

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt

#### Semester: 2-11

Country	Egypt
Thematic Window	Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project	MDG-F1675
Program title	Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2008-10-14
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* FAO</li><li>* IFAD</li><li>* UNDP</li><li>* UNEP</li><li>* UNESCO</li><li>* UNIDO</li></ul>
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Agriculture Research Center (ARC)</li><li>* Cabinet of Ministers (COM)</li><li>* CDM Project owners, private sector International and National Consultants</li><li>* Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)</li><li>* MALR</li><li>* MSEA</li><li>* MWRI</li><li>* Planning Sector and National Water Research Center (NWRC)</li><li>* SEC,</li></ul>

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,000,000.00</b>

### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,000,000.00</b>

### Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$686,102.00
UNEP	\$757,322.00
IFAD	\$488,330.00
UNIDO	\$251,206.00
FAO	\$420,331.00
UNESCO	\$399,669.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,002,960.00</b>

### Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$515,520.00
UNEP	\$655,555.00
IFAD	\$488,330.00
UNIDO	\$228,850.00
FAO	\$420,331.00
UNESCO	\$349,914.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,658,500.00</b>

## 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 for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	Several	\$215,155,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share	Through UNDP	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	\$0.00
Counterpart		\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00

## 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.

## Beneficiaries

<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>Targetted</b>	<b>Reached</b>	<b>Category of beneficiary</b>	<b>Type of service or goods delivered</b>
Governmental Agencies	2	2	National Institutions	Capacity Building for Climate Adaptation
Direct Beneficiaries	2	2	National Institutions	Capacity Building for Climate Mitigation
Carbon Trading Projects Created	86	92	National Institutions	Capacity Building for Climate Mitigation

## Section II: JP Progress

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

#### **Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)**

Three main achievements during the reporting period are:

Energy has gained higher importance in the transition government and decisions have been adapted in the Energy sector to encourage Energy Efficiency and both Energy components are now included in the German Egyptian committee for promotion of energy efficiency.

The Egyptian CDM Portofolio has 92 projects where 11 projects are registered.

"Climate Change and the Future of Life in Egypt" short film was presented at the Arab Water Forum and it created a stir and was recognized as the "2011 Best Short Film" at the Arab Water Forum organized by the Arab Water Council on November 21, 2011.

#### **Progress in outcomes**

With the support of this Joint Programme, the SEC component managed to establish an energy efficiency anchor attached to the Supreme Energy Council. The EEU served as an EE clearing house and point of contact for all related activities. In general, the profile of energy efficiency has gained higher altitude as a result of dedicating resources to the SEC, and the EE topic has surfaced in all 3 meetings that were held in 2011.

The CDM Awareness and Promotional Unit has provided technical assistance to the private sector to prepare Carbon Trading projects to make them more economic and will continue to assist them in obtaining access to buyers and/or investors by marketing the projects and assisting them in the registration process.

The Water and Agriculture components are working on developing the Climate Change policies needed for the Adaptation in their respective sectors.

Climate Change Awareness activities are taking place via the Awareness Department within the MSEA / EEAA at the grassroots level.

#### **Progress in outputs**

In Aug 2011, the SEC decided to develop a national EE roadmap. In addition, 2 new EE units have been established at the Tourism Development Authority (TDA) and the Housing & Building Research Center (HBRC) to focus on the new tourism establishments outside of the Governorates and the new and existing building stock. The new units will collect energy data for the indicators in 2012 with the support of other donors, and then provide policy recommendations. If the EE policies are implemented effectively, the tourism sector and the future green buildings in the housing sector may reduce energy consumption by a conservative 10-20% after 2013.

The EEU has initiated market dialogues in 3 targeted sectors to promote Solar Water Heaters as a National programme to evaluate various incentive schemes. Finally, EE lighting decision by the SEC has been reached and efforts will begin for its implementation. The expected energy savings are a conservative 20-30%.

The CDM/APU has been very active in interacting with various stakeholders. Since Inception, Ten Capacity Building training sessions have taken place to raise the capacity of the CDM/APU with the assistance of the MDGF and the German Cooperation. Fourteen Awareness Raising sessions with 420 participants were held to 10 different sectors to explain the opportunities in CDM investments and the services to be provided by the CDMAPU, such as PIN registration, project marketing for CDM buyers, assistance for registration.

The current CDM portfolio includes 92 projects; of the projects that have been provided assistance by the unit are 28 of the projects with buyers and 7 additional projects with registered after verification of Carbon reduction. This has raised the Registration portfolio to 11 projects. Also, 2 CDM Programme of Activities (POA) have been prepared, where one is registered. It is estimated that the achievable CERs in the portfolio is a total of 10 million tons CER/year.

