

National Programs/Plans to address Climate Change

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Purpose Statement

The purpose of this presentation is to review and discuss the current knowledge and lessons learned as related to the development of National Programs and Action Plans of different countries to address climate change impacts.

Presentation Outline

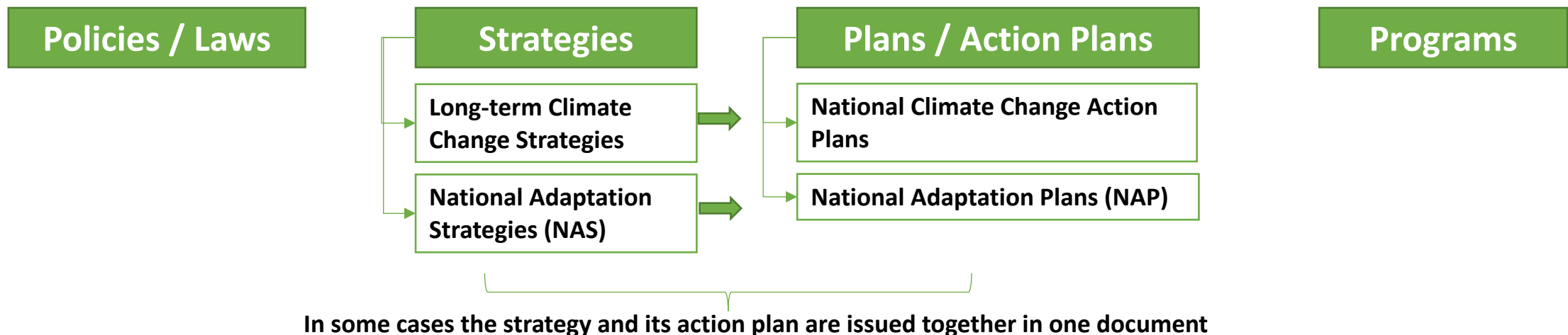
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 - Strategies
 - Plans / Action Plans
 - Programs
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- 4. NAP Case Studies**
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 - Egypt NAP Process
- 5. Samples of Climate Change programs and Actions Plans**
 - Ghana
 - Kenya
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 - Qatar
- 6. Egypt National Climate Change Strategy 2050**

1. Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts

Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts -1

- Most countries have established institutional arrangements for climate action.
- Some countries start with a national policy and/or strategy and follow up with more detailed national and/or sectoral action plans and programs.
- In developed countries the focus of climate change policies and strategies are more on mitigation measures while in developing countries the focus is on adaptation measures
- Actions to address climate change can be done on a regional, national, sectoral or local level.

Categorization of national arrangements to address climate change impacts



Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts -2

Climate Change Policies / Laws

- More than 170 countries have introduced national policies and laws on climate change to address its impacts
- Most adaptation laws and policies came into force between 2009-2016, with 85 countries passing a total of 133 adaptation laws and policies in 2012-13
- Policy instruments for climate change mitigation include:
 - **Economic instruments / Market-based approaches**, such as taxes, tradeable allowances, subsidies and emissions trading schemes (For example: support mechanisms for renewable energy, carbon or energy taxes)
 - **Regulatory approaches**, such as technology or performance standards (For example: Fuel efficiency standards)
 - **Information policies** (For example: eco-labelling or certification schemes for products or technologies and collection and disclosure of data on GHG emissions by significant polluters)
 - **Government provision, of technologies or products** (For example: physical and infrastructure planning, provision of district heating or public transportation services)
 - **Voluntary actions** (For example: actions taken by firms, NGOs, and other actors beyond regulatory requirements)

Examples from Developing Countries:

- [Malawi National Climate Change Management Policy](#)
- [Mauritius National Climate Change Adaptation Policy](#)
- [Nepal National Climate Change Policy](#)
- [Ghana National Climate Change Policy](#)
- [Guatemala Climate Change Policy](#)
- [Jordan National Climate Change Policy](#)
- [Madagascar National Climate Change Policy](#)
- [Malaysia National Policy on Climate Change](#)
- [Pakistan National Climate Change Policy](#)
- [Uganda National Climate Change Policy ,Act](#)
- [National Climate Change Policy of Sri Lanka](#)

Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts - 3

Climate Change Strategies

- The Paris Agreement invited all countries to communicate their ***long-term strategies to address climate change*** to the UN by 2020. Many countries have done so (For example: Japan, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Ukraine, UK, Czech Republic, France, Benin, USA, Mexico, Germany, Canada) while other countries have initiated domestic processes to issue their strategies.
- ***Long-term Strategies usually address both climate change adaptation and mitigation*** and have specific targets for emissions by 2050. For example, Mexico's target is 50% by 2050 below 2000 emissions levels and the UK's is 80% by 2050 below 1990 levels.
- ***A National Adaptation Strategy (NAS)*** addresses climate change adaptation only and articulates a national strategic vision for adaptation to prepare a country for current and expected impacts of climate change. It summarizes climate related risks and vulnerabilities and identify actors and sectors as areas of action.

Examples of climate change long-term Strategies:

- [Mexico National Climate Change Strategy](#)
- [Hungary National Climate Change Strategy](#)
- [Singapore National Climate Change Strategy](#)
- [Mozambique National Strategy for Climate Change](#)
- [Tanzania National Climate Change Strategy](#)
- [Ecuador National Strategy on Climate Change](#)
- [Turkey Climate Change Strategy](#)
- [Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy](#)
- [Turkmenistan National Climate Change Strategy](#)
- [Lao Strategy on Climate Change](#)

Examples of National Adaptation Strategies:

- [Ghana National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#)
- [South Africa National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#)
- [Malta National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#)
- [Sri Lanka National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#)
- [Belgium National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#)

Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts - 4

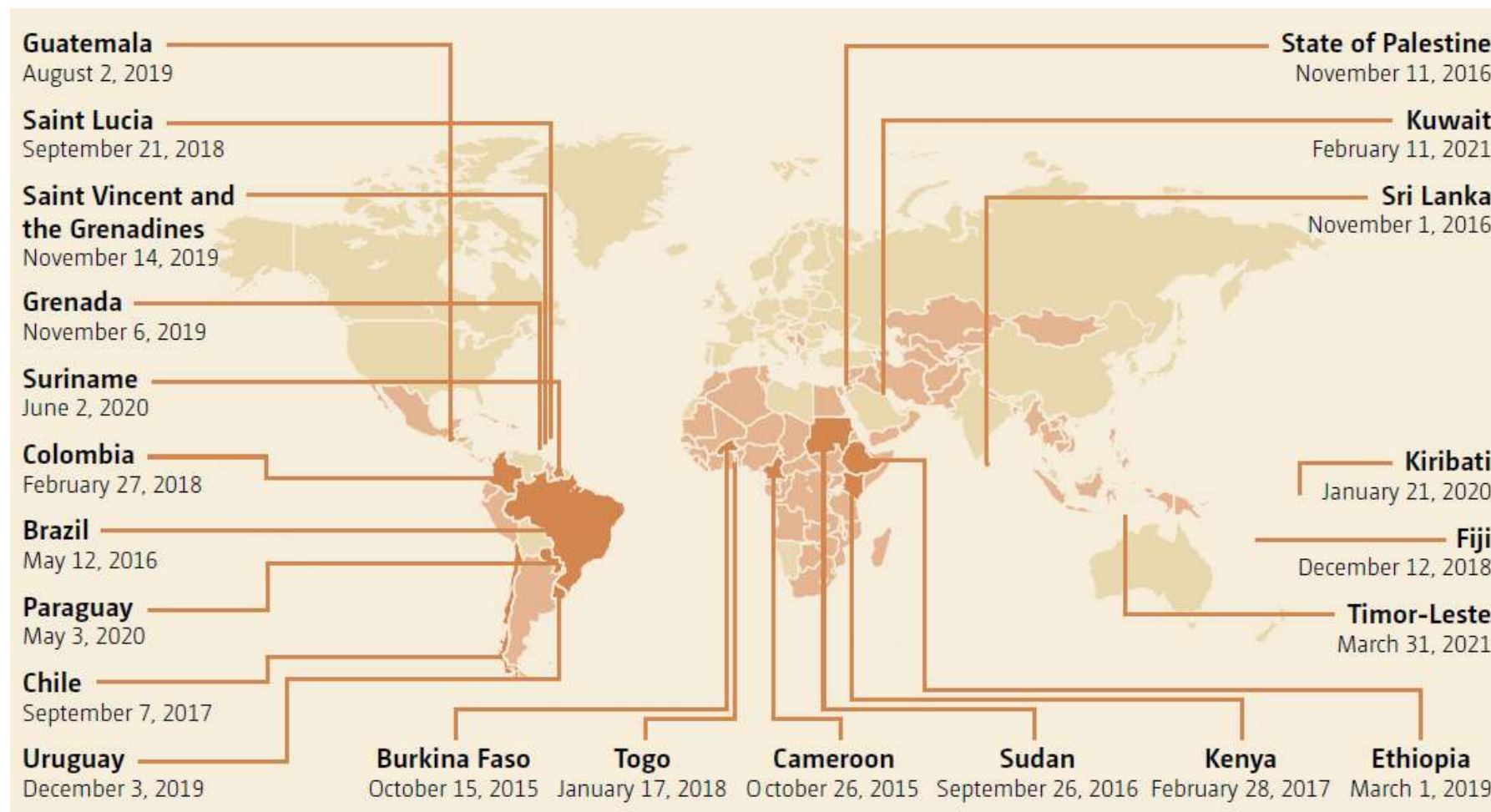
Climate Change Plans / Action Plans

- Upon ratification of the Paris Agreement, 183 Parties submitted their national climate plans in their first NDCs, of which 177 contain a vision for low-emission development.
- **A National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** aims to implement the National Adaptation Strategy and to organise activities for achieving its objectives, typically through sectoral implementation. The objectives of the NAP are to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts and to facilitate the integration of adaptation into all levels of development planning. The NAP process is multi-sectoral, involving Ministries of Environment in addition to other key ministries.
- The joint UNDP-UN Environment National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (**NAP-GSP**), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), assists **59 least developed and developing countries (including Egypt)** to identify technical, institutional & financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into national planning.
- The programme supports the process to formulate and implement NAPs under the UNFCCC. In doing so, the NAP-GSP works with development partners to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- As of March 2021, **twenty-two developing countries** (of which six are LDCs) had completed the preparation of their first NAP and had submitted them to NAP Central.
- The UNFCCC issued [Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process](#).

Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts -5

Climate Change Plans / Action Plans

The Figure shows information on NAPs in developing countries as of 31 March 2021. Darker shades are those countries with a NAP while the lighter shades are those that started the process. Those without shades are countries with no information.



Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts -6

Climate Change Plans / Action Plans

- Below are examples of Climate Change Plans / Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, and examples of countries which issued both a strategy and an action plan together in the same document.

Examples for General Climate Change Plans/Action Plans:

- [India National Action Plan on Climate Change](#)
- [Brazil National Plan on Climate Change](#)
- [Morocco National Climate Change Plan](#)
- [Philippines National Climate Change Action Plan](#)
- [Turkey National Climate Change Action Plan](#)
- [UAE National Climate Change Plan](#)
- [Germany Climate Action Plan](#)
- [Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan](#)
- [Iceland Climate Action Plan](#)
- [Cambodia Climate Change Action Plan](#)
- [Indonesia National Climate Change Action Plan](#)
- [Singapore Climate Action Plan](#)
- [Maldives National Climate Change Action Plan](#)
- [Chile National Climate Change Action Plan](#)
- [Ireland Climate Action Plan](#)

Examples for National Adaptation Plans:

- [Sudan National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Kenya National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Ethiopia National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Cameroon National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Burkina Faso National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Brazil National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Kuwait National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Liberia National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Nepal National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [South Africa National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Sri Lanka National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Palestine National Adaptation Plan](#)
- [Estonia National Adaptation Plan](#)

Examples for Strategy and Action Plan together:

- [Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan](#)
- [Belize National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan](#)
- [Namibia National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan](#)
- [Turkey National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan](#)
- [Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan](#)
- [Bulgaria National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan](#)
- [Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan](#)
- [Suriname National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan](#)

Typology of Actions to address Climate Change Impacts 7

Climate Change Programs

- National Climate Change Programs are the least common among all measures taken by countries to address climate change.
- Programs are usually issued for sectors that are directly impacted by climate change. For example: National Energy Efficiency Program, National Renewable Energy Program, National Forestry Program, National Agriculture and Food Security Program, National Program for Green Growth,...etc.

