

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

NUMBER AND TITLE: EGY/95/G31/A/1G/99 - Building Capacity For GHG Inventory and Action Plans in Egypt in Response to UNFCCC Communications Obligations

DURATION: 24 months

COUNTRY: Egypt

ACC CLASSIFICATION: 0300: Natural Resources
0350: Energy

PROJECT TYPE: Global Warming

<u>UNDP AND COST-SHARING FINANCING</u>	
UNDP	
GEF:	\$402,000
TOTAL:	\$402,000

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

EXECUTING AGENCY: Government of Egypt

ESTIMATED START-UP DATE: October 1995

GOVERNMENT INPUTS (IN KIND): £E387,550

SUMMARY: This project will build capacity and institutionalize national communication, and provide technical assistance and training in the Arab Republic of Egypt to assist in climate change mitigation and adaptation through the advancement of national priorities in areas such as energy efficiency, fuel substitution, renewable energy development, and plantation and management. At the same time, local capacity to respond to the Framework Convention on Climate Change will be promoted through the promotion of GHG inventory assessments, establishment of policy dialogues, evaluation of technological options, investigation of climate change impacts, and analysis of adaptation opportunities. The project will actively collaborate and exchange experiences of other GHG mitigation projects in the Maghreb, Africa and beyond. Moreover, the project will also establish cooperation with initiatives undertaken in conjunction with the UNFCCC Secretariat, such as CC:TRAIN, CC:COPE and CC:INFO. The Government in-kind contribution includes office space, local travel as well as three core technical staff and two supporting staff, which will be part of the project coordinator unit.

On behalf of:

Signature:

Date:

Government of Egypt

UNDP

United Nations official exchange rate at date of last signature of project document:
\$1.00 = 3.370 Egyptian Pounds.

be organized by UCCEE under the UNEP/GEF Project "Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase 1: Establishment of a Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment".

4. End-Project National Workshop

UCCEE to help the PC to organize a national workshop at end-of project to update training package materials as jump-off for post-project activities and to assess past training efforts in the institutions that would have participated in the project activities.

5. Technical Assistance in Preparation of Country Reports on the Assessment of Policy Opportunities and Priority Areas for Intervention

Under the project policy and technical proposals for climate change adaptation and mitigation generated through a variety of sources will be assessed in order to develop country reports intended to help guide national and sub-national policy development. UCCEE's assistance will focus on the following project activities given below:

- Review of Country Climate Change Policies

Identify and document existing policies and policy analyses relevant to climate change in Egypt, including energy and land-use policies.

- Scenario Development

Development of national scenarios, including projected future levels of greenhouse gas emissions and their removals by sinks, as well as the impacts of potential climate change at the national level.

- National Policy Analyses

EEAA and other implementing agencies coordinate policy analysis to develop and assess policy options and institutionalize information collection and policy assessments, bringing in relevant experience from region and elsewhere. Multiple meetings and workshops refine the analysis.

- National Policy Workshop

Final national policy workshop to develop proposed national strategies.

6. Technical Support in Establishment of Standardized Inventories of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Their Removals by Sinks in Egypt

The availability of inventories will form the scientific basis for policy analysis at the national level. Earlier inventories were prepared under UNEP project and are being reviewed in US study. The project activities will continue to use the IPCC methodology for national policy development and comparison with other countries' inventories. UCCEE will give necessary technical support in the conduct of following project activities:

- National Inventory Workshops

National training workshops for individuals and groups to be involved in the inventories in the country.

- Consolidation of Country Inventories

EEAA manages the consolidation of country inventories, using the IPCC/OECD methodology, including listing the areas where this methodology needs adjustments.

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A summary of the GHG emissions of the different sectors, mainly but not exclusively, from energy activities, in Egypt in 1990 is given in Table 1²

Table 1. Summary of Primary Energy Consumption and GHG emissions in Egypt, 1990

Energy/Emissions Sector	Energy PJ	CO ₂ Mt	CH ₄ kt	N ₂ O kt
1. Petroleum	43.50	3.1	51.906	0,121
2. Power Production	464.63 ¹⁾	24.75	0.073	0.89000
3. Heavy Industry	144.41	18.81	0.032	0.399
4. Light Industry	138.59	9.30	0.0243	0.351
5. Household & Commerce	134.57	9.34	2.635	0.3700
6. Transport	196.6	13.46	9.934	7.091
7. Agriculture & Domestic waste	212.12 ²⁾	0.67	424.22	33.25
8. Others ³⁾	58.42	4.08	1.127	1.579
Total	1392.84	83.51	489.951	42.629

1) Generated energy equivalent of hydropower was obtained by assuming an equivalent efficiency equals the average thermal efficiency in that year, i.e., about 33%. 2). About 202.71 PJ of non-commercial energy sources are included

3) Governmental offices, services etc. (electricity consumption not included).

