

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt

#### Semester: 1-12

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	1-12
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	\$999,253.00
UNEP	\$761,603.00
IFAD	\$500,040.00
UNIDO	\$482,314.00
FAO	\$489,987.00
UNESCO	\$405,340.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,638,537.00</b>

### Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$642,734.00
UNEP	\$659,835.00
IFAD	\$500,040.00
UNIDO	\$273,749.00
FAO	\$420,331.00
UNESCO	\$365,964.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,862,653.00</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
Cost Share	Thru UNDP	\$44,000.00	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	GIZ	\$30,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Parallel	Several	\$215,155,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$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
Governmental Agencies	2	2	National Institutions	Capacity Building for Climate Mitigation
Carbon Trading Projects Created	86	101	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)**

The joint programme's activities contribute to the energy sector that has become critical to Egypt's development. Ideas for improvements have been shared with the Governors Council, Journalists, and University professors.

Large contracts have been signed to support the CDM portfolio. These contracts will provide international assistance to prepare the detailed Project Design Document, to obtain validation support, and to register the 5 PoAs (project bundles).

A Socioeconomic Study is nearly been complete, that identifies priorities for adaptation to climate change. In addition, international and national consultants have been selected to formulate Climate Change Policies in the Water and Agriculture Sector.

#### **Progress in outcomes**

In late 2011, a new Prime Minister was appointed and a new cabinet was formed. The EEU continued to be the 'go-to' entity for the cabinet on EE-related issues.

In May 2012, the Prime Minister requested that the EEU make a presentation on EE ideas to the 'Governors Council'. A presentation was made by the SEC Component on May 29, after which the Prime Minister formed a Ministerial Committee for EE to make recommendations to increase demand side efficiency and report back. The Committee, which included the Ministers of Electricity, Petroleum, Industry, Transport, Tourism, Local Development and the Head of the EEU, met on June 12 and invited many stakeholders including other ministers and governors and discussed the importance of achieving immediate reduction in electricity consumption to avoid summer power outages.

The formation of this committee and the inclusion of the EEU in its membership is a real testimony of the achievements of the SEC component since the inception of the CCRMP in late 2008. In addition to the ability to influence favorable EE policies, this will also help sustain the presence and functionality of the EEU. The challenge now is maintaining the same momentum with the new cabinet when it is formed after June Presidential elections. This is a good step forward in mainstreaming EE as a GHG mitigation tool into national policy.

The CDM Awareness and Promotional Unit have been networking and interacting with various stakeholders to move the CDM portfolio forward during the transition of the government. They have participated at International conferences and trade fairs, to market the projects for Carbon Trading. International contracts have been issued to prepare projects for validation and registration before the end of the Kyoto Protocol in December 2012.

This initiative will introduce cleaner technology that will improve efficiency; thus, reducing operating costs. In addition, the sale of Carbon Credits will provide a return on investment.

In the Water Sector, the various Climate Change scenarios have been prepared, the modeling work has been completed, and the outputs of the model will be used to develop

Climate Change Strategy in the second half of 2012.

In the Agriculture Sector, field tests have been completed and modeling of future scenarios under climate change has been formulated. An International consultant has started to develop the Climate Change policies needed for the Adaptation in the Agriculture sector.

Climate Change Awareness activities have been taking place at the grassroots level, with Educators, Media and an important Socioeconomic Study is in its final stages to call for action from decision makers.

### **Progress in outputs**

The EEU has been acting as the SEC Technical Secretariat, but the capacity and organizational strength of the EEU is fragile.

The various Energy policy papers that were presented in previous years to support energy policy reform included many of the issues that are being considered now for implementation such as the establishment of sectoral EE units in the main demand sectors such as Industry, buildings, tourism, transport, etc, Time-Of-Use tariffs for residential customers, EE for energy intensive industries, and procurement of private sector-EE products and services for government buildings. The adoption of the sectoral EE units concept and the implementation of a lighting efficiency program for public buildings was announced to the media through the Minister of Electricity and the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation.

