

Clima-Med

Acting for Climate in
South Mediterranean



Funded by
the European Union

**Recommendations for Climate Action
Coordination Strategy at Local Level**

EGYPT

CAS

**From Planning to Action:
Mainstreaming Climate Change**



Union for the Mediterranean
Union pour la Méditerranée
الإتحاد من أجل المتوسط

This project is labeled by the UfM

Guidance notes for the reader

The document aims to provide recommendations to improve mainstreaming of Climate Change (both mitigation and adaptation) at Governorate level and to integrate them into local development planning.

The document is divided into two sections, preceded by a table resuming the basic country's Climate Profile, including Section (A): an overall assessment of the current mainstreaming of Climate Change at national and local development, and Section (B): recommendations for a local climate action coordination strategy.

The country's Climate Profile presents main indicators about the country's economies with specific focus on their relation to implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

A. The assessment of mainstreaming shows the convergence between Egypt's NDCs and its national and local policies and strategies, in terms of NDCs implementation, and – when relevant – link to international institutions role (both in terms of funding and technical assistance).

B. Recommendations for local climate action coordination strategy draws, alongside field-driven governance insights, to determine possible intervention areas ripe to support NDCs implementation.

This document was produced as part of the activities of the European Union's project for ENP South Countries EUROPEAID / 139067 / DH / SER / MULTI. The CAS was prepared with the direct support of Clima-Med experts.

A digital copy of this document is available on the project website: www.climamed.eu

The authors of the publication regret any errors or omissions that may have been unwittingly made.

Preface

Clima-Med delivers recommendations to facilitate the mainstreaming of climate action for each of the project's partner countries, including Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia. These recommendations are advanced in this "Climate Action Coordination Strategy" (CAS) document. The CAS of Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia are an analytical tool which provides guidance to NAs on how to better mainstream Climate Change's public policies and projects, focusing on both climate mitigation and adaptation actions.

The CAS of Egypt focuses on how Governorates can improve mainstreaming of Climate Change (both mitigation and adaptation) at Governorate level and to integrate them into local development planning.

In this perspective, the CAS of Egypt provides a wide range of propositions:

- To facilitate cross-sectorial follow-up of climate actions' implementation
- To encourage climate action coordination
- To provide inputs for the consolidation of climate change policies
- To encourage climate change projects at local levels
- To give visibility to climate action opportunities, helping attract climate projects promoters and investors

The CAS is addressing issues that are specific to Egypt's efforts to address Climate Change, with focus on how Governorates and LAs can contribute to undertake effective climate actions at local level.

The document is built on two interrelated sections:

- (Part A): An overall assessment of NDCs' mainstreaming through local policies
- (Part B): Recommendations to improve mainstreaming of Climate Change (both mitigation and adaptation) at governorate level and to integrate into local development planning

The CAS specifically looks at the fields of:

- Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework/Planning
- Budgeting and Investment Framework
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework
- Capacity Building Needs and Activities

Considering that this document puts emphasis on actions at local and regional levels, it should be reviewed and consolidated with additional assessments and recommendations related to national and multisectoral climate change planning.

The preparation of such consolidated CAS would be done in close collaboration, participation and support of key national climate actors, relevant ministries, and Egypt's National Council for Climate Change Committee.

In this context, considering that the CAS aims at providing a framework to support the role of those national climate actors, Governorates are invited to take the lead for future changes, expansion or adjustments of the document and its adaptation to new conditions, in coordination with relevant national actors.

In other terms, a CAS is a living and dynamic document. It should be continuously and systematically edited and updated to reflect changes in national policy frameworks and NDCs, as part of continuous improvement the mainstreaming of Climate Actions.

Glossary

BUR	Biennial Update Report
CAPMAS	National Statistics Agency
CAS	Climate Action Coordination Strategy
CCCD	Climate Change Central Department
CDM	Climate Development Mechanism
CDM-DNA	CDM Designated National Authority
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
EEAA	Egyptian government's Environmental Affairs Agency
ESCO	Energy Service Company
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HCWW	Holding Company of Water and Wastewater
IFA	Inspection and Follow-up Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INCR	Initial National Communication Report
INDC	Intended Nationally-Determined Contribution
ISES	Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy
LA	Local Authority
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEDSTAT	Euro Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation
MOE	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NA	NAs
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCG	National Coordination Group
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
QA-WG	Quality Assurance Working Group
RE	Renewable Energy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEACAP	Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plans
SSM	SEACAP support mechanism
STP	Sustainable Transport Program
TS-WG	Technical Support Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WMRA	Waste Management Regulatory Authority

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Executive Summary

The document advances several recommendations with the objective of improving mainstreaming of climate change (both mitigation and adaptation) at governorate level and to integrate into local development planning.

In this perspective, Clima-Med scanned national legislation and strategies to identify national priorities that are linked to LAs' (LAs) mandate and local climate action governance mechanisms, primarily through the works done by the Council of Governors and through the coordination mechanism between the Ministry of Local Development and Governorates.

This analysis has prepared the ground for recommendations related – among others - to the following areas

(1) Consolidation of Climate Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework & Planning at Local Level

- Suggestions towards establishing a public local coordination office for local climate change actions (see above SSM mechanism) and designating a SEACAP Implementation Manager at Governorate level. This can be supported with an organigram dissociating role of ministries and Governorates for implementation of local climate actions at governorate level.
- To improve local climate change activities and harmonize them with national climate action targets.
- Establishing clear targets, calendars, timings, and costs for national climate planning and incorporating such national plans into the operations of LAs, so that local plans are complying with national climate objectives as NDCs, methodologies, templates, and climate activities.

(2) Enhancing Climate Budgeting and Investment Framework

- Increasing private sector involvement to local climate projects through a platform for dialogues and a technical assistance system for LAs, integrating climate criteria in Public private partnership (PPP), private and household investments, tenders and calls for proposals, developing legislation, raising awareness, and supporting financial institutions.
- Establishing a national SEACAP support mechanism (SSM) for all actions related the NDCs implementation and assessment of LAs' climate framework.

(3) Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

- Conducting a data gap analysis and building local action trackers - including a sustainable Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory system - to implement and analyze local climate actions complying with national climate change targets.

(4) Expanding Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Activities

- Providing trainings – including training tools - and capacity building activities for government employees at local level, and other stakeholders on Climate Change and NDCs applications at local level.
- Promoting awareness raising on NDCs and national policy framework' priorities at Governorates level and to LAs .
- Ensuring that SEACAP planning guidelines, templates and tools are available through an established SEACAP Support Mechanism (SSM) to Governorates and LAs'.
- Organizing twinning activities with countries where NDCs' mainstreaming in local plans is applied as priority.
- Establishing a local office in the Governorates for public communication on Climate Change and NDC to deliver a synchronized and complementary message to the public, applicable by the Governorates and answering priorities at local administration level.
- Integrating Gender Mainstreaming to the NDC implementation efforts at Governorate level in coordination with the UNFCCC's 5-year Enhanced Lima Work Program on Gender (Decision 3/CP - 25 December 2019)

<https://unfccc.int/documents/204536>.

