



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Egypt	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6197
Other Executing Partner(s):	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	Submission Date:	1 March 2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	National Communication	Expected Report Submission to Convention	December 2021

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: The goal of this project is to prepare Egypt's FNC by building on the previous and on-going work carried out under Egypt's Initial, Second and Third National Communication, First Biennial Update Report, Egypt's National Environmental, Economic and Development Study (NEEDS) for Climate Change and other climate change-related studies which lay a sound ground and baseline for developing such a product.

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
National Circumstances	1. Review on previous National Communications and Overview of current circumstances, policies and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the Fourth National Communication.	<p>1.1: National Circumstances of Egypt following the TNC report updated, analysis of the effectiveness of the TNC conducted and points of improvement highlighted.</p> <p>1.2: Information on geographic, anthropogenic and climatic conditions and overview of cultural considerations provided.</p> <p>1.3: Information on current natural resources, imports, exports and national GDP updated.</p> <p>1.4: Reports on programs adopting mitigation and adaptation measures in Egypt provided and analysed.</p> <p>1.5: Gender-specific data in relation to climate change; gender roles, access to information, finance and decision making, collected and analysed. Gender gaps, needs assessment and vulnerability to climate change presented with recommendations in order to reach gender equity with respect to cultural sensitivities.</p>	15,000	

¹Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

National Greenhouse Gas Inventory	2. Reports on national sectorial inventories for emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs, and archive of previous national GHG inventories.	<p>2.1: System for activity data collection developed, based on the recommendations of the BUR report. Procedures and arrangements for collection and archiving of data and role of institutions involved in preparation of GHG inventory described.</p> <p>2.2: Budget for activity data collection estimated and financial mechanisms identified.</p> <p>2.3: Activity data - required by IPCC 2006 guidelines- collected, analysed and database-improved if needed.</p> <p>2.4: Emissions factor for key source categories re-calculated/confirmed.</p> <p>2.5: National GHG inventory for the following sectors; energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste, prepared using IPCC software, for the years 2016-2017 in accordance with IPCC 2006 and GHG-LULUCF 2003 guidelines.</p> <p>2.6: An analysis of key GHG emitting sectors (energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste) carried out, and uncertainty analysis conducted.</p> <p>2.7: Constraints facing national inventories per sectors reviewed.</p> <p>2.8: Quality assurance and Quality control plan developed and implemented.</p>	120,000	20,000
Climate Change Mitigation Measures	3. Updated report on policies and measures to mitigate climate change through research and development, technology transfer and others. & Analysis of the mitigation scenarios proposed and the capacity to collect and analyze this information on an ongoing basis for future National Communications.	<p>3.1: Necessary data and relevant information for scenario development, collected, analysed and used in the scenario development</p> <p>3.2: Capacity assessment for emission projections and their institutional set up conducted.</p> <p>3.2: Mitigation scenarios with current measures and with future measures until 2030 for reduction of GHG emissions - with consideration of socio-economic status – developed.</p> <p>3.3: Review and further elaboration of mitigation actions proposed in Egypt's (i)NDC report</p> <p>3.4: Long-term (until 2050 and 2080) mitigation possibilities proposed.</p>	100,000	20,000

		<p>3.5: Set roadmap for (i)NDC implementation</p> <p>3.6: Policy framework recommendations for mitigation strategies outlined.</p> <p>3.7: Capacity for collecting and analysing information on policy and mitigation measures strengthened.</p> <p>3.8: Stakeholder engagement workshops, and awareness raising activities conducted, quarterly reports publicly accessed.</p>		
Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Measures	<p>4. Climate change vulnerability assessment of key priority sectors and plans for programs containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>4.1: Climate conditions described and analysed</p> <p>4.2: Vulnerability assessments for all sectors (coastal area, informal settlements, rural areas, Bedouin communities, biodiversity, agriculture and forests, public health, etc.) conducted with identification of potential impacts such as those due to heat waves, scarcity of water resources, flooding, gender, among others.</p> <p>4.3: Climate change risks and impacts on socio-economic development of Egypt identified, described, analysed, and opportunities for risk reduction identified.</p> <p>4.4: Progress in implementation of adaptation actions for most vulnerable sectors since the TNC implementation assessed.</p> <p>4.5: An updated adaptation measures including risk assessment for most vulnerable sectors (coastal area, informal settlements, rural areas, local communities, biodiversity, agriculture and forests, public health, etc.) including cost-benefit analysis, loss and damage issues, synergy between mitigation and adaptation, development agencies activities related to V&A, identified roles for private sector and civil society, etc</p> <p>4.6: Models of possible hazards with relation to costs, as well as impacts developed (e.g. rise of the sea level), to be able to increase adaptation capacities in areas where needed.</p> <p>4.7: Framework for effective integration of adaptation measures into national Sustainable Development Strategy identified.</p>	110,000	20,000