The CDM Awareness and Promotional Unit have been networking and interacting with various stakeholders to move the CDM portfolio forward. They have participated at international conferences and trade fairs, such as the Africa Carbon Forum and the Carbon Expo in Germany to market projects for Carbon Trading. Linkage was made with the World Bank on the future of carbon markets after 2012.

An environmentally friendly Charcoal Kiln was imported by the support of the MSEA's Environmental Protection Fund, from the revenues of the Carbon Credit sales, as a pilot project for a national Programme of Activities (PoA) to replace the old and polluting production method. The start up of the new kiln completed and operation is producing charcoal. Environmental compliance of the kiln is being verified and the emission factors are being measured to assist the whole programme to get registered under the umbrella of CDM at the UNFCCC.

Major International contracts have been made to support the preparation, validation and registration of the following projects in: Fuel Switching for SMEs (Bakeries, Brick Kilns...etc), Modernization of Charcoal Productions kilns, and Solar Water Heaters, Energy Efficiency in Water Pumping Stations and Small Scale Renewable Energies in Remote Areas. Meetings have been held with the various stakeholders such as banks, factory owners, the governorate staff, the Ministry of Industry and the Federation of Egyptian Industries to coordinate and facilitate implementation. Also, Public Hearing Sessions for some of the aforementioned programmes have been held for Small Scale Renewable Energy as a mandatory step required in the CDM cycle for the registration process.

There are 101 projects currently in the Egyptian CDM portfolio (of which 55 have been prepared by the CDM APU). 28 of the projects have buyers and 12 of them are registered after verification of reduction. Also, 3 CDM PoAs (project bundles) have been prepared, and 2 more are in progress. It is estimated that the achievable CERs for the current portfolio are 7-8 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>/year.

In the Water Sector, the Regional Circulation Model has been completed and the outputs of this model have been linked to the recently upgraded Nile Forecast System Model, a hydrological model, which will better forecast resources to Egypt. The output of these models will be used to develop Climate Change Strategy regarding the management of water resources since water resources will be strained in the future.

In the Agriculture sector, consultancy contract for the development of the policy recommendations has started and is expected to end in the third quarter this year. On the other hand, the studies for the impact of climate change on the animal husbandry and in aquaculture have been conducted and policy recommendations will be made for the whole agriculture sector.

In addition, the agriculture team conducted a short training course for researchers from several Agricultural Institutes and Universities to share knowledge on the field studies performed, expected future productivity, its socioeconomic impacts of climate change, and their recommendations.

An important Socioeconomic Study on the Cost of Adaptation to Climate Change is in its final stages in which high priority Adaptation Activities have been identified. These results will be shared with the policy makers in Short Policy Papers in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Climate Change Awareness activities took place on World Environment Day at Cairo University linked with another programme on MDGS. Moreover, presentations were made to Journalists interested in the Environment and Climate Change through the Cairo Climate Talks, and to local communities through CARE (an NGO).

Linkage was made with a GIZ project (Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas Project) suggesting implementation of small scale projects for climate change resilience, such as the Solar Water Heaters in urban areas as a CDM project.

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

With the EEU under the SEC component gaining more visibility, various donors have expressed interest in supporting the EEU's future ideas and programs. As a result, EEU was included as an implementing entity of EE activities under the EU-funded 'Budget Support Program' that started in 2012 with the Ministries of Electricity and Petroleum, and will continue for 3 years.

The EEU is currently working on developing a sustainable administrative presence inside the Cabinet of Ministers' organizational structure. This administrative step is expected to allow for building an organizational structure within the Government and independent from donors activities.

The CDM Awareness and Promotional Unit has succeeded in getting funding from the Egyptian Environmental Protection Fund (within the MSEA/EEAA) from its share of carbon credits, to fund pilot CDM projects that were very promising but had financial liquidity issues.

In the Agriculture and the Water sector, collaboration have been established between different institutes and Ministries and the capacity building of the researchers has improved via training courses.

#### **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.*

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

In regards to the SEC component, the recent changes in the Ministry of Industry has delayed the finalization of the structure and format for the EE Unit for the industrial sector. In addition, preliminary discussions to establish an EE unit were initiated with the Ministry of Local Development but progress was very limited.

