

SDG 13 Observatory in the Arab Region

Outcomes of COP27 summit: Arab national initiatives to combat climate change



COP27
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Introduction:

Last November, Egypt hosted the 27th Climate Summit in Sharm El-Sheikh to discuss countries' commitments to combating the threat of climate change. One of the most prominent outputs of this global summit is the national initiatives aimed at reducing climate change and its extreme phenomena. During the conference, all Arab countries were keen to take advantage of that summit in order to highlight their efforts in combating climate change, as well as to launch their national strategies and initiatives, confirming the determination of those countries to complete their climate action effectively.

Within the framework of the concern to protect human rights, and to promote sustainable societies that preserve human life in a safe and good way, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights releases the eleventh issue of the **“SDG 13 Observatory in the Arab Region: The Outcomes of the COP27 Summit: Arab National Initiatives to Combat Climate Change”**, in order to track good practices as well as the challenges faced by Arab countries in achieving SDG 13 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The **Observatory** focuses on the actions and measures taken by the Arab countries to address climate change and its repercussions, noting that it focuses on the targets specific to SDG 13, including; i) Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; ii) Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning; iii) Improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

The **Observatory** is divided into two axes; the first discusses the country focus of this issue and reviews its achievements and failures in the climate change issue in light of the SDG 13 targets, whereas the second axis monitors the most prominent practices and challenges faced by the rest of the Arab countries in this regard.

Monitoring Methodology:

The **SDG 13 Observatory in the Arab Region** adopts a methodology of direct monitoring of previous publications in the Arab, Western and African media about government efforts to promote climate action. The observatory focused on a number of secondary research sources, open sources such as the Internet, and reliable news sites deeply interested in Arab countries and development paths in general.

The observatory also relies on information and data published by the Arab environment ministries on their official websites, and what was reported by electronic newspapers and written media about the efforts of the governments of Arab countries in achieving SDG 13 as well as the challenges they faced in order to highlight them.

Targets of the SDG 13 Observatory in the Arab Region

The targets and indicators of the SDG 13 observatory varied according to the scientific agenda, but given the monthly nature of the observatory, it selectively addresses these targets. Therefore, **the observatory highlights the key targets of SDG 13, which included**; First: Integrating measures related to climate change into policies, strategies and planning at the national level, second: enhancing resilience and resilience in the face of climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, and enhancing resilience to those hazards, third: education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacities to mitigate Climate change, adaptation, mitigation and early warning.

It is noteworthy that the observatory included monitoring the extent of the success of the Arab countries in achieving these goals in particular, in order to focus on the indicators that can be measured in the short term, and then measure the extent of the success of the countries in achieving them. Given the observatory's one-month time scope, the measure of some indicators of achieving the objectives of SDG 13 requires a relatively long time span, one year or more.

Legal frameworks of SDG 13: Climate Action

The SDG 13 Observatory depends on an international legal reference, which is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1993 (UNFCCC), and the extent of the commitment of Arab countries to this agreement in addition to the Arab strategies developed by the governments that come in light of this agreement, and finally, the national initiatives and programs carried out by the national organizations concerned with climate change issues.

Axis I: The State Focus of this Issue “Republic of Tunisia”

First: An overview of the Tunisian government’s efforts to combat climate change

A. The National Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development 2050:

During Tunisia's participation in the climate conference, the government confirmed its adoption of a national strategy by 2050 for low-carbon development and adaptability to climate change, to serve as a road map to reduce all forms of vulnerability and to make ecological and agricultural adaptation efforts a tributary of economic and social growth in rural and urban areas according to a new comprehensive and sustainable development model.

The goals of the Middle East Green Initiative launched by Saudi Arabia are reportedly in line with the strategic national goals in Tunisia, which helps the strategy to get involved in it to achieve mutual benefit and explore innovative financing opportunities within this initiative.¹

B. Climate change in the new Constitution:

The fight against climate change is included in the new Constitution which stipulates, under Article 44, that the Tunisian state must guarantee a healthy and balanced environment and contribute to climate security by providing the necessary means. This is due to the fact that Tunisia's total emissions increased from 29 million tons of carbon dioxide in 1994 to 46.6 million tons of carbon dioxide in 2012, decreasing on average by 2.7% annually.

On the other hand, net emissions increased from 20.5 million tons of carbon dioxide to 32.6 million tons of carbon dioxide over the same period, recording an average annual increase of 2.6%. Tunisia's net per capita emissions were 3 tons of carbon dioxide in 2012, which is far below the global average (5 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per capita). Thanks to a proactive policy targeting energy management and shifting the economic structure towards low-energy practices, the country's carbon intensity has not stopped declining since the 1990s, going from 0.8 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent to 1,000 tons per day in 1994 to only 0.6. It is necessary to include an article in the Constitution that encourages the fight against climate change.

C. Tunisia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC):

On September 16, 2015, Tunisia submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with an ambitious mitigation target; that is to reduce carbon intensity by 41% between 2010 and 2030.

¹ البوابة، رئيسة الحكومة التونسية: بلورة خطة تحرك مشترك وعاجل للاستجابة لمختلف التحديات البيئية القائمة، 7 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3gTLhbC>

On October 17, 2016, the Tunisian Parliament unanimously ratified the Paris Agreement, thus formally adopting its NDC. This ratification comes in the context of the country's involvement in combating climate change that began with the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 and its ratification in 1993.

Since then, Tunisia has always fulfilled its obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by submitting its national communications; Biennial First and Second Updated Reports (BUR) as well as its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).²

Second: The reality of achieving the SDG 13 in Tunisia:

Tunisia has made strenuous efforts to ensure its contribution to the protection of the environment and its resources. Building on the belief that climate is an essential part of the environment, Tunisia has taken many measures aimed at reducing climate change, which will naturally reduce air, water and soil pollution. In that section, focus will be placed on the government's efforts to achieve the targets of Goal 13 during November, as follows:

Target (1)	Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
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Within the framework of integrating measures related to climate change into national policies, Tunisian Prime Minister Naglaa Boudin participated in the United Nations Climate Conference “COP 27” in Sharm El-Sheikh, and affirmed Tunisia's commitment to supporting international efforts to combat climate change. She participated in a panel discussion on new climate finance mechanisms on the sidelines of the Conference.

Boudin affirmed Tunisia's principled commitment to supporting international efforts in the field of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change, and ways to provide the necessary funds to adapt to it, especially in developing countries. She indicated that participation in these meetings would strengthen effective international partnerships and formulate joint and urgent plans to respond to the various existing environmental challenges. The world has witnessed profound changes imposed by the Russian-Ukrainian crisis and the continuing repercussions of Covid-19, in light of which environmental challenges have exacerbated and natural disasters have multiplied, while the international community is still taking slow steps

² Unfccc, Tunisia's third national communication, <https://bit.ly/3VOBC4P>

towards practical implementation of various commitments and pledges regarding combating climate change.³

Climate change crisis is no less dangerous to the planet and life than the Coronavirus crisis, Boden stressed during participation in the meetings of the parties. The Tunisian Prime Minister added that developing countries had become victims of global emissions, although they were not responsible for them. Naglaa Boden called on donors and developed countries to provide the necessary support to developing countries to enable them to implement NDC and finance investments in renewable energy.⁴

Target 2	Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
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Within the framework of the ability to withstand climate dangers, the representative of the State of Tunisia to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change indicated that Tunisia is highly sensitive to climate changes, which was confirmed in the sixth report of the International Panel of Climate Experts, and the entire African continent is also highly sensitive to changes.