As may be seen from Table 1, power production, industry and transport sectors are the major producers of CO₂ (carbon-dioxide). Rice paddies are, on the other hand the main producer of CH₄ (methane). They are responsible for over 80% of methane production in Egypt. Finally, Nitrogenous (N)-fertilizers and road transport are the main sources of nitrous oxide.

A.2 HOST COUNTRY STRATEGY

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), signed by 154 countries in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), recognized that climate change is a major threat to the world's environment and development aspirations. The potential impacts of climate change (such as sea level rise), and changes in local climatic conditions (such as temperatures and precipitation patterns) could have important negative impacts on economic development. The production of food, availability of biomass, hydro energy sources, and level of biodiversity could be affected. In North Africa and West Asia, where these problems already constrain development, the potential impacts of climate change are of even greater concern. Resolution of this problem requires global cooperation. This cooperation is clearly manifested by the willingness

²Source: UNEP Greenhouse Gas Abatement Costing Studies - Phase Two, UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment, Riso National Laboratory, Denmark, May 1994

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Denmark, European Community, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, UK, and UNEP. Resources were also provided by a German foundation and UNDP to engage experts. Professional experts from USAID provided informal advice and information. Similarly, experts financed by CIDA provided information from their study of water quality of the Nile.

The UNEP Greenhouse Gas Abatement Costing Studies project played an important role in supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Prior to the project, existing national estimates of the cost of reducing CO₂ emissions varied immensely and, having no common methodology and data, were difficult to compare. In addition to addressing the need for a methodological framework, the UNEP study also addressed a number of specific issues pertinent to the convention, including: cost-effectiveness; process for national reporting; and the concept of "incremental costs" as a basis for financing activities in developing countries. The project aimed principally to increase understanding of the economic issues involved in national strategies to limit greenhouse gas emissions, and to develop a methodological framework, to be acceptable to widely varying countries, for carrying out cost assessments of limiting emissions. Hence, the central features of the country study for Egypt were: the definition of a reference or baseline scenario; identification of abatement options; and construction of a consistent abatement scenario, which aimed at specific values of emission reduction in a defined year in the short term(2010) and in the medium term(2030). The project also worked towards building capacity for analysis in Egypt.

The U. S. Country studies programme is an inter US-agency programme, developed as a part of the U. S. Government's commitment to UNFCCC. The programme aims to enhance developing countries' capabilities to inventory net emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), assess their vulnerability to climate change, and evaluate the options for mitigating and adapting to climate change. It supports countries' efforts to establish a process for developing and implementing national mitigation and adaptation policies. Under this programme the Egyptian Organization for Energy Conservation and Planning (OECPC), under the overall supervision of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) has been entrusted with a study on GHG emissions and mitigation options with the following objectives: (a) to identify gaps and further areas to be refined in UNEP study, and (b) to prepare a work plan for a detailed study to address GHG emissions inventory and mitigation options. The OECPC, in collaboration with other Egyptian agencies and institutions, is to establish the greenhouse gas emissions inventory for Egypt's energy supply/demand system and project these emissions according to various energy and economic development scenarios. The study will also investigate a set of alternative strategies that would result in greenhouse gas emission reduction.

A.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUB-SECTOR

At present, responsibilities for environmental management and protection in Egypt are widely dispersed between a large number of ministries and bodies. The central focus is represented by the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA). The central Environmental Agency's responsibilities focus especially on studies; it was responsible for the UNEP study and is also actively involved in the US study. After the enactment of the Environment Protection Law beginning of 1995, EEAA has become a statutory body. It is expected to fulfil the following functions in consultation with other Ministries, Agencies, private sector and NGOs:

- * Preparation of the National Environmental Policy and Plan and monitoring their implementation;
- * Liaison and cooperation with central Economic and Planning Ministries, Sectoral Ministries, Agencies, Governorate, etc;
- * International environmental links;
- * Masterminding inter-ministerial cooperation to resolve complex environmental management issues;
- * Assisting Governorate in preparing their own Environmental Plans;

ANNEX III. JOB DESCRIPTION

1. PROJECT COORDINATOR (PC)

Qualifications:

University level degree or equivalent in an area related to energy, environment, climate change, and public policy.