The results of the RCM are nearly complete. A contract issue that MWRI has raised to UNEP and DHI since early 2011 has not been resolved.

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

In regards to all components, the main difficulty since the beginning of this year was primarily the changes in various levels of the government staff, which impacted the approval rate of contracts which slowed down the progress.

The second element of difficulty was the political instability and the distraction by the presidential elections, which made interaction with various senior government officials and ministers rather difficult.

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

Efforts will be focused on the formation of a strong organizational structure for the EEU to be able to support its expected contribution to the cabinet. This should be handled with the new cabinet after the presidential elections.

The CDM Awareness and Promotional Unit 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 UNRC and the UNEP representative are working towards resolving the contract issue with DHI.

## 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:

- 12 PMC meetings and 6 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 Journalists to raise their awareness on Climate Change
- Communication with Professors at Cairo University on World Environment Day
- Communication with other Donor programmes in Egypt and the Region working in related fields to minimize overlap.
- The programme has a website, a Facebook page for advocacy for 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 EEAA chairs the PMC meetings.

**Number of meetings with PMC chair**

12

**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

**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 101 CDM Projects

Academic institutions Cairo University

Media groups and journalist

Other 3 Ministries, Cabinet of Ministers

**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

*Three main Awareness raising activities took place this year for Climate Change:*

*- A presentation was made to Journalists,*

*- A session was made for University professors and students*

*- Discussions were held in RIO +20 to showcase the success stories in Egypt and through our programme.*

*The "Climate Change and the Future of Life in Egypt" short film was shared in all 3 activities.*

## **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. Despite the fact that Egypt is going through political changes, the progress of the JP is moving forward and the policy recommendations will be ready to present to the new elected government in the last quarter of 2012.

It is also worth mentioning that the SEC's technical secretariat and the CDM/APU 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.

## **Section IV: General Thematic Indicators**

### **1 Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming**

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

##### **1.1.1 On Environmental Management**

###### **Policies**

National

Local

###### **Laws**

National

Local

###### **Plans**

National

Local

##### **1.1.2 On Climate Change**

###### **Policies**

National

Local

###### **Laws**

National

Local

**Plan**  
National  
Local

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

The program is operating at a 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. It aims to increase prime ministerial decrees that adapt new policies in the energy consuming sector.

In regards to adaptation, the programme aims to enhance capacity to adapt to climate change and propose new policies.

**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 82,000,000  
Urban  
Rural

**National Public Institutions**

Total 20

Urban

Rural

**Local Public Institutions**

Total

Urban

Rural

**Private Sector Institutions**

Total 101

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

**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 28  
No. of beneficiaries

### Sectors of application

Pollution

### Financing source

MDGF  
Public Fund  
Others, specify

*Under the Ministry of Environment, the Environmental Protection Fund is helping support the implementation of the charcoal kilns project under the CDM Component.*

*In addition, banks and private sector institutions are involved in financing the energy related projects.*

*MDGF is supporting the feasibility study and the application process to register CDM projects.*

## 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?

Policy preparations are in progress.

### 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?

Health  
Others, specify

*After the CDM projects are registered in 2012, the technology upgrade should take place in 2013 to 2020 to realize the potential for selling the carbon credits. The amount of reductions of GHGs will be measured and will be sold. This data will be the measure that can be linked to improved well being of the public.*

### **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 420

#### **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	
CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies	20



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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy;</li> <li>-Leveraging other donors' resources into supporting the long term objectives of such key areas;</li> <li>-SEC's decision to implement an efficient lighting program in public buildings;</li> </ul>	<p>-SEC activated with a mandate to reform national energy policies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Build the capacities of the SEC;</li> <li>-Elaborate analytical studies that justify issuing decrees to recue sector-level energy subsidies;</li> <li>-SEC decrees issued that mainstream GHG mitigation measures through energy efficiency and renewable energy;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prime Ministerial decree (Mar '09) to establish the EEU inside the General Secretariat of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers</li> <li>- A SEC decision (Aug '10) to implement a pilot project to increase lighting efficiency in Gov buildings in coordination with the Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>- Completed an assessment of the institutional options to establish EE units at the demand sector levels with technical support from the German Cooperation.</li> <li>- Completed the 'Energy Indicators' study through support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official PM decrees or SEC decisions issued;</li> <li>- Amount of donors' support secured;</li> <li>- Development of a implementation programs and initiatives;</li> <li>- Official and external audits to assess amount of GHG reduction and energy savings;</li> </ul>



