Arab Republic of Egypt A.R.E
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency - EEAA
Climate Change Central Department - CCCD

Regional workshop on promoting international collaboration to facilitate preparation, submission and implementation of NAMAs

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Egypt's Plan for NAMAs MRV

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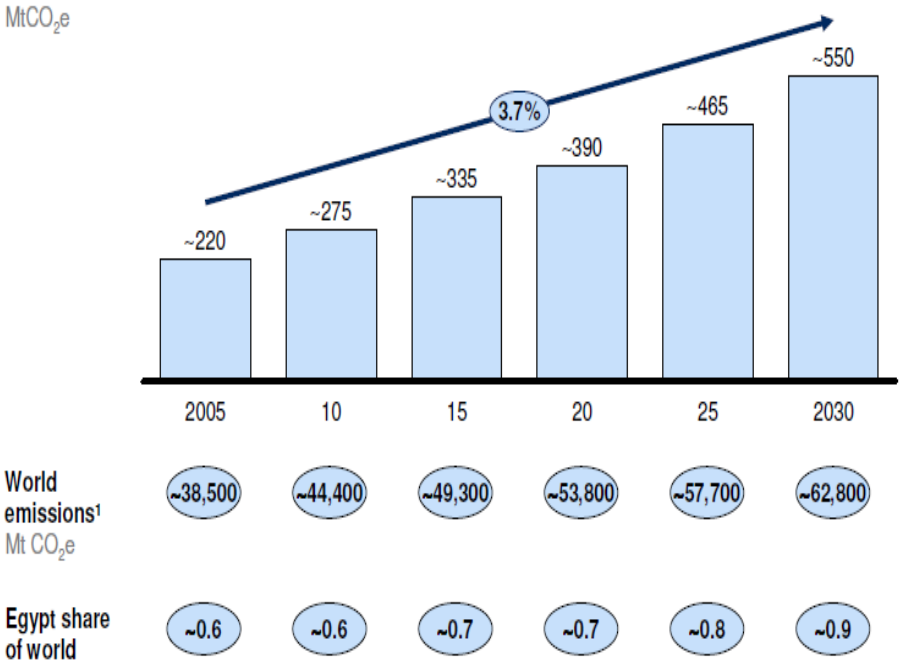
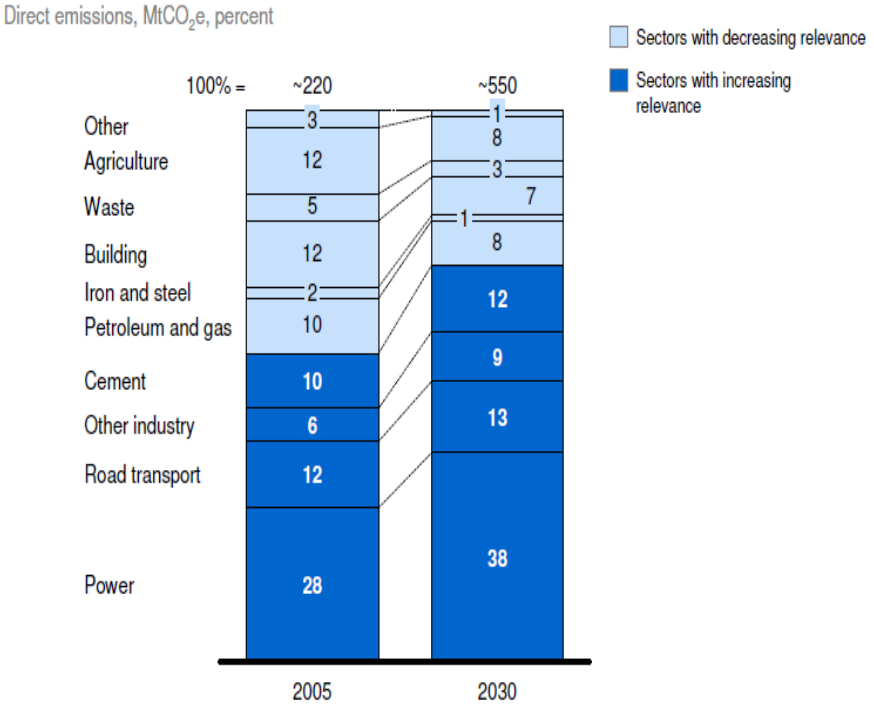
Overall Egypt's GHG emissions status (MtCO2e)