Egypt's Climate Profile

Population (2021) ¹	104,258,000 ²	CO2 emission metric ton per capita 2018) ³	2.502
		% Share from global emissions (2020) ⁴	0.6%
GDP per capita (current US\$, 2020) ⁵	3,547.871 US\$	Total budget necessary for NDCs implementation (2016) ⁸ Breakdown N/A	73.04 billion US\$
GDP Growth (annual %, 2020) ⁶	3.57%		
Revenue excluding grants (% GDP, 2018) ⁷	23%		
Pump price for gasoline (US\$ per liter, 2021) ⁹	0.58 US\$	CO2 emission per sector (Fossil CO2, Mton, 2020) ¹³	Total: 111 million US\$ RE: 16 million US\$ EE: 69 million US\$ Other mitigation: 26 million US\$ Agriculture & Forestry: 26 million US\$
Electricity Price of KWh (2021) ¹⁰	0.045 US\$		
Sectors value added (% of GDP, 2020) ¹²		Budget for Adaptation and Mitigation (2010-2016) ¹¹	Building: 19.88 Power Industry: 101.052 Transport: 52.082 Other Industrial Combustion: 49.365 Other Sectors: 47.170
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	11.50 %		
Industry (including construction)	31.80%		

¹ World Bank Data, Total Population of Egypt, 2020

² (estimated figure for 2021) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Dynamics, URL: <https://population.un.org>

³ World Bank Data, CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) of Egypt

⁴ Our World in Data, Annual share of global CO2 emissions in Egypt, URL: <https://ourworldindata.org/co2/country/egypt>

⁵ World Bank Data, GDP per Capita (Current US\$) of Egypt, 2020

⁶ World Bank Data, GDP Growth of Egypt, 2020

⁷ OECD Stat, Details of Public Revenues, Egypt, Total Revenue excluding Grants in 2018, URL: <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REVEGY> divided to World Bank Data, GDP (constant LCU)

⁸ Egyptian Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, URL: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Egypt%20First/Egyptian%20INDC.pdf>

⁹ Egypt Gasoline Prices, 22 November 2021, Global Petrol Prices, URL: https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/Egypt/gasoline_prices/

¹⁰ Electricity Prices for Households, March 2021, Global Petrol Prices: https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/electricity_prices/

¹¹ One litre of gasoline contains the energy equivalent to 8.9 kWh of electricity.

¹² Climate Investment Opportunities in Emerging Markets, IFC Analysis, 2021, URL: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/59260145-ec2e-40de-97e6-3aa78b82b3c9/3503-IFC-Climate_Investment_Opportunity-Report-Dec-FINAL.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=1BLd6Xq

¹³ World Bank Data, 2020

¹⁴ Global GHG and CO2 Emissions, 2020, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research, URL: <https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview.php?v=booklet2020>

PART A

Current Mainstreaming of Climate Change in National and Local Development: An overall assessment

Part A, constituted of four sub-sections, aims at presenting a screening of the NDCs' mainstreaming within multiple national and local development programs, policies, strategies, and plans. In addition, this part identifies main NDCs' priorities and related national policy framework that are linked to LAs. This content provides an initial guidance and background information for the preparation of recommendations in part B.

The CAS's recommendations focus on how Governorates can improve mainstreaming of Climate Change (both mitigation and adaptation) at governorate level and to integrate it into local development planning.

Egypt has a population of 102.3 million people (2020). It continues to grow at a rapid pace. The country is projected to reach a population of 120.8 million by 2030 and a population of 159.9 million by 2050. This level of current inhabitation, as well as this trajectory of projected growth, makes of Egypt the second most populous country in Africa and the biggest population among the EU partner south-designated countries. Moreover, about 97% of the population of Egypt lives on only 4% (40,080km²) of the country's territorial land area. This discrepancy is directly reflected in the very high population density along the Nile. That population density, in turn, has the effect of making the country's climate governance issue directly linked to the issues of water policy and climate adaptation. An estimated 43% of the current population resides in urban areas of Egypt. That level is expected to continue to grow, with current projections suggesting it will reach 56% by 2050.

Taking into account the scale of Egypt, the rapid growth in urban areas and the complexity of climate change effects and subsequent need for multi-level mitigation and adaptation actions, this CAS only focuses on how LAs can contribute to the implementation of national climate actions and the NDCs. It will add to, support and expanded multi-sectorial and multi-level national climate action strategies and plans by relevant ministries, primarily led by Egypt's National Council for Climate Change.

In other countries associated to Clima-Med, a Project National Coordination Group (NCG) was created by Clima-Med to associate representatives of key NAs to the project's proposed actions at both national and local levels. In this perspective, the CAS document is primarily envisioned to help mainstream climate actions by NAs.

In Egypt, Technical Working Groups were created in both the Governorates of Luxor and the Red Sea to support the preparation of the SEACAPs of ten cities in each of them. The Groups' participation aimed at associating representatives of NAs in the Governorates to the SEACAP's objectives and actions and towards ensuring that the SEACAP is adopted as climate planning tool at local level.



1. Egypt's Role in Global Climate Action

1.1. International Climate Commitments of Egypt

Egypt ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 as a member of non-Annex I Parties. Internationally, Egypt has repeatedly stated that its government remains wholly committed to the international climate governance regime. Egypt's government has, in demonstration of that commitment, submitted the Initial National Communication in 1999, the second National Communication in 2010, the Intended National Contribution in 2015 and the Third National Communication in 2016. The government of Egypt signed the Paris Agreement in April 2015, and the country's parliament ratified the agreement in June 2017. The Egyptian government has, moreover, prepared a first Biennial Update Report (BUR) for submission to the UNFCCC in 2018.

When the Egyptian Ministry of Environment officially communicated its NDC to the UNFCCC in June 2017, no change was made to that document, when compared with the previous INDC that had been submitted by the Egyptian government in 2015. The official NDCs still holds the title "Egyptian Intended Nationally Determined Contribution". The NDC is a 13-page document available in English on the UNFCCC NDC Interim Registry site. Egypt's NDCs consists of six chapters which remain general in terms of content and approach.

1.2 National Climate Actions and National Policy Framework in Egypt

The National Climate Policy Framework includes political commitments, mandates, and laws. All these elements are intended to provide a measure of support for the continued integration of the relevant mitigation and adaptation objectives into both national development planning in general terms, and in specific terms, into the country's sectoral strategies that are most relevant to climate policy.

Egypt's National Policy Framework documents offer many policy plans for implementation. They also envision the contributions of multiple government agencies that are each responsible for integrating Climate Change into the national policy agenda via their own respective documentation and planning processes, all rather than integrating climate action through one single dedicated document.

The below tables list Egypt's Communications for International Climate Commitments as well as climate-related National Policy Documents, with highlights of Mitigation and Adaptation priorities in multi sectors as addressed in each document. These highlights do not, by any means, aim to be entirely comprehensive. Rather, they give a general framework overview of the current climate-related national policy framework

priorities. The list is expected to be enlarged upon recommendations and suggestions of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) members and building upon additional climate policy actions when occurring. This exercise is a step towards identifying overall needs and advancing recommendations for the consolidation of Climate Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework & Planning at local administration level.

For the implementation of the national climate actions, the Egyptian Government's Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is authorized to go about acting as the operational arm of the Egyptian Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (MOE). The EEAA is responsible for supporting and coordinating the country's actions on climate change adaptation and resilience efforts. It is also mandated to support and coordinate both policies and strategies.



