



Egypt National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS)

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NCCS Rationale



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The NCCS has emanated from “Sub-objective 3.1: Facing climate change challenges” under the updated Egypt Vision 2030 (SDS 2030). The NCCS can be viewed as a roadmap to achieve this sub-objective.



The NCCS will enable Egypt planning and governing climate change on different levels in a way that supports the achievement of the desirable economic and development goals of the country following a low emission resilient approach.



Moreover, the SDS 2030 is considered the strategic umbrella for the development of the country. Accordingly, the NCCS integrates all goals and objectives related to climate change under the updated SDS 2030



قرار اللجنة العليا للمجلس الوطني للتغيرات المناخية رقم (3/20/12/19): يتم إعداد الإستراتيجية الوطنية للتغيرات المناخية، مع الوضع في الاعتبار أن تتضمن الإستراتيجية خطة عمل واضحة ذات مستهدفات محددة توضح دور كل وزارة في تنفيذ الإستراتيجية، والتكلفة المالية المطلوبة، والفترة الزمنية اللازمة للتنفيذ

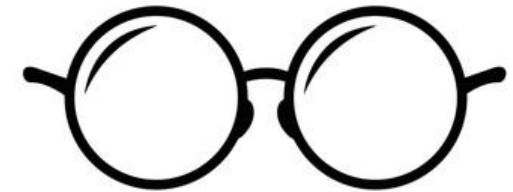


NCCS Vision

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The NCCS puts the well-being of the Egyptian citizen as a priority, which is in line with the first strategic goal under SDS 2030. Therefore, the NCCS vision is formulated in a way that ensures protecting citizens from climate change impacts, while maintaining the country's development in a sustainable manner while conserving the natural resources. Accordingly, the NCCS vision is to:



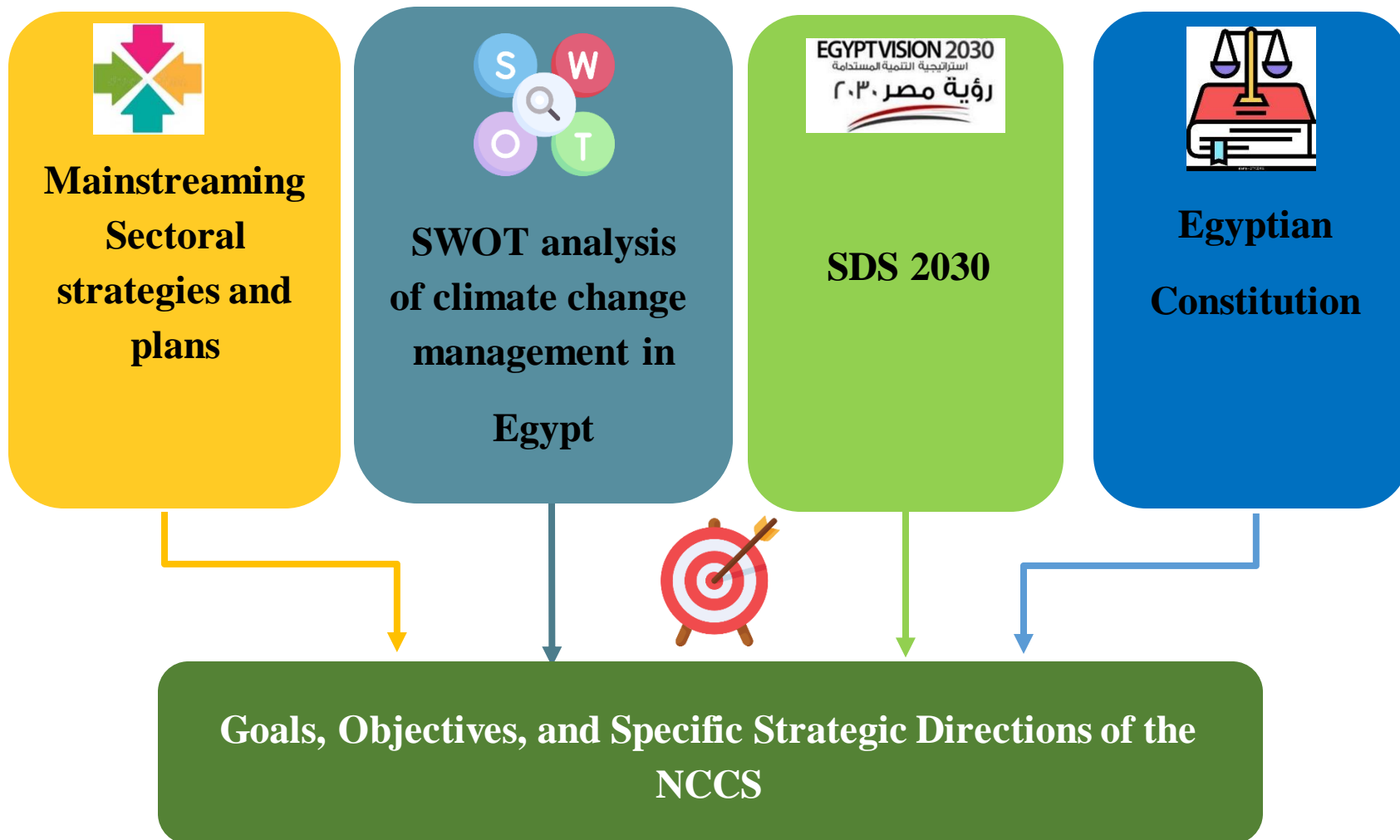
Effectively address the impacts of climate change which contribute to improving the quality of life for the Egyptian citizen, achieving sustainable development and sustainable economic growth, preserving natural resources and ecosystems and strengthening Egypt's leadership at the international level in the field of climate change.