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>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>- PM formed a ministerial committee for EE in May 2012</li> <li>- The CDM APU has been established since mid 2009.</li> <li>- 10 training sessions have been conducted for the staff members</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
				<p>of the CDM APU unit covering different topics;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 sectoral workshops conducted;</li> <li>- 420 participants trained from Facilities</li> <li>- 54 PINs prepared</li> <li>- 28 Projects obtained Financing;</li> <li>- 8 new CDM projects registered. (12 total registered in Egypt portfolio)</li> <li>- CDMAPU staff currently studying 5 projects with potential as PoAs</li> <li>- Total Potential Carbon Dioxide Equivalent reduction: 8-10 million ton Co2e/y</li> </ul>	



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</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>-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>_Capacity has been developed by the programme to forecast future scenarios in the water and agriculture sectors</p> <p>-Regional Circulation Model is predicting conditions of Nile water based on historic trends;</p> <p>-Nile Forecast Center at MWRI has developing water management scenario based on the developed RCM and available models;</p> <p>-starting the process to develop the strategy to better adapt to climate change in the water sector</p> <p>-Field Study conducted to determine most water efficient crop</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>Change Adaptation Policy Framework for the agriculture sector developed;</p> <p>-Number of stress tolerant varieties assessed;</p> <p>-Stress-tolerant crop varieties and proposed cropping patterns in selected locations recommended;</p> <p>-Crop yield per unit volume of water for selected crops increased</p>	<p>-NBI is developing a Water Resources Management Model and a Decision Support System for River Nile;</p> <p>-A National Committee on climate change and agriculture has been established;</p> <p>-The Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture constitutes a research laboratory for agriculture climate.</p>		<p>varieties. Also testing which agricultural regions are most productive</p> <p>-Evaluation Studies conducted to determine which crops are most tolerant of higher temperatures, and during different growing periods.</p> <p>-Consultants start to develop the Climate Change policies needed for the Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector.</p> <p>-Socioeconomic Study is nearly completed that identified priorities for development related</p>	



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification
	<p>-General awareness on impact of climate change</p>			<p>to climate change. -Outreach and advocacy strategy updated and developed to enhance public knowledge and ability to adapt</p>	

**Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information (thru June 30, 2012)**

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 June 30, 2012)			
		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					UNDP	COM	98,394	98,343	58,026	59%
	1.1.1.2 Define capacity needs for the Technical Secretariat										
1.1.2 Energy policy papers to support energy policy reform prepared	1.1.2.1 Compile existing relevant studies and information					UNDP	COM	37,685	37,986	29,986	80%
	1.1.2.2 Initiate short-term consultancies to prepare energy policy papers										
	1.1.2.3 Ensure coordination among Ministries on implementation of SEC decisions										

1.1.3 A Government initiative to reduce energy consumption in public buildings is developed	1.1.3.1 Synergize implementation of SEC decisions with ongoing national initiatives					UNDP	COM	120,900	120,650	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 June 30, 2012)			
		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	235,076	235,076	188,205	80%
	1.2.1.4 Train Staff										
	1.2.1.5 Establishment & support of CDM Awareness and Promotion Unit (CDM APU)					UNDP	EEAA	70,328	70,328	65,984	94%
	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	100,658	88,831	88,831	88%
	1.2.2.2 Capacity building for representatives and decision makers with potential for CDM projects (10 representatives, 6 decision makers)										
	1.2.2.3 Participate in Int'l workshops to display project trading										
	1.2.2.4 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs					UNIDO	EEAA	69,635	67,635	67,635	97%
	1.2.2.5 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects										
	1.2.2.6 Website Developed and Maintained to Communicate to Stakeholders										
	1.2.2.7 Identify potential expansion areas for utilizing programmatic CDM which targets SMEs					UNDP	EEAA	53,956	53,956	49,427	92%
	1.2.2.8 Prepare PINs for new CDM Projects										
	1.2.2.9 Training Advanced Energy Efficiency, Training workshops (total 2) for evaluation of CDM project proposals, proposals for buying CERs, obtaining financing and legal issues, Training representatives from 30 to 50 facilities with registered CDM projects (individual and PoAs)										
	1.2.2.10 Technical assistance for Verification of the Taxi Replacement project										