Examples for Climate Change Focused Programs:

- [Cote D'ivoire National Climate Change Program](#)
- [Grenada Strategic Program for Climate Resilience \(SPCR\)](#)
- [UK National Adaptation Program](#)
- [Samoa Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience \(SPCR\)](#)

2. Methodology and Guidelines

Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans -1

- In 2011, **COP17** acknowledged that national adaptation planning can enable all ***developing and least developed countries*** to assess their vulnerabilities, to mainstream climate change risks and to address adaptation. The COP established ***the national adaptation plan (NAP) process*** as a way to facilitate effective adaptation planning in LDCs and other developing countries.
- The UNFCCC issued ***technical guidelines for NAPs*** in response to the mandate given to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) by the COP to provide technical guidance on the development of NAPs.
- The guidelines is are ***generic***, and can be used by LDCs as well as other developing countries.

The guidelines divide the NAP process into four main elements:

Element A: Lay the Groundwork and address the gaps

Element B: Preparatory Elements

Element C: Implementation Strategies

Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review

The guidelines define the ***steps*** included under each element and the ***key questions*** to be addressed under each step.

The guiding principles for the NAP process are:

- A participatory process involving stakeholders,
- A multidisciplinary and complementary approach
- The contribution to sustainable development,
- The particular consideration of marginalized groups
- A country driven approach
- Sound environmental management,
- Cost-effectiveness,
- Simplicity
- Flexibility of procedures based on individual country circumstances.

Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans -2

Element A:

Steps	Key Questions
A. Lay the Groundwork and Address Gaps	
1. Initiating and launching of the national adaptation plan (NAP) process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the overall national approach and strategy for the NAP process and what kind of mandate is needed to drive it? • What institutional arrangements are required at the national level to coordinate, lead and monitor the NAP process? • What outputs are expected from the NAP process, and when? • What will the reporting arrangements to various stakeholders in the country be? • What technical and financial arrangements are needed and can be mobilized to sustain the process in the short- to long-term?
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where do we stand regarding effective short- and long-term adaptation activities? • What data and knowledge are available to assess current and future climate risks, vulnerability and adaptation? • How can the storage and management of this data and knowledge best be coordinated? • What gaps can be identified regarding the capacity, adequacy of data and information, and required resources to engage in the NAP process? • What barriers exist to effectively plan for, design and implement adaptation?
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can enabling institutional and technical capacity gaps best be addressed, and which resources are required? • How can long-term capacity development be institutionalized? • How can each of the barriers to adaptation planning be lifted? • Where are there opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning?
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What key development goals are sensitive to climate change? • How can climate risks to development and potential co-benefits of adaptation and development be identified?

Outputs:

Synthesis and stocktaking reports; gap analysis and needs report; stakeholder mapping; profile actors

Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans -3

Element B:

Steps	Key Questions
B. Preparatory Elements	
1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which climatic patterns in the country, according to observed data, are most important in terms of adjustment, adaptation or acclimatization of social systems? • What risks does climate change hold for the country? • What are major current climate hazards? • What is the estimated range of uncertainty for possible future climate scenarios? • What are appropriate indices of climate trends which could support planning and decision-making?
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which systems, regions, or groups work towards key development goals such as food security, poverty alleviation, economic development, etc? • What are the main climate vulnerabilities of those systems/regions that are key to achieve the main development goals? • What are the expected impacts of climate change? • What are viable cost-effective adaptation options to reduce the impacts of climate change or to exploit opportunities?
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the costs and benefits of each adaptation option? • How best can the adaptation options be implemented, and what are the conditions for success? • Is it possible to identify co-benefits between the adaptation options and development?
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will priority sectoral and subnational adaptation options be aggregated into national adaptation plans? • How will inputs of all relevant stakeholders be incorporated into producing the national plans? • How can the national adaptation plans and related outputs best be communicated and disseminated at the national level?
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can adaptation best be integrated into ongoing development planning processes? • What kind of opportunities can be generated through the integration? • How can the process of integration be facilitated?

Outputs:

Risk analysis report and scenarios

Climate risk and vulnerability assessment report

Adaptation options database

Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans -4

Element C:

Steps	Key Questions
C. Implementation Strategies	
1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can adaptation work best be prioritized for implementation at the national level considering development needs, climate vulnerabilities and risks as well as existing plans? • What criteria can be used to define priority actions?
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the most appropriate strategy for the implementation of adaptation activities including timing, target areas/beneficiaries, responsible authorities and sequencing of activities? • How can the implementation build on and complement existing adaptation activities? • What are the potential costs of implementing the NAPs and how can these costs be met?
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can technical and institutional capacities and regulations for long-term planning and implementation of adaptation be maintained and enhanced at different levels? • What can be learned from other international experiences and international cooperation on adaptation planning?
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the cross-sectoral and regional coordination of adaptation planning be promoted and enhanced? • How can synergy with other multilateral environmental agreements in the planning and implementation process be identified and promoted?

Outputs:

Implementation strategy -> Strategic framework for adaptation

Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans -5

Element D:

Steps	Key Questions
D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review	
1. Monitoring the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which areas of the NAP process are key for its effectiveness and should thus be the focus of the monitoring process? • What information and metrics are needed to monitor progress, effectiveness, gaps and lessons of the NAP process?
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What will be the time interval for reviewing the NAP process? • How would progress, effectiveness and gaps best be quantified and assessed and which information from outside of the NAP process is required?
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the frequency and/or triggers for an update of the NAPs and related outputs? • Which of the previous steps of the NAP process would be repeated in order to produce an update of the NAPs? • How can the updating of the NAPs be aligned with other development planning processes to ensure harmonization and the identification of co-benefits?
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can NAP documents best be disseminated to the UNFCCC secretariat and other stakeholders? • What kind of information needs to be included in reporting on progress and effectiveness of the NAP process in national communications? • What other channels can be used to report on progress to the COP and other stakeholders?

Outputs:

Monitoring and Review Reports

Progress Report

3. Obligations Under International Agreements

Obligations Under International Agreements -1

- **The Paris Agreement** is the most recent legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. The obligations and/or voluntary recommendations for **developing countries** set by the Paris Agreement are as follows:

Mitigation

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - Mandatory

Article. 4 – All Parties are committed to prepare, communicate and maintain a nationally determined contribution (NDC) to reduce GHGs emissions and to pursue domestic measures to achieve them. It also prescribes that Parties shall communicate their NDCs every 5 years and provide information necessary for clarity and transparency. To set a firm foundation for higher ambition, each successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the previous one and reflect the highest possible ambition.

National GHG Inventory Report – Mandatory

Article. 13 - Parties are required to submit a national inventory report of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); and Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs. The reports are to be submitted at least every two years. According to COP, developing countries will be given flexibility in the scope, frequency and details of their reporting, and the scope of the review.

