

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt

Semester: 1-11

Country	Egypt
Thematic Window	Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-11
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	\$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 Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$626,787.00
UNEP	\$762,318.00
IFAD	\$501,250.00
UNIDO	\$329,541.00
FAO	\$479,049.00
UNESCO	\$273,194.00
Total	\$2,972,139.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$409,987.00
UNEP	\$399,880.00
IFAD	\$457,646.00
UNIDO	\$198,484.00
FAO	\$434,420.00
UNESCO	\$225,579.00
Total	\$2,125,996.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012	
Parallel	Several		215155000	0	0	0
Cost Share	Thru UNDP		44000		44000	
Counterpart			20000	10000	10000	

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	365	0	200	0	0	0	8	15
Reached Number	365	0	200	0	0	0	8	15
Targeted - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	40	0	40	0	0	0	18	5
Reached Number	1440	0	2000	0	0	0	18	5
Targeted - Reached	-1400	0	-1960	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	3600.0	0	5000.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

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 Energy Efficiency Unit (EEU) continued successfully to play its advisory role to the Supreme Energy Council (SEC) and managed to raise the profile of the energy efficiency topic on the agenda of the SEC. Two SEC meetings were held since the January revolution. It was highlighted that energy efficiency is a strategic tool to meet the current and future challenges for the energy sector and the concept of building decentralized EE capabilities within the key energy consuming sectors gained wider acceptance among some of the SEC members as well as other industry stakeholders. Three public agencies have been identified as potential hosts of EE units in their sector.

The Carbon Trading Promotion unit has provided technical assistance to the private sector to prepare Carbon Trading projects to make environmental projects more economic and will assist them in obtaining access to financial frameworks.

Institutional capacities have been built for adaptation in the water and agriculture sectors and technical studies have been completed to develop Climate Change resilient management plans.

Progress in outputs

The EEU is recognized as a lead unit within the Government as well as to other international development partners. The level of interaction with senior government officials and market stakeholders during the past 6 months has noticeably increased as the attention is being more focused on efficiency. The EEU has been involved in discussions with many of the donor agencies on an ongoing basis discussing means to transfer this interest into actual programmatic activities. Various donor agencies have indicated willingness to support the sustainability of the EEU through different mechanisms.

The EEU has completed the first phase of the Indicators study and agreed to use its recommendations as input into an EE strategy to measure energy efficiency in each consuming sector.

The CDM/APU has been very active in interacting with various stakeholders. Ten training sessions have been conducted with 100 participants from CDM/APU staff, DNA staff, EEAA related department, and participants from a variety of entities. Six CDM potential sectors have been identified and thirteen sectorial workshops have been conducted. 73 PINs have been approved by the Egyptian DNA and notified to the UNFCCC, of which 20 of the projects have buyers. 6 of those projects are registered as CDM projects after verifying the carbon reduction. Also, 2 CDM POA (project bundles) have been prepared.

Regarding the projection of climate change impacts on the Nile Basin, 6 Regional Circulation Model simulations (5 by UKMet and 1 by MWRI-NFC) have been completed, analyzed, and then used to project the hydrological impacts.

Regarding adaptation of the agriculture sector, field testing of over 40 crop varieties have been completed. Recommendations will follow for cropping pattern, best planting season, and best varieties to plant for Climate Change stress-tolerance.

A midterm workshop was held in June 2011 with the Minister of State for the Environment and the UN RC of Egypt and a representative from the Spanish Embassy and about 150 attendees. The participants were appreciated the work that has been achieved in moving energy reform forward and the studies done to better understand how to adapt to Climate Change.

A documentary film has been completed to raise awareness to the public on “Climate Change and the Future of Life in Egypt”, and is being utilized by the awareness activities.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Recognizing the importance of the sustainability of the EEU, intensive interaction with other development partners showed a significant level of interest in the support of the EEU’s future existence. A few donor-supported programs have been seriously interested in providing support. One of the European Union’s support programs to the energy sector has offered to provide technical assistance to the EEU in its defined market activities and in building its capacity starting in 2012. Egypt-Germany Joint Committee on the Environment and Energy Efficiency (JCEE) has also availed various support resources during the past 6 months and promised to use other mechanism to provide future support to the EEU. This will provide an opportunity to sustain the unit and allow it to continue to play a key role for a few more years until a sustainable government funding is secured.

The CDM unit has presented the success of Carbon Trading to date has attracted other donors to provide support.

