation report, just click on the image below.



E. M&E framework with update final values of indicators

Outcome 1: Mainstreaming GHG mitigation into national policy and investment frameworks, including increased CDM financing opportunities			
Output	Indicator	Planned	Actual
Output 1.1: National Policy Reform for a more sustainable energy economy achieved	SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy	Build the capacities of the SEC; Elaborate analytical studies that justify issuing decrees to reduce sector-level energy subsidies;	Prime Ministerial decree (Mar '09) to establish the EEU inside the General Secretariat of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers Completed the 'Energy Indicators' study through support from UNEP. Prime Ministerial decree (Mar '09) to establish the EEU inside the General Secretariat of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers PM formed a ministerial committee for EE in May 2012 PM transferred the EEU to IDSC in Oct 2012
	Leveraging other donors' resources into supporting the long term objectives of such key areas;	Increased donor support	Developed a draft of an EE roadmap for Egypt for future presentation at the SEC meeting. This was developed with support from the World Bank. Completed an assessment of the institutional options to establish EE units at the demand sector levels with technical support from the German Cooperation. EEU has finalized its role in the upcoming 3-year EEU budget support program where the EEU would receive technical support to meet key aspects of its mandates
	SEC's decision to implement an efficient lighting program in public buildings;	SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy	A SEC decision (Aug '10) to implement a pilot project to increase lighting efficiency in Gov buildings in coordination with the Ministry of Finance.

Output	Indicator	Planned	Actual
Output 1.2: Expanded CDM Market	Establishment of the CDM APU;	Establishment of CDM APU	The CDM APU has been established since mid 2009.
	No. of CDM APU training held;	No. of CDM APU training (4)	10 training sessions have been conducted for the staff members of the CDM APU unit covering different topics;
	No. of Potential Sectors identified;	No. of potential sectors identified (6);	12 sectoral workshops conducted; 6 sectors identified and conducted a prefeasibility study
	No. of representatives trained from facilities;	No. of representative trained from facilities (200); No. of decision makers aware (50)	420 participants trained from Facilities
	Expanded CDM market;	No. of New PINs identified and prepared;	54 PINs prepared
		Project Financing Obtained;	28 Projects obtained Financing;
		No. of new CDM projects registered.	17 new CDM projects registered (including the large and small scale projects and PoA projects.) Total Potential Carbon Dioxide Equivalent reduction for the registered: up to 4.7 million ton Co2e/y

Outcome 2: Enhancing the country's capacity to adapt to climate change			
Output	Indicator	Planned	Actual
Output 2.1: Climate change adaptation strategies and practices piloted in the water sector	Project preparation for ICZM;	Obtain donor support to fund ICZM for Climate Change Impacts	Project proposal obtained funding by UNDP / GEF
	Successful adaptation and application of a RCM that is incorporated into the NB Water Resources Management Programs	Assess vulnerabilities and gaps, then update strategies for a climate-sensitive development program	<p>-Regional Circulation Model is predicting conditions of Nile water based on historic trends;</p> <p>-Nile Forecast Center at MWRI developed water management scenario based on the developed RCM and available models;</p>
	Incorporation of adapted RCM outputs in formulation of national water resources management scenarios;		
	A National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the three targets sectors endorsed and adopted	Develop the capacity of Egyptian institutions and authorities to adapt to climate change;	<p>-Capacity has been developed by the programme to forecast future scenarios in the water and agriculture sectors</p> <p>-the Climate Change Water policy statement prepared and finalized.</p>
	Number of meetings with NB countries on CC impacts;	2 meetings	<p>2 meeting held with Nile Basin Countires</p> <p>One workshop conducted with Nile Basin Countries in Cairo</p>
Output 2.2: Climate change adaptation strategies	Stress-tolerant crop varieties and proposed cropping patterns in selected locations	Seasonal testing of 4 crops, 2 seasons, 3-10 varieties in 3 different locations.	<p>Field Study conducted to determine most water efficient crop varieties. Also testing which agricultural regions are most productive</p> <p>Evaluation Studies conducted to determine which crops are most tolerant of higher temperatures, and during different growing periods.</p>
	Crop yield per unit volume of water for		

es and practice s piloted in the agricult ure sector	selected crops increased		
	A National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework for the agriculture sector developed;	Policies prepared	Developed the Climate Change policies needed for the Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector.
Outcome 3: Advocacy and Awareness raised			
	General awareness on impact of climate change	-General awareness on impact of climate change for various target groups	Outreach and advocacy strategy updated and developed to enhance public knowledge and ability to adapt (details provided in the report)

F. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information (thru April 15, 2013)