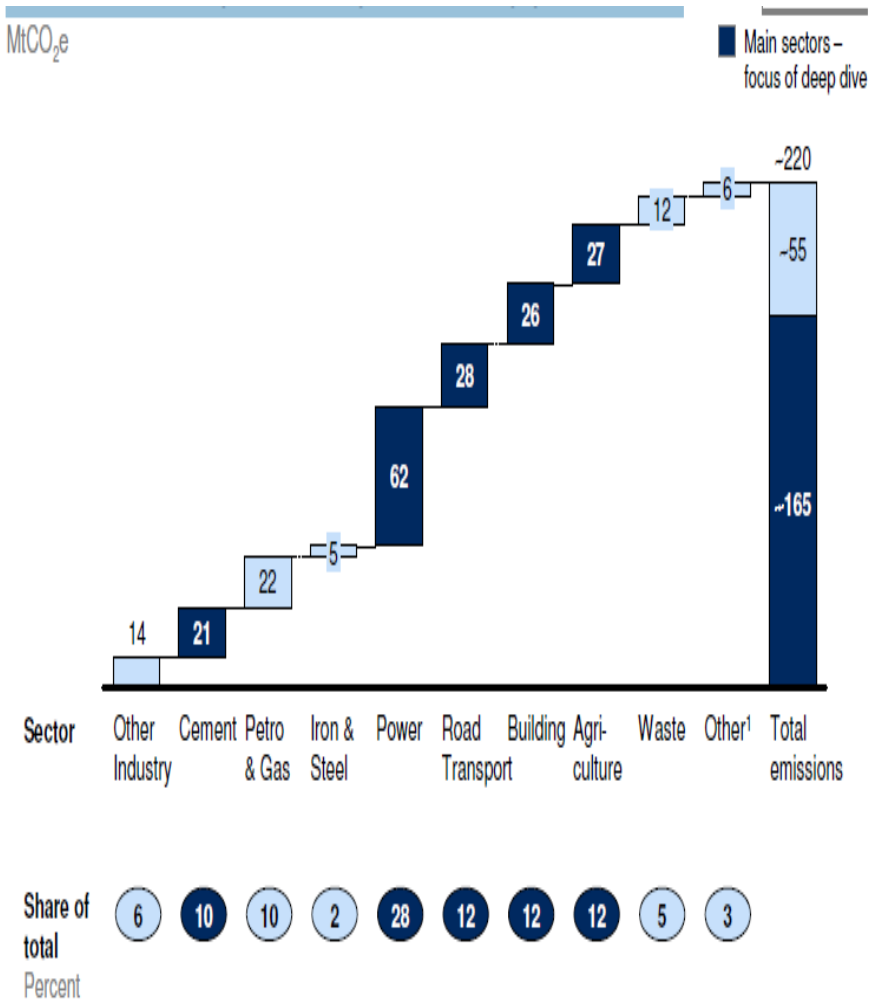
Sector	INC		*SNC		**McKinsey Study (Expected)			
	1990		2000		2005		2030	
Total Industry	10.28	8.8%	27.76	14.37%	~63	~29%	~196	~36%
Energy	82.77	70.9%	116.21	60.13%	~119	~54%	~293	~53%
Agriculture	18.11	15.43%	31.81	16.46%	~26	~12%	~44	~8%
Waste	5.58	4.78%	17.46	9.04%	~12	~5%	~17	~3%
World Share	116.74	0.4%	193.24	0.58%	~220	~0.6%	~550	~0.9%