		4.8: Public engagement to understand the impact of climate change on public health and socioeconomic conditions and to find the most equitable adaptation measures for different vulnerable groups.		
Other relevant Achievements (Examples: Technical, Financial and Talent Capacity Challenges and Opportunities)	5. Other relevant information (e.g. research/systematic observation, technology transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building). & Capacity building needs in local governments. & Identification and assessment of challenges and opportunities on financial aid, capacity needs and technology transfer, including summary of support needed and received.	<p>5.1: Needs, gaps and priorities for education, training and public awareness identified and programmes prepared.</p> <p>5.2: Information on financial, technical and capacity needs and constraints associated with the fulfilment of the national obligations under UNFCCC updated.</p> <p>5.3: Gaps and needs identified for the fulfilment of the national obligations under UNFCCC based on the previous NCs assessed.</p> <p>5.4: Financial resources, technology transfer and technical assistance for mitigation and adaptation activities assessed.</p> <p>5.5: Information on integration of UNFCCC requirements into national legislation and strategies updated.</p> <p>5.7: Legal assistance in transposition and approximation of international climate change legislation to the national level strengthened.</p> <p>5.9: Information on NGOs, individuals, community and initiatives in terms of climate change adaptation and mitigations explored, updated, and publicized as a contribution to the project's knowledge sharing framework. (national circumstances).</p> <p>5.10: Website of the Ministry of Environment updated with information concerning climate change issues and actions taken by the government, as well as the national GHG inventory results in accordance with the initial, second and third national communications.</p> <p>5.11: Workshops and seminars that transfer information on climate change issues, and progress and achievements conducted.</p> <p>5.12: Integrating awareness raising & adaptation trainings into school curriculums, job trainings, TV commercials and social media campaigns with a focus on vulnerable</p>	70,000	10,000

		people of informal settlements, rural areas, and coastal cities and local communities.		
Publication, M&E	6. Preparation, submission, monitoring and evaluation of the fourth national communication.	6.1: FNC compiled, reviewed, approved and submitted in both English and Arabic. 6.2. Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted. 6.3. End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.	40,000	
Subtotal			455,000	70,000
Project Management Cost ³ (including Direct Project Cost: 15,000)			45,000	10,000
Total Project Cost			500,000	80,000

*List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Government of Egypt	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	80,000
Total Co-financing			80,000

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

a)Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	EGYPT	CLIMATE CHANGE		500,000	47,500	547,500
Total GEF Resources					500,000	47,500	547,500