List of Documents (with titles in English)	Date
Communications for International Climate Commitments	
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	2015
Third National Communication	2016
Biennial Update Report (BUR) Egypt 1	2019
National Policy Documents	
Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	2013
National Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender	2011
National Strategy for Adaption to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction This National Strategy lays the foundation for the ongoing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, which started in 2017	2011
Egyptian National Action Plan to Combat Desertification	2005
Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030	2016
Egypt's Strategy for Integrated Sustainable Energy (ISES) 2035	2019

2. Priorities of the NDCs and National Policies

Aiming The below table aims to identify

- Adaptation and Mitigation Priorities of the country's NDC
- Adaptation and Mitigation Priorities that are linked to Governorates or Local Policy within the national policies and strategies.

2.1 Egyptian Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)

Adaptation Priorities	Mitigation Priorities
<p>(i) Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizing collection, use, storage (p.7) • Encouraging wastewater recycling (p.7) • Promoting awareness of proper use (p.7) <p>(ii) Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building activities on collection systems and water circulation models (p.8) • Vulnerability assessment and measures for actors, zones, roads (p.8) • Enforcing environmental regulations, programs, agro-economic systems (p.8,9) • Identifying productive strains (p.8) • Efficient usage of irrigation water (p.8) • Efficient use of energy, water (p.8) <p>(iii) Coastal Zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and cooperation activities to protect coastal zones (p.8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcing strong and coordinated policies for the efficient reduction of GHGs (p.12) • Promoting research and development on GHG mitigation (p.12) <p>(i) Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of power generators/plants (p.9,11) • Promoting efficient energy usage (p.10) • Promoting alternative, clean, and renewable energy resources (p.10) • Infrastructural development for low-carbon energy systems (p.12) <p>(ii) Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting plantation and forestation (p.11) <p>(iii) Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging renewable energy, waste management and recycling (p.11,12) • Optimization of industrial energy usage (p.12)

(iv) Health

- Improving sector for Climate Change (p.9)

(v) Rural Development

- Expanded rural distribution scenarios (p.9)

(vi) Coastal Zones

- Capacity building and cooperation activities to protect coastal zones (p.8)

(vii) Tourism

- Establishing monitoring systems (p.9)
- Enforcing environmental awareness, capacity building, cooperation (p.9)
- Incorporating disaster risk in studies (p.9)

(iv) Transport

- Promotion of using public transport and energy efficiency improvements (p.11)
- Switching from road to river/rail (p.11)

Adaptation Priorities linked to Governorates or Local Policy**(i) Water**

- Developing local circulation models (p.8)
- Encouraging treated wastewater recycling
- Promoting awareness and communication on rationalizing water use
- Raising awareness against climate risks

(ii) Rural Development

- Elaborating rural distribution scenarios

(iii) Tourism

- Raising environmental awareness

Mitigation Priorities linked to Governorates or Local Policy**(i) Technology**

- Promoting locally appropriate technology

(ii) Energy

- Promoting renewables for local context (p.10)
- Adopting infrastructural development for low-carbon energy systems

(iii) Forest

- Promoting plantation and forestation

(iv) Transport

- Promotion of using public transport
- Adapting energy efficiency improvements

2.2 Egypt 3rd National Communication 2016**Adaptation Priorities****(i) Water**

- Improving conservation, quality, usage, collection, storage, recycling (p.128,147)
- Awareness raising on scarcity (p.128,147)
- Protecting flooding-risk areas (p.147)

(ii) Agriculture and Aquaculture

- Research, analysis on diseases/pollution for climate resilience (p.135,140)
- Monitoring irrigation quality, increased use of treated wastewater (p.135)
- Adopting technologies to avoid solar heat loads, protect livestock health (p.317)
- Applying mineral/hormonal tactics (p.137)
- Site selection for aquaculture (p.139)
- Amending laws, policies (p.140,141)
- Creating wetlands and fish farms (p.147)

Mitigation Priorities**(i) Energy**

- Promote energy efficiency (p.89,90,92,93)
- Increase and diversify energy supplies (p.90)
- Minimize environmental degradation (p.90)
- Modernize and protect domestic energy infrastructure (p.90,91)
- Promote CO2 capture, storage (p.91,92,95)
- Promote renewable, clean energy use (92,95)
- Enhance power generation, transmission, distribution, trade systems (p.95,96,97,98,99)
- Using RE for water desalination (p.128)

(ii) Industry

- Applying energy audits, standards (p.100)
- Efficient usage of energy sources in all industries (p.100)
- Reducing GHG emissions in vehicles (p.100)
- Promoting recycle, waste management and renewable energy usage (p.101)
- Capacity building programs, training, and awareness campaigns for efficiency (p.100)

(iii) Coastal Lines

- Applying observation and analysis to retreat/protect coasts (p.145,146,147)
- Reducing coastal pollution from land-based sources (p.147)
- Establishing National Center for Climate Change, focused on adaptation (p.147)
- Enhancing framework, cooperation for coast management (p.146,147)
- Rehabilitation of sea walls (p.147)
- Maintenance of break waters and sand nourishment (p.147)

(iv) Tourism

- Proclamation of marine and wildlife protectorates (p.149)
- Implementing environmental management and monitoring systems (p.149,150)
- Assessing the vulnerability of touristic and archaeological sites (p.149)
- Shifting tourism to resilient areas (p.150)

(v) Urban Development

- Ensuring information exchange on Climate Change (p.152)
- Adopting land-use planning in high-risk areas (p.152)
- Revising building codes, infrastructure standards and investments (p.152)
- Re-orienting flood routes (p.152)
- Decreasing urban heat waves through planning, environmental controls (p.156)

(vi) Health

- Awareness raising, capacity building on climate change threat to health (p.156)
- Mapping vulnerable areas and groups related to Climate Change (p.156)
- Promoting collaboration, policy, scientific research against Climate Change (p.156)

(vii) Biodiversity

- Conducting research, monitoring, vulnerability assessment to protect ecosystem and biodiversity (p.167,168)
- Creation of new institutions and strengthening existing ones for better climate adaptation activities (p.168)
- Increase public awareness (p.168)
- Incorporate climate change impacts into species, land management (p.168,173)
- Incorporate climate change considerations into ecosystem management (p.169)

(iii) Transport

- Reducing transport demand and shifting to low-carbon/efficient model (p.101,103)
- Improving lines, railways, corridors, waterways, transport systems (p.102)
- Enhancing energy efficiency and optimization in aviation (p.103,104)

(iv) Agriculture and Aquaculture

- Mitigation of hazardous emissions from agricultural practices (p.105)
- Development of agricultural waste and water management in agriculture (p.105)
- Creation of wetlands and fishing farms (p.105)
- Promotion of bioenergy (p.105)
- Setting up agricultural advisory service and information systems (p.105)

(v) Buildings

- Overview and implementation of energy efficiency principles and policies in buildings (p.107,108)

(vi) Water

- Reducing GHG emissions through energy efficient, renewable applied pumps (p.112)

(vii) Tourism

- Establishing energy efficiency and renewable energy principles (p.112,113)

(viii) Waste

- Improve waste management techniques in sectors for energy efficiency (p.114,116)



Adaptation Priorities

- Promoting projects, research, monitoring, and coordination against Climate Change (p.106,107)

