

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt

Semester: 1-10

Country	Egypt
Thematic Window	Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* IFAD* UNDP* UNEP* UNESCO* UNIDO
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Agriculture Research Center (ARC)* Cabinet of Ministers (COM)* CDM Project owners, private sector International and National Consultants* Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)* MALR* MSEA* MWRI* Planning Sector and National Water Research Center (NWRC)* SEC,

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$1,175,261.00
UNEP	\$824,579.00
IFAD	\$500,040.00
UNIDO	\$500,580.00
FAO	\$500,040.00
UNESCO	\$499,500.00
Total	\$4,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$776,361.00
UNEP	\$712,080.00
IFAD	\$388,410.00
UNIDO	\$315,105.00
FAO	\$356,310.00
UNESCO	\$334,910.00
Total	\$2,883,176.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$398,383.00
UNEP	\$610,406.00
IFAD	\$500,040.00
UNIDO	\$203,180.00
FAO	\$245,001.00
UNESCO	\$76,609.00
Total	\$2,033,619.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

The programme has gained a relatively big momentum and a reputation in working in an innovative manner towards establishing a solid scientific base on Climate Change in Egypt and utilizing this base to establish sound policies. It is the first project to look at reforming policies related to Climate Change.

In regards to progress in National Policy Reform for a more sustainable energy economy, the SEC has adopted most of the recommendations of a study on the energy sector in Egypt through 2030; including expanding energy initiatives to support economic development. In addition, the SEC is working towards establishing a small unit of experts to provide guidance and coordination to support energy efficiency activities in the consuming sectors. A detailed pilot plan for the Efficient Lighting Program for public buildings has been developed and a similar proposal is being initiated for solar water heating.

In relation to promoting Energy Reform via carbon trading, CDMAU staff has prepared and submitted 28 PINs, and they are studying 37 potential CDM projects. These projects were identified through 150 field visits to 45 companies, along with questionnaires, the sectoral workshops, and feasibility studies. All CDM projects that were prepared were also presented and promoted in carbon forums, in order to engage interested investors and buyers.

Regarding the forecasting of precipitation on the Nile Basin, the Regional Circulation Model is in the process of being finalized by the UK MET after having modeling difficulties causing a 6 month delay. Regarding adaptation of the agriculture sector, there are ongoing efforts for testing field crops for Climate Change stress-tolerance.

Progress in outputs

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The programme has been designed to work with the governmental side to ensure sustainability. The component managers are government employees and the project staff that has been hired for the CDM component is promoting the private sector to invest in energy efficiency and sustainability. It is expected that the government will adapt this mechanism after the completion of the project and continue to assist the private sector for sustainability. In addition, several donors have expressed interest in complementing the activities of this programme with technical assistance after the objectives of this programme are achieved.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

technical

Other. Please specify

technical

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Financial: Due to the fact that the first year's financial report had not been filled by MALR according to IFAD Headquarters requirements, the second year's funds were held at IFAD Headquarters in Rome. As a result, the implementation of the second year's IFAD activities with MALR has not started to date.

Technical: The Regional Circulation Model that is forecasting precipitation on the Nile Basin has some technical model delays and it is expected that the model will be completed by October 2010.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

It is difficult to find professionals in the local market. As a result, the selection of consultants takes longer than required. It is suggested that a roster of professionals be prepared by all UN Agencies for projects to refer to when needed.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

The MALR Component Manager raised the issue of the delay of the transfer of IFAD funds to the JP Manager, who in turn contacted the IFAD Cairo Representative, so that the problem can be resolved promptly. As a result, communications have increased between IFAD Headquarters and MALR, and the paperwork issue has now been resolved and the transfer of funds should take place shortly.

The MWRI met with the UK MET in England in May and developed a joint action plan to resolve the modeling issues and to ensure that the Regional Circulation Model is completed by October 2010. Please note that this has delayed the work on formulating national adaptation water management scenarios.