Methodology for Determining the NCCS Goals and Objectives

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Egyptian constitution



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Article 45: “The state is obligated to protect its seas, beaches, lakes, waterways and natural reserves. It is prohibited to infringe upon, pollute, or use it in contravention of its nature, and the right of every citizen to enjoy it is guaranteed. The state also guarantees the protection and development of urban green space, and the preservation of plant, animal and fish wealth, protection of those exposed to extinction or danger, and animal welfare, all in the manner regulated by law.”

Article (46): “Every person has the right to a healthy and sound environment, and its protection is a national duty. The state is committed to taking the necessary measures to preserve it, and not to harm it, and rationally use the natural resources to ensure achieving sustainable development and guarantee the rights of future generations in it.”



Strategic goals of the updated SDS 2030

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4 Governing Principles

1. People are the Center of Development
2. Justice and Availability
3. Resilience and Adaptability
4. Sustainability



7 Enablers

1. Providing Finance
2. Advancing Innovation and Technological Development
3. Promoting Digital Transformation
4. Data Availability
5. Supporting Legislative Environment
6. Supportive Cultural Values
7. Regulating Population Growth

6 Strategic Goals (32 sub-objectives)

1. Goal 1: Improving Egyptian Citizens quality and standard of living
2. Goal 2: Social Equity and Equality
3. Goal 3: Sustainable and Integrated Environmental System
4. Goal 4: Informed, Competitive and Diverse Economy
5. Goal 5: Improved Infrastructure
6. Goal 6: Governance and Partnership





Objectives of the Egypt SDS – Vision 2030

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Goal 1 : Improving Egyptian Citizens quality and standard of living

- 1.3: Providing premium healthcare services (Adaptation action)
- 1.4: Housing availability and improvement (Adaptation action)
- 1.5: Food Security (Adaptation action)