	1.2.2.11 Participating in an International Expo, Obtaining Underlying financing for 30 to 50 CDM projects									
1.2.3 CDM Program of Activities developed and implemented	1.2.3.1 Establish and implement CDM program of activity in one of the selected areas. Technical support and feasibility study for Solar Water Heaters and EE in pumping stations and charcoal kilns				UNEP	EEAA	181,082	136,100	77,990	43%
	1.2.1.3.2 Validation for 3 PoAs (Solar Water Heaters, Charcoal, Renewable Energy)				UNIDO	EEAA	163,121	148,050	0	0%
	1.2.1.3.3 Establish and implement CDM program of activity in one of the selected areas. Technical assistance for change in methodology for emission calculations for charcoal kilns Technical assistance for feasibility study, PDD preparation, validation support, and registration for fuel switching project Technical assistance for feasibility study to develop solar water heaters and EE for pumping stations				UNDP	EEAA	202,642	204,086	73,454	36%
1.2 Subtotal without AMS							1,121,887	1,049,452	656,915	59%
1.2 Subtotal with AMS							1,200,419	1,122,913	702,900	59%

JP output: 2.1 Adaptation of Water Resources Sector													
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress (thru June 30, 2012)					
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget	
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	22,027	16,027	73%		
	2.1.1.2 Advocate adoption of developed policies and support Socio-economic study that helps achieve this.												
2.1.2 Adaptation needs and gaps for Integrated Water Resources assessed and identified	2.1.2.1 Evaluate available hydrological and statistical models in Nile Forecast Center							UNEP	MWRI	14,716	9,716	9,716	66%
	2.1.2.2 Publicize outputs of the adapted RCM												
	2.1.2.3 Improve Climate Change Adaptation Policies												
2.1.3 Advocate the incorporation of Climate change impacts and scenarios within the NB water resources management programmes	2.1.3.1 Advocate and raise awareness of NB countries on water management under CC conditions							57,428	11,575	11,575	20%		
2.1.4 RCM for the River Nile completed	2.1.4.1 Build Climatic Information Database					UNEP	MWRI	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										
	2.1.4.7 Complete final report on the results of the RCM										
2.1.5 Adaptation needs and gaps for Integrated Water Resources assessed and identified	2.1.5.1 Assess exiting water resources policies					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							234,976	209,976	173,176	74%
	2.1.6.2 Upgrade NFS hardware to support the assessment of Climate Change Impacts on water resources using RCM Scenarios										
	2.1.6.3 Train MWRI Staff on developing water management strategies										
	2.1.6.4 Use the output of adopted RCM to develop Water Resources and CC adaptation strategies using available models (e.g. RIBASIM and HADDSS)										
2.1.7 Advocate water resources adaptation strategies,	2.1.7.1 Advocate adaptation strategies into water resources policies,							219,033	156,033	156,033	71%
	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	795,599	715,599	77%
Subtotal with AMS							999,864	851,291	765,905	77%

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	262,493	260,493	248,993	95%
	2.2.1.2 Carry out macro-economic analysis for the cost of climate change on agriculture sector using a gender sensitive methodology										
	2.2.1.3 Assessment of climate change impacts on food security										
	2.2.1.4 Assessment of climate change impacts on agricultural pests and diseases										
	2.2.1.5 Assessment of future Socio-economical scenarios of climate change in agriculture sector										
	2.2.1.6 Identify and describe uncertainties, cost/benefits, risks, opportunities for potential adaptation measures,										
	2.2.1.7 Identify the spatial distribution of risk and vulnerability of agriculture system in Egypt										
	2.2.1.8 Describe of the major agro-ecosystems of the Egyptian agriculture										