(i) Coastal Zones

- Coastal development planning based on study of destructive factors, extreme events (p.81,109)
- Applying Environmental Impact Assessment (p.82)
- Rehabilitation of coastal infrastructure for adaptation to Climate Change (p.82,109)
- Enhancing communication, awareness, and cooperation to manage climate change risks (p.112)

(ii) Water

- Reduction of evaporation loss and water spillage (p.83)
- Adding storage to avoid downstream spilling (p.83)
- Taking actions against flood (p.83)
- Preventing water pollution and improve water treatment (p.84)
- Building community awareness on water resources and irrigation (p.113)
- Adopting rationalized water demand and consumption management (p.83,94)
- Modernizing water harvesting (p.94)
- Applying scientific research and risk mapping against flood risk (p.94,113)

(iii) Agriculture

- Building an institutional system for crisis and disaster management (p.85)
- Adopting vulnerability measures in activities, rural areas (p.85,86,87,88,89,114,115,116,117)
- Adopting effective water resource and irrigation management (p.87)
- Development of agricultural economic systems (p.88)

(iv) Health

- Improving health sector's dealing with Climate Change (p.89)
- Developing forecast and early warning systems (p.90)
- Promotion of awareness raising and scientific research (p.91,92)

(v) Rural Development

- Elaborating adaptation for recovery, reconstruction, housing, roads (p.93,94,212,1221,123)

(vi) Tourism

- Proclamation of marine and wildlife protectorates (p.95)
- Integrated environmental management systems in touristic sites (p.95)
- Vulnerability assessment of touristic and archeological sites (p.95)
- Development of a climate change monitoring system in touristic sites (p.95)

Adaptation Priorities linked to Governorates or Local Policy

(i) Coastal Zones

- Applying environmental impact assessment
- Rehabilitation of coastal infrastructure
- Enhancing communication, awareness, and cooperation to manage climate change risks

(ii) Water

- Taking actions against flood
- Preventing water pollution and improve water treatment
- Building community awareness on water resources and irrigation

(iii) Tourism

- Shifting tourism to less sensitive areas
- Development of a climate change monitoring system in touristic sites

2.4 Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 (2016)

Adaptation Priorities	Mitigation Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% progress in commitment to ratified conventions in desertification, Climate Change, biological diversity, hazardous waste, marine pollution by 2030 (p.240) <p>(i) Environment and Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizing natural resources use and conservation of biodiversity, natural reserves (p.236,239) • Achieving 30 natural reserves by 2030 (p.240) <p>(ii) Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing total consumption of renewable freshwater resources (p.238) • Nontraditional water resource usage to be 40% by 2030 • Less than 5% loss in water transfer networks and less than 10% loss in water treatment plants by 2030 (p.241) <p>(iii) Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% collection efficiency in solid waste collection by 2030 (p.238) • 80% sanitation as percentage of total sewage by 2030 (p.240) • Elimination of all illegal industrial sewage into the Nile River by 2030 (p.240) • Enhancing solid waste systems (p.356) <p>(iv) Urban Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent infringement of agriculture (p.259) 	<p>(i) Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring energy security (p.108) • Promoting renewable energy (p.109) • Enforcing local optimum mixes (p.108,109) • Rationalizing energy consumption (p.108) • Reducing GMG emissions, pollution (p.110) <p>(ii) Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate air and waste pollution through utilizing solid and municipal waste (p.236) <p>(iii) Environment and Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% decrease in pollution caused by fine airborne dust by 2030 (p.238) • Reduction of ozone depleting materials and GHG emissions (p.239) • Achieving 120 national plants monitoring air pollutants by 2030 (p.241) • Achieving 500 monitoring sites monitoring industrial emissions by 2030 (p.241) <p>(iv) Urban Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% growth in passengers using public transportation by 2030 (p.259) • Achieving 3m² green landscapes per capita in cities (p.259) • Promoting sustainable building (p.363)
Adaptation Priorities linked to Governorates or Local Policy	Mitigation Priorities linked to Governorates or Local Policy
<p>(i) Environment and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring consistency of environmental conventions with local policies (p.237) <p>(ii) Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing total consumption of renewable freshwater resources • Nontraditional water resource usage to be 40% by 2030 • Less than 5% loss in water transfer networks and less than 10% loss in water treatment plants by 2030 (p.241) <p>(iii) Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% collection efficiency in solid waste collection by 2030 (p.238) • 80% sanitation as percentage of total sewage by 2030 (p.240) • Elimination of all illegal industrial sewage into the Nile River by 2030 (p.240) 	<p>(i) Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate pollution from municipal waste (p.236) <p>(ii) Environment and Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% decrease in pollution caused by fine airborne dust by 2030 (p.238) • Achieving 120 national plants monitoring air pollutants by 2030 (p.241) <p>(iii) Urban Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% growth in passengers using public transportation by 2030 (p.259) • Achieving 3m² green landscapes per capita in cities (p.259) • Promoting sustainable building (p.363)

2.5 Egyptian National Action Program to Combat Desertification (2005)

Adaptation Priorities

(i) Agriculture

- Design national agriculture projects to ensure sustainable agricultural development and self-sufficiency (p.61)
- Adopt ecological and sustainable systems in soil productivity and clear agriculture production in isolated desert areas (p.61,111)
- Ensure the transfer of know-how for sustainable agriculture (p.61)
- Ensure capacity building and infrastructural development against soil degradation and effective land use (p.35,61)
- Adopt proper harvesting and water resource management of groundwater resources to benefit from water potential and prevent hazards (p.9,109)
- Select and implement most appropriate soil reclamation, management, and conservation activities (p.109)
- Assessment of the current cropping patterns/natural plant resources and providing new solutions for sustainable management (p.109)

(ii) Natural Resource Management

- Revise technology transfer in land reclamation to comply with environmental and soil characteristics (p.61)
- Adopt periodical desertification assessment and monitoring to map ecological activities (p.16,39,64,65,119)
- Develop water resource management policies and promote non-conventional water resource usage (p.109)
- Promote conservation and improvement of rangeland resources in the coastal belts and other inland and coastal areas (p.30,110)
- Develop studies in plant species, land characteristics and varieties tolerant to stress conditions (p.11,110)

Adaptation Priorities linked to Governorates or Local Policy

- Ensure coordination against desertification (p.72)
- Contribute to planning, implementation, evaluation and monitoring to combat desertification and to provide an enabling environment (p.72)
- Ensure political commitment against desertification (p.72)
- Contributing to capacity building activities to combat desertification and to promote socio economic development (p.28,39,110)
- Promote and contribute to awareness campaigns dealing with environmental issues (p.110)
- Conduct studies in traditional practices and indigenous knowledge of local communities and incorporate them in projects against desertification (p.110)
- Adopting policies to minimize migration to urban areas through sustainable land use (p.111)



2.6 BUR 1- Additional progress and priorities

Egypt's first biannual communication to UNFCCC (BUR 1) focuses on progress in four main mitigation actions foreseen as complementary to the above-mentioned measures; of these, one has a direct link to LAs' transport.

The Electricity Sector Subsidy Reform Program (2014 - 2015) includes the first (and main) action reported. It involves the progressive removal of electricity subsidies and changes in prices and incentives. These are designed within the framework of the multiplication of renewable energy investments under the umbrella of Egypt's Strategy for Integrated Sustainable Energy 2035.

Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy (ISES): This Strategy focuses on the increase of renewable energy contributions to national electricity generation (2013 -2015), based on matching the aim of reaching a renewable energy contribution to the total electricity generated of 20% by 2022, and of 37% by 2035. (The total installed capacity of renewables amounts to 3.7 GW, which includes 2.8 GW of hydropower and around 0.9 GW of solar and wind power). This target is detailed in the ISES, with a scope of 2035. The ISES aims to ensure the continuous security and stability of the country's energy supply.

The National Plan to Improve Energy Efficiency in the Electricity Sector and Reduce GHGs Emissions advances energy efficiency measures for electricity generation process and for end user citizens (2005 - 2015) – these are planned on both the production (supply) and the consumption (demand) sides.

The final action aims at promoting Sustainable Transport program via the expansion of the metro network. This has a direct link with LAs and offers an important area for local climate action.

3. Governance for Climate Change Policy

3.1. National Governance for Climate Change

The Egyptian government's Ministry of Environment (MoE) was established in 1997 to be responsible for the country's environmental affairs. The policies of the Ministry are largely executed by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), which hosts a Climate Change Unit.

The National Council for Climate Change (initially established in 1997) spearheads full implementation and representation to the UNFCCC. The Minister of Environment heads the Inter-Ministerial National Council for Climate Change. This consists of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Economic Development, and the Ministry of Defense, and the New and Renewable Energy Authority of Egypt (NREA). The NREA is the government institution which is responsible for the promotion and development of renewable energy projects which include solar and wind energy in Egypt.

The National Committee for Climate Development Mechanism (CDM) was established in 2005 and reformed in 2010. It acts as the CDM Designated National Authority (CDM-DNA) with the mandate to review and issue letters of No Objection and approvals to the CDM projects throughout Egypt.

The National Council for Climate Change aims to:

- coordinate on a national level regarding the participation of Egypt in the Framework-Convention for Climate Change,
- develop an overall picture of the Egyptian policies and strategies for dealing with the issue of climate change,
- review the National Action Plan for Climate Change,
- and to follow up on the implementation of the Framework Convention for Climate Change.

In addition to cross sectorial governance, some specific authorities were also established with an aim to help with the management of some priority areas, including policies around waste. As such, in 2015, the Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA) was created by Egypt's government with the mandate of finding ways to mitigate the impacts of the growing waste challenges faced nationally.

The WMRA's main mission is to:

- Politicize, strategize, regulate, plan, and monitor the overall waste management processes at both central and local level, to improve their management in an environmentally safe manner.
- Strengthen cooperation between Egypt, other States, development partners, international and regional organizations, and financial institutions in the area of waste.
- Recommend the legal actions necessary to be taken for accession of the international and regional conventions on waste and communicate their environmental and socio-economic benefits.
- Create the enabling environment to attract and promote investments in environmentally sound waste management.

3.2. National Governance for Climate Change

The Law of Local Administration, Number 43, passed in 1979 (along with its several amendments) has set the general guidelines for the country's administrative structure on the local level regarding role of authorities, hierarchy of bureaucracy, and functions of each individual administrative element.

According to the national legislation, local governance is linked to national governance via two distinct channels. The first of these is through the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD). The MOLD is put in charge of the coordination between the central government and the Governorates as well as the coordination between the Governorates. In that way, the MOLD also ensures that the individual Governorates' activities correspond to national policies and plans.

The second of these linkages is performed by the Council of Governors. This body consists of the 27 governors of Egypt's provinces. It is chaired by the Prime Minister, with the minister in charge of the MOLD also sitting in the Council as an ex officio member.

In the framework of the centralized system of Egypt, the Governorates are invited to contribute to the achievement of national priorities and actions. When it comes to action for Climate Change, the main national climate change policy framework documents also tend to attribute some priorities linked to local governance, noting that a main national tendency is also designed around creating synergies and co-benefits between climate action and local development needs.

Additionally, national ministries have their own sectorial directorates within the governorates' administration through which sectorial budgets flow. This double presence offers an opportunity for strengthened local climate action. However, it also requires a systematic cooperation on main axes and targets, which may in turn require the building of a localized model of the National Council for Climate Change.

4. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Perspectives

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems are designed to help ensure that accounting of GHG inventories and climate finance is done accurately and through applicable transparency principles. The UNFCCC created a reporting mechanism and standards to be followed by countries to communicate information relevant to the implementation of the Convention and results of reviews of those reports.

The purpose of this framework under the UNFCCC is described under Article 12 of the Convention, which obliges all Parties, in accordance with Article 4, to communicate to the COP information relevant to the implementation of the Convention, including in relation to emissions and removals. The reporting guidance provides countries with clear technical requirements and multiple review processes.

Under the Bali Action Plan, adopted in 2007, all Parties agreed to strengthen the MRV process in developing countries to enhance climate change mitigation actions. Upon the adoption of the Bali Action Plan, not just developed countries but also developing countries agreed to put in place domestic MRV systems to track climate change activities and enhance transparency in international reporting. A domestic MRV system, ideally, covers data collection and reporting of three main elements: emissions, policies and actions, and support needed and received (finance, technology, and capacity building).

Egypt's BUR 1 proposes the establishment of a national climate MRV system. This consists of the NCCC as the supervisory body, the EEAA's Climate Change Central Department (CCCD) as the national entity coordinating with relevant ministries, and the national Statistics Agency (CAPMAS) for data processing.

The CCCD, represented by the NCCC, has two arms: the Quality Assurance Working Group (QA-WG) and the Technical Support Working Group (TS-WG). CAPMAS would act as the central data coordinating entity. The MRV pathways for data flows consists of four tracks: i) MRV of GHG inventory, ii) MRV of mitigation policies and actions, iii) MRV of support received, and iv) MRV of adaptation policies and actions.



Once fully funded and operationalized, the proposed national MRV system should be able to support implementation of Egypt's NDC and reporting obligations. Moreover, it should facilitate Egypt's goal of developing a national carbon market, as stated in the third national communication, since a robust accounting and MRV system is a critical element to achieve this. It would eventually also extend its action coverage to the regional authorities' level (Governorates), and its local affiliated (local administration of cities and rural entities).

5. Mainstreaming of International Commitments into Local Actions

The “Egypt Vision 2020” states its aim as follows: *“the new Egypt will achieve a competitive, balanced, diversified, and knowledge-based economy, characterized by justice, social integration and participation, with a balanced and diversified ecosystem, benefiting from its strategic location and human capital to achieve sustainable development for a better life of all Egyptians”.*

The same integrated approach is reflected in Egypt’s “National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction”, which advances as main objective to increase the flexibility of Egyptian communities when dealing with the risks and disasters that might be caused by Climate Change and its impact on different sectors and activities. It also aims at strengthening the capacity to absorb and reduce the risks and disasters to be caused by such changes, with emphasis on accommodation and protection in case the coastal zones are exposed to cyclones, tsunamis or any other extreme event.

The INDC 2015 builds clear connections between national actions and support from Governorates in their implementation through circulation models. This is mainly in management of Climate Change’s impact in water resources through local and regional actions. Additionally, the INDCs 2015 promotes enhancement of local and regional transportation with the adoption of energy efficiency measures.