The representative of the State of Tunisia to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change added that a long wait has been made since the Paris Agreement "COP 21" was ratified, and actual work on an agreement on the mechanisms and the measures that must be taken was delayed. It wasn't until "COP 26" that an agreement was reached. COP27 is supposed to be the road to implementation. Tunisia is fully committed to reducing climate-related risks, he stressed.⁵

Target (3)	Improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
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In light of the endeavor to improve education and raise awareness to mitigate climate change, the Youth for Climate Movement in Tunisia called on the concerned parties and officials in the Tunisian country to include climate and environmental education in all public educational programs, starting from the next academic year. This campaign was based on Tunisian laws that grant the right to a protected future in a sustainable world for future generations, as the Tunisian Constitution stipulates in

³ الاتحاد، تونس.. دعم جهود مكافحة تغير المناخ، 9 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3H3BURc>
⁴ العين الإخبارية، رئيسة وزراء تونس: التغير المناخي ليس أقل خطورة علينا من أزمة كورونا، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3iq2p92>
⁵ اليوم السابع، ممثل تونس لاتفاقية التغير المناخي: أولوياتنا في كوب27 التكيف مع تغيرات المناخ، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VO09H5>

Article 129 that the Commission for Sustainable Development and the Rights of Future Generations shall be consulted in draft laws related to economic, social and environmental issues and in development plans.

In Chapter 32, the state guarantees the right to information and the terms of the 2015 Paris Agreement signed by Tunisia. Article 12: The Parties shall cooperate in taking the necessary measures, as appropriate, to enhance education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information in the field of climate change, recognizing the importance of these steps with regard to the promotion of actions taken within the framework of this the agreement. The campaign ended successfully after 3,000 petitions were collected calling for the inclusion of climate change in the educational curricula, and is currently being discussed for its implementation in Tunisian schools at a governmental level.⁶

Axis II: the reality of achieving SDG 13 in the Arab region

This axis reviews the reality of the SDG 13 in the Arab countries, by identifying the most prominent governmental efforts that were made to enhance climate action during the past month, by classifying those efforts according to the targets followed by the observatory as follows.

Target (1)	Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
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First: North Africa:

a. Egypt:

on November 2, Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, ministerial coordinator and envoy for the 27th session of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27), and Ashraf Sobhi, Minister of Youth and Sports, inaugurated the 17th edition of the Youth Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COY17), which was held in Sharm El-Sheikh during the period (2-4) November in the Youth City, in the presence of Major General Khaled Fouda, Governor of South Sinai, and Omnia El Omrani, the youth pioneer of the climate conference, and a number of Egyptian youth organizations concerned with climate action and participating in the organization, and United Nations organizations.

⁶ صوت غرينيسيس، الى: وزارة التربية التونسية نريد تربية مناخية في تونس، <https://bit.ly/3VCo38P>

The minister asked the youth, during their work in the coming days on the statement of the youth conference, to stand in solidarity with each other, learn from each other, and think carefully about issues related to the thematic days of the COP27 climate summit, and how to empower women in developing countries to access energy, food and water, expressing her aspiration to make a statement of hope and success stories that can be replicated and built on, and to adopt a mentality with global perspective that helps protect local communities.⁷

On November 6, the Green Zone was inaugurated at the Climate Conference of the Parties with a full Egyptian organization. Mostafa Madbouly, who inaugurated the zone, confirmed that since the announcement of Egypt's presidency of the Climate Change Summit COP 27 a year ago from now, the government has sought to establish and equip the Green Zone to work as an open space that brings together all the actors from Youth, women, representatives of civil society, the private sector and others, to share their ideas on adaptation to the effects of climate change.⁸

On November 8, Yasmine Fouad, signed with her Tunisian counterpart, Laila Al-Sheikhawi Al-Mahdawi, an executive program that guarantees both countries more joint action in the fields of the environment, preserving biodiversity, and confronting the effects of climate change.

The agreement, signed on the sidelines of the summit held in Sharm El-Sheikh, includes the implementation of environmental programs and activities and the exchange of experiences between the two countries in the fields of environmental assessment of industrial projects, preservation of the marine environment, crisis management and disasters resulting from oil pollution, proper management of hazardous materials and waste, and other forms of cooperation that would make a positive impact, about climate change.⁹

On November 9, the Egyptian government launched the Just Financing initiative, seeking fair financing for climate action; funding that not only supports efforts to respond to the impacts of extreme weather events, but also facilitates mitigation and adaptation efforts, and provides investments and opportunities in

⁷ وزارة البيئة المصرية، وزيرا البيئة والشباب والرياضة يفتتحان النسخة الـ ١٧ من مؤتمر الشباب للاتفاقية الإطارية للأمم المتحدة لتغير المناخ COY17، 2 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3EZZlhw>

⁸ وزارة البيئة المصرية، الدكتور مصطفى مدبولي يفتتح المنطقة الخضراء بقمة تغير المناخ COP27، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3XXEJBW>

⁹ وزارة البيئة، مزيد من التعاون يضمن لنا النجاح في مواجهة آثار تغيرات المناخ!، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VnaUQV>

sustainable projects that make a measurable impact in the most threatened communities.¹⁰

In the Green Zone, a session was organized on how to strengthen the role of the private sector in facing climate change and how we can cooperate together to implement different investment strategies towards a better future for all of us, based on government funding alone, which is not sufficient to solve climate problems. So, funding from the private sector is the best way to secure investment in projects to adapt and combat climate change.¹¹

The Egyptian government, in cooperation with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and various Egyptian and international stakeholders, is developing a national climate investment plan based on its National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS), which will accelerate the implementation of Egypt's initiative for environmental investments. The climate investment plan aims to increase financing sources, and seek to build partnerships that contribute to building a better future for the whole world and for developing countries in particular.¹²

On November 9, the Blue Zone saw an active discussion on the common challenges of francophone countries with regard to climate finance, and the exploration of related initiatives. During the session, Yasmine Fouad said: "Only 3% of the annual climate funding available globally in 2019/2020, estimated at \$632 billion, has been allocated to sub-Saharan Africa." Meanwhile, 70% of the people without access to electricity worldwide in 2022 are in Africa, underlining the urgent need to close this gap.¹³

Fouad participated in the "Financing Adaptation - Challenges and Opportunities" session, which was held on the sidelines of the COP27 Climate Change Summit. The session discussed how to achieve adaptation in developing countries, topped by African countries, as well as mechanisms for increasing programs Adaptation through the government and private sectors and development banks.