Regarding finding professionals in the market, it is not within the scope of this programme, but a recommendation is made to the UNDP to gather a roster of professionals.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true

No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes

No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Coordination Mechanisms:

- PMC and NSC are fully functional. There is good representation from all the partners and the members have decision-making authority within their respective organizations.

- The programme manager ensures partners are working in sync to reach the 70% target
- RC office facilitates the coordination process and provides continues support to the programme manager, PMC and NSC.
- There is strong national-ownership and interest.
- Bilateral and multilateral meetings are conducted to discuss progress, challenges and possible solutions.
- Decisions are taken jointly.
- Adjusting the Results and Resources Framework to eliminate redundancy to ensure better coordination in implementing activities.

Coordination between different joint programmes:

In Egypt there are 17 joint programmes in total, three of which are funded by the MDG-F. The JP Manager is working with the Managers of the other MDGF projects in Egypt to identify commonalities and synergies for better coordination in Advocacy and the efficient use of resources. She also provides lessons learnt and best practices to the Dahshur team. The programme has created a Facebook page for advocacy in Leadership in Climate Change. The three programmes met to coordinate efforts and resources to create a task force on MDG Advocacy campaign. This will be done in line with UNDP's work with Cairo University on the National MDG advocacy action plan.

Additional Information:

This joint programme is a first of its kind in Egypt and it draws on the expertise and comparative advantages of the key players in the country on the issue of climate change. It has provided the Government with an opportunity to tackle the issue of climate change in an integrated and participatory manner.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	7	PMC meeting minutes	The process was documented as part of the PMC records
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	2	Assessment reports	The process was documented as part of the PMC records
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	2	Minutes of the CDM component meeting	Refer to the minutes of the meeting

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved	false
Slightly involved	false
Fairly involved	false
Fully involved	true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Number of meetings with PMC chair

2 in the first semester of 2010

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Management: other, specify
they are involved in the implementation of CDM projects

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Management: other, specify
in the participational of individual actions for change via advocacy programme

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

The current situation has placed 100% ownership on the government since it is fully aligned with government priorities. The role of the government is to:-
Ensure national ownership and lead the implementation process
Ensure proper communication.

Ensure objectives are being met as per the work plan.
Follow up on budget and expenditures.
Report issues to the JP Manager and the PMC.
Submit progress reports to JP Manager.

Additional representatives from the private sector have participated in awareness sessions on the business opportunities in CDM and in the Carbon Forum in Bonn Germany and they are expected to implement identified projects in 2010-11.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The objective of the Advocacy and Communication strategy is to accelerate progress on the MDGs and Climate Change. The key outcomes of the strategy is and focus on raise awareness and strengthen support for the MDGs and Climate Change Leadership, leverage for a larger impact with the other MDGs in Egypt, and focus on citizen empowerment and policy influence. Target audience: government, private sector, public, media, and climate change practitioners.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations	
Social networks/coalitions	65
Local citizen groups	
Private sector	100
Academic institutions	
Media groups and journalist	
Other	

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions

Social networks

The JP has established a Facebook group to advocate for leadership in Climate Change

A video is being prepared to raise awareness of Climate Change and how it is interlinked to the MDGs and how citizens can engage in solutions to reduce the impacts of Climate Change and to adapt to Climate Change.

Articles have been drafted to raise awareness of the programme and its relation to Climate Change, and are currently being shared with the PMC members.

Capacity building/trainings

Social networks

The JP has established a Facebook group to advocate for leadership in Climate Change

A video is being prepared to raise awareness of Climate Change and how it is interlinked to the MDGs and how citizens can engage in solutions to reduce the impacts of Climate Change and to adapt to Climate Change.

Articles have been drafted to raise awareness of the programme and its relation to Climate Change, and are currently being shared with the PMC members.

Others

Social networks

The JP has established a Facebook group to advocate for leadership in Climate Change

A video is being prepared to raise awareness of Climate Change and how it is interlinked to the MDGs and how citizens can engage in solutions to reduce the impacts of Climate Change and to adapt to Climate Change.

Articles have been drafted to raise awareness of the programme and its relation to Climate Change, and are currently being shared with the PMC members.