Regarding Adaptation of the Water Sector, the Regional Circulation Model (RCM) was strategically hosted in the Nile Forecast Center (NFC) in the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation that hosts also several hydraulic and hydrological models related to the River Nile. Accordingly, the NFC staff was trained on the use of the RCM and the development of climate change scenarios impacts on Nile flood. These tools will better arm the MWRI in preparing the needed policies for adaptation of the water sector.

Regarding the Agriculture Component, all experiments were conducted by ARC staff from 4 institutes who were trained on analyzing the impact of climate change on crop production through the JP. The dynamic process of testing field crops is now embedded inside the ARC mandate and is expected to continue after the JP ends through own resources to stand on the optimum cropping pattern under different climatic scenarios.

All JP components support staff capacity building to ensure sustainability of activities.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

Coordination with Government

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Other. Please specify

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Despite the recent events in Egypt, progress has been made in the project, although at a slower than planned pace. The January 25th revolution has created a sense of instability and has also moved the order of priority for the Government. While this provided a challenge for the program operation, activities continued but under a challenging work atmosphere, especially for those working in the Cabinet building and other government offices.

The lack of physical presence of UNEP has posed a challenge in getting their support. Difficulties have been encountered with the remote management of the activity in some components.

Regarding the completion of the RCM, there have been delays due to the subcontractors' workload/ staffing issues, as well as the lengthy time (2 months) it takes to run the model and solve technical issues. This has prevented the activity deadline from being met.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

The revolution has delayed decision-making by the transition government.

Regarding National Policy Reform and the expansion of the Carbon Trading market, there are three factors that impact the implementation; 1. The revolution has changed the priorities of the government's decision makers at all levels to move projects forward 2. The economic crisis has contributed to the fact that the private sector is reluctant to invest in the CDM process, 3. The registration process takes one and a half year after the PIN has been prepared due to lengthy procedures.

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

The SEC will continue to prepare advisory support to strategic issues and provide support to the decision makers to attract their attention on how reform can improve economic development and reduce poverty.

The CDM/APU will continue to assist the private sector projects by carrying the cost of the registration and matching the private sector with a financier to allow the implementation of projects.

UNEP, who made the contract with DHI for the RCM, has had little involvement in supporting the contract deadlines. UNEP approved that MWRI meet with DHI/UKMet in England in May 2010 to resolve the contract issues. A joint action plan was developed to complete the remaining tasks by the end of 2010. DHI did not meet the 2010 deadline due to workload / staffing issues. To resolve this, a number of discussions have been held between the component members and DHI representatives to agree on a revised action plan to complete all the activities. A contract extension to June 2011 was made with DHI and MWRI and UNEP was then informed. Most of the milestones have been met to date.

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

Internal 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.
- RC office facilitates the coordination process and provides continuous 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.
- Working with the government on Climate Change advocacy

External Coordination and Communication:

- In Egypt there are 13 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 and to provide lessons learnt and best practices to the other projects.
- The three MDGF programmes in Egypt met to coordinate efforts and resources to create a task force on MDG Advocacy.
- Communication with other worldwide MDGF programmes and Donor programmes in Egypt and the Region working in related fields to minimize overlap.
- The programme created a Facebook page for advocacy in Leadership in Climate Change and has created a video to raise awareness on Climate Change and to empower individuals for action.

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 MDG-F JPs		9	PMC Minutes of Meeting	The process was documented as part of the JP records
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs		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		2	Minutes of the CDM Component meetings	Refer to the minutes of the meetings

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

Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC is the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Number of meetings with PMC chair

9 meetings since the start of the programme, 1 meeting in the first semester.

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

Not involved false

Slightly involved true

Fairly involved false

Fully involved false

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

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

Not involved true

Slightly involved false

Fairly involved false

Fully involved false

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

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency.

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 International Carbon Forums and they are expected to implement identified projects in 2010-12 and after this JP ends

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

A website has been built to communicate the program to the public.

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

The JP has held several workshops and sessions to various stakeholders, including religious leaders, to raise awareness of the program and to solicit feedback. Also, JP members have been interviewed on Climate Change and the Program through different media.

A documentary film was produced 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.

The CDM component is outreaching to the private sector to encourage the implementation of CDM projects, which results in ensuring environmental sustainability.

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice.

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Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice.

Media outreach and advocacy

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Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice.