Fouad emphasized that financing is one of the vital issues, not only for developing countries but for the COP 27 climate conference in general, especially

¹⁰ وزارة البيئة، مبادرة Just Financing: لأن التمويل لا يجب أن يعوقنا عن صناعة مستقبل أفضل لكوكبنا!، 9 نوفمبر 2022

<https://bit.ly/3iA4P5c>

¹¹ وزارة البيئة المصرية، <https://bit.ly/3P0tk7J>

¹² وزارة البيئة المصرية، قمة التنفيذ.. خطة الاستثمار على هامش قمة المناخ COP27، 9 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3EXN8nD>

¹³ وزارة البيئة، كيف نسهل الوصول إلى التمويل لدعم العمل المناخي في الدول الفرنكوفونية؟، 9 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3ETgyTG>

since the crises witnessed in 2022 affected the necessity of financing adaptation. The figures reflect the need for about 300 trillion dollars for adaptation by 2030. The Minister of Environment pointed out that the course of the current discussions on financing adaptation is similar to previous discussions years ago on renewable energy, which were not attractive to bank financing and were high in cost. Therefore, there is an ambition to repeat the same approach. Fouad also referred to the role of development partners in financing adaptation and encouraging countries to develop their national plans to adapt to the effects of climate change.¹⁴

On November 10, Fouad, and Dr. Ashraf Sobhy, Minister of Youth and Sports, along with the chief negotiators of the Group of 77 (G-77), attended two roundtables where young climate activists from around the world participated to discuss ideas on adaptation, resilience, the scale of environmental loss and damage.¹⁵

On November 10, the Egyptian Minister of Environment, ministerial coordinator and envoy for the 27th session of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) signed, with Dr. Leila Ben Ali, Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development of the Kingdom of Morocco, a draft memorandum of understanding between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Morocco to enhance cooperation in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development, on the sidelines of the summit held in Sharm El-Sheikh.

This joint cooperation between the two countries includes environmental planning for sustainable development of urban and rural areas, indicators of the environment and sustainable development, environmental education for sustainable development, in addition to modern technology, environmental innovation, environmental economics and investment in environmental projects, as well as other areas related to environmental protection.¹⁶

EgyptAir held a session in the Green Zone, and it shed light on corporate measures to reduce carbon emissions, and how to sustainably invest in the aviation industry. There are 3% of carbon dioxide emissions in the world, and since the sixties,

¹⁴ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تشارك في جلسة "تمويل التكيف - التحديات والفرص" على هامش فعاليات مؤتمر المناخ COP27، 9 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3XRZiXM>

¹⁵ وزارة البيئة، أحداث الطاولتين المستديرتين بعنوان "تمرير العصا"، 10 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3B9lvFP>

¹⁶ وزارة البيئة، مشروع مذكرة تفاهم بين جمهورية مصر العربية والمملكة المغربية لتعزيز التعاون في مجال حماية البيئة والتنمية المستدامة، 10 نوفمبر

2022، <https://bit.ly/3H3vhyj>

carbon dioxide from the aviation sector has quadrupled. It has risen at an astonishing rate in the past decade.¹⁷

The National Council for Women, the United Nations for Women, and the League of Arab States organized an event on the sidelines of the Climate Conference on November 11, based on the fact that women in the Middle East and North Africa suffer from a gap between educational attainment and their opportunity for economic participation, which leads to a loss of opportunities at the individual and national levels. This session aimed to increase employment opportunities for women in the green economy to bridge this gap and encourage sustainable economic growth across the region. The session was attended by Maya Morsy, President of the Egyptian National Council for Women, and many feminist activists in the field of sustainable development.¹⁸ November 11th is Carbon Reduction Day at the Climate Change Summit, and the day culminated in two important sessions: "Accelerating Adaptation in Africa" and "Accelerating Adaptation While Enhancing Energy Security", which was co-hosted by Sameh Shoukry, President COP27 summit, and US presidential envoy John Kerry.

During this, a package of more than \$150 million was launched to support adaptation efforts in Africa. This package includes \$100 million in the fiscal year 2022 for food systems across Africa, \$25 million for the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), and \$10 million to support the launch of a new Adaptation Center in Egypt.¹⁹

On November 12, the first initiative was launched, in a series of innovative initiatives that will be announced during the summit, which is FAST or the Food and Agriculture Initiative for Sustainable Transformation. This initiative aims to increase climate finance contributions to the agriculture and food systems sector.²⁰ Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment and COP27 climate change envoy, participated in a session entitled "Accelerating Adaptation Efforts in Africa" on the sidelines of the summit, in the presence of Sameh Shoukry, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and John Kerry, US Presidential Climate Envoy.

The session discussed the most important effects that the continent suffers from due to climate change and extreme weather phenomena, and how to support the continent to mitigate these effects. For her part, Yasmine Fouad said in her speech

¹⁷ وزارة البيئة المصرية، تدابير الشركات للحد من انبعاثات الكربون، 11 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3FmHvka>

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²⁰ وزارة البيئة المصرية، مبادراتنا هي FAST أو مبادرة الغذاء والزراعة من أجل التحول المستدام، 12 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VQngRy>

at the session: "The numbers in Africa are terrifying, and millions of Africans suffer from droughts and floods; stressing that adaptation is inevitable, and the funding allocated to Africa must focus on this field."²¹

On the day dedicated to empowering African and women's voices at the Climate Change Summit, Egypt's Environment Minister, Yasmine Fouad, joined Maya Morsy, President of the National Council for Women, in addition to Sima Bahous, Executive Director of UN Women, and Mahmoud Mohieldin, Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, to announce the launch of CAP or African Women's Climate Adaptation Priorities initiative.²²

On November 14, the speakers discussed during a session how to present an agenda that ensures women's participation in climate action, and to increase their numbers in structures and leadership positions related to the environment in general. In recent years, all countries have made pledges to enhance women's participation in climate action, in pursuit of climate justice. However, they remained underrepresented in climate profiles, despite being one of the groups most affected by climate change.²³

On November 15 in the Blue Zone, Fouad met with Inger Andersen, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), in Yasmin's office in the Egyptian pavilion, to discuss ongoing efforts to control pollution from single-use plastic. The meeting also discussed the need to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to technology and capacity building, which could show various alternatives to plastic.²⁴

Fouad participated in a session on nature-based solutions to protect river delta from sea level rise, which was held at the Water Pavilion in the Blue Zone. The session discussed ways to protect the coasts in Egypt and other developing countries, to protect the low-lying coastal areas from floods and erosion factors, through low-cost solutions derived from nature. The session also reviewed the Egyptian efforts to address the effects of climate change, including the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, as well as the National Specific Contributions Plan 2030.²⁵

²¹ وزارة البيئة المصرية، "الإسراع من جهود التكيف في أفريقيا"، 12 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3FpTPAn>