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Mainstream GHG Mitigation and CDM into National Policy and Expanding Access to Finance Frameworks.	500	<input type="checkbox"/> SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy; <input type="checkbox"/> Leveraging other donors' resources into supporting the long term objectives of such key areas; <input type="checkbox"/> SEC's decision to implement an efficient lighting program in public buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of the CDM APU; <input type="checkbox"/> No. of CDM APU training held; <input type="checkbox"/> No. of Potential Sectors identified; <input type="checkbox"/> No. of representatives trained from facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> No. of New PINs identified and prepared; <input type="checkbox"/> Project Financing Obtained; <input type="checkbox"/> No. of new CDM projects registered.	

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value

Enhanced capacity to adapt to Climate Change. 300

- A National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the three targets sectors endorsed and adopted;
- Successful adaptation and application of a RCM that is incorporated into the NBI Water Resources Management Programs, Projects as well as Decision Support Systems;
- Number of stress tolerant varieties field crops;
- Successful adoption of stress-tolerant crop varieties and proposed cropping patterns in selected locations;
- Crop yield per unit volume of water for selected crops.

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

The programme has prepared a series of articles linking the programme to the MDGs and linking the component's work to the MDGs. This can be used to stimulate the awareness on how Climate Change and the MDGs are related. In addition, a video is being prepared to inform the public about the linkage of Climate Change to the MDGs.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

This programme is a policy project, hence it is sometimes challenging to measure progress. There are a lot of external factors that need to be taken into consideration. Converting existing studies into policy recommendations and raising them to decision making bodies requires longer time than originally anticipated. National priorities sometimes delay program activities outside of the control of the management team.

The Mid Term Evaluator's proposal of a 12 month extension is supported by the NSC, while Partners are encouraged to complete their component activities on time. Additional time is needed for this comprehensive project to be finished while the momentum is high to realize the desired outcomes and outputs. The idea of an extension is supported while partners are encouraged to complete their component activities on time.

During the Mid Term Evaluation, the evaluator informed all partners that there is a three month closing period (from July – October 2011) for the project and all activities should be halted in June 2011. Partners were slightly surprised by this news because we were under the impression that activities will be implemented until the end of October, and then the project will be closed, November 2011-Jan 2012.

Implementing activities funded by a non-resident UN organization was a challenge and imposed some time delay.



Regarding the financial progress of the project, commitments are higher than reported due to the fact that staff positions are not reported as committed beyond the one year contract made, although it is a longer commitment in the project.

Regarding the reports to the MDGF, it would be more practical if the Results Framework and Annual Work plans in the Monitoring Report and the Annual Report are done on an Excel spreadsheet, as it has a lot of calculations and using the spreadsheet would minimize errors.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme

1.1.1 On Environmental Management

Policies

National
Local

Laws

National
Local

Plans

National
Local

1.1.2 On Climate Change

Policies

National
Local

Laws

National
Local

Plan

National

Local

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is (or will be) implemented

1.3 Sector in which the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) is/are focused

Comments

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) directly affects

All the public management and legal/institutional arrangements serve to the whole nation. Therefore all the efforts within the Joint Programme on laws, strategies, policies and plans will directly affect the whole population of the Country

Citizens

Total

Urban

Rural

National Public Institutions

Total

Urban

Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total

Urban

Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

1.5 Government budget allocated to environmental issues before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to environmental policies or programmes

National Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the joint programme

Local Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

1.7 Government budget allocated to Climate Change before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.8 % variation in government budget allocated to Climate Change from the beginning of the Joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

2 Institutional capacities for environmental management developed and civil society participation increased

2.1 Number of km2 of land newly managed by a natural resource plan supported by the Joint Programme

Total of the area managed in Km2

By habitat (Km2)

Tropical forest

Temperature forest

Savannah

Shrub land

Grassland

Wetlands

Rocky areas

Desert

Sea/oceans

Artificial terrestrial

2.2 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues (excluding climate change)

Public institutions

Total

Private Sector Institutions

Total 500

NGO/CBO

Total

Civil Servants

Total

Women

Men

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

2.3 Number of citizens supported by the JP that have organised themselves to effectively participate in natural resource management initiatives

Total

Women

Men

Ethnic groups

2.4 Number of successful environmental service payment mechanisms that have been promoted by the JP

Total
No. of beneficiaries

Sectors of application

Financing source

2.5 Has the JP had an impact on the development of national and local policies or regulations that recognize schemes of Payment for Ecosystem Services as an environmental management tool, How?