	2.2.1.9 Assess adaptation capacity needs and gaps and practical adaptation measures for the selected regional agro-ecosystems, based on the identified problems using a gender sensitive methodology [Conduct adaptation analysis for different agro ecosystems in Egypt]										
	2.2.1.10 Advocate adoption of developed adaptation policies and strategies										
	2.2.1.11 Conduct training to support above activities										
	2.2.1.12 Assessment of climate change impacts on livestock (new)										
	2.2.1.13 Assessment of climate change impacts on aquiculture (new)										
	2.2.1.14 Recommendation for policy change made										
2.2.2 On-farm water management improved	2.2.2.1 Identify three pilot locations in Nile Delta, Middle Egypt and Upper Egypt to represent different agriculture regions/systems in Egypt					FAO	MALR	204,834	197,439	143,840	70%
	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										
	2.2.2.9 Improved ability to measure the impacts of climate change on productivity under deficit irrigation and carbon dioxide under a controlled Growth Chamber for sustainability of the component after the programme completion										
	2.2.2.10 Recommendation for policy change made										
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	237,463	237,463	100%
	2.2.3.2 Collecting historical data of weather conditions, soil and water resources of the locations of the study										
	2.2.3.3 Identifying and selecting crop tolerant varieties										
	2.2.3.4 Conducting two seasons' field studies to evaluate the selected varieties under the three locations conditions, with different treatments of heat, water and salinity stresses										
	2.2.3.5 Analyzing the results of crops field-studies										
	2.2.3.6 Evaluating field-studies by evaluation by DSSAT simulation										

2.2.4 Knowledge on crop-stress varieties publicized	2.2.4.1 Identifying the stakeholder groups					IFAD	MALR	90,000	90,000	90,000	100%
	2.2.4.2 Develop a communication strategy including identification of a suitable channel, means of communication and information dissemination (workshops-training programs and field days-extension publications-media applications-web applications)										
	2.2.4.3 Implement the communication strategy including holding workshops, training programs and field days in order to increase the knowledge level and coping capacity of the stakeholders groups at different levels										
2.2.5 Optimal cropping pattern under climate change conditions formulated	2.2.5.1 Identifying the current major crop pattern from historical agricultural statistics					IFAD	MALR	139,864	139,864	139,864	100%
	2.2.5.2 Identify the key parameters and forces driving the annual changes in crop pattern										
	2.2.5.3 Study the trend of change in cultivated area by using remote sensing techniques										
	2.2.5.4 Prepare the data sets of future climate conditions by using GCM and/or RCM future climate data sets										
	2.2.5.5 Prepare the data sets required to crop simulation model										
	2.2.5.6 Conduct simulation experiments										
	2.2.5.7 Propose and evaluate a number of crop patterns by using numerical and analytical analysis methods										
2.2 Sub-Total without AMS								934,654	925,259	860,160	92%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS								1,000,080	990,027	920,371	92%

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 Preparation of Final Document and Policy Statements										
	3.2.3 Increase awareness of policy makers and the public										
3.3 Socio Economic Analysis for CC impacts in Egypt prepared	3.3.1 Study the cost of implications of adapting to climate change versus no action					UNDP	EEAA	60,000	60,000	26,377	44%
						Other funds		44,000	44,000	41,659	95%
2.2 Sub-Total without AMS								106,028	95,225	61,602	58%
2.2 Sub-Total with AMS								113,450	10 1,891	65,914	58%
Subtotal including "Other funds"								157,450	145,891	107,573	68%

**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	189,988	174,238	82%
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	209,988	194,238	62%
JP Sub-Total with AMS								336,269	224,687	207,835	62%
Grand Total (MDGF )								4,000,000	3,638,536	2,862,652	72%
Grand Total (MDGF & others)								4,044,000	3,682,536	2,904,311	72%