³This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):	<p>Egypt ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 19th of June in 1992 as a member of the non-Annex I party. Egypt has prepared three National Communications (NCs), the Initial National Communication (INC) in 1999, the Second National Communication (SNC) in 2010 and the Third National Communication (TNC) in 2016. Egypt submitted its iNDC report in 2015, signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 and ratified it on 29 June 2017. Egypt is finalizing its first BUR and will submit it to the UNFCCC in 2018 year including GHG inventory for 2015.</p> <p>The Fourth National Communication (FNC) will be the responsibility of Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the funding of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). It will help Egypt better understand the current and expected impacts of climate change in different sectors, identify opportunities for mitigation interventions, and recommend adaption measures to climate change. Results obtained from the inventories in previous National Communications have established a solid base for the updating of GHG emissions and the analysis of future trends. Through Egypt's experience with the First, Second and Third National Communications, the EEAA has learned various lessons that will improve the Fourth National Communication; among them is a larger involvement of key actors not only in the technical evaluation, but also in the implementation of measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions. It will be necessary to fill the information gaps and reduce uncertainties, as well as incorporate technical and statistical elements to improve it. With resources from both the Egyptian Government and the GEF for the development of the Fourth National Communication, the project will further deepen knowledge on vulnerability and climate change adaptation in priority sectors and cost-effective mitigation measures through the integration of interdisciplinary working groups composed of diverse sectors of the society such as decision-makers, NGOs, civil society organizations and academics. Therefore, the proposed Fourth National Communication will take this process a step further and will represent a strategic tool to the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies based on more focused mitigation and vulnerability assessment for key sectors.</p> <p>Due to Egypt's diversified economy, it will be necessary to carry out assessments of the GHG mitigation policies and measures at national and local levels for different sectors of the economy. The main outcomes of the proposed Fourth National Communication are to update the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory; to revise, analyze and describe national programs that have aided in the reduction of GHG emissions; to identify policies and measures adopted for different national sectors which, direct or indirectly, have served in the reduction of GHG emissions or in the removal of gases through carbon sinks, as it will include a macroeconomic evaluation of these initiatives; and to carry out evaluations of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation strategy feasibility in priority sectors and systems in the country in the face of variability, climate change and expected extreme events for 2020, 2030, 2050 and 2080. Finally, the project will build additional institutional capacity for implementing the Convention in Egypt including undertaking activities related to climate change education and awareness. The implementation of project activities by Egypt is expected to generate global environment benefits through the reduction of GHG emissions as well as the reduction of its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</p>
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	<p>Mitigation measures based on national plans are already in progress. Some examples are gradual removal of electricity and fuel subsidies on fossil energy, incentivizing renewable energy through the initiation of the 1st and 2nd phases of the Feed-in-Tariff for Solar, Wind and Bio energy, combined heat and power generation, efficient lighting systems, the use of large-scale grid-connected wind farms in electricity generation, the construction of the new 1.8 GW solar photovoltaic plant in Benban area, steam condensate recovery, the use of solar thermal energy in electricity generation, the use of natural gas in commercial vehicles as well as extending the underground metro lines. For the talent capacity building, Egypt now has different educational institutes with renewable energy and environmental majors like Ain Shams, Zuweil and Cairo University.</p> <p>There are still, however, a lot of steps that need to be taken in order to phase down of fossil fuel and into renewable energy. Direct Investment in renewable power through power plants construction and electrical grid-upgrading, indirect investment through deregulating the laws and restriction on the private sector working on renewable energy, enforcing the law on factories that have high emissions and low energy efficiency, incentivizing research and development in renewable energy, strengthening the talent capacity through technical trainings on different mitigation and adaptation methods are examples of measures that could be adopted by the government to be able to meet the national goals and global requirements for the renewable vs. fossil energy percentages that would sustain the 2 degrees Celsius temperature goal – as concluded in the Paris Agreement in the 21st Conference of Parties (COP) in 2015.</p> <p>Thorough knowledge on the country's stance amidst the climate change phenomenon is required. Effective mitigation actions can be implemented and decisions on adaptation measures need to be taken, with deeper focus on vulnerable sectors and zones. It is expected that the studies done for the creation of the FNC will be used as a tool for the definition of environmental public policies and strategies, particularly in addressing climate change, as well as an instrument of diffusion of information and institutional and technical capacity building in line with national priorities and sustainable development. Therefore, the project has the potential to assist the country in moving towards a less carbon-intensive and more sustainable energy consumption path.</p> <p>The Fourth National Communication is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES(The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local</p>	<p>This enabling activity project aims to assist Egypt in meeting reporting requirements under the UNFCCC Convention in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of the Convention), and to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of Egypt to prepare and submit its Fourth NC to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The key goals of the enabling activity project are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and submit Fourth National Communication in line with Dec 17/CP.8 - guidelines for the preparation of NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and further decisions 2. Data collection, interpretation and utilization of the GHG inventory. 3. Building the needed technical and institutional capacity for integrating the climate change issue into Egypt's sectorial plans and into the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) and national plans.