3 Climate change adaptation and mitigation and development of institutional capacities

3.1 Number of Km² and type of habitat covered by mechanisms and/or actions to adapt to climate change (implemented with the support of the joint programme)

The geographical unit that can be used for this question is "River Basin" in the context of MDGF 1680 Joint Programme, and the surface area of Seyhan River Basin is 20,600 km²

Tropical Forest
Temperature Forest
Savannah
Shrub land
Grassland
Wetlands
Rocky Areas
Desert
Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc.)

3.2 Adaptation measures supported by JP that are addressing the following climate change issues

Droughtm Storms/flooding
Sea levels rise

3.3 Based on available data, what kind of improvements on the population's wellbeing have been achieved through JP supported adaptation measures?

Vulnerability

3.4 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it

Adaptation
Mitigation

Public institutions

Total

Private Sector Institutions

Total

Civil Servants

Total

Women

Men

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

3.5 Interventions funded by the JP to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to Climate Change or mitigate it

Adaptation
Mitigation

Capacity building
Equipment
Knowledge transfer

3.6 Number of clean development mechanism projects registered to mitigate climate change

CO2 emissions captured through conservation	1	
CO2 emission reduction through the use of renewable energies		2
CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies		2

b. Joint Programme M&E framework

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: Mainstreaming GHG Mitigation and CDM into National Policy and Expanding Access to Finance Frameworks</p> <p>Output 1.1: National policy reform for a more sustainable energy economy achieved</p> <p>Output 1.2: Expanded CDM Market</p>	<p>SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy</p> <p>Leveraging other donors' resources into supporting the long term objectives of such key areas; SEC's decision to implement an efficient lighting program in public buildings;</p> <p>Establishment of the CDM APU; No. of CDM APU training held; No. of Potential Sectors identified; No. of representatives trained from facilities;</p>	<p>SEC activated with a mandate to reform national energy policies</p> <p>36 PINs, 7 CDM projects, 2 upcoming CDM projects;</p> <p>Per capita emissions of CO2 increased from 1.5 ton to 1.8 ton between 1990-2003 (IEA 2006),</p> <p>Energy intensity declined from 1,784.2 ton/US\$ to 1,663.1 ton/US\$ between 1990 and 2002.</p> <p>A National Climate Change Committee established; UNDP-GEF ongoing SNC Project is identifying</p>	<p>Expanded CDM market</p> <p>Build the capacities of the SEC</p> <p>Elaborate analytical studies that justify issuing decrees to recue sector-level energy subsidies</p> <p>SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy</p> <p>Establishment of CDM APU</p> <p>No. of CDM APU training (4)</p> <p>No. of potential sectors identified (6)</p> <p>No. of representative trained from</p>	<p>1 SEC decree issued to establish Energy Efficiency Unit (EEU) in the Cabinet of Ministers</p> <p>Detailed pilot plan presented for Efficient Lighting Program for public buildings</p> <p>Preparing proposal for solar water heating in residential and commercial sectors (recently announced job description for part-time consultant</p> <p>EEU is developing a 'Energy Indicators' study to support SEC in making energy related policies</p> <p>SEC adopted most of the recommendations of a study on the energy sector through 2030, intended to create energy efficiency targets</p>	<p>Official decrees issued;</p> <p>Amount of donors' support secured;</p> <p>Development of a national program;</p> <p>Official and external audits to assess amount of GHG reduction and energy savings;</p> <p>Expanded list of updated projects;</p> <p>At least 3 CDM PDD in 3 sectors are registered through the programme;</p> <p>An action plan for capacity building of EEAA, with complete scheme for resources;</p>	<p>Official reports</p> <p>Annual, bi-annual and quarterly Progress reports</p> <p>Annual, bi-annual and quarterly, midterm and final M&E reports</p>	<p>UN agencies and Governmental partners</p>	<p>National policy priorities, where energy is one of them;</p> <p>Avoid any conflict with other envisaged reforms (social, industrial).</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	No. of New PINs identified and prepared; Project Financing Obtained; No. of new CDM projects registered.	vulnerabilities and adaptation need for the different Egyptian economic sectors; Nile forecasting centre of MWRI and its research institutes include hardware systems, hydrological and hydraulic models, data and high caliber professional staff; Nile Ministerial Committee has approved the development of a Regional Circulation Model for the River Nile; NBI is developing Water Resources Management	facilities (200) No. of decision makers aware (50)	Donors interested in supporting and investing in CDM CDM projects presented in African Carbon Forum and Carbon Expo in Germany 8 training sessions have been conducted for the staff members of the CDM APU unit covering different topics; 75 participants trained 6 sectoral workshops conducted; 200 representatives 28 PINs prepared, 37 projects studied 150 field visits to 45 companies; resulting in 30 CDM projects identified Questionnaires to companies resulted in 28 CDM projects identified, 13 PINs prepared, 7 projects being studied 6 national consultants agreed to perform feasibility studies and sectoral surveys CDMAPU staff	Evaluation reports.			