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	10
Social networks/coalitions	88
Local citizen groups	
Private sector	484
Academic institutions	10
Media groups and journalist	4
Other	23

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

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

Capacity building/trainings

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

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

The programme will provide strategic guidance to the government regarding policy change for mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change.

The programme has prepared a series of articles in Arabic and in English linking the programme to the MDGs and linking the components work to the MDGs. These have been used to stimulate the awareness on how Climate Change and the MDGs are related. In addition, a documentary film was prepared to inform the public about the linkage of Climate Change to the MDGs and the individual actions that can be taken.

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. Other National priorities sometimes delay program activities outside of the control of the management team.

The 12 month extension granted to the JP, encouraged partners 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. Implementing activities funded by a non-resident UN organization was a challenge and imposed some time delay.

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 2
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

The program is operating at the strategic level as a national programme. It is developing a set of proposed policies for adaptation and mitigation.

In regards to mitigation, it will mainstream GHG mitigation and carbon trading into national policy and expand access to finance by supporting specialized units to promote policy change and to promote carbon trading. It aims to increase prime-ministerial decrees that adapt new policies, as well as promote carbon trading projects implemented by the private sector.

In regards to adaptation, the programme aims to enhanced capacity to adapt to climate change by providing them with the institutional capacities to better understand the impacts of Climate Change. This will assist the government to develop Climate Change resilient management plans.

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

Water management
Sustainable management of natural resources
Climate change: adaptation
Climate change: mitigation

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 80,510,335
Urban
Rural

National Public Institutions

Total 15

Urban

Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total

Urban

Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total 100

Urban

Rural

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

National Budget not available

Total Local Budget(s) not available

Comments

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

National Budget

% Overall not available

% Triggered by the joint programme not available

Local Budget

% Overall not available

% Triggered by the Joint Programme not available

Comments

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

National budget not available

Total Local Budget(s) not available

Comments

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

National Budget

% Overall not available

% Triggered by the Joint Programme not available

Local Budget

% Overall not available

% Triggered by the Joint Programme not available

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 15

Private Sector Institutions

Total 100

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

Water resources management
Pollution

Financing source

MDGF
Finnish funds and other UNDP funds
Others, specify
Finnish funds and other UNDP funds

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.) 16000

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

Atmospheric pollution
Change in native species dynamics
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?

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



Adaptation
Mitigation

Public institutions

Total 8

Private Sector Institutions

Total 150

Civil Servants

Total 300

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
CO2 emission reduction through the use of renewable energies



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
<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: Financing Carbon Trading projects gains momentum by 2015</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;</p> <p>-SEC's decision to implement an efficient lighting program in public buildings;</p> <p>- Establishment of the CDM APU;</p> <p>-No. of CDM APU training held;</p> <p>-No. of Potential Sectors identified;</p> <p>-No. of representative s trained from facilities;</p> <p>-No. of New PINs identified and prepared;</p> <p>-Project Financing Obtained;</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;</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>-Expanded CDM market;</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 facilities (200);</p> <p>-No. of decision makers aware (50)</p>	<p>Prime Ministerial decree issued in Mar 2009 to establish Energy Efficiency Unit (EEU) at the General Secretariat of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers;</p> <p>SEC approved in Aug 2010 to implement a pilot plan to improve lighting efficiency in Gov buildings in coordination with the Ministry of Finance;</p> <p>SEC requested in Aug 2010 an evaluation of how to implement the EEU-proposed initiative to decentralize the implementation of EE activities through the development of EE units in the key energy consuming sectors;</p> <p>SEC reviewed the output of the Phase I of the 'Energy Indicators' study and gave approval to proceed to Phase II;</p> <p>Approximately \$150,000 of donors' support has been secured;</p> <p>EEU mobilized funding from GTZ in Nov & Dec 2010 to support 2 consulting assignments to 1) develop recommendations for developing EE Units in 4 key consuming sectors, and 2) to develop a proposal for solar water heating in the residential and commercial sectors.</p> <p>EEU is currently discussing a 4-year</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>Evaluation reports.</p>



