

# EGYPT

## and the Paris Agreement



### Sectors

Energy, transport, cement, fertilizers



### National Implementing Agency

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs



### Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted

November 16, 2015

### Paris Agreement signed

April 22, 2016

### Paris Agreement ratified

June 29, 2016

# Background

Although a very low contributor to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Egypt is one of the five most vulnerable countries to climate change in the world, mainly because of its dependence on water from the Nile River. The sectors most vulnerable to climate risks are agriculture, water, energy, tourism and health due to rising temperatures and heat stress, irrigation water deficit, and sea level rise. Egypt's long-term national development framework, the **Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt's Vision 2030**, has three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) and its 10 pillars are aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Egypt's INDC is aligned to both of these.



### About the INDC Project

The UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme was launched in January 2011 as part of a joint collaboration between the European Union, the Governments of Germany and Australia and UNDP. In the run up to the historic Paris Agreement, the European Commission and others provided financial and technical support specifically to advance the preparation of countries' INDCs. This support, in the context of the larger global LECB Programme called the INDC Project, continued post-Paris and has enabled advances in implementation and country-driven action.



# ACTIONS & IMPACTS

## Preparation and submission of INDC to UNFCCC

The government of Egypt, with support of the INDC Project, prepared its INDC that was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2015. The INDC was converted into the country's first NDC in June 2017. Preparation of the INDC benefited from the results of Egypt's LECB Project, especially from the NAMA's (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) Information Notes (NINOs), the Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS) programme, and the Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) from which the mitigation and adaptation policies, measures and actions for the priority sectors were largely drawn. The national LECB team members are contributing to the revision of the NDC.

## Costing the impact of climate change

In support of the INDC, a number of detailed background studies were completed. One of these was the 'Economy of climate change' study that quantified the costs of climate change impacts on vulnerable sectors, and of mitigating carbon emissions in different sectors. The study provided the evidence base that raised awareness for climate action in Egypt.

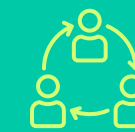
## Mainstreaming climate change in planning and decision making

The mitigation options identified in the NAMAs and NINOs are being used as tools to ensure that, following a coherent framework, different agencies and institutions mainstream climate change activities in their plans. This menu of mitigation options was another important milestone for the INDC process. In addition, a LEDS has been developed specifically for the Tourism Sector to ensure that climate change considerations are mainstreamed into this economically important sector.



## Strengthened capacity to implement the NDC

INDC support, and the wider LECB Project, engaged in targeted activities whose results (e.g. NAMAs, MAPS, cross-sectional and a tourism LEDS) have strengthened Egypt's public and private sector capacity to address climate change and implement its NDC in the medium to long term. Targeted trainings on low emission development implementation and mitigation interventions were conducted among academics, researchers, young experts, public and private sector actors and media representatives. The national LECB team continues supporting a capacity building programme for the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency's regional branch officers on mitigation and NDC implementation.



## Country ownership of the NDC and fostering its implementation

The development of the INDC was highly participatory involving technical consultations and high-level meetings in 16 government ministries, the inter-ministerial National Council for Climate Change (NCCC), as well as the private sector. The Cabinet and Parliament finally validated and approved the INDC. As a result, the INDC process was country driven leading to country ownership, political buy-in for NDC implementation and better understanding of the Paris Agreement by Egypt's key ministries and agencies.



## Support to establishing and operationalizing the NDC unit

Building on the preparation of the INDC, Egypt's Ministry of Environment is planning to establish a dedicated unit responsible for further NDC development. The scope of work of this unit will be based on the national LECB team.

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