Long-term Strategies – Recommended

Article. 4 - The least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) may prepare strategies that reflect their special circumstances. Over and above their NDCs, all parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS). LT-LEDS provide the long-term horizon to the NDCs and place them into the context of countries' long-term planning and development priorities, providing a vision and direction for future development.

Obligations Under International Agreements -2

Adaptation

National Adaptation Plans - *Mandatory*

Article. 7 – Each party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include: the implementation of adaptation actions; the process to formulate and implement NAPs; the assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating prioritized actions; monitoring, evaluating and learning from adaptation plans and actions; and building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems.

Articles. 7 & 13 - Parties are encouraged to report on their adaptation actions and needs: each party should submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include a national adaptation plan, priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties. If a communication is submitted, it will be as a component of, or in conjunction with, a national adaptation plan, an NDC and/or a national communication.

4. NAP Case Studies

4A – Saint Lucia

4B – Egypt NAP Process

4A. NAP Case Study – Saint Lucia

National Adaptation Plans (NAP) – Case Study

Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018–2028

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IMPACT



Source:
<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf>

National Adaptation Plans (NAP) - Examples

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Strategic objective 1. Improve the national legal and regulatory framework to facilitate adaptation in the health sector 117

Strategic objective 2. Generate climate, environmental and socioeconomic data and science-based information critical to adaptation in the health sector 117

Outcome 2. Improved public health under a changing climate 119

Strategic objective 1. Reduce the risk of climate-sensitive vector-borne disease outbreaks and improve outbreak management 119

Strategic objective 2. Reduce health risks during heat waves 120

Strategic objective 3. Improve health surveillance systems 120

Strategic objective 4. Improve health care and information for vulnerable groups 121

Outcome 3. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes 122

Strategic objective 1. Strengthened health system emergency planning and response 122

14. TOURISM 123

Outcome 1. Viable and productive tourism sector through direct interventions and collaborations and synergies with all other sectors 124

15. LIMITS TO ADAPTATION 126

15.1 Loss and damage 128

15.2 Minimising, averting and addressing loss and damage 130

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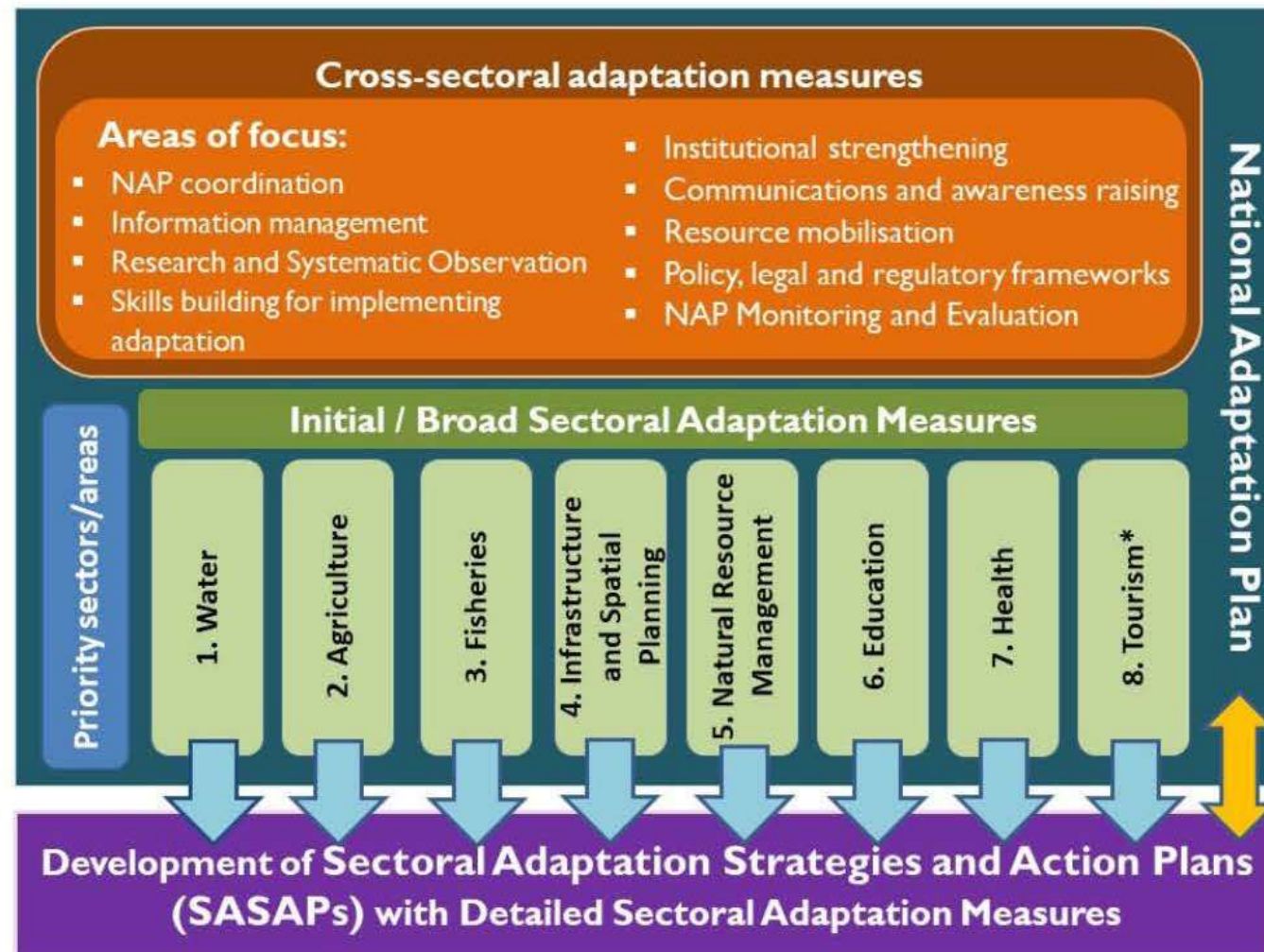


Figure 5. NAP strategy

National Adaptation Plans (NAP) - Examples

Table 10. NAP overarching goals, cross-sectoral and sectoral outcomes.