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
	-No. of new CDM projects registered.			<p>initiative with the European Union to provide capacity building support to the EEU.</p> <p>Donors interested in supporting and investing in CDM CDM projects presented in African Carbon Forum and Carbon Expo in Germany</p> <p>8 training sessions have been conducted for the staff members of the CDM APU unit covering different topics; 100 participants trained</p> <p>8 sectoral workshops conducted; 200 representatives</p> <p>35 PINs prepared, 37 projects studied</p> <p>Questionnaires to companies resulted in 35 CDM projects identified,</p> <p>6 national consultants agreed to perform feasibility studies and sectoral surveys</p> <p>CDMAPU staff currently studying projects with potential as PoAs</p> <p>2-3 PoAs to be promoted</p>	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
<p>Outcome 2: Enhanced capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>Output 2.1: Adaptation of Water Resources Sector</p> <p>Output 2.2: Adaptation of Agriculture Sector</p> <p>Output 3.0: Advocacy and Awareness Raised</p>	<p>-A National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the water sector and coastal zone sector developed;</p> <p>-Successful adaptation and application of a RCM that is incorporated into the NB Water Resources Management Programs;</p> <p>-Project preparation for ICZM;</p> <p>- Incorporation of adapted RCM outputs in formulation of national water resources management scenarios;</p> <p>-Number of meetings with NB countries on CC impacts;</p> <p>-A National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework for the agriculture sector developed;</p> <p>-Number of</p>	<p>-A National Climate Change Committee established, headed by the Minister of Environment;</p> <p>-UNDP-GEF ongoing SNC Project is identifying vulnerabilities and adaptation need for the different Egyptian economic sectors;</p> <p>-Nile forecasting center of MWRI and its research institutes include hardware systems, hydrological and hydraulic models, data and high caliber professional staff;</p> <p>-Nile Ministerial Committee has approved the development of a Regional Circulation Model for the River Nile;</p> <p>-NBI is developing a Water Resources Management Model and a Decision Support System for River Nile;</p>	<p>-Develop the capacity of Egyptian institutions and authorities to adapt to climate change;</p> <p>-Assess vulnerabilities and gaps, then update strategies for a climate-sensitive development program</p>	<p>-Regional Circulation Model is predicting conditions of Nile water based on historic trends;</p> <p>-Nile Forecast Center at MWRI is developing water management scenario based on the developed RCM and available models;</p> <p>-Field Study conducted to determine most water efficient crop varieties. Also testing which agricultural regions are most productive</p> <p>-Studies conducted to determine which crops are most tolerant of higher temperatures, and during different growing periods.</p> <p>-Outreach and advocacy strategy updated and developed to enhance public knowledge and ability to adapt;</p>	<p>Progress reports;</p> <p>RCM generated scenarios;</p> <p>Supervision missions;</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p>



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
	<p>stress tolerant varieties assessed; -Stress-tolerant crop varieties and proposed cropping patterns in selected locations recommended; -Crop yield per unit volume of water for selected crops increased</p> <p>-General awareness on impact of climate change</p>	<p>-A National Committee on climate change and agriculture has been established; -The Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture constitutes a research laboratory for agriculture climate.</p>			

Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information (thru May 31, 2011)

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

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, 2011)			
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
1.1.1 SEC Technical Secretariat Strengthened	1.1.1.1 Recruit and support Energy Specialists	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		UNDP	COM	146,656	55,832	49,479	34%
	1.1.1.2 Define capacity needs for the Technical Secretariat	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow							
1.1.2 Energy policy papers to support energy policy reform prepared	1.1.2.1 Compile existing relevant studies and information		Yellow	Green		UNDP	COM	43,014	29,157	24,921	58%
	1.1.2.2 Initiate short-term consultancies to prepare energy policy papers		Yellow	Yellow							
	1.1.2.3 Ensure coordination among Ministries on implementation of SEC decisions		Yellow	Yellow							

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					UNDP	COM	67,309	28,664	18,076	27%
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					UNEP	COM	70,048	70,093	46,200	66%
	1.1.4.2 Mobilize additional resources to expand the scope of work										
1.1 Subtotal without AMS								327,027	183,746	138,676	42%
1.1 Subtotal with AMS								349,919	196,608	148,383	42%