<p>and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3: fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process.</p> <p>The main value of this project is interrelating project strategies and milestones to more efficiently coordinate between projects in the planning, implementation and outcome. The process of submitting the INC, SNC and TNC aided a lot in building this capacity. The FNC will enhance, update and strengthen this capacity, fill gaps and overcome constraints to be able to transform all this potential into on-ground implementation. Preparing the FNC will require co-operation and strong communication between different stakeholders; local and international institutes, academic experts, private consultants and vulnerable groups of the society.</p> <p>The FNC implementation shall facilitate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Updating the national GHG inventory system by filling the gaps and reducing uncertainties to the minimum possible level through spotting data flows, calculation, monitoring, verification and QA/QC based on the IPCC-recommended methodologies; ➤ Updating the current GHG emissions mitigation and removal by sinks and considering further techniques that are consistent with the rapid development of technology nowadays. ➤ Analyzing the potential scenarios on climate change adaptation while shedding the lights on vulnerable groups of rural villages, informal areas and local communities in the Eastern and Western Deserts; ➤ Targeting more gender-specific data on climate change impacts. The data will be used in defining gender-specific needs and recommending actions to promote women's participation in defining mitigation and adaptation strategies; ➤ Addressing the internal communication infrastructure between different stakeholders, both on national and local level, within the context of a shared vision and share targets on climate change adaptation and mitigation; ➤ Increasing the awareness raising and public engagement activities on climate change when interacting with diverse target groups of different genders, ages, cultures and backgrounds; including students, teachers, governmental officials, private sector, non-government organizations, civil society and general public; ➤ Assessing the financial and technological requirements for climate change studies, research and development, evaluation, training and education, policy development and access to information. ➤ Encouraging access to information and transparency as all the national projects, plans, strategies and relevant institutional changes will be documented, published and accessible to anyone. <p><u>Key Stakeholders:</u></p> <p>Active engagement of line ministries, local authorities, local communities, NGOs, mass-media, research institutes, universities and private sector in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the FNC is a necessity for the success of the project. Key stakeholders include – and are not limited to – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)/Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reform,</p>
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Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Minister of Industry, Trade and Small Industries, Ministry of Technical Training and Education, Minister of Health and Population, Ministry of State for Local Development, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Health Institutes, Universities, Research Centers, NGOs, women's groups, youth groups and mass-media.

Stakeholder	Role
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency/ Ministry of Environment	Implementing agency and overall coordination
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Recalmation	GHG inventory lead for Agriculture and adpation for agriculture sector
Ministry of Water Resouces and Irrigation	Adapation of water resources and coastal zone sectors
Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy	GHG inventory lead for Energy
Ministry of Transport	Activity Data (AD) on transport, road infrastructure
Ministry of Petroleum	Activity Data (AD) for fuel consumption
Minsitry of Industry and Trade	GHG inventory lead for Industrial activities.
Ministry of State for Local Development	AD and other information on Waste Landfills.
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)	Official source of data on the national level
Ministry of Health and Population	AD and other information on health Sector.
Ministry of Higher Education and Research	Work on dissemination of results
Ministry of Technical Training and Education	Work on dissemination of results

Gender Dimension:

Rationale for Gender consideration:

- Climate change will influence all nations in all parts of the world; however the effects of environmental change will be contrastingly dispersed among areas, generations, classes, salary gatherings, occupations and genders
- Since CC affects women and men in different ways, a gender perspective established in the standard of gender equality is a must when considering policy development, and in the development and implementation of procedures concerning mitigation and adaptation.
- Gender inequality can exacerbate the effects of climate change; alternately, finding a way to narrow the gender gap and engage women can likewise decrease these effects. Climate change and gender inequality are connected. Climate change backs off progress towards gender equality and hinders endeavors to accomplish more extensive objectives, for example; poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Egypt ratified CEDAW in 1981. In its preamble, CEDAW states that State Parties are bound to guarantee men and women equal opportunities in terms of economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights.