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
				currently studying projects with potential as PoAs				

<p>Outcome 2: Enhanced capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>Output 2.1: Adaptation strategies and practices integrated into climate-sensitive development policies, plans and programmes</p> <p>Output 2.2: Pilot measures implemented and scaled up in support of adaptation mainstreaming and policymaking</p>	<p>A National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the three targets sectors endorsed and adopted; Successful adaptation and application of a RCM that is incorporated into the NBI Water Resources Management Programs, Projects as well as Decision Support Systems; Number of stress tolerant varieties field crops; Successful adoption of stress-tolerant crop varieties and proposed cropping patterns in selected locations; Crop yield per unit volume of water for selected crops.</p>	<p>A National Climate Change Committee established; UNDP-GEF ongoing SNC Project is identifying vulnerabilities and adaptation need for the different Egyptian economic sectors; Nile forecasting center of MWRI and its research institutes include hardware systems, hydrological and hydraulic models, data and high caliber professional staff; Nile Ministerial Committee has approved the development of a Regional Circulation Model for the River Nile; NBI is developing a Water Resources Management Model and a Decision Support System for River Nile; A National Committee on climate change and agriculture has been established; The Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture constitutes a research laboratory.</p>	<p>Develop the capacity of Egyptian institutions and authorities to adapt to climate change Assess vulnerabilities and gaps, then update strategies for a climate-sensitive development program</p>	<p>Outreach and advocacy strategy updated and developed to enhance public knowledge and ability to adapt Regional Circulation Model is predicting conditions of Nile water based on historic trends Nile Forecast Center at MWRI is developing water management scenario based on the developed RCM and available models Study conducted to determine most water efficient crop varieties. Also testing which agricultural regions are most productive Studies conducted to determine which crops are most tolerant of higher temperatures, and during different growing periods.</p>	<p>Progress reports; RCM generated scenarios; Supervision missions; Evaluation reports.</p>	<p>Official reports Annual, bi-annual and quarterly Progress reports Annual, bi-annual and quarterly, midterm and final M&E reports</p>	<p>UN agencies and Governmental partners</p>	<p>Risk associated with this outcome is: availability and reliability of data; Limitations on available data to develop and calibrate the models; Need to assure government strong commitment to the project activities and to ensure sustainability after the project is completed.</p>
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c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information (thru May 31, 2010)