²² وزارة البيئة، مبادرة CAP أو أولويات المرأة الأفريقية للتكيف مع المناخ، 14 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VwDyPI>

²³ وزيرة البيئة، مشاركة نسائية في العمل المناخي، 14 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3B9iEOq>

²⁴ وزارة البيئة، تعزيز التعاون الدولي لتسهيل الوصول إلى التكنولوجيا وبناء القدرات، 15 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VMHSdh>

²⁵ وزارة البيئة، سبل حماية السواحل في مصر والدول النامية الأخرى، 15 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3XOsCOZ>

Fouad participated in a panel discussion on the participation of women leaders in climate issues and policy development and implementation, along with a group of leaders and experts in the environmental system around the world, within the activities of the Climate Change Summit, which was dedicated to empowering women and African voices.²⁶

In a session on the African coast, the World Bank announced the launch of the Blue Economy for Resilient Africa (BE4RAP) initiative. The initiative aims to guide climate finance and develop strategic partnerships, increase access to knowledge and create more opportunities in terms of the region's blue economy.²⁷ The Egyptian government launched the Egyptian "Eco Egypt" campaign, as the first Egyptian eco-tourism campaign under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment.²⁸

Fouad held a bilateral meeting with Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Egypt. The meeting included many discussions about the initiatives launched by the Egyptian presidency during the Climate Change Summit, including the FAST, ICAN, Decent Life and AWARe initiatives, all of which deal with the challenges posed by climate change, and how to find solutions to food and water security crises.²⁹

Fouad continues her bilateral talks with the world's environment and climate leaders, this time with Mr. Virginijus Sinkevičius, European Union Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries, to discuss supporting bilateral cooperation in the areas of climate change, preserving biodiversity and mobilizing global efforts for the current Climate Conference, the Biodiversity Conference COP 15, which will be held next December in Montreal, Canada.³⁰

The Enact initiative, which was announced on November 16 in the Blue Zone, seeks to launch a set of global commitments, to which local communities are committed, in the pursuit of biodiversity conservation. The initiative presents theses that rely on nature as a powerful ally in protecting and restoring our biodiversity. The initiative will also focus on highlighting successful nature-based solutions that are applied in local communities.³¹

²⁶ وزارة البيئة، مشاركة القيادات النسائية في قضايا المناخ ووضع السياسات وتنفيذها، 15 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Fq7s2o>

²⁷ وزارة البيئة، إطلاق مبادرة الاقتصاد الأزرق لأفريقيا المرنة (BE4RAP)، 16 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3B2JAPR>

²⁸ وزارة البيئة، حملة "إيكو إيجيبت" المصرية، 16 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3uoOble>

²⁹ وزارة البيئة، لقاءً ثنائيًا مع السيدة ماريا هيلينا سيميديو، نائب مدير منظمة الأغذية والزراعة (فاو) في مصر، 16 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UtlYpM>

³⁰ وزارة البيئة، 16 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Ux6h5z>

³¹ وزارة البيئة، مبادرة Enact، 16 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3gWEC02>

On November 16, "Biodiversity" Day at the Climate Change Summit, a session was held to discuss the relationship between biodiversity and climate change, and the urgent need for rapid response and dealing with the effects of climate change. Among the forms of that response, politicians moved to take coherent and urgent action on climate change and biodiversity.³²

The Climate Summit witnessed a day dedicated to water, and the launch of an initiative to solve water problems, which finally put it on the climate change agenda. Hani Sweilem, Egyptian Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation, spoke about the AWARe initiative, which aims to adapt to water problems, and how Egypt succeeded during this summit in linking water problems with the effects of climate change.³³

On November 17 in the Blue Zone, a panel discussion was held on the Culture-Based Climate Solutions initiative, which highlights those involved in the world of heritage and the arts as contributors to climate action. During the session, Princess Dana Firas, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador and Chair of the Petra National Trust Fund, spoke about the initiative's crucial work on climate.³⁴

Fouad met with civil society representatives and a group of artists and local brand owners participating in the summit. The Minister of Environment expressed her admiration for the artworks and sustainable projects displayed in the halls of the Green Zone, stressing that all of them provide important messages about climate action that would inspire more and more people to achieve the desired goals.³⁵

The Climate Change Summit witnessed a special day for reducing and removing carbon emissions from various industries. Tarik Al Mulla, Minister of Petroleum, emphasized the ambitious endeavor to decarbonize vital industries, such as the steel, petroleum, and cement industries, as well as how those industries are now working vigorously to achieve this goal, in order to make the current Climate Summit an implementation summit.³⁶ The COP27 presidency also launched the global waste initiative "50 by 2050", with the aim of recycling half of Africa's waste by 2050. Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, called on all actors to cooperate together in securing climate action financing, capacity building, technology and knowledge transfer to accelerate the development of waste management systems.³⁷

³² وزارة البيئة، التنوع البيولوجي وتغير المناخ، 16 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3XVEbDP>

³³ وزارة البيئة، إطلاق مبادرة خاصة بحل مشكلات المياه، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P1eldD>

³⁴ وزارة البيئة، جلسة حوارية خاصة بمبادرة حلول المناخ القائمة على الثقافة، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3H9yIJd>

³⁵ وزارة البيئة، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UvR2Kj>

³⁶ وزارة البيئة، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UpVLwN>

³⁷ اليوم البيئة، إطلاق رئاسة COP27 لمبادرة المخلفات العالمية "50 بحلول عام 2050"، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UyvJYi>

Transportation causes a significant increase in emissions within cities, especially in the southern hemisphere, and in areas already suffering from the effects of climate change and air pollution. Decarbonizing urban transport is an imperative priority for cities. To implement this transition, the COP27 Climate Change Summit announced the launch of the Sustainable Urban Transport initiative, in a ministerial panel discussion that occurred in the Blue Zone. During the launch session, Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, spoke about innovative technologies that can accelerate our shift towards affordable and clean transport solutions.³⁸

The "Day of Solutions" witnessed the launch of the "EgyCOP" fund, which is the first Egyptian fund to invest in projects that work to reduce carbon emissions in Egypt, and for which internationally accredited certificates to offset emissions are issued.³⁹

It is known that more than half of the world's population lives in urban communities that contribute 70% of global emissions, where transportation constitutes a third of the emissions in urban cities. Therefore, governments, in the countries of the South in particular, seek to transform their means of transportation into sustainable systems, especially with the lack of those countries for the climate finance needed to adapt. Within the COP27 Climate Change Summit, the Sustainable Urban Mobility initiative was launched to support green transportation in cities in the Southern Hemisphere. The initiative seeks to decarbonize public transport and shipping, through strong policies and securing financial investment to facilitate the transition towards sustainable mobility in our cities.⁴⁰

On November 20, a bilateral meeting was held in the Blue Zone, bringing together Yasmine Fouad, the Egyptian Minister of Environment, and Swedish environmental officials, to discuss the ongoing negotiations and to renew commitments for cooperation in climate action between the two governments. During the meeting, Yasmine Fouad spoke about Egypt's sustainable development strategy, and actionable procedures as part of Egypt's ongoing efforts to mitigate emissions and accelerate adaptation.⁴¹