	<p>Gender equality is also of primary concern to the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). Policy guidelines for the Egyptian Environmental Policy Framework (NEAP) call for “A holistic, gender sensitive and participatory approach”. A Gender Unit was established in EEAA in 2002 with the objective: “To mainstream gender issues, particularly the rights of women to access employment opportunities and get a proper education, through good governance and adopting democracy and popular participation”.</p> <p>The main activities of the gender unit are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Educate women on environmental problems and health-related topics. b. Enable women to perform their productive functions while preserving and conserving the environment. c. Empower women to assume responsibility of community development to promote sustainable development. d. Cooperate with NGOs concerned about women and environment issues. <p>The Initial and the Second National Communications have not included any gender considerations. Gender considerations were addressed as a crosscutting topic in the Third National Communication (TNC). The Fourth National Communication (FNC) will build on the TNC outputs and other relevant studies that identified gender in climate change projects in Egypt. The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied in the FNC. The FNC will consider gender topics in different activities in particular the role of women in mitigation actions and will identify any specific impacts of climate change on women. Meanwhile, efforts will also be made to have gender balance in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical team) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). The PMU will work with the gender unit in the Environmental Agency and the National Council for Women to organize awareness sessions on climate change mitigation and adaptation issues and role of women in management of climate change risks.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>The project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) modality.</p> <p>The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is the Government Implementing Partner. EEAA is responsible and accountable for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of UNDP resources</p> <p>The Project Implementation Unit will report directly to the Climate Change Central Department Office that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the Fourth National Communication.</p> <p>The Government of Egypt will give support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings. It will also provide the technical support for preparation of GHGs inventories through the informative activity within the EEAA. The communications development activity within the EEAA will provide support in communicating the project outcomes to key stakeholders.</p>

UNDP Egypt will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the project and will assist the country for the entire project length to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project on behalf of the GEF.

The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) that was established by the Government will continue to be the overarching political platform, providing a high-level support for the development and realization of the climate change activities. It comprises of the key stakeholders from national institutions, academia, private sector and civil society and Climate Change Focal points that are appointed in the Ministries. The NCCC will also provide policy guidance to the project strengthening the inter-institutional coordination on climate change thus giving sustainability to the preparation process of national communications and biennial update reports.

Activities for project's implementation:

1-National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements:

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Review and update all components that characterize the national circumstances provided in the 1st BUR and TNC, taking in consideration new emerging issues in the country. For that purpose, the most recent databases and information systems and recent socio-economic assessments will be used, as well as the data from new national documents and ongoing projects.
- Collect information on:
 - geographic, anthropogenic and climatic conditions and cultural considerations;
 - current natural resources;
 - imports, exports; and
 - national GDP
- Review reports on programs adopting mitigation and adaptation measures in Egypt and ensure that the national circumstances sections cover all areas identified as priorities for mitigation and adaptation.
- Collect and analyze gender-specific data in relation to climate change; gender roles, access to information, finance and decision making and identify gender gaps, needs assessment and vulnerability to climate change, and develop recommendations in order to reach gender equity with respect to cultural sensitivities.
- Draft and circulate the National Circumstances section under the FNC in compliance with the guidelines set by 17CP/8 to receive comments and incorporate them into the report.

2-National Green House Gas Inventory:

The objective of this component is to refine and update Egypt's greenhouse gas inventory emissions by sources and removals by sinks. It will focus on analyzing the Greenhouse Gas emissions (including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC, PFC, SF₆) from following sectors: Energy, Transport, Fugitive Emissions, Industrial Processes and Solvents, Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Waste - all of which are included in the IPCC methodologies and in the IPCC Best Practice Guidance. It will also create and lay out foundations for quality control and activity validation data will be addressed. Current institutional structure and the basis for future cooperation and information exchange with other national institutions inventories will be identified. The GHG inventories in INC, SNC and TNC were based on the IPCC Guidelines 1996 for GHG inventories while the BUR has shifted calculations using IPCC 2006 Guidelines that will continue with the FNC. TNC base year was 2005, BUR will

be released in 2018 covering year 2015 while FNC will cover 2016/17. The project will benefit from the GHG emission database developed under the TNC and refined and institutionalized by the BUR project.

The following activities will be undertaken:

Activity data Collection system

- Draft ToR, identify and mobilize national experts in targeted sectors and areas of relevance.
- Institutionalize the data collection process and harmonize it with national statistical data collection processes.
- Identify specific training needs for enterprises in data collection (particularly for those in key source sectors that are major point sources of emissions)
- Procure and implement training for enterprises on data collection as necessary
- Submit recommendations for endorsement by the EEAA.