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

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 May 31, 2010)			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
1.1.1.1 SEC Technical Secretariat Strengthened	1.1.1.1.1 Recruit Energy Specialists	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	UNDP	COM	181,166	69,976	51,251	28%
	1.1.1.1.2 Define capacity needs for the Technical Secretariat	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow						
1.1.1.2 Energy policy papers to support energy policy reform prepared	1.1.1.2.1 Compile existing relevant studies and information	White	Yellow	Yellow	UNDP	COM	70,813	776	776	1%
	1.1.1.2.2 Initiate short-term consultancies to prepare energy policy papers	White	Yellow	Yellow						
	1.1.1.2.3 Ensure coordination among Ministries on implementation of SEC decisions	White	Yellow	Yellow						
	1.1.1.2.4 Synergize implementation of SEC decisions with ongoing national initiatives	White	Yellow	Yellow						

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1.1.1.3 A Government initiative to reduce energy consumption in public buildings is developed	1.1.1.3.1 Develop an Operational Plan for a program to improve lighting efficiency in a group of public buildings using a public-private partnership model				UNDP	COM	5,000		0	0%
1.1.1.4 Long term draft energy strategies to support energy policy reform formulated	1.1.1.4.1 Initiate long-term consultancies to develop draft strategies				UNEP	COM	70,048	66,000	0	0%
	1.1.1.4.2 Mobilize additional resources to expand the scope of work									
1.1 Subtotal without AMS							327,027	136,752	52,027	16%
1.1 Subtotal with AMS							349,919	146,325	55,669	16%

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JP output: 1.2 Expanded CDM Market										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru May 31, 2010)			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
1.2.1.1 CDM Unit established and trained	1.2.1.1.1 Establishment of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)				UNEP	EEAA	70,522	43,146	27,453	39%
	1.2.1.1.2 Train Staff									
	1.2.1.1.3 Establishment of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)				UNIDO	EEAA	237,524	120,622	72,973	31%
	1.2.1.1.4 Train Staff									
	1.2.1.1.5 Establishment of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)				UNDP	EEAA	90,193	53,688	44,946	50%
	1.2.1.1.6 Train Staff									

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1.2.1.2 Technical Assistance for Implementation of CDM projects provided	1.2.1.2.1 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs				UNEP	EEAA	99,724	87,869	52,013	52%
	1.2.1.2.2 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects									
	1.2.1.2.3 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs				UNIDO	EEAA	73,425	69,266	53,548	73%
	1.2.1.2.4 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects									
	1.2.1.2.5 Assist in registration of CDM projects									
	1.2.1.2.6 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs				UNDP	EEAA	79,851	75,008	8,759	11%
	1.2.1.2.7 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects									
	1.2.1.2.8 Assist in Obtaining Underlying Financing									
	1.2.1.2.9 Assist in Monitoring of CDM projects activities									
1.2.1.3 CDM Program of Activities developed and implemented	1.2.1.3.1 Establish and implement CDM program of activity in one of the selected areas				UNEP	EEAA	156,883	-----	-----	0%
	1.2.1.3.2 Establish and implement CDM program of activity in one of the selected areas				UNIDO	EEAA	156,883	-----	-----	0%
	1.2.1.3.3 Establish and implement CDM program of activity in one of the selected areas				UNDP	EEAA	156,883	-----	-----	0%
1.2 Subtotal without AMS							1,121,888	449,599	259,692	23%
1.2 Subtotal with AMS							1,200,420	481,071	277,870	23%

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JP output: 2.1 Adaptation strategies and practices integrated into climate sensitive development policies, plans, and programmes										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru May 31, 2010)			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.1.1 Adaptation needs and gaps for climate resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management assessed and identified	2.1.1.1 Assess existing policies (climate screening and proofing)				UNDP	MWRI	35,000	-----	-----	0%
	2.1.1.2 Assess adaptation needs and gaps including gender issues									
	2.1.1.3 Analyze the cost of climate change on coastal zone using a gender sensitive macro-economic method (mini-Stern reviews)									
	2.1.1.4 Train MWRI Staff on developing coastal zone management strategies									
	2.1.1.5 Advocate adoption of developed adaptation policies									
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				UNDP	MWRI	30,000	10,000	-----	0%
	2.1.2.2 Identify and assess the expected outputs from the adapted RCM.									
2.1.3 Climate risk	2.1.3.1 Asses and identify climate risk management measures to UN development programmes and operations				UNDP	EEAA	10,000	5,376	5,376	54%