Fouad reviewed the challenges that faced the Egyptian state in hosting and preparing for the Climate Conference COP 27, this was during a symposium organized by the Egyptian-Canadian Business Council for Dr. Yasmine Fouad under the title

³⁸وزارة البيئة، مبادرة النقل الحضري المستدام، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VsRSbO>

³⁹وزارة البيئة، إطلاق "EgyCOP"، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3iBcznx>

⁴⁰وزارة البيئة، إطلاق مبادرة النقل الحضري المستدام، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P1eHRv>

⁴¹وزارة البيئة، استراتيجية التنمية المستدامة في مصر، 20 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3H5Ud8b>

“Environmental Challenges and Issues after the Climate Conference COP 27”, in the presence and participation of a number of ministers, ambassadors, representatives of financing agencies, civil society, businessmen and investors, partners in environmental work. The Minister of Environment added that the most important challenge faced the Egyptian state in the organization of the conference is the time factor, as preparation for the conference took place within 11 months only, while the two countries hosting the previous and subsequent climate conferences had an opportunity for two full years to prepare for them, indicating the interest of the basic leadership in environmental work and the need for the conference to be a reflection of a tangible reality through the President’s decision to transform Sharm el-Sheikh city to a green and sustainable city, which is a major work that included all aspects of the city, including energy, means of transportation, natural reserves, and an integrated waste system.

The Egyptian government, headed by His Excellency the Prime Minister, developed an integrated plan of action to prepare for the conference, referring to one of the work tracks, for example, which is the logistical aspect, which included 15 work tracks, and each track employs 60:80 people, including what is related to aviation, tourism, transportation, and youth volunteers. The Egyptian government praised the efforts made at the level of 15 ministries with regard to the logistical part.⁴²

b. Libya:

Libyan Minister of Environment Ibrahim Al-Arabi Mounir confirmed that his country was severely affected by the effects of climate change, and that there is an additional crisis because the terrorism in his country affects all aspects of life, people and government, and instead of directing funds and support to development projects, they are directed to combating terrorism. The most prominent problems facing Libya are related to security and political stability, which also casts a shadow over all sectors of the state, the environment may have the largest share of this impact, in addition to the fact that projects to combat climate change require security stability, which impedes programs to combat climate change.⁴³

⁴² وزارة البيئة، خلال ندوة نظمها مجلس الأعمال المصري الكندي للدكتورة باسمين فؤاد وزيرة البيئة والمنسق الوزاري ومبعوث مؤتمر المناخ cop27 تحت عنوان "تحديات وقضايا البيئة بعد مؤتمر المناخ COP27، 30 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3F1gVf7>

⁴³ المصري اليوم، وزير البيئة الليبي لـ«المصري اليوم»: الإرهاب يعرقل خططنا لمواجهة التغيرات المناخية، 15 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3XZ4ppk>

c. Morocco:

The Kingdom of Morocco participated with a high-level delegation in the Climate Change Conference COP 27 in Sharm El-Sheikh. The delegation was headed by Prince Moulay Rachid (brother of King Mohammed VI of Morocco and his personal representative), and the delegation also included Princess Lalla Hasna (sister of the King and responsible for the environmental file in the Kingdom of Morocco). The delegation also included several ministers, including the Moroccan Minister of Environment, in addition to many Moroccan governors, representatives and businessmen.⁴⁴

Investing in climate action now will yield important benefits for Morocco, creating new jobs, reviving rural areas, and positioning the kingdom as a green industrial hub, while helping to achieve its broader development goals, according to a new World Bank report.

According to the "Climate and Development" report issued recently by economists from the World Bank and Moroccan economists, there is a need to invest about \$23.3 billion from now until 2030, \$25 billion between 2031 and 2040, and \$29.5 billion between 2041 and 2050, that is nearly 3 billion dollars annually. The report stressed that Morocco needs to invest \$78 billion until 2050 in order to confront the effects of climate change, with the private sector covering 85%, according to the World Bank.⁴⁵

D. Algeria:

Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the Republic, stressed on more than one occasion the importance of mobilizing all resources and taking the necessary procedures and measures to combat the effects of climate change, including the national climate plan and the law for combating major risks, as well as the revival of the Green Dam project with the aim of contributing to the establishment of a green, low-carbon and climate-resistant zone. President Tebboune participated in the World Climate Summit (COP-27), along with state leaders, officials of United Nations agencies, and experts from international and regional bodies, to discuss the effects of climate change on the world and how to adapt to, as an expression of the

⁴⁴ اليوم السابع، المملكة المغربية تشارك بوفد رفيع المستوى في مؤتمر cop27 بشرم الشيخ، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3He77RT>
⁴⁵ صدى البلد، استثمار 3 مليارات دولار سنوياً.. المغرب الأكثر تضرراً من التغيرات المناخية، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3unUgor>

commitment of his country, the people and the government, to the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁴⁶

E. Mauritania:

Mauritanian President, Ould Cheikh El Ghazouani, said that Egypt's hosting of the Climate Summit in Sharm El-Sheikh, and the UAE's candidacy to host the summit next year, is a positive indication that the challenges resulting from climate change have become at the core of our Arab interests, and we look forward to our countries playing positive roles in the success of the two important events and benefiting from them significantly.⁴⁷

Mauritania's participation at the highest level in this conference reflects its great awareness of the importance and seriousness of the issues it is working on and its eagerness to contribute effectively to finding appropriate solutions to those issues that it is also concerned with, as it seems that the effects of climate change are quite clear in Mauritania, as high temperatures, droughts and intermittent increases in heavy rainfall highlight the continuing trend of degradation of agro-forestry and pastoral ecosystems.

Mauritania also, with its vast gas and renewable energy resources, is positioning itself as a future integrated pole for the production and export of green hydrogen on a large scale by the end of the decade. As part of its efforts to preserve the environment, the Mauritanian government has launched a number of awareness programs, enacted a legal arsenal that criminalizes harming the environment, and put in place a mechanism to protect fragile areas most vulnerable to climate change.⁴⁸

During a session entitled "Investing in the Energy Future: Green Hydrogen", within the activities of the 27th Climate Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh, with the participation of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi. The President of Mauritania, Cheikh Mohamed El Ghazouani, announced the development of a road map for the use of green hydrogen, with the aim of Mauritania being a producer and exporter of green hydrogen, amid the increasing demand for it, and this will contribute to the creation

⁴⁶ وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، كوب-27 : مكافحة التغيرات المناخية في صلب أولويات الجزائر، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3OY64Hg>
⁴⁷ الوطن، رئيس موريتانيا: مواجهة تحديات تغير المناخ أصبحت في صلب اهتمام الدول العربية، 2 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VRQBLs>
⁴⁸ الوكالة الموريتانية للأنباء، مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة حول المناخ Cop27: موريتانيا في الطليعة لحماية الحياة على الأرض، 7 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VNmoNf>

of thousands of job opportunities, and reduce a large proportion of greenhouse gases.⁴⁹