Goal 2 : Social Justice and Equality

- 2.1: Reduce Gap between Genders
- 2.2: Provide Social Security

Goal 3 : Sustainable & Integrated Environmental System

- 3.1: Facing climate change challenges (Planning, Mitigation, Adaptation, finance and Monitoring)
- 3.2: Sustainability of natural resources (Mitigation and Adaptation actions)
- 3.3: Waste Management (Mitigation actions)
- 3.4: Maintaining biological and ecological biodiversity (Mitigation and Adaptation actions)

Goal 4: Informed, Competitive and Diverse Economy

- 4.1: Achieving productivity, diversity and value addition (Financing and Adaptation actions)
- 4.2: Enhancing business environment and competitiveness (Financing and Promotion actions)
- 4.5: Stimulating industrialization (Adaptation actions)
- 4.7: Achieving financial sustainability (financing actions)

Goal 5: Improved Infrastructure

- 5.1: Providing basic and adequate service (Adaptation and Mitigation actions)
- 5.2: Providing safe and sustainable transportation (Mitigation and Adaptation actions)
- 5.3: Promoting sustainable energy resources and systems (Mitigation and Adaptation actions)

Goal 6: Governance and Partnership

- 6.1: Administrative reform (Governance actions)
- 6.5: Strengthening partnerships (planning and Financing actions)
- 6.7: Maintaining stability and security (Adaptation actions)