Activity data collection

- Review and confirm the activity data collection, developed by the BUR project.
- Draft ToR, identify and mobilize national experts in targeted sectors and areas of relevance.
- Identify data gaps and all new sources of information for filling data gaps.
- Identify new activity data needed for estimates of GHG emissions, incorporating UNFCCC in-depth review team recommendations and IPCC good practice methodology, where applicable.

National GHG inventory for the following sectors; energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste, prepared for the years 2016-2017 in accordance with the IPCC 2006 and using IPCC 2006 software

- Assess the current estimate of the GHG emissions inventory as provided in the BUR, and identify any modifications/re-calculation.
- Prepare a draft inventory of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks using IPCC 2006 software, following the guidelines adopted by COP.
- Report and develop a time series for 2016-2017.
- Develop key source category analysis and sensitivity analysis as guided by IPCC 2006 guidelines and using IPCC 2006 software.
- Identify uncertainties and undertake uncertainty assessment as guided by IPCC 2006 guidelines and using IPCC 2006 software.
- Circulate the inventory for internal review as part of QA/QC plan.
- Commission a technical peer review as part of QA/QC plan and incorporate its recommendations into the inventory.
- Organize a national workshop to present findings from the GHG inventory exercise and obtain additional comments.
- Incorporate comments received from the review process, including comments received by any in-depth reviews of the TNC organized by the UNFCCC.
- Quality assurance and Quality control plan developed and procedures for the inventory data applied.
- Finalize the inventory to be submitted as a part of the FNC of Egypt.
- Archive activity data, emission factors (if any) and estimates to the template developed under GEF regional project on GHG inventories.

3-Climate Change Mitigation Measures:

This component assesses and analyzes the GHG emissions in the short, medium and long term (2030, 2050 and 2080) for Egypt, the mitigation measures, policies and actions needed and their impact on the national GDP. Policies and measures will engage different players of the Egyptian economy; including the EEAA, the municipal governments, the private sector, the nongovernmental organizations and all other entities/bodies that have a direct and indirect relation to the greenhouse gas emissions reduction or carbon sink increase. This component will not only focus on strengthening the institutional and human capacity, but also prioritizing the economic and environmental programs and utilizing the environmental programs to boost the economic programs. The TNC and BUR reports have included proposed mitigation measures that were identified in the NAMA mapping exercise conducted by the UNDP Low Emissions Development Strategies (LECB) Project. The mitigation measures analysis and projections in the FNC will be based on the results of the Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) currently under development by the LECB Project for the different sectors including energy, agriculture, waste, tourism, housing, transport and industry. The FNC will work on the prioritization of the mitigation opportunities and assessing the potential of implementation through a consultative process.

The following activities will be undertaken:

Collection of necessary data and relevant information for scenario development

- Collect all relevant macro-economic data and set assumptions to be made for the purpose of emission and mitigation scenarios development. This data should include data from the new energy balance and from all recent sectoral economic plans, particularly the Energy Sector Development Plan, Transport sector Development Plan, Industry Sector Development Plan, and Agriculture sector Development Plan and rural development trends.
- Identify any difference / change to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario developed under Egypt's 1st BUR and TNC, including trends in fuel energy pricing, recent economic output in non-energy sectors, and stated goals under the Egyptian National Plan; explain the reasons for such differences.
- Assess changes that may be necessary in assumptions and data in the With Measures (WM) scenario due to new economic development policies for various production sectors and for the economy as a whole, and implement the changes where possible.
- Process the collected data, format them for entry, and enter them as required by the software that will be utilized for the purpose of generating scenarios. Include updated forecasts of energy output and mitigations measures impacts using new government projections and modeling software that is well suited to Egypt's status.

Policies and Measures (PAMs)

- Assess the status of the PAMs reported in the TNC and 1st BUR and add any additional relevant PAMs; Incorporate any information and expert comments provided for identifying mitigation scenarios with current measures and with future measures until 2030 for reduction of GHG emissions - with consideration of socio-economic status – developed and long-term (until 2050 and 2080) mitigation scenarios and possibilities proposed and the policy framework recommendations for mitigation strategies outlined.
- Review the status of the relevant policy and legal framework
- Assess the capacity for collecting and analyzing information on policy and mitigation measures.