The Regional Circulation Model has been completed and the various scenarios have been developed. These scenarios will be used to develop Climate Change Policies regarding the management of water resources since water resources will be strained in the future. Also, the dissemination of the Regional Circulation Model (RCM) results to the Nile basin experts is expected to take place in 2012.

In the Agriculture sector, field experiments were carried out in 2009-2011 for the strategic summer and winter crops, the studies have been completed and recommendations made on the best location, best variety, and the best irrigation methods to maximize productivity under current climate conditions. This information was shared in training programs, field days, publications, and media to increase knowledge and coping capacity of the stakeholders groups at different levels to deal with the current Climate impacts.

Simulation models for crop productivity under future conditions were carried out on the field data to forecast climate change conditions on agriculture. Recommendations are being developed for policy makers and farmers on the most appropriate varieties in the different agro-climatic zones in Egypt.

An important Socio-Economic Impacts of CC study is in progress to identify the high priority Adaptation Activities that would have the most impact to the GDP. This will in turn be used to develop the priority policies that need to be developed and shared with the policy makers in Short Policy Papers.

#### **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme**

Creation of 2 EE Units at the Ministry of Tourism and at the Ministry of Housing provides a strong testimony that the program objective and implementation is on the correct path to transfer sustainable adoption of EE to the responsible sectors.

Recently the CDM APU has succeeded to get funding from the Egyptian Environment Protection Fund (within the MSEA/EEAA) from its share of CERs, to fund other carbon trading projects that were very promising but had financial liquidity issues.

#### **Are there difficulties in the implementation?**

UN agency Coordination

Coordination with Government

Coordination within the Government (s)

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

*The recent political and economic instability and social unrest have delayed decision-making by the transition government, distracted most government officials, and also resulted lack of committing any public capital into projects regardless of the expected benefits.*

*Given the recent changes in personnel with the Ministry of Industry, work is still undergoing to finalize the structure and format for the EE Unit for the industrial sector. Preliminary discussions were initiated with the Ministry of Local Development but progress was very limited.*

*Regarding the expansion of the Carbon Trading market, there are two factors that impact the implementation: 1. The revolution has changed the priorities of the government and the private sector. 2. The economic crisis has contributed to the fact that the private sector and the overseas buyers are reluctant to invest in the lengthy and costly CDM registration process.*

*The results of the RCM are nearly complete, but there is a contract issue that MWRI has raised to UNEP and DHI since early 2011 without resolution.*

**Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing**

UNEP made a contract with DHI without sharing it with the MWRI which gives the consultant the right to the project outputs.

**Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

The obvious distraction associated with the 2011 political and social dynamics.

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

The SEC's Technical secretariat will continue to work with the Energy Efficiency Unit and the 2 new EE units have been established at the Tourism Development Authority (TDA) and the Housing & Building Research Center (HBRC) to focus their work on Collecting and Verifying Indicators data, which will continue beyond this programme. The unit will also start the implementation of Energy Efficiency Lighting as a business model for public Building.

The CDM APU will continue to provide assistance for PIN preparation, identifying foreign buyers, and identifying available sources of financing to cover the cost of the registration to facilitate the implementation of projects. The unit has also partnered with the SMEs in investing in the cost of registration and validation to move the SME project bundling forward.

CDM APU has also taken innovative initiative to develop a new and more appropriate methodology with the UNFCCC to better calculate the CDM reductions and to make the project economic to move forward for implementation.

The Joint Programme Manger and a focal point of the Water component started dialog with UNEP headquarters in December 2011 and hope to mend the contact.

## **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:

- 9 PMC meetings and 5 NSC meetings have taken place along with many component meetings.
- RC office facilitates the coordination process and provides continued support to the programme manager, PMC and NSC.
- Working with the Media department of EEAA on Climate Change advocacy and awareness.

External Coordination and Communication:

-Communication with other Donor programmes in Egypt and the Region working in related fields to minimize overlap. This includes:

- the ongoing cooperation with Water component and UNDP-GEF Climate Change Adaptation to Nile Delta Project on the preparation of Socio-Economic Impacts of CC study. The output of the study will be integrated into the UNFCCC Third National Communication Report.
- Cooperation with the SEC component and the initiation of UNDP-GEF Energy Efficiency Project Phase II for the demonstration project in government buildings
- Cooperation with the Agriculture component and FAO has been successful in developing a new project for monitoring Sea Water Intrusion in the Nile Delta

-The programme utilizes a Face book 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 MDF-F JPs				
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs				
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs				

**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?**

The CEO of the EEAA chairs the PMC meetings.