In the “Sustainable Development Strategy Egypt’s Vision 2030”, released in 2016, there are four main sectoral aspects directly linked to climate objectives of Egypt. These sectors are water, transportation, green land resources, and buildings. The Strategy has fostered the involvement of Governorates through a number of sustainable development measures. These include ensuring consistency of environmental conventions with local policies and efficiency in solid waste collection by 2030. In addition to that, the Strategy has also dedicated an entire pillar of action (Pillar 10) to urban development, which impacts and relates to mitigation measures within and by Governorates and local actors.

5.1 Upper Egypt Rural Development Project

The “Upper Egypt Rural Development Project”, designed as part of a cooperation between the Government of Egypt and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized United Nations agency, is the first in a series of actions under a targeted strategic framework designed to reduce rural poverty and unemployment. It specifically aims to accomplish this among the following subsets of Egypt’s rural population: smallholder farmers, laborers without

access to their own land, unemployed young people, and woman who are also performing the duties of a head of household.

The Project relies on what IFAD refers to as “Two-level Targeting Approach.” At first, the most vulnerable groups in villages and village groups that were classified, following IFAD methodology, to be either “poor” or “extremely poor”; and at second, individuals identified as having the “potential skill and entrepreneurial ability” and “who can prepare marketing products that can raise incomes.”

The Project has several specific objectives. These include empowering the rural poor to increase their level of income via providing sustained and regular employment opportunities; supporting the development of small enterprise, either via micro-finance or commercial retail bank partnerships, as circumstances dictate; and supporting research and development into techniques that will help farmers achieve a greater amount of water yield per unit of land.

More specifically, the Project looks at community-based associations as a mean of norm-setting and lateral-level assistance provision. It makes a point of particularly aiming to advance the role of women and conceives accomplishing this via giving women support to form marketing associations for livestock, associations centered around handicraft production; and ensuring that women are provided a voice in all activities and decisions associated with the Project.

5.2 Framework Action to Empower LAs

The Egyptian Ministry of Local Development launched three main projects under its framework action to empower LAs. The first project, entitled “Decentralization and Governance”, aims at reforming administration regulations through an integrated governance program. The second project is called “Civic Management.” Its main vision is to implement a community partnership program that can merge international and local resources to serve the integrated development process. In so doing, it can raise the level of development of the society in a transparent manner, distribute work, and identify responsibilities. The third project, called “Local Economic Development” has as vision to allocate efficiently and effectively the human, natural, and financial resources in favor of improving the standard of living of the population.

In addition to local development projects, the Ministry is also undertaking efforts for increasing human resources’ capacity at local level with projects such as a “Better life for Egyptians”, Human Development and “Accelerated development actions etc.

5.3 Water Coverage and Green Land Resources

Egypt suffers from inequities of distribution of water resources between some urban and rural areas, with households distant from the Nile having little access to quality water and sanitation services. The urban population growth and Climate Change threaten the long-term availability of essential water resources, as Egypt is one of the most arid countries in the world.

Water coverage was always an important objective of Egypt's sustainable development plans and strategies in the past years. In the 2030 Vision, the percentage of informal settlements in urban areas accessing basic water and sanitation is included under key performance indicators.

Egypt's performance on access to clean water and basic sanitation is strongly linked to the Egyptian State's climate change objectives, such as the increase in renewable freshwater and other nontraditional water resources, a reduction in water loss, and the efficient collection and sanitation of solid wastewater.

Green land resources, which are highly correlated with effective management of land resources, are addressed in Sustainable Development Vision 2030 – more specifically under the target of increasing green landscape per capita in cities. One of the main challenges towards achieving this objective is to ensure effective monitoring systems for green land resources, which is also linked to Egypt's climate objectives of monitoring pollutants and industrial emissions. To cope with this challenge and achieve the increase in green lands, the State adopted institutional reform programs for setting the basic rules for land allocation, land valuation and monitor land usage. This reform program is interrelated with the role of Governorates' authorities.

5.4 Transport and Green Building

Transport Sector:

"Egypt Sustainable Transport Program" (STP) aims at creating an institutional environment to leverage financial resources for the development of Sustainable Transport sector, next to policies to support related Public-Private Partnership. It reflects the State's strategic objective to enhance access to public modes of transportation. This objective is specifically addressed in climate mitigation objectives via more than 50% growth of the number of passengers using public transportation. Moreover, it also impacts GHG emission and air pollution reduction. As these objectives and their measures are applicable for Governorates, the Egyptian State offers several programs and projects to ensure all Governorates work to improve and propagate the usage of public transportation.

Each Governorate is expected to encourage and organize public transportation modes in their own areas of authority. In that framework, Governorates are expected to strengthen their capacities through public trainings, to enforce the relevant regulations and laws for quality requirements, and to analyze road monitoring data for efficient planning and organization.

Accordingly, Governorates should make sure that local level plans objectives and actions (such as those of the SEACAPs) are consistent with national objectives.

Green Building sector:

The existing building stock in Egypt consumes more than 60% of electrical energy. According to national data, improving energy performance in buildings can be done primarily by using more efficient equipment. Replacing incandescent or fluorescent lighting with LED lighting can save approximately 50% of the lighting loads. This type of intervention is also emphasized under decentralization action in urban expansion. In this context, we note that these efforts are reflected within relevant articles of the 2014 Constitution and are planned to be aligned with UN SDGs, especially Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Currently the State is taking actions in building new cities (e.g., the New Capital, New Alamein City, New Al Galala City, New Ismailia City, etc.) where durability of housing is thus a major concern. This concern that is linked to the climate mitigation objective of promoting sustainable buildings, to motivating private sector participation in sustainable housing and to create financial opportunities for green housing investment.

In that scope, Governorates are expected to execute relevant laws to implement those actions, through preventing informal buildings, adopting quality control mechanisms, encourage green building construction and to codify non-traditional green practices via existing codes and laws.



5.5 Wastewater Management

Under the supervision of the Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA), measures are taken at local level in relation to wastewater. According to BUR since 2013, under the direction of the Egyptian National Holding Company of Water and Wastewater (HCWW) throughout Egypt's twenty-five Governorates, about 357 municipal treatment plants became operational with a total installed capacity of 13,266,159 m³ per day. The estimated total annual national sewage sludge generation in Egypt was approximately 1 million tons in 2014; it is mainly used for agricultural purposes.

5.6 Measures and actions promoted in the SEACAPs of two Egyptian Governorates

Along CES-MED Projects, SEACAPs were prepared for Luxor and Hurgghada, respectively capitals cities of Luxor and Red Sea Governorates. Building on their successful progressive implementation of the plans' actions, through Clima-Med period, the two Governorates each prepared SEACAPs for ten of their cities.

The 20 SEACAPs tackled climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. climate governance, technical capacity-improvement measures, and proposed concrete climate actions. Specifically in the realm of local governance, capacity building endeavors are prescribed in the SEACAPs. Proposed actions include consolidation of public awareness measures and enhancement of green, sustainable, and energy-efficient measures in public procurements.

The SEACAPs' mitigation actions revolve around several sectors. In the building sector, the plans envision promoting energy saving measures in LAs' and tertiary buildings and facilities (including hotels and resorts); using of energy saving appliances in the residential sector, and endorsing the application of a Green Building Code.