Overarching NAP Goals	
1. To enhance the national enabling environment for climate-related adaptation and risk reduction action within and across development sectors	2. To accelerate the implementation of climate adaptation and risk reduction actions critical to safeguard the country's socioeconomic and environmental systems
Cross-sectoral outcomes	
1. Improved national, legal and regulatory framework to facilitate climate adaptation across sectors	4. Strengthen national capacities for integrating climate adaptation considerations into national development agendas, programmes and projects
2. Increased generation and use of climate information in national and sectoral decision-making	5. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes at the sectoral and national levels
3. Increase capacities to design and implement climate adaptation projects across sectors	6. Increased funding for climate adaptation action
Sectoral outcomes	
<i>Water</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>
1. Enhanced enabling environment and improved behaviour for water-related climate adaptation action	1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation action in the agriculture sector
2. Increased water access, availability and quality	2. Enhanced nutrition, food availability, quality and security through adaptation in the agriculture sector
3. Increased water efficiency and conservation	3. Strengthened partnerships for scaling up climate resilient agriculture
4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes	

	4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes in the agriculture sector
<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Infrastructure and Spatial Planning</i>
1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation action in the fisheries sector	1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation in infrastructure and spatial planning
1. Enhanced nutrition, food availability, quality and security through adaptation in the fisheries sector	2. Strengthened infrastructure to withstand climate impacts
2. Strengthened partnerships for building sustainable and resilient fisheries in a changing climate	3. Enhanced infrastructure-based climate adaptation
3. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes in the fisheries sector	4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes
<i>Natural Resource Management (Coastal, Marine and Terrestrial)</i>	<i>Education</i>
4. Enhanced enabling environment for Ecosystem-based adaptation and natural resource management under a changing climate	1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation education
5. Increased ecosystem quality and coverage	2. Improved and expanded climate change education as the basis for effective adaptation
6. Strengthened ecosystem based adaptation	3. Professional capacities built for leading future climate adaptation planning implementation
	4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes
<i>Health</i>	<i>Tourism*</i>
1. Enhanced enabling environment for health-related climate adaptation action	1. Viable and productive tourism sector through direct interventions and collaborations and synergies with all other sectors
2. Improved public health under a changing climate	
3. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes	

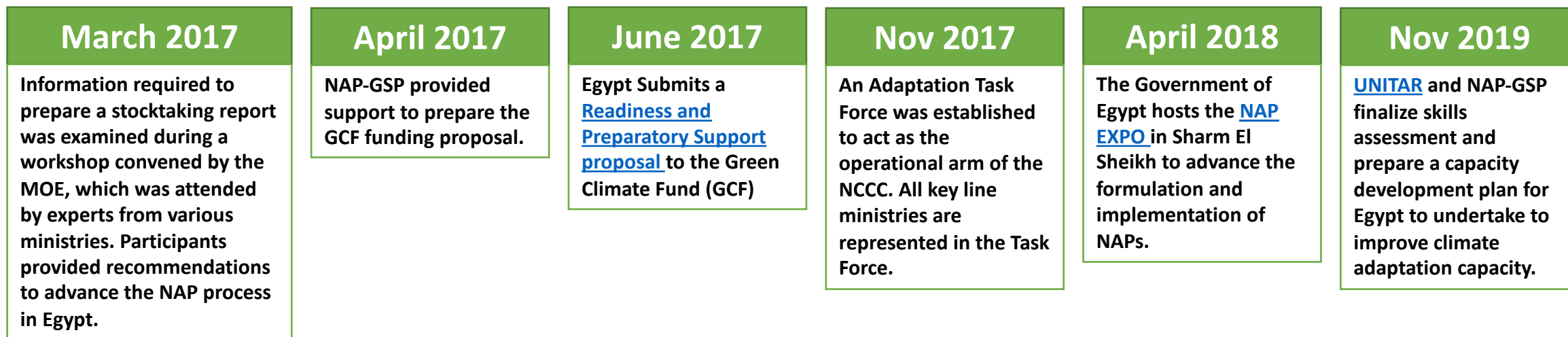
4B. Egypt NAP Process

National Adaptation Plans (NAP) – Egypt - 1

- The GoE has addressed climate change impacts through a number of institutional arrangements
 - [National Adaptation Strategy \(2011\)](#)
 - [Sustainable Development Strategy – Egypt’s Vision 2030](#).
 - [Intended Nationally Determined Contribution \(INDC\) \(2015\)](#)
 - [Egypt’s National Climate Change Strategy 2050](#) – launched in COP26 in Glasgow
 - Embarking on a process to develop NAP and submitting a [Readiness and Preparatory Support proposal](#) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2017.
- UNDP, through the GEF-funded National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), has provided support to Egypt in the preparation of the GCF funding proposal.
- According to the [Tenth report of the GCF of the parties to the UNFCCC](#), GCF had approved Egypt’s adaptation planning proposal with the delivery partners being the **UNEP & the UNDP**. The main objectives of the fund are capacity building and NAP with a total of 3,290,115 USD approved.
- The GCF is also implementing the project “[Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt](#)” to be completed in 2025.

National Adaptation Plans (NAP) – Egypt -2

- **The National Council of Climate Change** (NCCC), established in 2015 by [PM Decree No. 1912](#), is leading the NAP process in Egypt being the national authority concerned with climate change as per [PM Decree No. 1129/2019](#). An **Adaptation Task Force** was established to serve as the operational arm of the NCCC. The below timeline shows a summary of the NAP process in Egypt:



- Essential next steps towards advancing adaptation planning and implementation in Egypt include the development of a fully integrated capacity development plan and sectoral action plans.
- Challenges include: limited availability of data and its accuracy, limited institutional capacity to undertake enhanced adaptation planning, and insufficient financial resources and budgets allocated to adaptation.

5. Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans

5A - GHANA

5B - KENYA

5C - UAE

5D - QATAR

5A. Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans - GHANA

Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans – GHANA -1

Ghana National Climate Change Policy Action Programme for Implementation: 2015–2020 is divided into 10 Policy Focus Areas with specific programmes and actions in each as follows:



Ghana National Climate Change Master Plan Action Programmes for Implementation: 2015–2020



agriculture

infrastructure

communities

carbon sinks

ecosystems



health

water

gender

migration

energy

Policy Focus Area 1: Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems

- **Programme 1.1:** Institutional Capacity Development for Research and Dissemination
- **Programme 1.2:** Development and Promotion of Climate-resilient Cropping Systems
- **Programme 1.3:** Adaptation of Livestock Production Systems
- **Programme 1.4:** Support to Climate Change Adaptation Activities in Fisheries and Aquaculture
- **Programme 1.5:** Support to Water Conservation and Irrigation Systems
- **Programme 1.6:** Risk Transfer and Alternative Livelihood Systems
- **Programme 1.7:** Improved Post-harvest Management