**Number of meetings with PMC chair**

9

**Is civil society 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 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

**Current situation**

**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

**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

Local citizen groups

Private sector 92

Academic institutions

Media groups and journalist 4

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?**

Others

*"Climate Change and the Future of Life in Egypt" is a short film that was created by the JP and is being utilized in the outreach activities of EEAA. The film was presented at the Arab Water Forum and it created a stir and was recognized as the "2011 Best Short Film" at the Arab Water Forum organized by the Arab Water Council (see announcement [http://www.arabwatercouncil.org/index.php?CMS\\_P=798](http://www.arabwatercouncil.org/index.php?CMS_P=798)) on November 21, 2011.*

## **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.

**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; especially since the policy recommendation will come at the end of the project. Additional time mabe needed for the CDM component to complete its activities since it is tied to financial markets.

It is also worth mentioning that the SEC's technical secretariat and the CDMAPU have been recognized as important counterparts in moving the Energy Agenda forward and many activities and events are being implemented with the support of international agencies like the World Bank, GIZ, and RCREEE and either on the national level or internationally. In fact, the JP manager has managed to get both component's partners in a German Egyptian Joint Committee for Energy Efficiency lead by Ministry of Electricity in which she participated in.

## 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      4  
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 a strategic level as a national programme. It is developing a set of proposed policies for adaptation and mitigation. The policy recommendations will come at the end of the project.

In regards to mitigation, it will mainstream GHG mitigation and Carbon Trading into national policy. It aims to increase prime ministerial decrees that adapt new policies on Energy Efficiency and support for the Carbon Trading Mechanism.

In regards to adaptation, the programme aims to enhance capacity to adapt to climate change and propose new policies based on the information and studies done during the lifetime of the programme. The new policies will support improved Water Efficiency and Water Management.

## **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 81,000,000  
Urban

Rural

**National Public Institutions**

Total 15

Urban

Rural

**Local Public Institutions**

Total

Urban

Rural

**Private Sector Institutions**

Total 92

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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

**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

**Financing source**  
MDGF  
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 4

**Private Sector Institutions**

Total 92

**Civil Servants**

Total 400

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  
CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies

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>-SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy;                      -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>-SEC activated with a mandate to reform national energy policies;</p>	<p>-Build the capacities of the SEC;                      -Elaborate analytical studies that justify issuing decrees to recue sector-level energy subsidies;                      -SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy;</p>	<p>- Prime Ministerial decree (Mar '09) to establish the EEU inside the General Secretariat of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers</p> <p>- A SEC decision (Aug '10) to implement a pilot project to increase lighting efficiency in Gov buildings in coordination with the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>- Completed an assessment of the institutional options to establish EE units at the demand sector levels with technical support from the German Cooperation.</p> <p>- Completed the 'Energy Indicators'</p>	<p>- Official PM decrees or SEC decisions issued;                      - Amount of donors' support secured;                      - Development of a implementation programs and initiatives;                      - Official and external audits to assess amount of GHG reduction and energy savings;</p>



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
Output 1.2: Financing Carbon Trading projects gains momentum by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Establishment of the CDM APU;</li> <li>-No. of CDM APU training held;</li> <li>-No. of Potential Sectors identified;</li> <li>-No. of representatives trained from facilities;</li> <li>-No. of New PINs identified and prepared;</li> <li>-Project Financing Obtained;</li> <li>-No. of new CDM projects registered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-36 PINs, 7 CDM projects, 2 upcoming CDM projects;</li> <li>-Per capita emissions of CO2 increased from 1.5 ton to 1.8 ton between 1990-2003 (IEA 2006),</li> <li>-Energy intensity declined from 1,784.2 ton/US\$ to 1,663.1 ton/US\$ between 1990 and 2002.</li> <li>-A National Climate Change Committee established;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Expanded CDM market;</li> <li>-Establishment of CDM APU</li> <li>No. of CDM APU training (4)</li> <li>-No. of potential sectors identified (6);</li> <li>-No. of representative trained from facilities (200);</li> <li>-No. of decision makers aware (50)</li> </ul>	<p>study through support from UNEP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed a draft of an EE roadmap for Egypt for future presentation at the SEC meeting. This was developed with support from the World Bank.</li> <li>- EEU has finalized its role in the upcoming 3-year EEU budget support program where the EEU would receive technical support to meet key aspects of its mandates</li> <li>- The CDM APU has been established since mid 2009.</li> <li>- 10 training sessions have been conducted for the staff members of the CDM APU unit covering different</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanded list of updated projects;</li> <li>At least 3 CDM PDD in 3 sectors are registered through the programme;</li> <li>An action plan for capacity building of EEAA, with complete scheme for resources;</li> <li>Evaluation reports.</li> </ul>



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
				topics; - 8 sectoral workshops conducted; - 420 participants trained from Facilities - 45 PINs prepared - 28 Projects obtained Financing; - 7 new CDM projects registered. - CDMAU staff currently studying projects with potential as PoAs - Potential 4.5 million ton Co2e/y reduction	