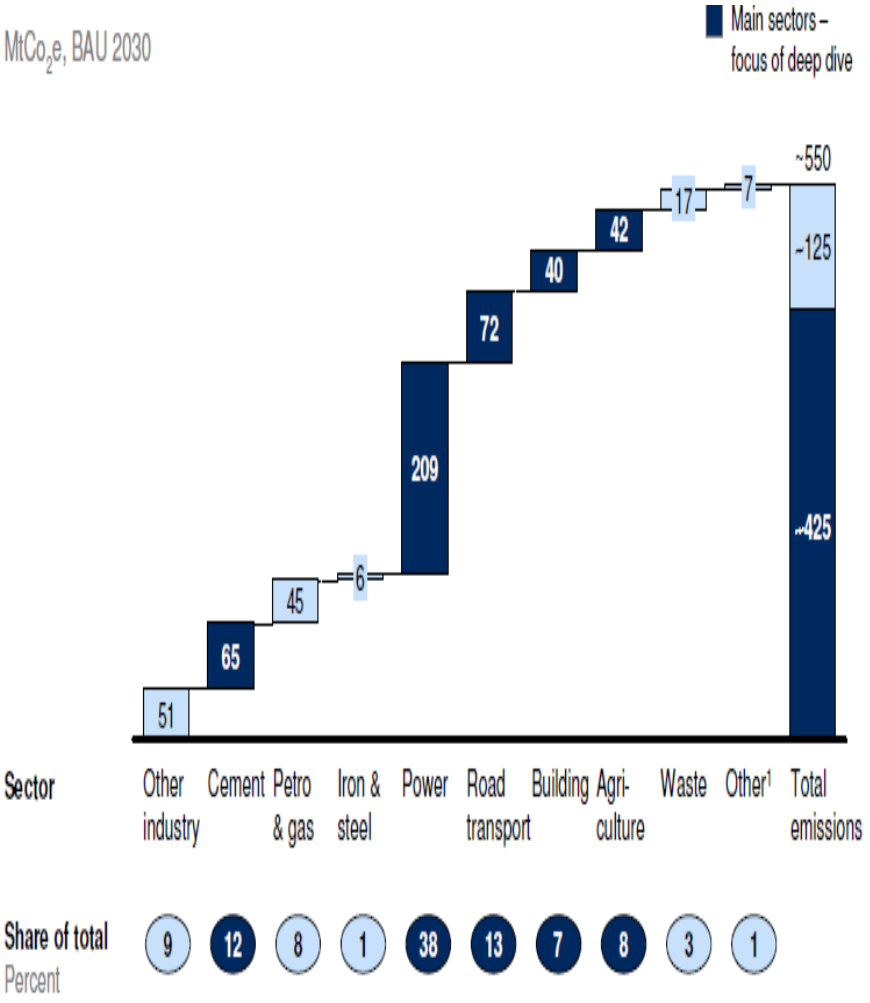


*(Source: SNC), **(Source: Mckinsey Study)