Policy Focus Area 2: Build Climate-resilient Infrastructure

- **Programme 2.1:** Build Capacity to Design Climate-resilient Infrastructure
- **Programme 2.2:** Knowledge Management and Coordination
- **Programme 2.3:** Climate-resilient Sectoral and Local Development Planning
- **Programme 2.4:** Ensure that Existing Key Infrastructure is Climate proof
- **Programme 2.5:** Flood Prevention Activities
- **Programme 2.6:** Develop Climate-resilient Infrastructure for Key Services
- **Programme 2.7:** Protection of Coastal Resources and Communities

Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans – GHANA -2

Policy Focus Area 3: Increase Resilience of Vulnerable Communities to Climate-related Risks

- **Programme 3.1:** Early Warning Mechanisms
- **Programme 3.2:** Public Education on Adaptation Skills
- **Programme 3.3:** Rapid Response and Disaster Management
- **Programme 3.4:** Improved Key Public Social Services
- **Programme 3.5:** Financial Support and Insurance Schemes
- **Programme 3.6:** Social Support Systems

Policy Focus Area 4: Increase Carbon Sinks

- **Programme 4.1:** Improving Governance, Capacity and Regulatory Structures
- **Programme 4.2:** Securing the Integrity of Forest and other Natural Ecosystems
- **Programme 4.3:** Sustainable Wood-based Fuel Production and Development for Domestic Energy Supply
- **Programme 4.4:** Plantation Development (Afforestation, Reforestation and Forest Restoration)
- **Programme 4.5:** Conservation of Trees through Agroforestry and On-farm practices, and Greening of Urban Areas

Policy Focus Area 5: Improve Management and Resilience of Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems (including Marine Ecosystems)

- **Programme 5.1:** Improved Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Management
- **Programme 5.2:** Community-based Natural Resources Management
- **Programme 5.3:** Economic Incentive Measures
- **Programme 5.4:** Ecosystem-based Adaptation

Policy Focus Area 6: Impact of Climate Change on Human Health

- **Programme 6.1:** Capacity-building of Health Providers and Groups associated with Climate Change
- **Programme 6.2:** Climate-related Health Research
- **Programme 6.3:** Strengthen Climate-sensitive Disease Surveillance and Response Systems
- **Programme 6.4:** Improve Public Health Measures especially in climate-vulnerable communities
- **Programme 6.5:** Emergency Health Preparedness and Climate-proof Health Infrastructure
- **Programme 6.6:** Collaboration and Partnership for Improved Nutrition, Water and Sanitation
- **Programme 6.7:** Social Protection and Improved Access to Health Care
- **Programme 6.8:** Indigenous knowledge and practices in health

Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans – GHANA -3

Policy Focus Area 7: Minimize the Impact of Climate Change on Access to Water and Sanitation

- **Programme 7.1:** Environmental Sanitation Education and Hygiene Education
- **Programme 7.2:** Improved Access to Safe Drinking Water
- **Programme 7.3:** Climate-related Research
- **Programme 7.4:** Construction of Water Storage Systems
- **Programme 7.5:** Improved Drainage in Urban Areas
- **Programme 7.6:** Recycling of Solid Waste
- **Programme 7.7:** Wastewater Reduction, Treatment and Reuse
- **Programme 7.8:** Improved Access to Sanitation
- **Programme 7.9:** Water and Land Management

Policy Focus Area 8: Gender Issues in Climate Change

- **Programme 8.1:** Gender-responsive Climate Change Research
- **Programme 8.2:** Livelihood Protection, Alternative and Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction
- **Programme 8.3:** Gender Responsiveness in Natural Resource Management
- **Programme 8.4:** Gender-sensitive Education, Training and Capacity-building on Gender and Climate Change
- **Programme 8.5:** Gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Policy Focus Area 9: Climate Change and Migration

- **Programme 9.1:** Alternative Livelihoods
- **Programme 9.2:** Social Protection for the Migrant Poor
- **Programme 9.3:** Structures for Dialogue between Migrants and Host Communities to prevent conflicts
- **Programme 9.4:** Improve Access to Health and Education
- **Programme 9.5:** Measures to Enhance Existing Livelihoods
- **Programme 9.6:** Measures to Enhance Remittance Flows

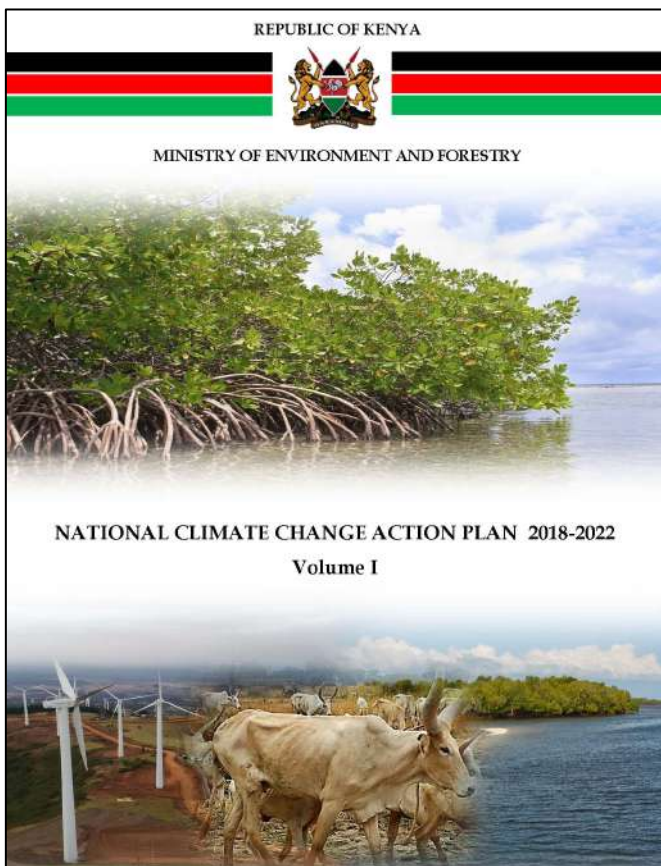
Policy Focus Area 10: Appropriate Energy and Infrastructure Development

- **Programme 10.1:** National Framework for GHG Inventory
- **Programme 10.2:** Improve the capacity of relevant sectors for the reduction of national GHGs emissions
- **Programme 10.3:** Low emission and clean energy technology research, development, diffusion, deployment and transfer
- **Programme 10.4:** Improve energy efficiency in production and consumption of energy
- **Programme 10.5:** Renewable Energy Development
- **Programme 10.6:** Comprehensive Waste (solid, liquid and human) Management for renewable energy production
- **Programme 10.7:** Minimize Gas Flaring and fugitive emissions