At least 10 years of experience in the areas of research, development, and training, as well as in technical and administrative management of projects, scientific institutions, or related organizations. During this work he or she should have displayed leadership qualities and ability to work with others.

Be attached to an institution that has been undertaking work related to climate change or limiting of GHG emissions.

Be capable of working in Arabic and English, both for writing and speaking.

Tasks:

A. The Project Coordinator (PC) will ensure liaison between the Project Office and UNDP, and other relevant actors.

B. In close cooperation with the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency, the PC will manage the country's contributions.

C. Develop and implement the overall work plan for the project, closely following the project document, including:

1. coordinate national activities and the relevant organizations;
2. organize support for implementation of project activities (e.g., training, publications, documentation, and information dissemination)
3. contribute to identifying and acquiring the means required for the various activities (financial and human resources);
4. ensure management of adequate resources, and in close coordination with UNDP and the EEAA decide on the division of financial resources between the project activities;
5. assist in initiation of the Sustainable Energy and Environment Information Centre, including arrangements for staff training;
6. initiate activities to mobilize further resources for the project, its sustainability, and its future expansion into the Arab region; and
7. undertake regional and global contacts and communications that serve the purpose of the project.

The First Conference of the Parties (CoP) decided to adopt a mixed strategy wherein projects will be selected with a double set of programme priorities, that is, if they meet either one of the long term programme priorities or one of the short-term programme priorities.

From the local perspective, the common objective of increasing the economic and ecological efficiency of energy and natural resources use in Egypt provides an equally convincing justification for the pursuit of the activities outlined below. Dramatic but predictable increases in future energy use in the country will make it more difficult to control global GHG emissions; additionally, such resources will drain resources available to Egypt for other pressing priorities. As most of the project activities form part of the Environmental Action Plan, the project will demonstrate the convergence of climate change mitigation goal with local objectives of environmental management.

B.1 Problems to be Addressed: the Present Situation

The final budget balance of the GHG emissions in Egypt in 1990 as estimated in the UNEP study is given in Table 2. The effect of the desert as sink of CH₄, through oxidation by methylotrophic bacteria, is also given in the same table.

Table 2. The final budget of GHG emissions in Egypt for the year 1990

GHG Source/Sink	CO ₂ Mt	CH ₄ kt	N ₂ O kt
Emissions	83.51	490	42.6
Sinks			
- Straw used in Pulp & paper indust.	- 4.8	----	----
- Desert	----	- 193	----
- Farm land	----	----	not known
Balance	78.71	297	≤ 42.6

The main sources of CO₂ in Egypt in 1990 were fossil fuel burning and construction industries including cement, bricks, lime, etc. Rice paddies and landfills are the main source of CH₄, whereas N-fertilizers are the main source of N₂O in Egypt.

It is of particular interest to compare the results obtained in this study on Egypt with those of similar studies undertaken on other countries. Table 3 summarizes energy and CO₂ emission factors of China, Egypt, Brazil and some of the selected OECD countries.

Table 3. Energy and CO₂ emission factors for some countries in 1990

Country	China	Egypt	Brazil	Poland	Finland	France	Japan	USA
GJ/capita	22.3 ¹⁾	25.3 ³⁾	55.7 ²⁾	108.5 ¹⁾	246.7 ¹⁾	156.1 ¹⁾	146.5 ¹⁾	320 ¹⁾
kg CO ₂ /GJ	76.5	59.18	34.91	66.8	42.4	41.64	58.32	60
t CO ₂ /capita	1.71	1.5	1.94	7.24	10.46	6.5	8.55	19.23

Sources: 1) CEC, Annual Energy Review, 1993, in Energy in Europe. 2) L. Pinguelli, et al in Energy Policy, March, 1993. 3) UNEP study.

ANNEX I: SCHEDULE OF PROJECT REVIEWS, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

This annex is to be further detailed by project management at the start of project operations. The following is a possible reporting schedule, to be used as a guide.