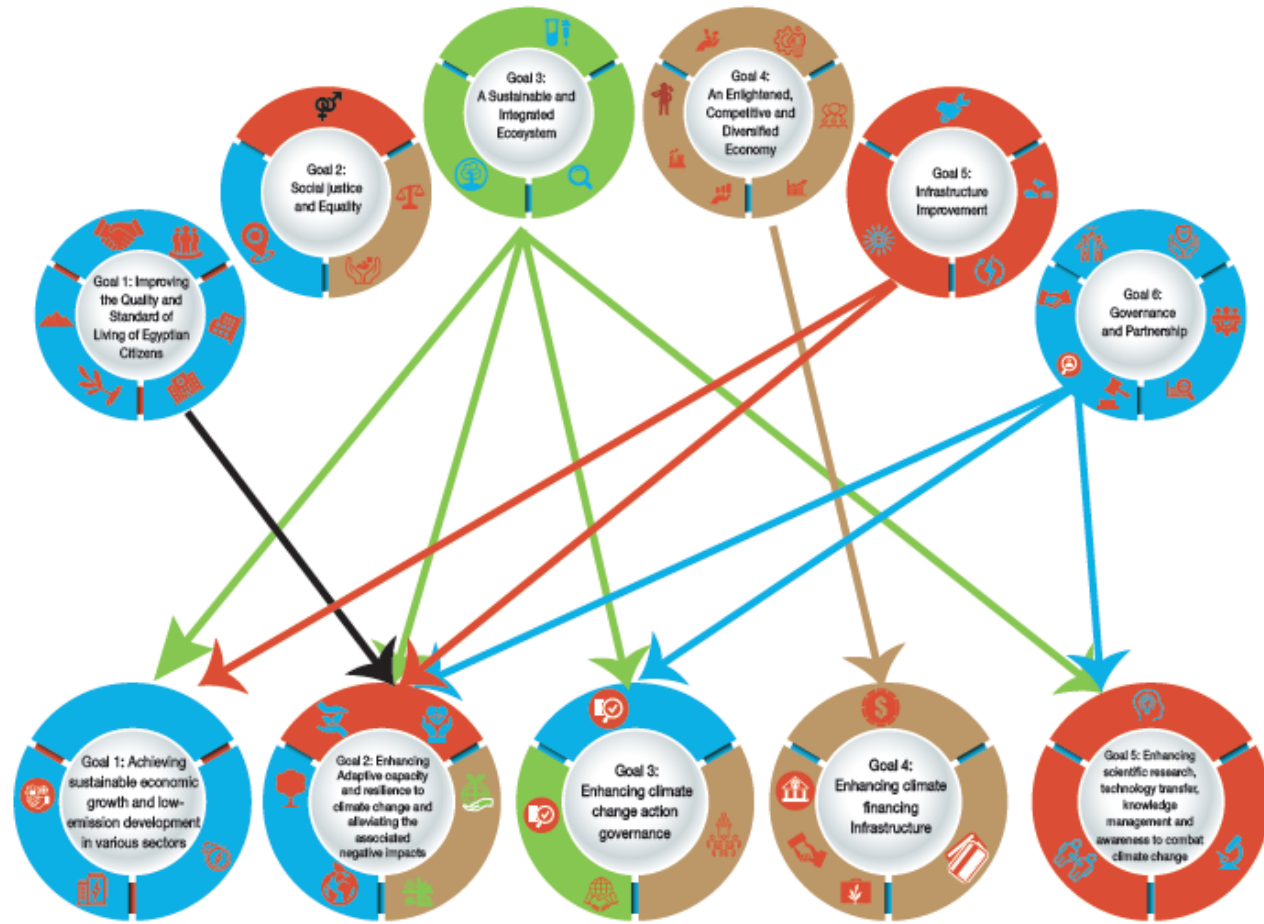


Sustainable Development Strategy Goals

EGYPTVISION 2030
استراتيجية التنمية المستدامة
رؤية مصر ٢٠٣٠

Sustainable Development Strategy Goals

SDS 2030



Egypt National Climate Change Strategy Goals

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General SWOT Analysis

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Weaknesses				Strengths			
Limited government funding	Weak application of laws and policies	Weak infrastructure in many areas	Lack of awareness on climate change and its risks	national strategy for climate change adaptation and reduction of the risks related to disasters arising from it	the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)	central administrative of climate change that acts as a technical secretariat for the NCCS (CCCD)	National Council for Climate Change
The small number of trained technical cadres and experts	The absence of a mechanism to ensure the integration of environmental dimensions and principles	Weak private sector participation in mitigation and adaptation	Weak coordination between various state institutions	a climate change strategy at the Giza governorate level	a national energy strategy (RE,EE)	a national strategy for low emissions Development (LEDS)	A National Adaptation Action Plan is currently in progress (NAP)
Lack of disaster risk management units at local village level and in remote areas in the governorates	The lack of sufficient budget to appoint new employees in the ministries and governorates	The wide gap between scientific research bodies and government agencies	The marginalization of rural communities and slum dwellers	the strategy of municipal solid waste management	a plan to reduce the consumption of hydrofluorocarbons	National Ozone Committee	an early warning system for managing disasters and environmental crises.



General SWOT Analysis

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Threats

The increased focus and interest of developed countries in supporting mitigation projects at the expense of adaptation projects

Insufficient international funds available to developing countries

Increased development leads to an increase in the severity of climate change over time in developing countries

There is a threat to Egypt's water resources

High increase in population rates

Increased international pressure to raise mitigation ambitions

Opportunities

Commitment by developed countries to increase financial support

Egypt's leading role in international negotiations on climate change

Gradually lifting subsidies on electricity and fuel products leads to rationalization of consumption and raising awareness among citizens

Egypt being chosen to host the 2022 (COP-27) Conference

The coalition of developing countries pressures the developed countries to increase financial support

The visible signs of climate change in recent years facilitates the public's understanding