5B. Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans - KENYA

Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans – KENYA

Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 **INTRODUCTION**

1.2 **GOAL OF NCCAP 2018-2022**

1.3 **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

1.3.1 **KENYA'S CHANGING CLIMATE**

1.3.2 **CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN KENYA**

1.3.3 **KENYA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

1.4 **SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NCCAP (2013-2017)**

1.4.1 **PROGRESS ON ADAPTATION**

1.4.2 **PROGRESS ON MITIGATION**

1.4.3 **PROGRESS ON ENABLING ACTIONS**

1.4.3 **LESSONS LEARNED**

CHAPTER 2: ENABLING LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 **THE GLOBAL CONTEXT**

2.2 **THE REGIONAL LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

2.3 **THE NATIONAL LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

CHAPTER 3: PRIORITY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS FOR 2018-2022

3.1 **IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS**

3.2 **PRIORITY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS**

CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY 1: DISASTER (DROUGHT AND FLOOD) RISK MANAGEMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY 2: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY 3: WATER AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY 4: FORESTS, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY 5: HEALTH, SANITATION AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY 6: MANUFACTURING

CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY 7: ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

3.3 **CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY ACTIONS IN THE COUNTIES**

CHAPTER 4: DELIVERING THE ACTION PLAN

4.1 **ENABLERS**

4.1.1 **ENABLING POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

4.1.2 **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

4.1.3 **TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

4.1.4 **CLIMATE FINANCE AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

4.1.5 **TRANSPARENCY: MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION PLUS (MRV+)**

4.2 **DELIVERY AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS**

4.2.1 **INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

4.2.2 **COORDINATION OF THE NCCAP**

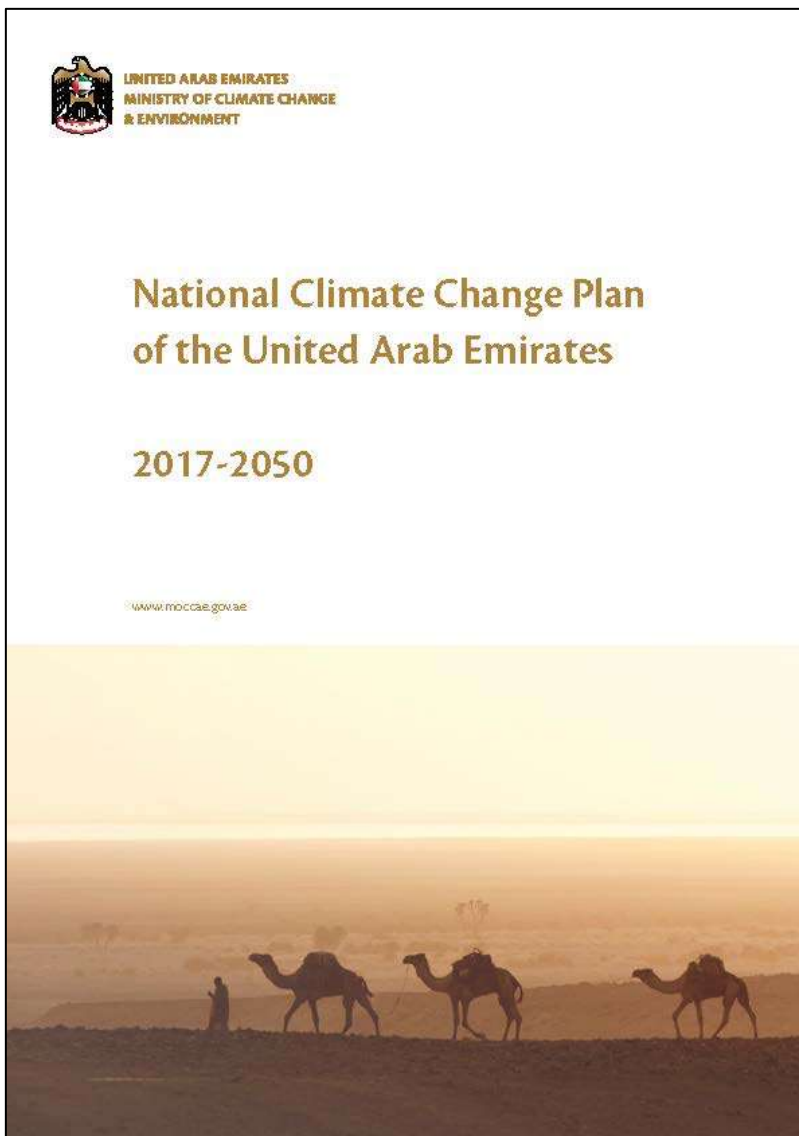
4.2.3 **MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) OF THE NCCAP**

4.2.4 **FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS**

5C. Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans - UAE

Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans – UAE

National Climate Change Plan of the United Arab Emirates 2017-2050



1. Introduction

- 1.1. Climate Change in the UAE
- 1.2. Climate Policy Landscape
- 1.3. Objectives
- 1.4. Key Climate Priorities
- 1.5. Structure
- 1.6. The UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030
- 1.7. Enablers: Means of Implementation

2. Key Climate Priorities

- 2.1. National GHG Emissions Management System
- 2.2. National Adaptation Planning and Implementation
- 2.3. Private Sector-Driven Innovative Diversification Program

3. Foundation: Green Agenda

- 3.1. The Climate Plan and the Green Agenda
- 3.2. Major Progress

4. Enablers: Means of Implementation

- 4.1. Innovative Green Finance
- 4.2. Capacity Building
- 4.3. Governance, and Monitoring and Evaluation
- 4.4. Awareness Raising and Communications
- 4.5. International Cooperation

1.6. The UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030

Building upon the UAE Vision 2021, the Green Economy for Sustainable Development initiative was launched in January 2012, with an ambition that the UAE will become a global hub and a successful model of sustainable development.

Subsequently in January 2015, the Cabinet approved its implementation plan, the *UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030*, which consists of five strategic objectives and 12 main programs. These objectives and programs were designed to cover all key aspects of a green economy transition – from technology, human capital, regulatory environment, green finance, international trade, local content, intellectual property, consumer awareness, to integrated national planning and cooperation across the emirates. Based on the latest updates, 22 out of 41 Green key performance indicators (KPIs) for the Green Agenda show either an improving or steady trend.