Description:	Proposed starting time:
1. Inception report	Month 3 after project start
2. Quarterly reports	Every quarter providing updates in project progress
3. PPERs	As per UNDP/GEF procedures, biannually
4. Technical reports	Issued as appropriate, At least biannually.
5. Tripartite Reviews (TPR)	Conducted every 12 months
6. Terminal TPR	Two month prior to terminal TPR

External evaluations

1. Mid-term Evaluation	To be conducted by 16th project month
2. Terminal Evaluation	To be conducted by 23rd project month

similar to those of the Nevada Desert. Hence, a technical study to measure the rate of methane up-take by the desert in Egypt is highly recommended.

The UNEP country study concluded by recommending the preparation of a country programme/plan of action for Egypt for the abatement of GHG emissions. It also recommended that a committee, including the principal investigators who took part in that study, be established for the preparation of a "Plan of Actions for Abatement of GHG in Egypt". This committee should undertake two important tasks: First, it should arrange the different actions, measures and technologies of the present study with respect to their cost-effectiveness. The social, political implications of each measure, together with all its possible hidden costs, should be then studied carefully. Second, it should fix priorities for follow-up studies which should be undertaken to improve in-country knowledge in those areas where information on the GHG abatement technologies or costs are very much needed.

The first phase of the US Study had two objectives: (a) to identify gaps in the UNEP study and areas to be further refined; and (b) to establish the GHG emissions inventory for Egypt's energy supply/demand system and project these emissions according to various energy and economic development scenarios. A set of alternative strategies to reduce emissions would also be investigated. Thus, the energy sector received comprehensive coverage under the US Country Studies programme. Indeed, it is essential to develop an in-country mechanism to update such studies to cover other sectors like biomass, and municipal waste without waiting for external assistance. Moreover, implementation of some of the above identified climate change response measures can provide ideal vehicles for promoting overall development and gaining access to potentially significant international private sector finance. However, many of these response measures require substantial technological and financial resources that fall beyond the capacity of a developing country like Egypt. Determining response measures in which immediate local development priorities merge with long-term local and global environmental concerns poses a major challenge for authorities in the country. Therefore, new and additional resources from international sources will be a vital requirement to cover the incremental cost of these longer-term priorities. Access to these financial resources will depend on the capacity of Egypt to continually assess its greenhouse gas emissions and sinks and formulate appropriate response measures. A key objective of this project is to strengthen Egypt's capacity in addressing these issues.

Inconsistencies in measurements of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks are quite common in the forestry, energy and agricultural sectors. In addition, most available global data and methodologies fail to fully take into account regional specificities; for example, in the UNEP study to estimate the absorption capacity of the Egyptian desert, US data was used. Recent revision of IPCC estimates and the controversy over the World Resources Institute methane country estimates demonstrate these data inadequacies. Therefore, this GEF project will assist Egypt to undertake more detailed review and assessment of available information on climate change in order to develop appropriate national policies and to be in a better position to design more cost-effective intervention projects. The project will also support efforts of the IPCC to develop a methodology that is acceptable to all the parties of the UNFCCC.

The project's activities are, therefore, premised upon the following problems:

a. Need to strengthen knowledge and expertise on continuing basis to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC

Egypt has signed the UNFCCC and has ratified the Convention on 5 December 1994. With its association with IPCC Working Group 3 and by undertaking UNEP and US studies considerable expertise has been developed in the country, especially in the EEAA. However, unless this expertise is nurtured and further strengthened, the country will not be fully equipped to comply with the Convention's requirements of data collection, inventory, or formulation of programmes to mitigate climate change. There is an urgent need to strengthen existing capabilities and expertise and develop appropriate institutional mechanism in the country.