As for the Agriculture Sector, the SEACAPs envision supporting resource management for agriculture waste, the diversification of cultivations, maintaining the fertility of agricultural lands, and the greening of cities, including by increasing tree plantings. All next to wide range of energy saving measures.

In the Transportation Sector, the SEACAPs foresee road asset planning and management with smart mobility measures across all the Governorates. This will include green transport, the use of hybrid cars, the optimization of fuel consumption for municipal solid waste collection through routing design and control, and the optimization of fuel consumption for municipal solid waste collection through applying sorting from source.

Area and Land Use Planning wise, the SEACAPs promote sustainable design in urban planning. They also promote sustainable tourism, specifically eco-tourism, as well as tailored energy-saving measures in heritage and historic monuments, archeological sites, and related heritage facilities.

Within the realm of water, the SEACAPs recommends improvements of water resource management at the Governate level, especially the reuse of treated water and the propagation of drip irrigation, all to preserve and conserve water resources.

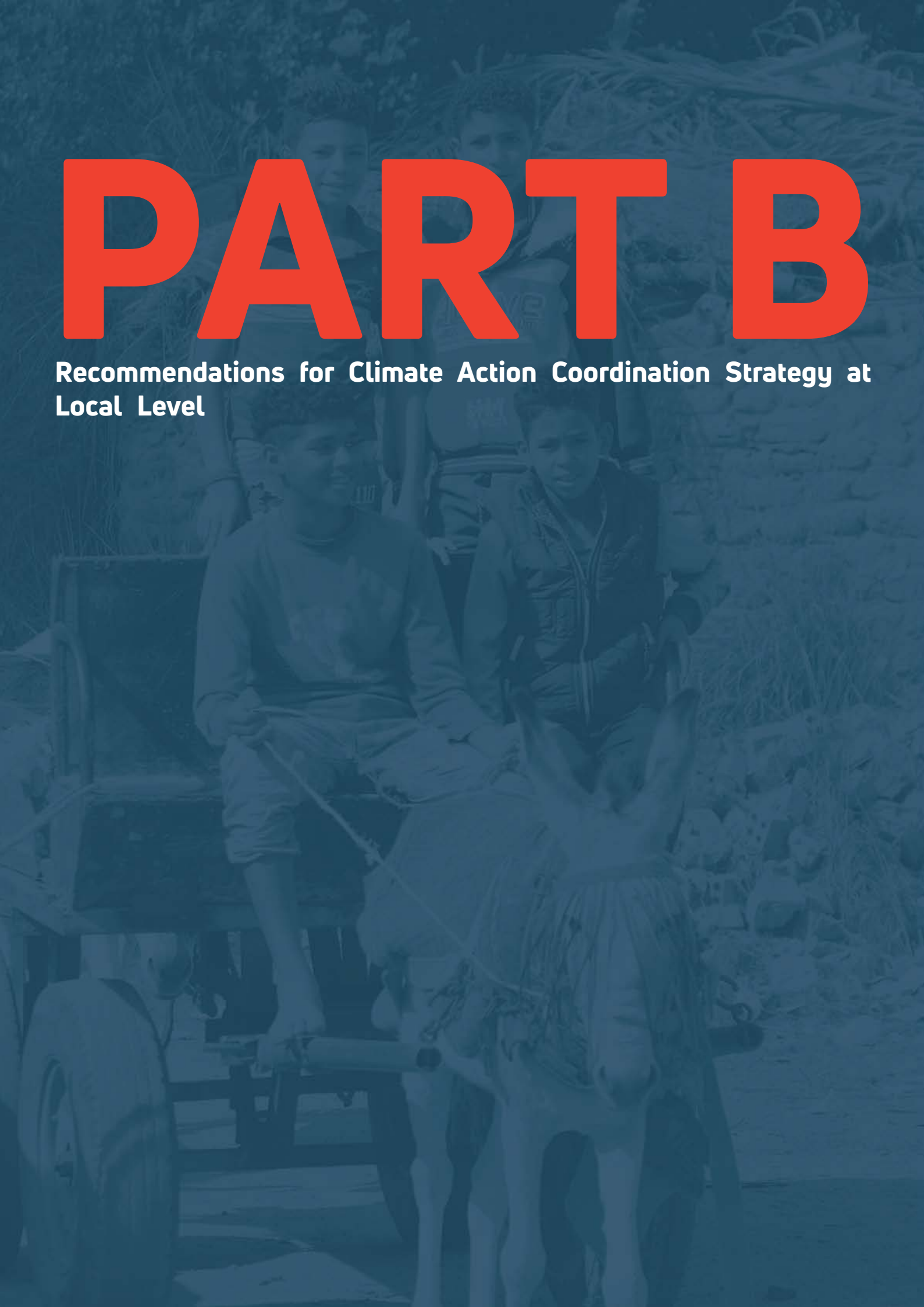
The SEACAPs of all 20 cities promote measures to improve waste management cycle, with enhancement of community participation, improvement of waste tax collection, application of sorting principle that will logically bridge resources and the investments needed to catalyze the building of sorting facilities, as well as support investments in systems specifically aligned with the need to collect biogas.

Finally, the SEACAPs for all 20 cities envision several climate adaptations measures that are explicitly tied to public health and infrastructure, biodiversity across the Governorates diverse set of challenging climates, and the management of coastal zones.



PART B

Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Strategy at Local Level



The Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Strategy at Local Level are built on the assessment preceded in Part A of the national policy framework and the national urban development policies linked to Climate Change, with the identification of national priorities that are linked to LAs' mandate and local climate action governance mechanisms, primarily through the works done by the Council of Governors and the coordination between the Ministry of Local Development and Governorates.

The aim of these Recommendations is to contribute to enhancing national climate coordination and to provide guidance to Governorates and LAs on how they can better contribute to undertaking effective climate action at local level.

It should be noted that an in-depth analysis and assessment with relevant national and LAs will be required - as next step - to assign the most suitable and pertinent institutional actors to undertake the launching and implementation of the proposed recommendations.

1. Consolidation of Climate Policy, Strategy & Legal Framework and Planning at Local Level

The below listed recommendations aim to strengthen national momentum for the implementation of the NDCs and other nationally prescribed climate actions. They are formulated in line with Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, stressing the importance of consolidating the institutional frameworks for climate change Adaptation in Egypt. They are also developed with reference to the Third National Communication on Climate Change since this Communication clearly defined recommendations for both short and long-term institutional reforms linked to climate change governance throughout Egypt.

1.1 Enhance the role of Public Entities in formulating and implementing Local Climate Policy

- Develop a Governance Chart that identifies and clarifies the responsibilities and role of national and local institutional entities that are involved in organizing and managing climate change activities at local level, with a special focus on related Governorates' needs. This would be a first step towards a complex exercise of defining a more efficient, coordinated and complementing role for each of those actors.
- Establish a Public Office responsible for enhancing, supporting, and coordinating climate-related international cooperation (including Climate Finance Assistance). This office, which would be placed under the supervision of the Ministry of International Cooperation, should be assigned to support local climate action.
- Facilitate cooperation with international actors working on supporting local climate action. In this direction, enhance the visibility and accessibility of local climate policy frameworks. Among the measures that could be taken include adding an executive summary in English for each key document and identifying cities and municipalities that are interested in climate international cooperation.