- Incorporate updated information into PAMs discussion section and into data for scenarios.
- Develop the draft chapter on PAMs, including a summary comparison of PAMs and a concluding sub-section that identifies priorities for action.
- Circulate the draft chapter on PAMs for peer review and comments.
- Organize a national workshop to highlight findings from modeling and analysis of PAMs While ensuring stakeholder engagement in workshops, and awareness raising activities conducted
- Finalize the PAMs chapter to be submitted as a part of Egypt's FNC.
- Archive and document all related studies, model runs, assumptions, and estimates for the PAMs chapter.
- Development of methodologies for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation to ensure Quality Assessment and Quality Control of the data reported. Those methodologies are communicated in the report for transparency.

4-Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Measures

SNC and TNC have included vulnerability assessments for priority sectors to climate change based on the SLR scenarios (18-59 cm) in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007). FNC will include updated assessments of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation measures already taking place and the ones that need to be applied in the short and long terms based on the scenarios the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) which has projected higher SLR scenarios. Variability, extreme hydro meteorological events for climatology periods of thirty years, centered at 2020, 2050 and 2080, in priority sectors with emphasis on the areas with a greater vulnerability, should be addressed. Priority sectors for the country include: Water, Agriculture, Health, Tourism, Fisheries, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, and local communities of informal, rural and desert areas. This component could be fulfilled through institutional coordination with the research centers that have the capacity to do comprehensive studies on that matter, present statistical data and recommend scenarios for different adaptation measures to be included in the national plans and to be built on in this Fourth National Communication (FNC). Potential partner research centers are: The National Research Center, the Center for Documentation of Cultural and National Heritage, the Desert Development Center and many more. The studies can be conducted by supervision of the government and by consultation of key actors of the academia, civil society and the private sector, at national and local levels. Finally, all results of technical studies will be integrated and developed to create the most convenient scenario of adaptation actions including the feasibility, constraints and requirements to overcome those constraints.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- **Climate change impact on socio-economic development of Egypt**
- Confirm and collect all new supporting data needed for updating the climate change scenarios, particularly socioeconomic data.
- Compile updated climate information for time period post-dating the TNC, including all factors related to climate change and variability such as temperature and precipitation data, and conduct trend analysis for this data.
- Update the section in the NC on changes in SLR and extreme weather events. Responsible party National Experts
- Incorporate updated information into the discussion section of the FNC chapter on V&A and into recommendations on adaptation.

- **Vulnerability assessments for all sectors (heat waves, scarcity or flooding of water resources, coastal area, informal settlements, rural areas, Bedouin communities, biodiversity, agriculture and forests, public health) including gender-specific different impacts**
- Review information on vulnerability and impacts provided in the TNC and re-confirm gaps in data collection and analysis for all areas, with special emphasis on the following three priority areas identified under the TNC and designated by the Government as continuing priority areas for the FNC:
 - Agriculture
 - Water resources
 - Coastal Zones

In addition to studying new areas that were not covered in TNC.

- Develop a data collection plan in hot spot areas that could be severely damaged.
- Analyze data, document data sources, models used, and assumptions.
- Incorporate updated information into the discussion section on vulnerability and impacts and into recommendations on adaptation.
- **An updated adaptation plan for most vulnerable sectors (heat waves, scarcity or flooding of water resources, coastal area, informal settlements, rural areas, Bedouin communities, biodiversity, agriculture and forests, public health) including cost-benefit analysis prepared.**
- Conduct a review of new policies and research on adaptation to climate change that post-date information provided in the TNC. Re-confirm gaps and priorities for data collection and analysis.
- Incorporate updated information into the discussion sections of the V&A chapter and cross-check with findings on climate change (i.e. temperature and precipitation trends) and vulnerability and impacts.
- Construct a V&A map illustrating vulnerability and proposed adaptation measures. Provide a listing of potential adaptation measures and actual adaptation measures currently being undertaken in Egypt. Provide a discussion of the relative importance and impact of these measures. Include a discussion of the additional benefits (i.e. economic and social benefits) of actual and potential adaptation measures and discuss their alignment with current government policies and programs. Assess the priority of these measures, and draft recommendations for undertaking the highest-priority measures to adapt to climate change. Incorporate this information into the V&A chapter of the draft FNC.
- **Chapter on Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) completed**
- Review time lines and outer bounds for medium-term and long-term scenarios for all sections and research in priority areas of the V&A chapter, check and adjust for comparability where possible; and cross-check and adjust with respect to other long-term forecasts (i.e. in the inventories and PAMs chapters) where possible.
- Circulate the draft chapter of V&A for peer review and comments.
- Receive comments and incorporate them into the document.
- Organize a national workshop to highlight findings from the V&A study and get more comments.
- Finalize the V&A chapter to be submitted as a part of Egypt's FNC.
- Archive and document all the V&A related studies and estimates.