Project Budget Covering Government Contribution (in E.Pounds)

Country: Egypt

Project Number: EGY/95/G31/A/1G/99

Project Title: Building Capacity for GHG Inventory and Action Plans in
Egypt in Response to UNFCCC Communications Obligations

Description	Total m/m	E. Pounds	1995 m/m	E. Pounds	1996 m/m	E. Pounds	1997 m/m	E. Pounds
Project Personnel								
Core Group of EEAA Staff Assigned to Project	72	161,760	24	53,920	24	53,920	24	53,920
Supporting Staff to Project Coordinator	48	40,440	12	10,110	24	20,220	12	10,110
Component Total	120	202,200	36	64,030	48	74,140	36	64,030
Travel								
National personnel Travel (local)		33,700		10,110		13,480		10,110
Component Total		33,700		10,110		13,480		10,110
Training								
Training Courses National Workshops		33,700		6,740		20,220		6,740
Component Total		50,550		10,110		30,330		10,110
Equipment								
Expend. Equipment Non-expend.		16,850		3,370		6,740		6,740
Equipment		16,850		16,850		0		0
Component Total		33,700		20,220		6,740		6,740
Premises								
Project Office		33,700		6,740		13,480		13,480
Component Total		33,700		6,740		13,480		13,480
Miscellaneous								
Office supplies communications etc.		33,700		10,110		13,480		10,110
Component Total		33,700		10,110		13,480		10,110
Grand Total		387,550		121,320		151,650		114,580

B.3 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

By strengthening the capacity and institutionalizing the communications obligations, Egypt will be able to fulfil its commitments the UNFCCC. By assisting Egypt to develop policies that reduce current and future emissions of greenhouse gases, this project will benefit the country as well as the global community. The project will increase the number of trained local personnel skilled in measurements of GHGs and related technological, economic and policy analysis, as well as provide an institutional framework for collaboration among all interested sectors.

In addition, the country will benefit directly by having access to high-quality information on GHG issues that will assist respective ministries, agencies and institutions to formulate and implement suitable GHG initiatives and policies.

B.4 PROJECT STRATEGY AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

B.4. 1 Project Strategy

The project represents an approach to the building of institutional and technical capacities within the country that is adapted to the particular political perspective and technical skills of Egypt. It will build knowledge and capacity related to implementing the FCCC while focusing on issues much more clearly perceived by Egypt as environmental and developmental priorities. Approaches that will be employed include:

1. Training of experts who will acquire expertise to enable them to be self-dependent and capable of assembling, interpreting, and disseminating data relevant to GHG emissions and mitigation of climate change impacts.
2. Sponsoring national and cooperative training seminars, workshops, and studies on topics such as GHG data collection and inventory, prospective impacts of climate change, climate change adaptation opportunities, substitution of more efficient commercial fuels for non-sustainable biomass exploitation, forest and biomass resource management, and renewable energy technologies. These topics contribute to climate change mitigation, but suffer from a lack of understanding in the country regarding technical options, cost-effectiveness, and how to pursue policy development in these sectors.
3. Establishing close links with parallel ongoing subregional UNDP/GEF projects such as building capacity in the Maghreb and Sub-saharan Africa; US country study; benefiting from the joint training programme of the Climate Change Secretariat and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)-CC:Train; and following the guidelines and criteria for projects with "enabling activities" for the Convention that are being developed by the CC:COPE consultative process.

Overall, the project strategy aims at assisting Egypt to fulfil its obligations under the Convention and to effectively participate in the global effort to limit GHG emissions. In this regard, while keeping the local environment and development priorities proposed by the Government of Egypt, is also following the guidelines and criteria for projects with "enabling activities" for the Convention, that are being developed by the CC:COPE consultative process. At the same time, the project is also heavily relying on substantive outputs from other ongoing activities, including from other UNDP/GEF funded ones, such as various training packages, manuals, etc. (see Activities 1.14, 1.1.5, 1.16, 1.2.3, 1.3.2, 1.4.5 described in Section D).

The country activities will build on national expertise, to the maximum extent possible. In view of the previous work done by the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) in this area, the Centre is strategically placed to provide technical support needed by national authorities in many key areas.

J. Budgets

5. Periodically review the status of implementation and ensure that agreed upon activities are being funded through government budget allocations; and
6. Ensure that all decisions and recommendations of the Coordinating Committee are reached through consensus and are included in the minutes of the meeting and the Project Coordinating Committee report.

Project Coordinator (PC):

The Project Coordinator will be selected based on his/her technical expertise and knowledge of the national policies (See Annex III for terms of reference). The primary aim of the PC office is to coordinate project execution among different wings of government and NGOs. The Project Coordinator's salary and a full-time Technical Assistant will be provided by the project under subcontract. It will be desirable to locate this office within the EEAA but with a distinct identity.