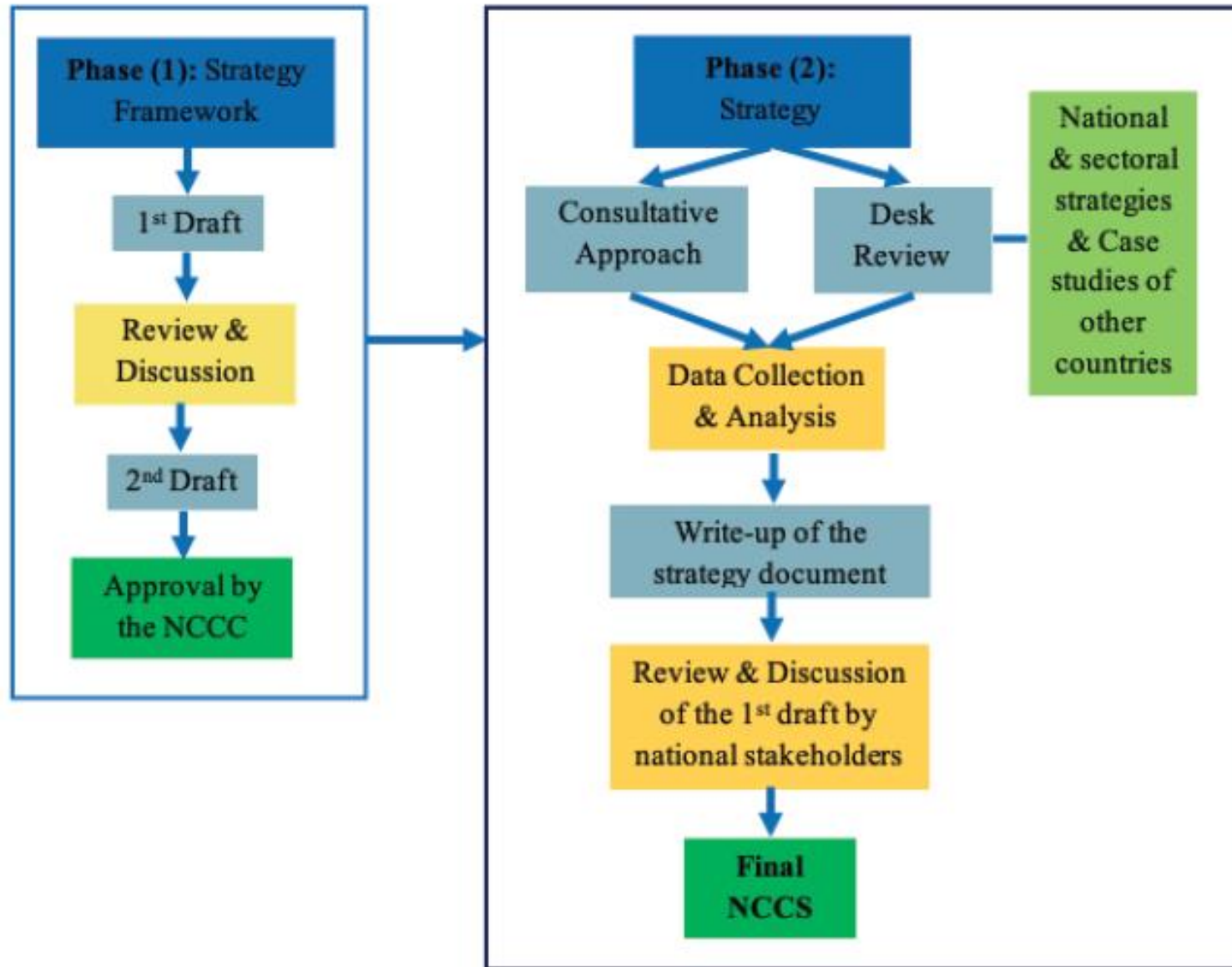
Many donors are keen to provide incentives and support for financing mitigation projects