Strategic Directions



Strategic Objectives

1. Competitive Knowledge Economy

- 1.1. Natural Green Innovation Programme
- 1.2. Green Diversification Programme

2. Social Development & Quality of Life

- 2.1. Integrated Green Infrastructure Programme
- 2.2. Green Workforce & Talent Programme

3. Sustainable Environment & Valued Natural Resources

- 3.1. Natural Capital & Resilience Programme
- 3.2. Environmental Goods & Services Programme

4. Clean Energy & Climate Action

- 4.1. Integrated Power & Water Management Programme
- 4.2. National Renewable Energy Programme
- 4.3. National Green Economy Data Programme

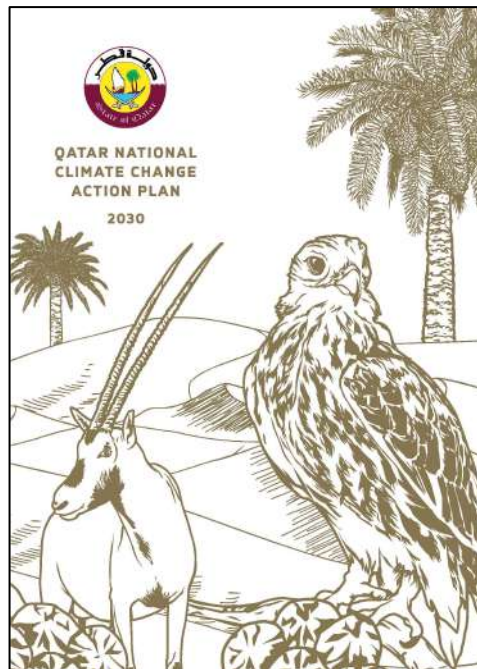
5. Green Life & Sustainable Use of Resources

- 5.1. National Energy & Water Efficiency Programme
- 5.2. National Waste-to-Resource Programme
- 5.3. National Sustainable Transport Programme

5D. Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans - QATAR

Samples of Climate Change Programs and Action Plans – QATAR

Qatar National Climate Change Action Plan 2030



Source:

<https://www.mme.gov.qa/pdocs/cview?siteID=2&docID=23349&year=2021>

1. INTRODUCTION
2. QATAR'S COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE ACTION
3. CLIMATE POLICY GUIDING PRINCIPLES
4. CURRENT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES
4.1 Current greenhouse gas emissions and targets
4.2 Oil and gas
4.3 Power and water
4.4 Transportation
4.5 Building, construction and industry
5. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES
5.1 Economy
5.2 Infrastructure
5.3 Water management
5.4 Healthcare
5.5 Biodiversity
5.6 Food security
6. ENABLERS FOR IMPLEMENTATION
6.1 Community awareness and communication
6.2 Environmental education and human capital
6.3 Technology, research and development
6.4 Incentives and regulations
7. IMPLEMENTATION

Key outcomes	Specific targets	Programmes and projects
A less polluting environment that ensures the health of humans and ecosystems	<p>Reduce levels of air pollutants in accordance with Qatar's ambient air quality standards by end of 2022</p> <p>Improve coastal and marine water quality to conform with Qatar's standards by end of 2022</p> <p>Fix domestic waste generation rate under 1.6 kg per capita/day during the period 2018-2022</p> <p>Recycle 15% of solid waste by end of 2022</p>	<p>Develop and implement a national integrated air quality management plan</p> <p>Develop and implement a comprehensive coastal and marine water quality control plan</p> <p>Develop and implement a solid waste management plan to operationalize recycling mechanisms, rehabilitate contaminated sites and deal with hazardous materials and waste</p>
A less climate-sensitive environment that ensures sustainable development, health and environment safety	<p>Create a green belt around Doha and its surrounding areas by end of 2022</p>	<p>Develop and implement a national plan for adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts and to promote local, regional and international strategic partnerships</p>
An environment that preserves biodiversity to ensure sustainable development and human health and well-being	<p>Raise awareness of current and future of biodiversity and create a biodiversity database by end of 2022</p> <p>Sustainable management of nature reserves and ecosystems by end of 2022</p>	<p>National Biodiversity Database</p> <p>Develop and implement an integrated plan for management of protected areas and various ecosystems</p>
Promote sustainable environmental practices	<p>Provide required data on the Qatari environment to promote and improve environmental management by end of 2022</p> <p>Build an environmentally aware and supportive society for environmental sustainability</p>	<p>Create an electronic and searchable information database</p> <p>Promote environmental awareness, especially for future generations</p>

6. Egypt National Climate Change Strategy 2050

Egypt National Climate Change Strategy 2050 -1

- The National Climate Change Strategy 2050 was launched in 2021 during the events of conference of Parties on climate Change(COP26) by the Minister of Environment.
- **The strategy aims to achieve five main goals:**
 1. Achieving Sustainable Economic Growth and Low-Emission Development in Various Sectors
 2. Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change, and Alleviating the negative impacts
 3. Enhancing climate change action governance
 4. Enhancing Climate Financing Infrastructure
 5. Enhancing Scientific Research, Technology Transfer, Knowledge Management and Awareness to Combat Climate Change

The strategy outlines specific objectives under each goal. For example the objectives of Goal 1 are:

- Increasing the share of all renewable and alternative energy sources in the energy mix
- Reducing emissions associated with the use of fossil fuels
- Maximizing energy efficiency
- Adopt sustainable consumption and production trends for reduction of
- greenhouse gas emissions from other non-energy activities

Egypt National Climate Change Strategy 2050 -2

- **The Minister of Environment clarified that the country will use a set of policies and tools in implementing Egypt National Climate Change Strategy -2050 including:**
 - Innovative finance tools such as green bonds.
 - Conventional finance tools such as soft loans and grants from multilateral development banks
 - Preparing and presenting projects within the framework of the Green Climate Fund, new sustainable development mechanism for Paris Agreement.
 - Building national system for monitoring, reporting and verification helps in following up and planning the climate action.
 - Ministries' appliance of sustainability standards in defining projects that will be presented to Ministry of Planning, economic development and Ministry of Finance.
 - Involving stakeholders in various strategy development stages.
 - Use of interactive map as a planning tool to identify the probable vulnerable areas
 - Defining and using digital solutions that enhance/ enable the implementation of low-emission
 - Establishing units for sustainable development and climate change in each ministry.
 - Integrating the issues related to climate change in EIAs in Egypt.