Egyptian Development & Climate Change

Prepared by
Hesham Eissa
Egyptian Focal Point to UNFCCC
Email:hesham27963@windowslive.com
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Introduction

Climate Change is now considered as one of the most important issues on the international arena.
• Arab Republic of Egypt, located in the northeast corner of the continent of Africa, and has over the Asian where the Sinai in, the north Mediterranean coast with a length of 995 km, and is bordered to the east of the Red Sea coast with a length of 1941 km, the area of the Arab Republic of Egypt is about 1,002,000 square kilometers and the populated area of 78,990 km² 7.8% of the total area.
Egypt has a population of about 90 million people (approximate from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in 2013)(CAPMAS).

Most of Egypt's population is concentrated in the Nile Valley and in urban areas where the Nile Valley and Delta less than 4% of the total area of the country, or about 33,000 km,

And the largest population blocs are Greater Cairo, which by almost a quarter of the population, followed by Alexandria (North Coast).
• Egypt's economy is one of the most countries of the Middle East economies diversified, with agriculture, industry, tourism and services sectors.

• The manpower in Egypt about 26 million people, according to 2010 estimates, are distributed on the service sector by 51%, agricultural sector by 32% and the industrial sector by 17%.

• The gross domestic product (GDP) in Egypt about 284 billion US dollars in 2014 (World Bank)
Development ambitions in Egypt

Egypt aims to achieve a high economic growth during the next 15 years by adopting many of the mega-projects rates

New Suez Canal project

Planting 3 million acres project
Development ambitions in Egypt

Infrastructure and paving roads projects

The development of social services (education / health)
Development ambitions in Egypt

Egypt unveils plan to build glitzy new capital
Egypt and Climate Change

Egypt signed the Convention of Climate Change in 1992, ratified it in 1994. During the first commitment period Egypt was the second African countries in terms of ranking in the CDM projects, that has 25 project registered in EB around.

Egypt's sharing less than 1% from the global greenhouse gas emissions, where the first national communication record 116 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent for the base year 1990 rose to 193 million tons for the base year 2000.

At the same time and in accordance with international and national studies, Egypt is one of the most vulnerable country will be affected by the risks of climate change.
Impacts of climate change on Egypt.

The impacts of climate change and the most threatened sectors

- Biodiversity
  - The negative impact on coral reefs

- health
  - Vector borne diseases

- Food secure
  - Change in productivity as a result of temperature change from the normal level

- Water Resources
  - Droughts in some areas specially in the Agricultural areas

- Coastal areas
  - Risk of flooding areas specially in the north coast
Impacts of climate change on Egypt. **Sea Level Rise on the Coastal Zones**

According to SNC-2010 & IPCC 4th AR:
- A global sea level rise of **18-59 cm** is expected by the end of this century, based on the prevailing scenario.

- The vulnerable areas that will be affected by Sea level rise under two modules.
  - The first case assumed zero levels for lake borders,
  - While the second one assumed protecting lake borders.

- In both cases namely the two IPCC assumes an increase rate of sea level till 2100 with temperature projection depending on long term tidal measurements in Alexandria, Al-Burullus.
Impacts of climate change on Egypt. **Water resources.**

- Egypt depends on more than 95% of its water resources on the River Nile. The country enjoys, so far, the use of 55.5 billion m$^3$ of water from the river every year, based upon an agreement signed with Sudan in the year 1959.

**Vulnerability of Nile Water to Climate Change**

- In its Fourth Assessment Report (2007), IPCC identified Africa as one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change specifically with respect to water resources.

- The report indicated that most of north and southern Africa will be subject to water stress while east, central and West Africa is projected to receive heavy rain resulting in increased flooding.
National efforts to combat the impacts of climate change

In the field of voluntary contribution in reducing emissions

Expansion of solar energy

Establishment the wind farm for power generation.

Improving energy efficiency

Industrial Sector

Awareness campaigns to rationalize water consumption
National efforts to combat the impacts of climate change

In the field of Adaptation (Studies & Pilot Projects)

Egypt’s National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in 2011 as a framework of adaptation policy

Climate Change Risk Management programme in 2013 in Agriculture, Water, Energy and CDM.

Simulation of Adaptation to Climate Change on Wheat and Maize in Egypt

Simulation of the yield of wheat and maize grown in different soil types and under different irrigation systems
National efforts to combat the impacts of climate change

In the field of Adaptation (implementing Projects.)

In the field of agriculture,

- Developed kind of crops cultivate in high temperatures

In the field of water,

- Use of modern irrigation systems to water saving
National efforts to combat the impacts of climate change

In the field of Adaptation (implementing Projects.)

In the field of Costal zone Management

• Protection of the costal zone along the northern coast.

In the field of information System

• Use of information systems to protect against the extreme weather events.
The link between development ambitions and plans to adapt

Need to convert the national strategy for Adaptation into National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Integrate it with the National Development Plan (This workshop help to do that).

Emphasized that Adaptation is a priority for African States in any future agreement and the means of implementation is the key to the implement any projects related to mitigation and adaptation.

Because of the impact of climate change, Egypt insists that any future agreement must take the adaptation as priority.
In this regard the Egyptian INDC:

• Will focus on national needs of adaptation.
• Mitigation will be the third priority after adaptation and the means of implementation, without any negative impact on the future Egyptian sustainable development ambitions.
THANK YOU