Methodology for NCCS preparation

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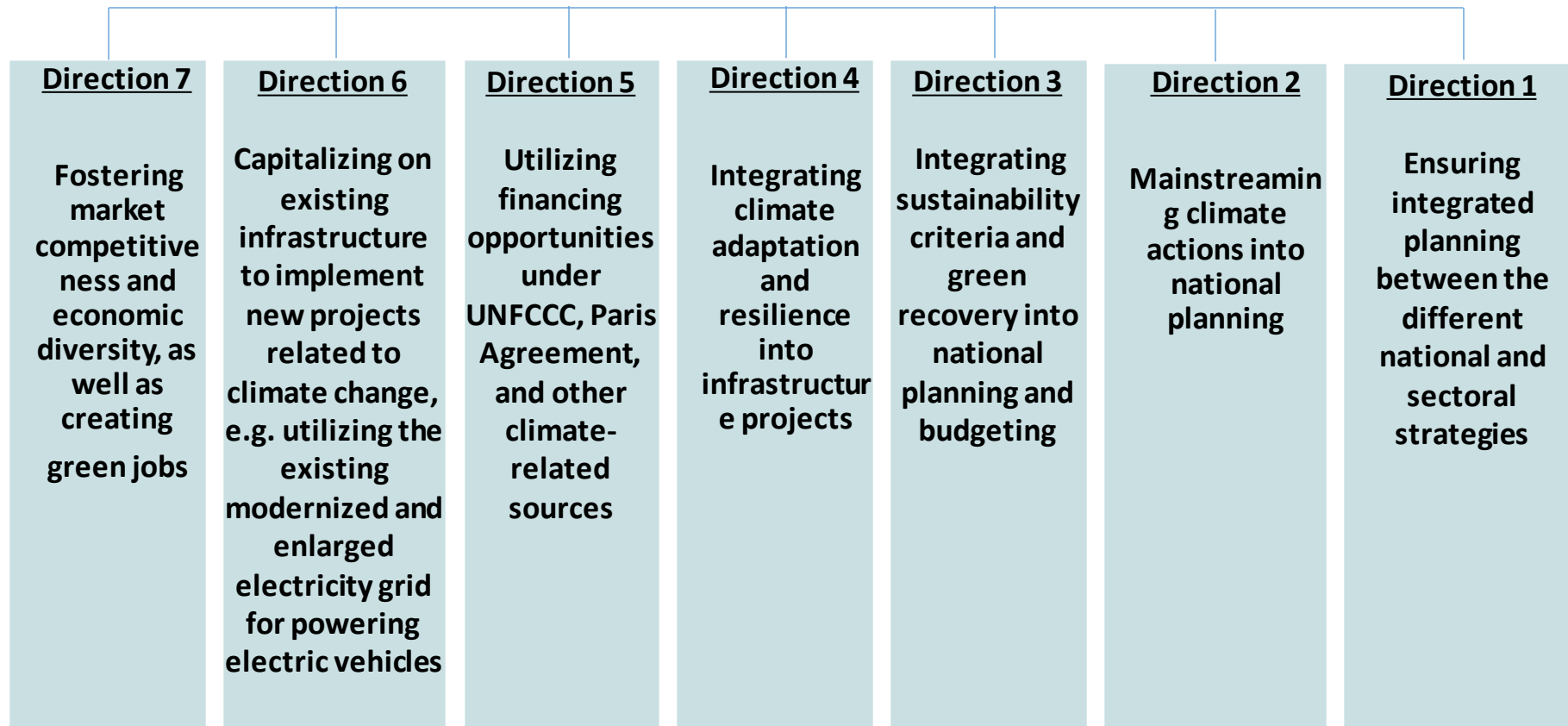


GENERAL DIRECTIONS



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Strategic goal of NCCS



under the updated Egypt Vision 2030 (SDS 2030).
The NCCS will enable Egypt to plan and govern climate change on different levels in a way that supports the achievement of the desirable economic and development goals of the country, following a low-emissions approach.



Strategy Framework of Egypt's NCCS



Strategic Vision

Goals

Objectives

Directions

**Policies &
Tools**



National Strategy for Climate Change in Egypt 2050 Goals

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Goal 1: Achieving Sustainable Economic Growth



Goal 2: Enhancing Resilience and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change



Goal 3: Enhancing Climate Change Action Governance and Management



Goal 4: Enhancing Climate Financing Infrastructure



Goal 5: Enhancing Scientific Research, Technology Transfer, Knowledge Management and Awareness to Combat Climate Change





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Thank you