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management measures integrated into UN development programmes and operations	2.1.3.2 Develop guidelines to reduce climate change impact on UN Projects.									
2.1.4 A communication strategy on climate change prepared and implemented	2.1.4.1 Identify appropriate media channels of communication				UNDP	EEAA	36,028	32,000	17,418	48%
	2.1.4.2 Develop a national communication strategy on climate change									
	2.1.4.3 Increase awareness of policy makers and the public									
2.1.5 Socio Economic Analysis for CC impacts in Egypt prepared (1)	2.1.5.1 Study the cost of implications of adapting to climate change versus no action				UNDP	EEAA	41,000			0%
2.1.6 Center on Climate Change recommendations prepared (1)	2.1.6.1 Preparation for the Mandate & TOR for a National or Regional Center on CC				UNDP	EEAA	41,000			0%
2.1.7 Adaptation needs and gaps for agriculture assessed and identified	2.1.7.1 Assess existing policies [GHGs emission and mitigation- Agricultural policies]				FAO	MALR	186,729	84,938	73,938	40%
	2.1.7.2 Carry out macro-economic analysis for the cost of climate change on agriculture sector using a gender sensitive methodology									
	2.1.7.3 Assessment of climate change impacts on food security									
	2.1.7.4 Assessment of climate change impacts on agricultural pests and diseases									
	2.1.7.5 Assessment of future Socio-economical scenarios of climate change in agriculture sector									

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	2.1.7.6 Identify and describe uncertainties, cost/benefits, risks, opportunities for potential adaptation measures,								
	2.1.7.7 Identify the spatial distribution of risk and vulnerability of agriculture system in Egypt								
	2.1.7.8 Describe of the major agro-ecosystems of the Egyptian agriculture								
	2.1.7.9 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]								
	2.1.7.10 Advocate adoption of developed adaptation policies and strategies								
Subtotal without AMS						397,757	132,314	96,732	25%
Subtotal with AMS						406,340	141,576	103,503	25%

Footnote (1): These 2 new outputs were added as important events to help motivate for policy change during the NSC meeting in March 2010. The funds were shifted from the MTE. Also, note that the Finnish will be contributing an additional 40,000 to the Socio Economic Analysis on the impacts of Climate Change.

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JP output: 2.2 Pilot measures implemented and scaled up in support of adaptation mainstreaming and policymaking										
2.2.1 Adaptation of water resources sector										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru May 31, 2010)			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
2.2.1.1 RCM for the River Nile completed	2.2.1.1.1 Build Climatic Information Database				UNEP	MRWI	373,458	373,458	95,000	25%
	2.2.1.1.2 Select, Adapt and Configure RCM for the Nile Basin									
	2.2.1.1.3 Technical support for procurement of hardware for RCM operation									
	2.2.1.1.4 Analyze/Rank GCM experiments for use in RCM									
	2.2.1.1.5 Construct climate scenarios using the RCM									
	2.2.1.1.6 Run the Nile Forecast System based on prepared grid-based outputs from RCM									
2.2.1.2 RCM outputs used in formulating national adaptation water management scenarios using IWRM processes	2.2.1.2.1 Assess existing water resources policies				UNESCO	MWRI	402,822	71,597	71,597	18%
	2.2.1.2.2 Assess Climate Change adaptation needs and gaps in Water Resources Sector									
	2.2.1.2.3 Improve available hydrological and meteorological models in the NFC									
	2.2.1.2.4 Upgrade NFS hardware to support the assessment of Climate Change Impacts on water resources using RCM Scenarios									