Year 1 (Oct 2008-Dec 2009), Year 2 (Jan 2010 – Dec 2010), Year 3 (Jan 2011 – Dec 2011), Year 4 (Jan 2012 – April 2013)

Color codes: red (not started), yellow (ongoing), green (done), grey (planned)

JP output: 1.1 National Policy Reform for a more sustainable energy economy achieved											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru April 15, 2013)			
									NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed
1.1.1 SEC Technical Secretariat Strengthened	1.1.1.1 Recruit and support Energy Specialists					UNDP	COM	73,243	73,243	73,243	100%
	1.1.1.2 Define capacity needs for the Technical Secretariat										
1.1.2 Energy policy papers to support energy policy reform prepared	1.1.2.1 Compile existing relevant studies and information					UNDP	COM	43,086	29,986	29,986	70%
	1.1.2.2 Initiate short-term consultancies to prepare energy policy papers										
	1.1.2.3 Ensure coordination among Ministries on implementation of SEC decisions										

1.1.3 A Government initiative to reduce energy consumption in public buildings is developed	1.1.3.1 Synergize implementation of SEC decisions with ongoing national initiatives					U N D P	CO M	14 0, 65 0	108,7 50	30,650	22%
1.1.4 Long term draft energy strategies to support energy policy reform formulated	1.1.4.1 Initiate long-term consultancies to develop draft strategies					U N E P	CO M	68 ,0 00	68,0 00	68,00 0	100 %
	1.1.4.2 Mobilize additional resources to expand the scope of work										
1.1 Subtotal without AMS								32 4, 97 9	279, 979	201,8 79	62%
1.1 Subtotal with AMS								34 7, 72 8	299,5 78	216,01 1	62%

JP output: 1.2 Expanded Carbon Trading Market											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru April 15, 2013)			
							NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
1.2.1 CDM Unit supported	1.2.1.1 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU					UNEP	EEAA	45,389	45,389	45,389	100%
	1.2.1.2 Train Staff										
	1.2.1.3 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)					UNIDO	EEAA	250,197	238,079	238,079	95%
	1.2.1.4 Train Staff										
	1.2.1.5 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU					UNDP	EEAA	68,884	69,846	69,846	101%
	1.2.1.6 Train Staff										

1.2.2 Technical Assistance for Implementation of CDM projects provided	1.2.2.1 Identify major sectors for expansion of CDM and select 6 feasible sectors for establishment of POA (W&WW sector and MSW sector) and preparation of PINs.					UNEP	EEAA	135,861	108,331	104,431	77%
	1.2.2.2 Capacity building for representatives and decision makers with potential for CDM projects (10 representatives, 6 decision makers)										
	1.2.2.3 Participate in Int'l workshops to display project trading										
	1.2.2.4 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs					U N I D O	EE AA	10 7,6 35	92,79 6	67,63 5	63%
	1.2.2.5 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects										
	1.2.2.6 Website Developed and Maintained to Communicate to Stakeholders										
	1.2.2.7 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs					U N D P	EE AA	53, 95 7	53,95 7	51,65 8	96%
	1.2.2.8 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects										

	1.2.2.9 Training Advanced Energy Efficiency, Training workshops (total 2) for evaluation of CDM project proposals, proposals for buying CERs, obtaining financing and legal issues, Training representatives from 30 to 50 facilities with registered CDM projects (individual and PoAs)									
	1.2.2.10 Technical assistance for Verification of the Taxi Replacement project									
	1.2.2.11 Participating in an International Expo, Obtaining Underlying financing for 30 to 50 CDM projects									
1.2.3 CDM Program of Activities developed and implemented	1.2.3.1 Establish and implement CDM program of activity in one of the selected areas. Technical support and feasibility study for Solar Water Heaters and EE in pumping stations and charcoal kilns				U N EP	EE AA	14 7,9 27	78,99 0	78,99 0	53%
	1.2.1.3.2 Validation for 3 PoAs (Solar Water Heaters, Charcoal, Renewable Energy)				U NI D O	EE AA	11 0,0 00	70,61 3	32,47 6	30%

	1.2.1.3.3 Establish and implement CDM program of activity in one of the selected areas. Technical assistance for change in methodology for emission calculations for charcoal kilns Technical assistance for feasibility study, PDD preparation, validation support, and registration for fuel switching project Technical assistance for feasibility study to develop solar water heaters and EE for pumping stations					U N D P	EE AA	20 4,0 86	204,2 32	175,4 45	86%
1.2 Subtotal without AMS								1,1 23, 93 6	962,2 33	863,9 50	77%
1.2 Subtotal with AMS								1,2 02, 61 2	1,029, 589	924,4 26	77%