In 2005, 5 main sectors account for ~75% of total emissions



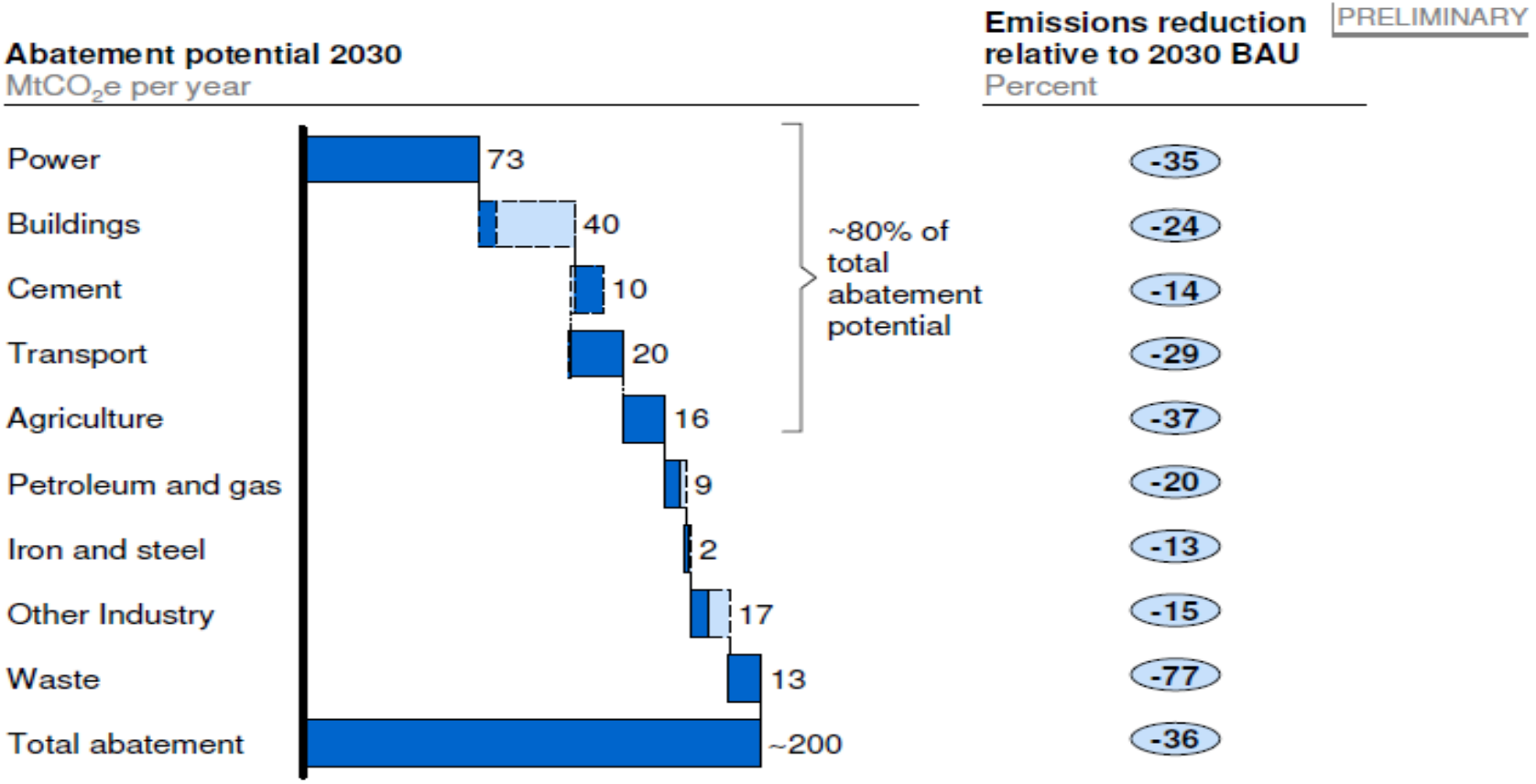
By 2030 ,5 main sectors is expected to increase to ~77% of emissions



(Source: Mckinsey Study)

Potential abatement

- Overall abatement potential is in the range of ~200 Mt CO2e, equivalent to ~36% of BAU at 2030.
- Most of the abatement potential comes from the 5 main sectors which account for ~80% of the total abatement. (Power, Transport, Cement, Building, Agriculture)



(Source: Mckinsey Study)

NAMAs

Assumptions and methodologies

1. All NAMAs project will be undertaken on the base of **voluntary** and its implementation is conditioned by the provision of financial and technical support.
2. The contribution of NAMAs project in achievements **national sustainable development criteria** should be considered.
3. Available **CDM approved methodologies** and/or any other approved methodologies may considered .

Sectors and gases covered

1. Sectors covered include Agriculture ,Waste, transport, fuel switching and energy efficiency.
2. Gases covered are CO2 and CH4