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and approach	2.2.1.2.5 Use the output of adopted RCM to develop National Water Resources strategies using available models (e.g. RIBASIM and HADDSS)									
	2.2.1.2.6 Train MWRI Staff on developing water management strategies									
	2.2.1.2.7 Develop/Assess water resources adaptation strategies									
	2.2.1.2.8 Integrate adaptation strategies into water resources policies,									
	2.2.1.2.9 Technical Support									
2.2.1.3 Links established with the NBI	2.2.1.3.1 Organize joint workshops and seminars for selected staff from Nilotec countries to discuss and exchange knowledge and information about climate change				UNESCO	NBI	64,000	-----	-----	0%
2.2.1.4 Links established with the NBI	2.2.1.4.1 Encourage the incorporation of the climate change impacts and scenarios within the NBI water resources management programmes, projects as well as Decision Support System				UNDP	NBI	29,171	-----	-----	0%
JP output: 2.2 Pilot measures implemented and scaled up in support of adaptation mainstreaming and policymaking										
2.2.2 Adaptation of agriculture sector										
2.2.2.1 Field crops stress-tolerant varieties developed	2.2.2.1.1 Identify the pilot locations of the study, representing different agriculture systems in Egypt				IFAD	MALR	237,327	237,327	115,538	49%
	2.2.2.1.2 Collecting historical data of weather conditions, soil and water resources of the locations of the study									
	2.2.2.1.3 Identifying and selecting crop tolerant varieties									

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	2.2.2.1.4 Conducting two seasons' field studies to evaluate the selected varieties under the three locations conditions, with different treatments of heat, water and salinity stresses									
	2.2.2.1.5 Analyzing the results of crops field-studies									
	2.2.2.1.6 Evaluating field-studies by evaluation by DSSAT simulation									
2.2.2.2 Knowledge on crop-stress varieties disseminate	2.2.2.2.1 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)				IFAD	MALR	90,000	90,000	72,396	80%
	2.2.2.2.2 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									
2.2.2.3 Optimal cropping pattern formulated under climate change condition	2.2.2.3.1 Identifying the current major crop pattern from historical agricultural statistics				IFAD	MALR	140,000	140,000	42,882	31%
	2.2.2.3.2 Identify the key parameters and forces driving the annual changes in crop pattern									
	2.2.2.3.3 Study the trend of change in cultivated area by using remote sensing techniques									

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	2.2.2.3.4 Prepare the data sets of future climate conditions by using GCM and/or RCM future climate data sets									
	2.2.2.3.5 Prepare the data sets required to crop simulation model									
	2.2.2.3.6 Conduct simulation experiments									
	2.2.2.3.7 Propose and evaluate a number of crop patterns by using numerical and analytical analysis methods									
2.2.2.4 Optimal use of on-farm water resources	2.2.2.4.1 Identify three pilot locations in Nile Delta, Middle Egypt and Upper Egypt to represent different agriculture regions/systems in Egypt				FAO	MALR	280,598	144,035	135,535	48%
	2.2.2.4.2 Collect the data and information, and prepare the data sets required for simulation experiments									
	2.2.2.4.3 Specify deficit irrigation (DI) management levels and recommendations that could be applied under different agricultural systems in Egypt									
	2.2.2.4.4 Conducting a two seasons-season field studies to investigate the impact of Deficit Irrigation (DI) treatments									
	2.2.2.4.5 Analyze the results of studies									
	2.2.2.4.6 Evaluate crop field-studies by using DSSAT simulation or other similar model									

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	2.2.2.4.7 Develop guidelines book for the application of Deficit Irrigation (DI) and other water-stress related practices for producing major field crops under Egyptian conditions								
2.2 Sub-Total without AMS						1,617,376	1,056,417	532,948	33%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS						1,703,592	1,130,366	570,254	33%

JP Management				UNDP		190,270	111,477	83,136	44%
Final Evaluation				UNDP		82,000	0	0	0%
Support to NSC				UNDP		20,000	14,020	14,020	70%
JP Sub-total without AMS						292,270	125,497	97,156	33%
JP Sub-total with AMS						312,729	134,282	103,957	33%

Total without AMS						3,793,923	1,910,152	1,042,197	28%
Grand total						4,000,000	2,033,620	1,111,254	28%