Responsibilities of the Project Coordinator will include:

1. To establish the office of the Project Coordinator and prepare a detailed work-plan for the duration of the project;
2. To prepare a detailed half yearly work-plan to be submitted to the Project Steering Committee at its first meeting;
3. To plan and organize meetings of the Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group and to act as their member-secretary;
4. To organize and manage the implementation of seminars and workshops within the country and participate in international events of relevance to the project either in-person or by nomination;
5. To be responsible for the recruitment of consultants and procurement of project equipment;
6. To approve the allocation of funds for consultants, travel, and workshops under the PSC's guidance;
7. To submit Project Performance Evaluation Reports, terminal reports, technical reports, and other ad hoc reports in accordance with UNDP reporting procedures; and
8. To undertake any related activities considered necessary to facilitate satisfactory implementation of project activities.

Technical Working Group (TWG):

A Technical Working Group (TWG) composed of technical experts from key relevant sectors including government agencies, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and representatives of the private sector will be formed. The TWG will provide a mechanism for the project's management to stay in touch with relevant constituencies that it might otherwise have little contact with, and will be a technical advisory body to the Project Coordinator. Given its key role in the overall direction of the project, competence will be a guiding factor in the choice of members of this committee. The TWG will meet once every three months. If needed, sub-groups may be constituted at a later stage of the project to provide subject-specific inputs.

an important role in climate change matters in the international scene, and there is thus a keen incentive not to fail in the present endeavour.

Finally, the Government of Egypt has agreed to provide an in-kind contribution equivalent to \$115,000 which includes provision of three core technical staff to the Project Coordinator's office, two supporting staff, office space, local travel expenses and supplies.

G. PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PREREQUISITES

G.1. Prior Obligations

None

G.2 Prerequisites

1. The Egyptian Government will allocate funds in national budgets as indicated in Section E, Government Inputs.
2. The Government will assist in the creation of a Technical Working Group to undertake national level project activities as described in this document. The Government will assign suitably senior and qualified representatives of relevant government agencies and organizations to the Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group and will seek the participation of qualified academic and non-governmental organizations and individuals in the work of the Group. The Government, with expert and consultancy support through the project, will support and fund the work of the Technical Working Group, including periodic meetings.
3. The Government agrees to make data and information available to the project staff and consultants as may be required for implementation of the project, and to provide access to any government agency or organization as requested for purposes of project implementation.
4. The Government will assure free movement of project staff, consultants and other personnel, equipment, and information as may be required for project implementation. The project document will be signed by UNDP and UNDP assistance to the project will be provided, subject to UNDP receiving satisfaction that the prerequisites listed above have been or are likely to be fulfilled. When anticipated fulfilment of one or more prerequisites fails to materialize, UNDP may at its discretion either suspend or terminate its assistance.

H. PROJECT REVIEWS, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Every three months the Project Coordinator will prepare an overall Project Progress Report for the Project Steering Committee. These Project Progress Reports will be sent to PSC members by mail or fax and will be evaluated during the regular yearly meetings of the PSC. The same reports will also be sent directly to the GEF Coordinator in RBAS/New York.

The project will be subject to formal tripartite review at least once every 12 months, the first meeting to be held within the first 12 months of the start of full implementation. The project coordinator shall prepare and submit to each tripartite review meeting a Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER). Additional PPERs may be requested if necessary during the project.

A mid-term evaluation will be undertaken by UNDP in collaboration with the relevant parties not later than one year after the commencement of the project, in order to evaluate the program and to measure the extent to which the outputs of the projects are being used for intended activities.

B.6 Special Considerations

Firstly, by addressing capacity building and institutional development in climate change in a major country in the Arab region, this project will tackle one of the major problems facing the region. Secondly, this national project by relying on substantive outputs from other ongoing sub-regional projects in the Maghreb and Africa and by participating in CC:Train and CC:COPE will take full advantage of these initiatives. Thirdly, the project will provide a forum for fashioning a model and pro-active partnership among government ministries/agencies, the scientific community, NGOs, and the private sector in solving climate change related problems. Fourthly, the project will involve local non-governmental organizations and NGOs in project activities. Their representation is provided for on the Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group. NGOs currently play little direct role in the topics to be covered by the project; involving the NGO community is an important component of the project.