5-Other Information:

	<p>In this component, information on research and systematic observations will be provided in line with Doha Programme on Article 6 of the UNFCCC Convention. Any other relevant information/reports will be added to this component as well.</p> <p><u>The following activities will be undertaken</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of weather monitoring in different landscapes of Egypt; meteorological and atmospheric. • Analysis of Egypt's participation in global research; • Information on transfer of GHG-mitigating technologies, access to information, education, capacity building and public awareness and engagement in climate change related issues; • Analysis on climate change integration in Egypt's public policy; • Analysis on research needs and priorities of government agencies, research institutions, public sector, private sector and NGOs; • Report on the constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, and potential actions to overcome those constraints. • Study on the process of building the capacity of local governments for the implementation of environment and climate change legislation and of capacity building programs prepared. • Publication of documents and reports related to the issue elaborated especially by the IPCC, the UNFCCC Secretariat and the project management and by other relevant institution; Information on NGOs, individuals, community and sectoral initiatives in terms of climate change adaptation and mitigations. • Awareness sessions and technical training for relevant government institutions and national consultants <p><u>6-Publications, Monitoring and Evaluation</u></p> <p>This is the final component of the FNC Its objective is to integrate all the previous components, wrap up the results and conclude the next steps. Institutions involved in the preparation of the FNC will be consulted on the FNC draft, a feedback process will be carried out, final editing will be made and approved by the EEAA and the GEF before the final publishing of the report and the submission to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The following activities will be undertaken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FNC edited, finalized and reviewed by stakeholders. • Executive Summary prepared. • FNC document produced in both English and Arabic. • FNC submitted to project steering committee for technical review. • FNC published. • FNC approved by the NCCC. • FNC submitted to Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC. • FNC report launched distributed to stakeholders. • Lessons learned analyzed, shared, and thematic studies and results disseminated.
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>FNC will help increase Egypt's capacity to measure GHG emissions, forecast impacts and evaluate the most vulnerable sector. This will ensure that the funding is directed to the right target and spent in a cost-effective way. With the preparation of the capacity building and awareness raising programs for climate change, the national capacity to implement measures for climate protection, sustainable use of resources and climate resilience will be</p>

	<p>strengthened.</p> <p>The networking built during the project implementation and on other experiences with climate change - in international, national and local institutions, donor agencies, UNDP projects and other related bodies – can be utilized in achieve cost effectiveness of the FNC project. The total project enabling cost is estimated to be US\$ 6500,000.</p> <p>Implementing all components of the project will result strengthening of Egypt's capacity to meet UNFCCC obligations on a continuous basis, updating the vulnerability assessment and adaptation methodologies, integrating gender, modeling the GHG emission estimates over a long period and facilitating the planning of the appropriate mitigation measures.</p>
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities.</p> <p>Project start:</p> <p><u>Inception Workshop and Report:</u> A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation; b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms; c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan; d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E; e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies; f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. <p>The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.</p> <p>Annual progress:</p> <p>Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs.</p> <p><u>Lessons learned and knowledge generation:</u> Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.</p>

	<p>End of Project: During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results.</p> <p>Audit clause: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	N/A

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):(Please attach the [*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)*](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Mr Shehab Abdel Wahab	CEO. Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	Ministry of Environment	February, 8, 2018

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	N/A		
UNFCCC	12/05/1994	Eng Sherif Abdel Rehim	
UNCCD	N/A		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	N/A		
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	N/A		

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (<i>Month, day, year</i>)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Director, Sustainable Development		1 March 2018	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Program Manager, UNDP	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

(Environment) a.i. Executive Coordinator, Global Environmental Finance Bureau for Policy and Programme Support United Nations Development Programme			(Green- LECRDs)		
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