The Mauritanian Ministry of the Environment stressed the importance of the climate response initiative for lasting peace, noting that Nouakchott voted on the initiative. The Ministry of Environment, which was launched by the Egyptian presidency on the sidelines of the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, in cooperation with the African Union and the United Nations Development Program, aims to integrate climate finance into peace control funding networks and integrate adaptation into conflict prevention programs and strategies, in order to take into account the overlap between climate change and conflict.⁵⁰

Second: The Arab Gulf Countries:

a. UAE:

The United Arab Emirates participated in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27) held in Sharm El-Sheikh with the largest Emirati delegation ever, comprising 4 ministers, with a pavilion extending over an area of more than 1000 meters, in addition to more than 70 entities representing ministries, parastatals, private sector companies, multilateral organizations, NGOs, and government institutions in the country.⁵¹

The UAE, Jordan, and Israel signed a memorandum of understanding during the Conference of the Parties on Climate (COP 27), with the aim of establishing targeted projects to address the repercussions of climate change, including the production of clean energy and sustainable water desalination. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed, UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, attended the signing of the memorandum of understanding, alongside Dr. Sultan bin Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of Industry and Advanced Technology, UAE Special Envoy for Climate Change, and John Kerry, US Special Presidential Envoy for Climate Affairs.

The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding within the framework of the "Prosperity" project is based on two axes, namely the "Green Prosperity" program, which includes the development of a solar photovoltaic power plant with a

⁴⁹ الأهرام، الرئيس الموريتاني: الوكالة الدولية للطاقة قدرت الهيدروجين الأخضر في موريتانيا بـ2400 ميجاوات، 8 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3Fp2uTo>

⁵⁰ صدی البلد، وزارة البيئة الموريتانية تؤكد أهمية مبادرة الاستجابة المناخية من أجل سلام دائم، 13 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3F3abx9>

⁵¹ مصراوي، الإمارات تشارك في قمة المناخ بوفد من 70 جهة حكومية وخاصة، 5 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Fq0V80>

production capacity of 600 megawatts, with an electric energy storage system in Jordan to produce export clean energy to Israel.⁵²

Over the past decades, the UAE has made pioneering achievements in the field of clean technology, with the aim of diversifying its economy and energy mix. As a pioneer in the field of climate action, the UAE was the first country in the Middle East and North Africa to sign and ratify the Paris Agreement, the first country to commit to reducing emissions at the economic level, and the first country in the region to commit to achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

The UAE is one of the world's largest investors in clean energy projects, and invested \$50 billion in more than 70 countries, including 31 developing island countries that are most vulnerable to the repercussions of climate change. These investments include the Zarafshan Wind Farm in Uzbekistan, which will provide electricity to half a million homes and help offset the emission of more than 11 tons of carbon dioxide annually.⁵³

The majority of the UAE population believes that facing the repercussions of climate change will have positive effects on global cultural and social issues, as 81% of the selected sample indicated that climate change greatly affects people's livelihoods in various countries of the world. While 68% of them affirmed that social imbalances can be corrected to a certain degree through countries taking collective measures in combating the problem of climate change.⁵⁴

Her Excellency Mariam Bint Mohammed Almheiri, Minister of Climate Change and Environment, announced the global launch of the Crimean Climate Alliance, in partnership between the UAE and the Republic of Indonesia. This was during a special event organized by the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment on the sidelines of the activities of Biodiversity Day at the Conference of the States Parties (COP 27), held in the Egyptian city Sharm El-Sheikh from 6 to 18 November, in which H.E. Alue Dohong, Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Environment and Forests in Indonesia, participated. Sheikha Shamma bint Sultan bin Khalifa Al Nahyan, CEO of the State Independent Climate Change Accelerators, H.E. Razan Al Mubarak, Managing Director of the Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi and the Mohamed bin Zayed Species

⁵² بالعربية، مذكرة تفاهم بين الإمارات والأردن وإسرائيل من أجل مشروعات تواجه تداعيات تغير المناخ، 8 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://cnn.it/3UudROm>

⁵³ سكاي نيوز عربية، الإمارات.. محطات تاريخية في العمل المناخي، 7 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UtRZ5Q>

⁵⁴ البيان، 7 من كل 10 من سكان الإمارات يعتقدون بضرورة اتخاذ إجراءات للتخفيف من آثار تغير المناخ، 4 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3XXjtn0>

Conservation Fund, and H.E. Dr. Shaikha Salem Al Dhaheri, Secretary General of the Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi.

The alliance aims to support, strengthen and expand the areas of mangrove forests globally as one of the nature-based solutions to face the challenge of climate change, and efforts to absorb and isolate greenhouse gas emissions globally, as mangroves contribute to strengthening the response to the repercussions of climate change such as hurricanes, storms, and floods, and are a carbon store of up to four times the terrestrial tropical rainforest, provide fertile areas and safe natural habitats for marine biodiversity, and 80% of global fish populations depend on healthy mangrove ecosystems.⁵⁵

The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment as part of its participation in the work of the Conference of the States Parties held in the Egyptian city of Sharm El-Sheikh, organized a dialogue session in cooperation with the Global Green Growth Institute "GGGI" on the UAE Green Bonds and Sukuk Program, during which it announced the new assessment of issuance for this type of securities supporting the achievement of sustainability⁵⁶.

As part of its participation in the activities of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in the Egyptian city of Sharm el-Sheikh, the UAE revealed the national track for climate neutrality 2050, which represents the time frame for the mechanisms and stages of implementation of the UAE strategic initiative to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 that was announced in October 2021.

This path sets an absolute climate ambition ceiling to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and aims to achieve an 18% reduction in emissions compared to the reduction rates targeted in the updated report of the second Nationally Determined Contributions, under the Paris Agreement by 2030, then reaching reduction rates to 60% by 2040, and reaching a degree neutrality by 2050⁵⁷.

As part of its efforts to enhance carbon reduction rates, strive to achieve climate neutrality, and contribute to achieving sustainable economic development, in line with the directions of the UAE, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment

⁵⁵ وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة، الإمارات تعلن عن الإطلاق العالمي لـ "تحالف القرم من أجل المناخ" بالشراكة مع جمهورية إندونيسيا، 8 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3ivg8LT>

⁵⁶ وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة في الإمارات، الإمارات تطلق تقرير تقييم لبرنامج السندات والصكوك الخضراء في COP27، 9 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3XNpliK>

⁵⁷ وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة، الإمارات تكشف عن المسار الوطني للحياد المناخي ضمن فعاليات COP27 – شرم الشيخ، 11 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3XWeS4v>

launched the second edition of the UAE Green Business Directory, in cooperation with GGGI⁵⁸.

UAE President Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan stressed that climate change threatens security in the world, pointing to the continued focus on reducing emissions. Bin Zayed said, during the activities of the presidential part of the climate conference "COP 27", that the UAE will declare carbon neutrality in 2050, calling for solutions to drive the growth of the global economy⁵⁹.