JP output: 2.1 Adaptation of Water Resources Sector

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru April 15, 2013)			
									NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed
2.1.1 Adaptation needs and gaps for climate resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management assessed and identified	2.1.1.1 Assess risks to Coastal Development and Adaptation Options					UN DP	MWR I	21,467	108,331	104,431	77%
	2.1.1.2 Advocate adoption of developed policies and support Socio-economic study that helps achieve this.										
2.1.2 Adaptation needs and gaps for Integrated Water Resources assessed and identified	2.1.2.1 Evaluate available hydrological and statistical models in Nile Forecast Center							35,276	25,145	25,145	71%
	2.1.2.2 Publicize outputs of the adapted RCM										
	2.1.2.3Improve Climate Change Adaptation Policies										
2.1.3 Advocate the incorporation of Climate change impacts and scenarios within the NB water resources management programmes	2.1.3.1 Advocate and raise awareness of NB countries on water management under CC conditions					37,428	32,935	32,935	88%		
2.1.4 RCM for the River Nile completed	2.1.4.1 Build Climatic Information Database					UN EP	MWR I	373,458	373,458	100%	
	2.1.4.2 Select, Adapt and Configure RCM for the Nile Basin										

	2.1.4.3 Technical support for procurement of hardware for RCM operation										
	2.1.4.4 Analyze/Rank GCM experiments for use in RCM										
	2.1.4.5 Construct climate scenarios using the RCM										
	2.1.4.6 Run the Nile Forecast System based on prepared grid-based outputs from RCM										
	2.1.4.7 Complete final report on the results of the RCM										
2.1.5 Adaptation needs and gaps for Integrated Water Resources assessed and identified	2.1.5.1 Assess exiting water resources policies					UN ESC O	M W RI	12,814	12,814	12,814	100%
	2.1.5.2 Assess Climate Change adaptation needs and gaps in Water Resources Sector										
2.1.6 RCM outputs used in formulating national adaptation water management strategies using IWRM processes and approach	2.1.6.1 Improve available hydrological and meteorological models in the NFC							214,976	214,976	214,976	100%
	2.1.6.2 Upgrade NFS hardware to support the assessment of Climate Change Impacts on water resources using RCM Scenarios										
	2.1.6.3 Train MWRI Staff on developing water management strategies										
	2.1.6.4 Use the output of adopted RCM to develop Water Resources and CC adaptation strategies using available models (e.g. RIBASIM and HADDSS)										

2.1.7 Advocate water resources adaptation strategies,	2.1.7.1 Advocate adaptation strategies into water resources policies,							23 9,0 33	205,0 33	205,0 33	86%
	2.1.7.2 Technical Support (Matlab training, Developing Nile database and RCM digital Maps)										
	2.1.7.3 Train MWRI Staff to use the RCM										
Subtotal without AMS								93 4,4 52	885,8 28	885,8 28	95%
Subtotal with AMS								99 9,8 64	947,8 36	947,8 36	95%

JP output: 2.2 Pilot measures implemented and scaled up in support of adaptation mainstreaming and policymaking

2.2.2 Adaptation of agriculture sector

Outputs	Activity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	UN Agency	Responsible Party Local/Nat'l	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
2.2.1 Adaptation needs and gaps for agriculture assessed and identified	2.2.1.1 Assess existing policies [GHGs emission and mitigation- Agricultural policies]					F A O	MA LR	26 2, 49 3	262,4 93	262,4 93	100%
	2.2.1.2 Carry out macro-economic analysis for the cost of climate change on agriculture sector using a gender sensitive methodology										
	2.2.1.3 Assessment of climate change impacts on food security										
	2.2.1.4 Assessment of climate change impacts on agricultural pests and diseases										
	2.2.1.5 Assessment of future Socio-economical scenarios of climate change in agriculture sector										
	2.2.1.6 Identify and describe uncertainties, cost/benefits, risks, opportunities for potential adaptation measures,										
	2.2.1.7 Identify the spatial distribution of risk and vulnerability of agriculture system in Egypt										
	2.2.1.8 Describe of the major agro-ecosystems of the Egyptian agriculture										

	2.2.1.9 Assess adaptation capacity needs and gaps and practical adaptation measures for the selected regional agro-ecosystems, based on the identified problems using a gender sensitive methodology [Conduct adaptation analysis for different agro ecosystems in Egypt]										
	2.2.1.10 Advocate adoption of developed adaptation policies and strategies										
	2.2.1.11 Conduct training to support above activities										
	2.2.1.12 Assessment of climate change impacts on livestock (new)										
	2.2.1.13 Assessment of climate change impacts on aquiculture (new)										
	2.2.1.14 Recommendation for policy change made										
2.2.2 On-farm water management improved	2.2.2.1 Identify three pilot locations in Nile Delta, Middle Egypt and Upper Egypt to represent different agriculture regions/systems in Egypt					F A O	MA LR	20 4, 83 4	204,8 34	204,8 34	100%
	2.2.2.2 Collect the data and information, and prepare the data sets required for simulation experiments										