Global warming potential values

1. Global Warming Potentials (100-Year Time Horizon) of IPCC 1996.

Support needs

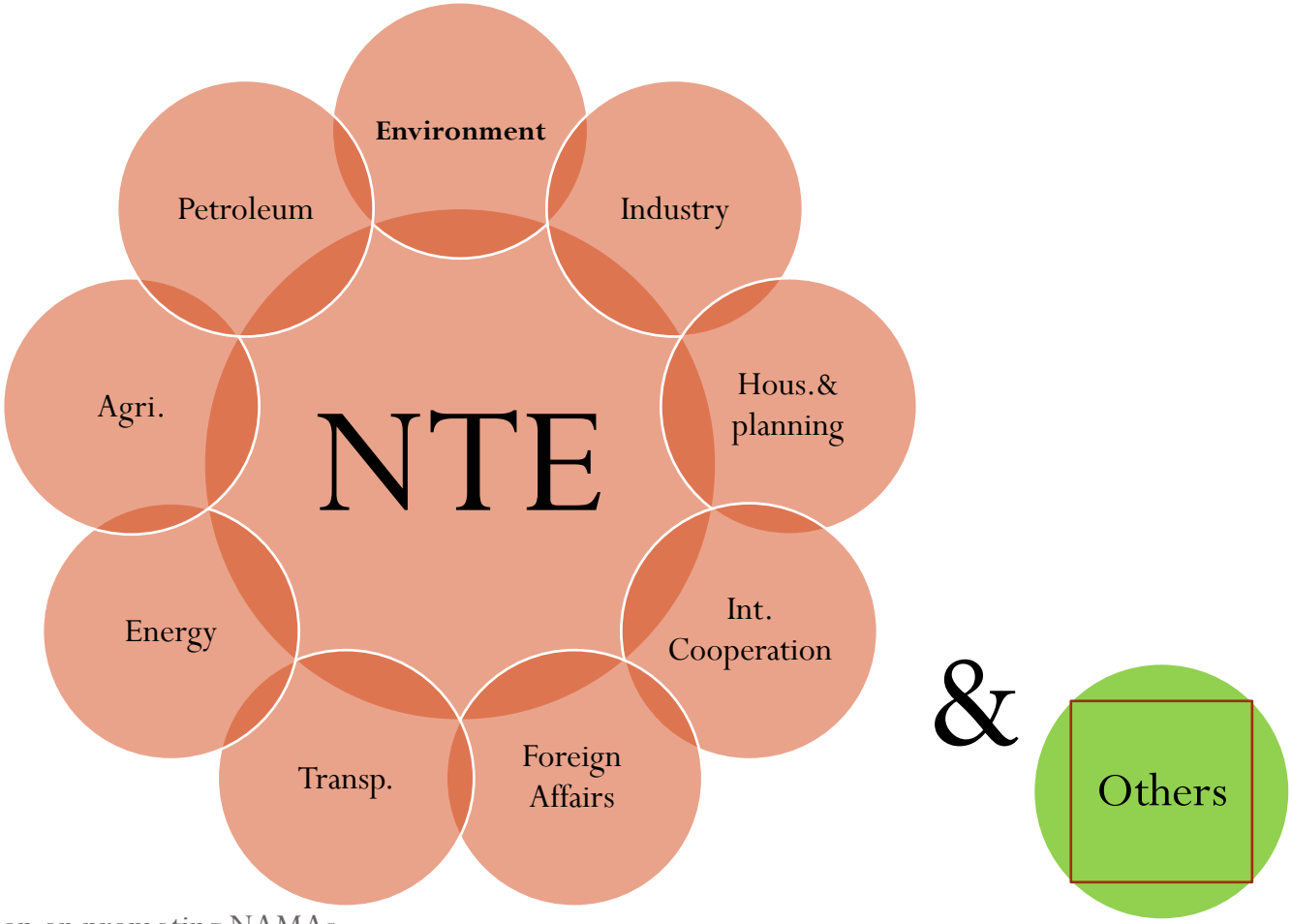
1- **Financial** and **technical support** as identified for each NAMAs

(Source: Egypt's Mitigation Submission of DC)

Domestic actions

Institutional arrangements

Egypt established a national team of experts '**NTE**' responsible of the follow up of the negotiations, assessment and survey of mitigation potential in relevant sectors.



National plan of work

NTE meetings of NAMAs team consider the following guidelines:

1- National need for developing a framework of Low Emission Development Strategy to be taken when developed as guide in mitigation actions.

2- Domestic NAMAs will be **voluntary** and its implementation accordance the principles and provisions of the Convention, Article 4 Para 1and 7, Article 10 Para 2(a), and Article 12, Para l(b) and 4

3- National activities of CDM established would not be excluded.

Initial recommendations of the NTE the following actions were initiated:

1- Call all relevant ministries, to prepare its assessment for mitigation potential, and conduct a vision of implementing NAMAs projects, bearing the necessity of identifying the provision of **financial** and **technical support** for those projects to be implemented.