JP output: 1.2 Expanded Carbon Trading Market											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru May 31, 2010)			
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
1.2.1 CDM Unit supported	1.2.1.1 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)					UNEP	EEAA	68,316	55,216	46,254	68%
	1.2.1.2 Train Staff										
	1.2.1.3 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)					UNIDO	EEAA	239,543	169,788	117,305	49%
	1.2.1.4 Train Staff										
	1.2.1.5 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)					UNDP	EEAA	91,958	70,958	58,174	63%
	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	101,930	101,930	78,816	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 for trading					UNIDO	EEAA	71,405	68,194	68,194	96%
	1.2.2.4 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects										
	1.2.2.5 Website Developed and Maintained to Communicate to Stakeholders										
	1.2.2.6 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs					UNDP	EEAA	78,058	73,585	35,117	45%
	1.2.2.7 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects										
	1.2.2.8 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)										
	1.2.2.9 Participating in an International Expo, Obtaining Underlying financing for 30 to 50 CDM projects										
1.2.3 CDM Program of	1.2.3.1 PDD Preparation support					UNEP	EEAA	156,883	111,750	7,450	5%

Activities developed and implemented	1.2.1.3.2 PDD Preparation support					UNIDO	EEAA	156,883	70,000	0	0%
	1.2.1.3.3 PDD Preparation support					UNDP	EEAA	156,883	31,665	0	0%
1.2 Subtotal without AMS								1,121,888	753,086	411,310	37%
1.2 Subtotal with AMS								1,200,420	805,802	440,102	37%

JP output: 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	Y4			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 risks to Coastal Development and Adaptation Options					UNDP	MWRI	35,000	16,000	5,831	17%
	2.1.1.2 Advocate adoption of developed 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							30,000	9,442	9,442	31%
	Publicize outputs of the adapted RCM										
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										
2.1.4 RCM for the River Nile completed	2.1.4.1 Build Climatic Information Database							373,458	373,458	195,000	52%
	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										
2.1.5 Adaptation needs and gaps for Integrated Water Resources assessed and identified	2.1.5.1 Assess exiting water resources policies					UNESCO	MWRI	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							239,281	130,276	85,776	36%
	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 Use the output of adopted RCM to develop Water Resources and CC adaptation strategies using available models (e.g. RIBASIM and HADDSS)										
	2.1.6.4 Train MWRI Staff on developing water management strategies										
2.1.7 Advocate water resources adaptation strategies,	2.1.7.1 Advocate adaptation strategies into water resources policies,							214,728	112,232	112,232	52%
	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								934,451	656,797	423,670	45%
Subtotal with AMS								999,863	702,772	453,327	45%

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]					FAO	MALR	196,325	196,325	182,145	93%
	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)										
2.2.2 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					FAO	MALR	271,002	241,033	223,855	83%
	2.2.2.2 Collect the data and information, and prepare the data sets required for simulation experiments										
	2.2.2.3 Specify deficit irrigation (DI) management levels and recommendations that could be applied under different agricultural systems in Egypt										
	2.2.2.4 Conducting a two seasons-season field studies to investigate the impact of Deficit Irrigation (DI) treatments										
	2.2.2.5 Analyze the results of studies										
	2.2.2.6 Evaluate crop field-studies by using DSSAT simulation or other similar model										

	2.2.2.7 Develop guidelines book for the application of Deficit Irrigation (DI) and other water-stress related practices for producing major field crops under Egyptian conditions										
	2.2.2.8 Conduct training to support above activities										
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					IFAD	MALR	237,417	237,417	228,335	96%
	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	2.2.4.1 Identifying the stakeholder groups					IFAD	MALR	86,579	90,000	81,408	94%

varieties publicized	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					IFAD	MALR	143,331	140,000	117,964	82%
	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										
	2.2.5.7 Propose and evaluate a number of crop patterns by using numerical and analytical analysis methods										
2.2 Sub-Total without AMS								934,654	915,126	833,707	89%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS								1,000,080	979,185	892,066	89%

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					UNDP	EEAA	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					UNDP	EEAA	40,573	29,506	29,506	73%
	3.2.2 Develop a national communication strategy on climate change										
	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					UNDP	EEAA	60,000	60,000	0	0%
						Other funds		44,000	44,000	25,147	57%
2.2 Sub-Total without AMS								106,028	94,961	34,961	33%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS								113,450	101,608	37,408	33%
Subtotal including "Other funds"								157,450	145,609	62,555	40%

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		212,270	157,808	129,453	61%
Final Evaluation						UNDP		82,000	0	0	0%
Support to NSC						UNDP		20,000	20,000	20,000	100%
JP Sub-Total without AMS								314,270	172,944	144,589	46%
JP Sub-Total with AMS								336,269	185,050	154,710	46%
Grand Total (MDGF)								4,000,000	2,972,139	2,125,996	53%
Grand Total (MDGF & others)								4,044,000	3,016,139	2,151,143	53%