B.7 Co-ordination Arrangements

Through the Project Advisory Network, which is composed of key actors in climate change projects in the region and many of them are also taking part in the CC:COPE consultative process, this project will maintain close links with ongoing and planned initiatives. This will keep duplication to a minimum and ensure optimum use of the limited resources available to climate change related issues. Particular attention will need to be paid to activities of UNEP's Climate Unit, the Stockholm Environment Institute, the US-CSMT programme, and the CC:TRAIN, a joint training programme of the Climate Change Secretariat and UNITAR.

B.8 Counterpart Support Capacity

Egypt clearly has the institutional capacity to establish and carry on the work of this project. It will provide significant levels of counterpart support including personnel and support facilities including:

- * Contribution of three technical experts from the EEAA, OECF and other government agencies to the Project Coordinator's Office;
- * Support services (secretarial, administrative, and etc.);
- * Basic communication and office facilities;
- * Expertise in certain areas;
- * Library and information facilities; and
- * Office accommodation.

C. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The UNFCCC recognizes that climate change is a major threat to the world's environment and development aspirations. Resolution of this problem requires the cooperation of all countries.

The common development objective of Egypt is to improve the long-term cost-effectiveness and competitiveness of its energy production and end-use in the long-term management of its natural resources. Doing this while being consistent with its national development strategies will also contribute to the objectives of the UNFCCC.

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| 3. Sub-contract to international experts and consultants (UCCEE/RISOE)
(including personnel and travel) | \$95,000 |
|--|----------|

International experts and consultants will carry out many of the activities (Annex -V) and generate many of the listed outputs under the direction and coordination of the Project Coordinator and Project Steering Committee. It is agreed that UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) would be able to provide most of the technical support to be procured internationally.

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|---|----------|
| 4. Training | \$70,000 |
| a) National-level workshops to investigate specific climate change related issues and policies | 25,000 |
| b) Training Courses | 45,000 |
| 5. Missions Costs | 44,000 |
| a) Mission cost | 18,000 |
| b) Mid-term Evaluation | 10,000 |
| c) Terminal Evaluation | 16,000 |
| 6. Office Equipment, Facilities and Supplies | 25,000 |
| a) Computer and related equipment to ensure efficient information processing and communications between the Project Coordinator and the international bodies and experts. This will also include the cost of development of electronic conference and training of staff in its use. | 15,000 |
| b) International communications costs including phone, fax, cable and e-mail. | 5,000 |
| c) Expend. Equipment | 5,000 |
| 7. Miscellaneous services | 33,000 |
| a) Reproduction and distribution costs for project-related reports and studies | 15,000 |
| b) Sundry | 6,291 |
| c) Project Support Services | 11,709 |

E.3 REIMBURSEMENT TO FIELD OFFICES FOR SERVICES PROVIDED IN RELATION TO GEF PROJECT (BL 54)

Justification:

Experience indicates that field offices are incurring significant workload in relation to the identification, formulation, processing, support and monitoring of GEF projects. In line with UNDP's financial regulations such support must be reimbursed and should be charged to the project budget (letter of Gustaf Edgren, Asst. Administrator and Director, BPPE and Toshiyuki Niwa, Asst. Administrator and Director, BFA dated 18 December 1992).

Therefore, the field office requests reimbursement for the following services provided during implementation of this project:

1.1.2 Activity 2: Project Initiation workshop

The Project Coordinator will bring together the teams involved in UNEP and US studies and 4-5 in-country specialists interested in climate research as well as UNEP Centre and 2-3 other selected external experts for a workshop. The workshop will finalize the detailed work plans and necessary adjustments in the activities and the budgets will be made, as appropriate.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator and UCCEE

1.1.3 Activity 3: Assess the Necessity of Adaptation of Available Climate Change Training Packages and adapt as appropriate:

Adaptation of developed training packages (CC:Train, etc..) to the Egyptian national setting to provide organizations that are likely to participate in climate work with a common understanding regarding climate change, the Convention, science, economics, academic research agendas, energy and land use, greenhouse gas inventory procedures, proposal writing, global activities and funding agencies to meet the Egyptian national setting.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator, UCCEE and Consultants

1.1.4 Activity 4: Organize a Policy Workshop on Climate Change:

Conduct workshop as needed for the policy and decision makers to establish a required level of understanding of climate change issues.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator and Consultants

1.1.5 Activity 5: Conduct Training of Country Implementing Institutions

Conduct training activities as needed for the participating organizations to establish a common level of understanding.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator and Consultants

1.1.6 Activity 6: End-Project National Workshop

Conduct a national workshop at the end of the project to present the action plan, to update training package materials as jump-off for post-project activities and to assess past training efforts in the institutions that would have participated in the project activities.