2- Establish contacts with potential partners to provide support for the development of **Low Emission Strategy**, and to assist in preparation of NAMAs.

Preliminary list of NAMAs projects

No.	Project
1	Greater Cairo Ring Road Forestation
2	Scrapping and Replacement Program of Two-Stroke Motor Cycle in Egypt
3	Line 3 Greater Cairo Metro Network Phase 1 &2
4	Fuel Switching for Industrial Processes-Delta Steel Co
5	Fuel Switching from Light Oil to Natural Gas - El-Nasr Forging Industry Co
6	Fuel Switching from heavy oil to Natural Gas - Paper Industry Co. (RAKTA)
7	Fuel Switching from Heavy oil to Natural Gas - El-Nasr Wool &Textiles Co. (STIA)
8	Fuel Switching from Diesel to Natural Gas -Egyptian Plastic and Electrical Industries Co.
9	Energy Efficiency in Water Pumping Systems -Cairo Drinking Water Co.
10	Natural Gas Leaks Reduction on Gas Distribution Networks of the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum -Oneliria Trading LTD. Co.
11	Egypt Household CFL
12	Street Lighting -North Cairo Electricity Distribution Co.

NAMAs need to be monitored, reported and verified in an appropriate manner

❑ **Domestically financed NAMAs** (Unilateral NAMAs): Mitigation actions by developing countries from its own resources.

- Domestically MRV
- Accordance with UNFCCC „general guidelines“
- International reporting “through National Communications”

❑**Supported NAMAs** : Additional actions supported by finance, technology and capacity of developed countries.

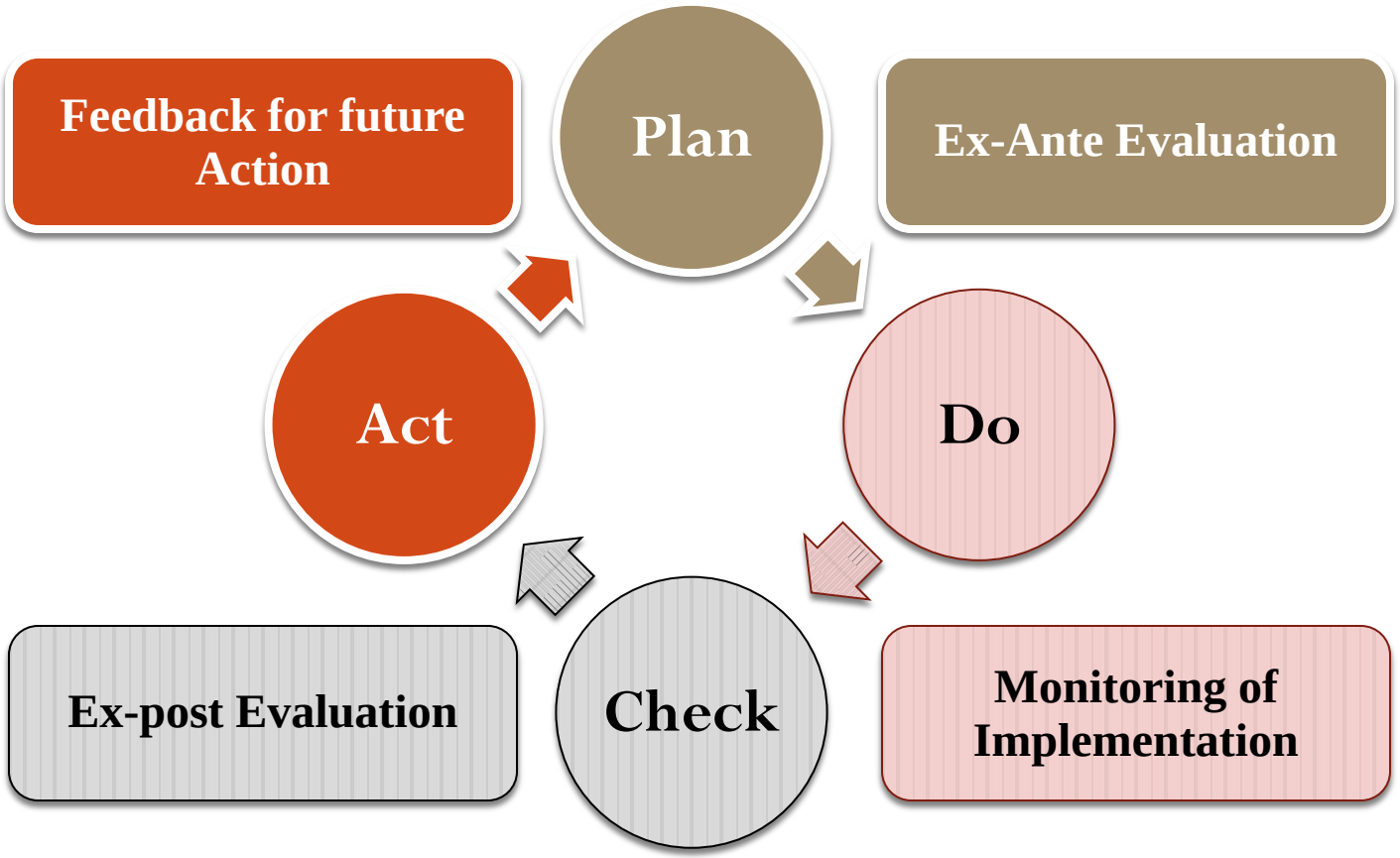
- Domestically MRV
- Subject to international MRV guidelines