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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the water sector and coastal zone sector developed;</li> <li>-Successful adaptation and application of a RCM that is incorporated into the NB Water Resources Management Programs;</li> <li>-Project preparation for ICZM;</li> <li>-Incorporation of adapted RCM outputs in formulation of national water resources management scenarios;</li> <li>-Number of meetings with NB countries on CC impacts;</li> <li>-A National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework for the agriculture sector developed;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A National Climate Change Committee established, headed by the Minister of Environment;</li> <li>-UNDP-GEF ongoing SNC Project is identifying vulnerabilities and adaptation need for the different Egyptian economic sectors;</li> <li>-Nile forecasting center of MWRI and its research institutes include hardware systems, hydrological and hydraulic models, data and high caliber professional staff;</li> <li>-Nile Ministerial Committee has approved the development of a Regional Circulation Model for the River Nile;</li> <li>-NBI is developing a Water Resources Management Model and a Decision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop the capacity of Egyptian institutions and authorities to adapt to climate change;</li> <li>-Assess vulnerabilities and gaps, then update strategies for a climate-sensitive development program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Regional Circulation Model is predicting conditions of Nile water based on historic trends;</li> <li>-Nile Forecast Center at MWRI has developing water management scenario based on the developed RCM and available models;</li> <li>-Field Study conducted to determine most water efficient crop varieties. Also testing which agricultural regions are most productive</li> <li>-Evaluation Studies conducted to determine which crops are most tolerant of higher temperatures, and during different growing periods.</li> <li>-Outreach and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports;</li> <li>RCM generated scenarios;</li> <li>Supervision missions;</li> <li>Evaluation reports</li> </ul>



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of stress tolerant varieties assessed;</li> <li>-Stress-tolerant crop varieties and proposed cropping patterns in selected locations recommended;</li> <li>-Crop yield per unit volume of water for selected crops increased</li>   <li>-General awareness on impact of climate change</li> </ul>	<p>Support System for River Nile;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A National Committee on climate change and agriculture has been established;</li> <li>-The Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture constitutes a research laboratory for agriculture climate.</li> </ul>		<p>advocacy strategy updated and developed to enhance public knowledge and ability to adapt;</p>	

**Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information (thru December 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 December 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	98,394	58,026	58,026	59%
	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	Yellow		UNDP	COM	37,685	29,986	29,986	80%
	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	120,900	30,650	30,650	25%
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	68,000	68,000	97%
	1.1.4.2 Mobilize additional resources to expand the scope of work										
1.1 Subtotal without AMS								327,027	186,662	186,662	57%
1.1 Subtotal with AMS								349,919	199,728	199,728	57%

JP output: 1.2 Expanded Carbon Trading Market											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru December 31, 2011)			
		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	45,389	45,389	45,389	100%
	1.2.1.2 Train Staff										
	1.2.1.3 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)					UNIDO	EEAA	220,677	166,578	145,685	66%
	1.2.1.4 Train Staff										
	1.2.1.5 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)					UNDP	EEAA	70,328	65,958	62,328	89%
	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	99,658	86,831	86,831	87%
	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	70,194	68,194	68,194	97%
	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	53,956	53,956	46,393	86%
	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	182,082	134,100	75,990	42%

Activities developed and implemented	1.2.1.3.2 PDD Preparation support				UNIDO	EEAA	176,961	0	0	0%
	1.2.1.3.3 PDD Preparation support				UNDP	EEAA	202,642	114,425	0	0%
1.2 Subtotal without AMS							1,121,887	735,431	530,810	47%
1.2 Subtotal with AMS							1,200,419	786,911	567,967	47%

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	22,027	16,027	16,027	73%
	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							14,569	9,716	9,716	67%
	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							57,575	2,575	2,575	4%
2.1.4 RCM for the River Nile completed	2.1.4.1 Build Climatic Information Database							373,458	373,458	336,458	90%
	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							297,976	204,676	158,176	53%
	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,							156,033	156,033	156,033	100%
	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								934,452	775,299	691,799	74%
Subtotal with AMS								999,864	829,570	740,225	74%

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	297,266	248,993	248,993	84%
	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	170,061	143,840	143,840	85%
	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	237,463	230,719	230,719	97%
	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	90,000	88,258	88,258	98%

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	139,864	137,406	137,406	98%
	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	849,216	849,216	91%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS								1,000,080	908,661	908,661	91%

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	29,770	29,770	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	51,000	17,195	29%
						Other funds		44,000	44,000	41,659	95%
2.2 Sub-Total without AMS								106,028	86,225	52,420	49%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS								113,450	92,260	56,089	49%
Subtotal including "Other funds"								157,450	136,260	97,748	62%

**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	153,672	153,672	72%
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	173,672	173,672	55%
JP Sub-Total with AMS								336,269	185,829	185,829	55%
Grand Total (MDGF )								4,000,000	3,002,960	2,658,501	66%
Grand Total (MDGF & others)								4,044,000	3,046,960	2,700,159	67%