Responsible Parties: Country Coordinators, Institutional Heads and Consultants

1.2 Output 2: Technical Working Group (TWG) to Bring Together Different Constituencies

The development of policy options in a country will require inputs from many different sectors. Establishment of the TWG will provide an institutional mechanism through which these inputs can be gathered and project's management could remain in touch with non-governmental bodies and NGOs.

Success criteria:

* Mechanism for regularly updating inventory measures. A well established centre in EEAA used as a focal point for conducting all the activities related to climate change and showing evidence that the Project Office in the EEAA is viewed and being used as a climate change resource by the Government of Egypt and NGOs in the country.

3.1.1 Activity 1: Identify Project Coordinator

Identify and employ a qualified professional (See Annex V) in Egypt who can coordinate all project activities of this project at the national level.

Responsible Parties: GOE and EEAA

3.1.2 Activity 2: Preparation of Work Plan of the Project

The Project Coordinator (PC), assisted by a core group of experts will prepare and implement a work plan and its funding and human resource requirements.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator, EEAA, and UCCEE/RISOE

3.2 Output 2: Increased Technical Capacity

Training activities are a significant component of this project at all levels, and will take full advantage of ongoing GEF/UNDP, US and UNEP country studies, other bilateral initiatives and initiatives such as sub-regional projects for the Maghreb and Sub-Sahara, and CC:Train, CC:Cope.

Success Criteria:

* Comparatively more trained technical capacity who will enhance and manage the communication through updating the sources and the sinks. Analyze the possible impacts of climate change, descriptions and analyses of existing policies and their possible effects on climate change, analyses of possible response options, including mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

3.2.1 Activity 1: Technical Expert and Consultancy Training:

Training of national governmental and non-governmental organizations in a wide variety of subjects related to the substance and process of climate change and its mitigation activity. Extensive reliance on technical experts will be required during the project to conduct studies and analyses.

Responsible Parties: EEAA, PSC, and Project Coordinator.

3.2.2 Activity 2: Orientation

The PC and his core team will undergo an in-depth orientation tour after being selected for the position in order to supplement technical expertise and knowledge of ongoing climate change and mitigation activities in North Africa, Europe and the US, including preliminary joint implementation efforts. It will include meetings with governmental, NGO, academic and research organizations. During the course of the project, individual project representatives, belonging to PSC and TWG, will participate in short-duration orientation.

Responsible Parties: EEAA

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator, UCCEE, and Consultants

1.3.3 Activity 3: Country Policy Dialogues

The EEAA and TWG, based on the policy review undertaken in Activity 1.3.1, will undertake policy dialogues to reformulate environment and development goals in light of climate change considerations and to establish priorities for policy analysis leading to preliminary national recommendations.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator and others

1.3.4 Activity 4: National Policy Analyses

The EEAA, OECP and other implementing agencies coordinate policy analysis to develop and assess policy options and institutionalize information collection and policy assessments, bringing in relevant experience from region and elsewhere.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator, Participating Institutions and Technical Working Group

1.3.5 Activity 5: National Policy Workshop

Final national policy workshop to develop proposed national strategies.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator, Participating Institutions, and Technical Working Group.

D.2 IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2: To Institutionalize National Communication in Egypt, Response to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

2.1 Output 1: Standardized Inventories of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Their Removals by Sinks in Egypt

The availability of inventories will form the scientific basis for policy analysis at the national level. Earlier inventories were prepared under UNEP project and are being reviewed in US study using the IPCC methodology. The project activities will use the IPCC methodology for national policy development and comparison with other countries' inventories.

Success criteria:

* Completed and updated standardized greenhouse gas inventories for Egypt using IPCC methodology.

2.1.1 Activity 1: Evaluation of Country Inventories

The PCO coordinates the evaluation of the existing inventories at the national level and identifies gaps based on the IPCC/OECD methodology.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator

2.1.2 Activity 2: National Inventory Workshops

National training workshops for individuals and groups to be involved in the inventories in the country.

Responsible Parties: Project Coordinator and others