The UAE's participation in the Climate Summit "COP 27" hosted by the Republic of Egypt is of great importance at the regional and global levels, after officially announcing its selection as a host country for the summit in its 28th session in 2023, as attention is drawn to its participation due to its great role in motivating all The international community to exert more efforts to protect the ecosystem from the negative effects of the climate crisis, which have painful consequences for humanity, and the countries of the region to adopt their path full of climate action, as they have made tremendous efforts over the past three decades to enhance their local capabilities to confront the projections of climate change, as it is The biggest and most dangerous challenge for the future of the planet and the continuation of life on it.

Since the first signs of global interest in the issue of climate change began, the UAE focused its attention early on the problems and challenges related to climate change, in parallel with its interest in other environmental issues, and this interest was evident in the large number of strategies, initiatives and projects related to responding to these challenges. The UAE, as a Part of the regional and global fabric by participating in the development and application of innovative solutions to protect the environment and ensure its sustainability, as modern energy-saving technology contributes to strengthening the role of the Emirates in things that was mentioned in green revolution, in reducing carbon emissions, and spreading environmental awareness⁶⁰.

b. Saudi Arabia:

The second day of the second edition of the Saudi Green initiative(SGI), which was hosted by the city of Sharm El-Sheikh, carried a package of surprises in the words of Saudi Energy Minister Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman, who confirmed that " kingdom

⁵⁸ وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة، التغير المناخي والبيئة تطلق الإصدار الثاني من دليل الأعمال الخضراء خلال فعاليات COP27، 12 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3B47OJq>

⁵⁹ الشرق الأوسط، رئيس الإمارات يحذر: تغير المناخ يهدد أمن العالم، 7 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3ukYwoE>

⁶⁰ الاتحاد، الإمارات.. مكانة عالمية مرموقة في مواجهة تحديات المناخ، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3XXlek6>

would host the Middle East and North Africa climate week in 2023" pointing out He also indicated that "Saudi Arabia is working on establishing a regional center to advance emissions reductions," and will launch the Knowledge Center for the Carbon Economy at the beginning of next year⁶¹.

The Kingdom seeks to confront climate change by designing international solutions and initiatives, to contribute to addressing the climate crisis, and its cooperation with its allies at the international level in combating climate change, in addition to announcing specific initiatives, namely "Green Riyadh", then "Green Saudi Arabia", and "Middle East Green Initiative" (MGI). The Kingdom has been keen to broadcast both the MGI Summit and SGI Forum in front of heads and kings of states and specialists attending the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 27), as the two initiatives aim to plant 60 billion trees in the region and reduce Carbon emissions by more more than 10% of global contributions, in addition to continuing renewable energy projects, which raise the share of clean energy in the Kingdom from 0.3 to 50% by 2030⁶².

c. Bahrain

The Bahraini delegation held a discussion session on climate adaptation, within the activities of the COP 27 Climate Summit, in their private pavilion at the Convention Center. In that context, Laila, Head of Environmental Planning, Climate Change and Sustainable Development in the State of Bahrain, said that Bahrain is intensifying its efforts to work on the national investment plan to adapt to environmental change, by setting priorities in Bahrain, in the water sector, biodiversity, and agriculture⁶³.

Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa crown prince, and prime minister, kingdom of Bahrain affirmed what the 27th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC constitutes an important international gathering that supports global efforts to confront the challenges of climate change and achieve environmental security, indicating support for His country for all international efforts to achieve climate goals and ensure a safer future for future generations. This came during Prince Salman's visit to Bahrain's pavilion at this Conference, where he stressed the importance of climate forums and conferences to unify tracks of cooperation in facing various

⁶¹ الشرق الأوسط، السعودية تستضيف «أسبوع المناخ بالشرق الأوسط» في 13 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VtkP7J>
⁶² اليوم السابع، صحيفة الرياض السعودية: المملكة تسعى لمواجهة التغيرات المناخية، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3iC7eMH>
⁶³ صدى البلد، COP27.. البحرين تناقش إجراء التكيف المناخي بشرم الشيخ | صور، 9 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3h12C2b>

climate challenges, and his country's keenness to actively contribute with the international community. In adopting initiatives aimed at reducing climate change⁶⁴.

d. Qatar

The activities of the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27), with the participation of delegations from 190 countries, including the State of Qatar. Qatar is participating in the conference this year as part of its keenness to contribute to the international efforts made to confront the effects of climate change. The Qatari presence this year is characterized by a variety of activities through the pavilion participating in the conference, including a review of the efforts of the State of Qatar in organizing the Qatar World Cup 2022. In accordance with global environmental conditions⁶⁵.

Part of the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Qatar University and Foundation, leading to joint cooperation in a national program aimed at regeneration and preservation of coastal ecosystems. This multi-year national program focuses on the synergy of efforts between three ecosystems: mangroves, seagrass, and coral reefs, in order to revitalize Qatar's mangroves, support marine diversity and fisheries, provide protection against coastal erosion, and enhance opportunities for marine life. Ecotourism, supporting sustainable development through building an approach, emphasizes the importance of nature in building a better environment⁶⁶.

Sheikh Faleh bin Nasser bin Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, met with the Turkish Minister of Environment and Urban Planning, Murat Corum, at the headquarters of the Qatari pavilion participating in the COP 27 Conference of the Parties in Sharm el-Sheikh. During the meeting, they discussed means of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of clean energy and ways to confront climate change⁶⁷.

Sheikh Faleh bin Nasser Al Thani, received Mr. Ali Salajka, the Iranian Vice President and head of the Iranian delegation participating in the climate conference,

⁶⁴ مصراوي، ولي العهد البحريني يؤكد أهمية "كوب 27" لدعم الجهود العالمية لمواجهة التحديات المناخية، 7 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3gWbhTD>

⁶⁵ وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي بدولة قطر، انطلقت صباح اليوم فعاليات أعمال مؤتمر الأطراف لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة للمناخ cop27 التي تستضيفه مدينة شرم الشيخ المصرية بمشاركة وفود من 190 دولة من بينها دولة قطر، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3iCVOIF>

⁶⁶ وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي بدولة قطر، جانب من توقيع مذكرة تفاهم بين كل من وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي وجامعة قطر ومؤسسة قطر، تفضي إلى تعاون مشترك في برنامج وطني يهدف إلى تجديد النظم البيئية الساحلية والحفاظ عليها، 15 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3OWE07i>

⁶⁷ وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي بدولة قطر، في مؤتمر الأطراف لاتفاقية المناخ Cop27 المقام بمدينة شرم الشيخ بمصر، 17 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3H8NGJR>

at the headquarters of the Qatari pavilion. During the meeting, they discussed the existing consultation and coordination between Qatar and Iran on various issues of climate action⁶⁸.