- Designate a "SEACAP Implementation Manager" in the governorates, who will oversee the preparation and implementation of the SEACAP. Moreover, this actor will ensure linkage of local climate priorities with national strategic guidance, such as those received from the Regional Center for Urban Planning and Development.
- Establish a special "Climate Planning Team" inside the governorates for planning and implementing urban climate strategies and sustainable development plans. It would be led by the "SEACAP Implementation Manager".



1.2 Improve Local Climate Action Planning

- Enhance systematic Climate Action Planning at local level with a clear vision, target, calendar, timings, and costs, in concordance with National Climate Planning. Build and mainstream integrated climate planning activities as the official process for planning on the local level, as part of city and village General Strategic Plans, noting that this is required under Article 12 of Law 119/2008, and that the model of the SEACAP, which was tested in the Governorates of Luxor and the Red Sea through Clima-Med project can provide a model to adapt and replicate.
- Incorporate and incentivize the efforts of the governorates when developing and updating their SEACAPs and local climate action projects.
- Expand accessibility to plans and strategies that are interconnected with NDCs and initiate their effective dissemination to all actors involved in NDC

implementation at local level. When relevant, this would include organizing of national events with local actors to better disseminate – and thus facilitate implementation of - national climate policy and plans.

- Gradually adopt common local climate actions planning methodologies and compatible templates - when elaborating planning guidelines, include instructions on how to better mainstream the NDC into the local policy; and
- when synchronizing the time horizons of local plans and strategies related to NDC of all relevant level local administration with the UNFCCC timeline.

1.3 Strengthen Local Climate Coordination Mechanisms

The following actions are recommended:

- Develop a Code of Conduct regarding cooperation among different administrations and institutions for implementing local activities, ensuring the effective harmonization of climate action targets.
- Enhance public communication to make climate work and achievements more visible, thus better adopted and easily replicable.
- Gradually involve representatives of local communities' private sector in local climate action e.g., through propagating models of PPP projects and holding special urban climate cooperation events where joint actions can emerge.
- Support the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation in long-term implementation of urban development projects in all sectors, namely in the framework of achieving Egypt 2030's Urban Development Pillar. This can be undertaken by "Climate Planning Team" whose creation is proposed in 2.1 above.

2. Enhancing Climate Budgeting and Investment Framework

Recommended actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

2.1 Provide incentives to the Private Sector to promote its participation and funding of local climate projects.

- Establish a Local Platform for Dialogue between local actors in the public, private, and financial sectors in each governorate.
- Integrate and leverage climate criteria in PPP design systems.
- Develop legislation for supporting ESCOs and prepare related guidelines to open the ways for ESCOs'

cooperation with LAs. In parallel, raise awareness of LAs about ESCOs' potential role.

- Support national financial institutions in creating a dedicated Climate Change Fund(s) or Climate Change Credit Lines for private investors to facilitate their participation in climate projects at local level.
- In tenders and calls for proposals launched by LAs to fund local projects in climate change fields, embed in the calls' selection criteria the prioritization or incentivization of actions linked to climate projects, such as those included in the SEACAP. Such encouragement would most importantly prompt the Private Sector to direct investment of these projects.

• Propagate the application of identified Municipal Concessions Models (e.g., Municipal Trading Companies). For this technical assistance LAs may be considered possibly via the governorates Climate Planning Team or the SEACAP Support Mechanism discussed in 3.2 hereafter.

- At local level, adopt and implement regulations, design standards, and incentives to encourage private and household investment in green buildings, vehicles, equipment, and appliances.

2.2 Developing Pipelines of Bankable Replicable Projects

Recommended actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Establish a national SECAP Support Mechanism (SSM) that would act as a facilitator and Center of Expertise, offering technical assistance to LAs in the preparation and implementation of SEACAPs (from initial formulation up to establish project bankability, facilitating funding, integration of climate municipal planning, providing awareness-raising & public communications.
- Provide, via the SSM, an umbrella platform for all actions directly and indirectly related to NDC implementation by LAs e.g., support initiatives such as Smart Cities, Healthy Cities, Clean Cities, application of Sustainable urban/municipal management, formation of Urban Innovation Department in cities. The SSM can also ensure coordinate actions, sustainig results, better assess progress and avoid duplications of efforts.

3. Consolidate Local Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

Recommended actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Build Local Action Trackers to fulfill data gaps at local level and contribute to national data collection efforts. These can include monitoring indicators, online platforms, portals, and scorecards to start and/

or deepen local discussions around National Climate Change Targets.

- When necessary, use the results and products to set cooperation with relevant support actions to fill data gaps. For example, the MEDSTAT project (Euro Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation) appears a useful partner in this respect.
- Develop a Sustainable Local System for GHG Inventory at the Governorate level. This might consist of designating a single entity in the governorate's local office of a relevant ministry as a hub to collect, process, archive, and report GHG inventories. Again, this can be linked to the proposed Climate Planning Team or the SEACAP Support Mechanism.

4. Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Activities

Recommended actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

4.1 Conduct Tailored Training activities

Importance should be given to ensure deliverers that improve climate action related capacity building and training in terms of quality of planning, objectives, needs assessment, know-how or skills to develop, selection of trainees, certification, syllabus, tools, training methods, impacts' analysis and defining the most suitable types of trainings in terms of ensuring complementarity between actors' roles and sustaining climate action results and outputs.

Innovative methods should be considered such as on-the-job training, pairing of external actors with the aim of offering support, advice, and expertise, blending several training measures, facilitate city to city collaboration. Trainings and capacity building areas would include

- Specific action-related trainings (mitigation, adaptation, establishment energy baseline, project formulation etc.) to support the multiple aspects of climate action to both national and local stakeholders' levels, including professional associations and private sector representatives.

- Strengthening human resource capacity at local level to plan and implement SEACAPs (linked to the role of the above mentioned SSM and the Climate Planning Team).

- Training to support the sustainability of implemented climate actions' results e.g., ensuring continuous funding, maintenance, and replication.

- Ensure pertinent preparation of relevant manuals and guidelines e.g., make available and use SEACAP Planning Guidelines and Templates that would be disseminated (and applied) through the SSM and parties leading capacity building.

4.2 Enhance General Public Communications

Recommended actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Establish a National Office in charge of NDCs and Climate Change Communication. It would operate horizontally with relevant ministries and vertically with LAs in order to deliver a synchronized and complementary message to the public, and consequently support climate action.

- Disseminate National Climate Priorities at the local level towards supporting national targets for Renewable Energy and develop overall awareness raising activities e.g., local publicity campaigns, related to renewable energy and to reduce electricity consumption.

- Design and hold awareness actions at the local level, using for instance informative posters; short films about Climate Change; promotion of eco-innovative solutions; boosting green entrepreneurship; highlighting successful climate actions taken by entrepreneurs, youth challenges actions.

4.3 Gender mainstreaming

- Integrate Gender Mainstreaming into the whole NDC implementation effort at local levels.

- Link local climate actions with the national policy framework, the 5-year Enhanced Lima Work Program on Gender, and its Gender Action Plan. (Decision 3/CP - 25 December 2019 - <https://unfccc.int/documents/204536>).





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Design: Purple Advertising Agency

Images: Wadih Chehaibar

Published by Clima-Med, Acting for Climate in South Mediterranean, March 2022



www.climamed.eu

Project implemented by
a DAI led Consortium