2.2.3 Field crops stress-tolerant varieties assessed	2.2.3.1 Identify the pilot locations of the study, representing different agriculture systems in Egypt					IF A D	MA LR	23 7, 46 3	237,4 63	237,4 63	100%
	2.2.3.2 Collecting historical data of weather conditions, soil and water resources of the locations of the study										
	2.2.3.3 Identifying and selecting crop tolerant varieties										
	2.2.3.4 Conducting two seasons' field studies to evaluate the selected varieties under the three locations conditions, with different treatments of heat, water and salinity stresses										
	2.2.3.5 Analyzing the results of crops field-studies										
	2.2.3.6 Evaluating field-studies by evaluation by DSSAT simulation										
2.2.4 Knowledge on crop-stress varieties publicized	2.2.4.1 Identifying the stakeholder groups					IF A D	MA LR	90 ,0 00	90,00 0	90,00 0	100%
	2.2.4.2 Develop a communication strategy including identification of a suitable channel, means of communication and information dissemination (workshops-training programs and field days-extension publications-media applications-web applications)										

	2.2.4.3 Implement the communication strategy including holding workshops, training programs and field days in order to increase the knowledge level and coping capacity of the stakeholders groups at different levels										
2.2.5 Optimal cropping pattern under climate change conditions formulated	2.2.5.1 Identifying the current major crop pattern from historical agricultural statistics					IF A D	MA LR	13 9, 86 4	139,8 64	139,8 64	100%
	2.2.5.2 Identify the key parameters and forces driving the annual changes in crop pattern										
	2.2.5.3 Study the trend of change in cultivated area by using remote sensing techniques										
	2.2.5.4 Prepare the data sets of future climate conditions by using GCM and/or RCM future climate data sets										
	2.2.5.5 Prepare the data sets required to crop simulation model										
	2.2.5.6 Conduct simulation experiments										
	2.2.5.7Propose and evaluate a number of crop patterns by using numerical and analytical analysis methods										
2.2 Sub-Total without AMS								93 4, 65 4	934,6 54	934,6 54	100%

2.2 Sub-Total with AMS	1, 00 0, 08 0	1,000 ,080	1,000 ,080	100%
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JP output: 3.0 Advocacy and Awareness Raised											
Outputs	Activity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	UN Agency	Responsible Party Local/Nat'l	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
3.1 Climate risk management measures integrated into UN development programmes and operations	3.1.1 Asses and identify climate risk management measures to UN development programmes and operations					U N D P	EE AA	5,455	5,455	5,455	100%
	3.1.2 Develop guidelines to reduce climate change impact on UN Projects										
3.2 A communication strategy on climate change prepared and implemented	3.2.1 Identify appropriate media channels of communication					U N D P	EE AA	80,105	71,447	71,447	89%
	3.2.2 Develop a national communication strategy on climate change										
	3.2.3 Preparation of Final Document and Policy Statements										
	3.2.3 Increase awareness of policy makers and the public										
3.3 Socio Economic Analysis for CC impacts in Egypt prepared	3.3.1 Study the cost of implications of adapting to climate change versus no action					U N D P	EE AA	60,000	60,857	60,857	101%
						Ot he r fu nd s		44,000	44,000	41,659	95%

2.2 Sub-Total without AMS	14 5,5 60	137,7 59	137,7 59	95%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS	15 5,7 49	147,4 02	147,4 02	95%
Subtotal including "Other funds"	19 9,7 49	191,4 02	189,0 61	95%

Footnote (1): The Finnish Government contributed an additional 44,000 to the Socio Economic Analysis on the impacts of Climate Change.

JP Management											
Outputs	Activity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	UN Agency	Responsible Party Local/Nat'l	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
JP Management						UNDP		224,941	226,843	226,843	101%
Final Evaluation						UNDP		29,796	30,907	30,907	104%
Support to NSC						UNDP		20,000	20,000	20,000	100%
JP Sub-Total without AMS								274,737	277,750	277,750	101%
JP Sub-Total with AMS								293,969	297,193	297,193	101%
Grand Total (MDGF)								4,000,000			
Grand Total (MDGF & others)								4,044,000	3,765,678	3,574,607	88%