❑ **Credited NAMAs** : Allow developed countries to meet part of their commitments to reduce greenhouse gases.

- No guidance on MRV, but most probably stringent international MRV system

carbon financing as a support could focus on broader climate issues such as **technology transfer** and **capacity building**, with less detailed monitoring

MRV is a Part of PDCA Cycle



What would be the role of developed country partners ?

(Source: JICA)

MRV Mechanism to ensure real reduction of GHG

Measurable /Monitori → **reportable** → **verifiable (Review)**

- Collecting data on the implementation, resources and impacts
- reports on the progress and impact on GHG emissions of the actions
- verified by national or international bodies

Governments	• scheme design, baseline setting, incentive making,
GHG Emitters	• GHG reduction projects and measuring /reporting methodologies
Verifiers	• verification methods for GHG reduction

MRV of NAMA Emission Impact

❑The Bali Action Plan has explicitly linked NAMAs to MRV in the paragraph 1(b) (ii) "Nationally appropriate mitigation actions in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner".

Scope	Elements for MRV
National emission neutrality targets	• Inventory of national emissions • Means of neutralization (GHG sequestration)
National emission intensity targets	• Selection of the base year • Establishing total national emissions and national GDP for the base year and the end year • Dividing emissions by GDP and comparing the values in the base and end year
National emission targets in terms of a deviation from business as usual	• Selection of the base year • Development of the reference emission scenario (Constant intensity, Constant growth rate…) • Development of mitigation scenario (modeling of GDP growth, modeling of the link between GDP and emissions)
Sectoral emission targets	• The same than before but at sectoral level
Specific actions at national and/or local level	• The MRV has to be designed specifically

(Source: EU/UNDP National CC-Capacity Building Program)

NAMAs Main Challenges in Egypt

Political Issues	
Awareness raising	• Politician • Policy makers • Sector decision makers • Public
Institutional reforms	• CC governance • CC integration in development planning process
Capacity building	• International climate negotiation process • Inter Africa exchanges and position structuring • Low carbon development planning • Fund raising

Technical Issues	
Low Emission Strategy Development	• National target setting • Sector consultation approaches • Mitigation option definition • Cost / benefits analysis
MRV system Development	• GHG inventories reporting • Sector level MRV (energy, Waste, forest) • Bottom up MRV approach
NAMAs Development	• Identification • Formulation • Implementation • NAMAs MRV
Fund Raising	• NAMAs financial scheme definition • Green fund (multilateral &bilateral) identification • Financing Negotiations • Financing Implementation

(Source: EU/UNDP National CC-Capacity Building Program)

Thank You

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