Sheikh Faleh bin Nasser Al Thani, also received the Iraqi Minister of Environment, Jassim Al-Falahi, and the delegation of the State of Iraq participating in the Climate Summit, at the headquarters of the Qatari pavilion. During the meeting, they discussed the existing consultation and coordination between Qatar and Iraq on various issues of climate action⁶⁹.

Faleh bin Nasser Al Thani, met Ms. Jeantin Rogan, Regional Ambassador for the Middle East and Africa, during the Climate Conference at the headquarters of the Qatari pavilion. During the meeting, mechanisms for joint cooperation at all levels to confront climate change were discussed⁷⁰.

d. Kuwait:

The representative of the Kuwaiti Minister of Foreign Affairs, Counselor Abdulaziz Al-Jarallah, affirmed Kuwait's support for local and international efforts to confront armed conflicts and their repercussions on the environment, and looking forward to the efforts of the international community in confronting climate changes. Al-Jarallah said - during the celebration of the International Day for Preventing the Use of the Environment in Wars and Military Conflicts under the slogan (Aftermath of the Oil Disaster and Rehabilitation of Lands Affected by Oil Pollution), which was organized by the Kuwait Society for the Protection of the Environment in cooperation with the Kuwait Oil Company - that environmental sustainability is of particular importance, as it launched a set of initiatives Within the development plan and work to reduce pollution rates and preserve biodiversity⁷¹.

Kuwaiti Crown Prince Mishal Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah said that Kuwait is working to reach carbon neutrality in 2050. In his speech during the second edition of the MGI Summit 2022 in the Egyptian city of Sharm El-Sheikh, on the sidelines of the COP conference, Al-Sabah added, "We are committed to cooperating with the United

⁶⁸ وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي بدولة قطر، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3HeeTv3>
⁶⁹ وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي بدولة قطر، ذلك بمقر الجناح القطري في مؤتمر Cop27 المقام بمدينة شرم الشيخ بمصر، 17 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3F41IPQ>
⁷⁰ وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي بدولة قطر، آليات للتعاون المشترك على كافة المستويات لمواجهة التغيرات المناخية، 19 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3ul2ihO>
⁷¹ مصراوي، الكويت: نتطلع لجهود المجتمع الدولي في مواجهة التغيرات المناخية، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3upElG0>

Nations in Implementation of environmental projects. We are also committed to all initiatives concerned with confronting climate change.”

He pointed out that the MGI achieves many regional and international aspirations. The head of the Sovereignty Council in Sudan, Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, also confirmed that the MGI is the most appropriate process to address the effects of climate change. While the head of the Yemeni Leadership Council, Rashad Muhammad Al-Alimi, indicated that this initiative will reduce the effects of negative climate changes, and will enhance cooperation to protect the environment and implement solutions⁷².

Abdulaziz Al-Qarawi, an observer of weather forecasts at the Kuwait Meteorological Center, warned that his country will enter a “dangerous phase” by 2035, with expectations that annual average temperatures will increase by about two degrees Celsius compared to what they were in 2010.

Al-Qarawi explained that these rates actually increased by 1.1 degrees in the years from 2010 to 2021 compared to the previous 30 years. In the past few years, Kuwait recorded record temperatures, including 54 degrees in the Jahra region, northwest of the capital, in 2021, and 53 degrees in the Sulaibiya region, west of the capital, in 2020, and they are both populated areas⁷³.

Third: Levant countries:

a. Jordan:

The head of the Jordanian Federation of Environmental Societies, Omar Shushan, confirmed that the summit of the parties to the UNFCCC, is one of the most important previous summits held at all levels. Al-Shoushan said that this summit, which is the first of its kind in the region and in the Arab world, is of great importance because it made the Arab region a major contributor to facing the climate challenges left by the major countries, noting that placing the “loss and damage” item on the agenda of the summit made it For more important, more committed and implementation of compensation⁷⁴.

King Abdullah II said that Jordan, with its record of successful projects in the field of responding to the effects of climate change, is keen to be a regional center for

⁷² العربية، ولي عهد الكويت: مبادرة الشرق الأوسط الأخضر تحقق الكثير من التطلعات إقليمياً ودولياً، 7 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P2kYww>

⁷³ سكاي نيوز عربية، الكويت عرضة لدرجات حرارة غير مسبوقة.. تحذير من مرحلة الخطر، 1 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3XSrytp>

⁷⁴ اليوم السابع، الجمعيات البيئية الأردنية: cop27 نقطة انطلاق لتنفيذ تعهدات مواجهة تحديات المناخ، 11 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3iBsCSj>

green development. In his speech at the Conference COP 27, he added that Jordan is working in partnership with Egypt, Iraq, the Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and other countries to increase the resilience of the entire region. The king pointed out that Jordan provides a wide range of opportunities to invest in climate-related initiatives, such as green infrastructure, electric vehicles, agriculture, and other sectors⁷⁵.

b. Syria:

The Minister of Local Administration and Environment of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hussein Makhoul, thanked Egypt for hosting this important conference (COP 27 Climate Conference). The Syrian minister indicated, during his speech in one of the sessions held within the activities of COP 27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, that the conference came at a time when the world is witnessing changes and harsh conditions at all levels, and their severity is exacerbated by environmental disasters resulting from climate change, stressing that its negative effects must be confronted on the planet and follow-up efforts in this regard⁷⁶.

Makhoul, discussed with the Jordanian Minister of the Environment, Moawiya Al-Radaydah, means of cooperation and integration in the environmental fields to reduce the effects of climate change and dust storms. In a meeting on the sidelines of participation in the twenty-seventh Conference of the States Parties to the UNFCCC, Makhoul expressed his hope that cooperation will yield joint actions and projects that will have an impact on reducing climate changes and dust storms that have begun to strike the region frequently, and have great impacts on the region. The environment. For his part, Al-Radaydah pointed to the importance of joint cooperation in this field, and the necessity of exchanging experiences that can be used to carry out work in this regard⁷⁷.

c. Lebanon:

Najib Mikati, Prime Minister of Lebanon, said that this large gathering at the Climate Summit and the great organization of the Climate Summit in Sharm el-Sheikh is wonderful and excellent, explaining that everyone is doing their duty from the security and executive agencies, thanking the political leadership and the members participating in the conference. He added that climate change for some is secondary to the existence of other matters, including economic, social and political matters,

⁷⁵ المملكة، الملك يؤكد في مؤتمر تغير المناخ حرص الأردن على أن يكون مركزا إقليميا للتنمية الخضراء، 7 نوفمبر 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3P38PHE>

⁷⁶ صدى البلد، وزير البيئة السوري: تغيرات المناخ أدت لتراجع معدل هطول الأمطار بالبلاد، 15 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Fr3xCD>

⁷⁷ روسيا اليوم، مباحثات سورية أردنية لتعزيز التعاون في المجال البيئي على هامش مؤتمر المناخ، 17 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3upqeAM>

and today there is awareness among those in charge that this matter is essential because the coming years require that we leave something beautiful for our children, and therefore we have to do on an individual level as a country that is self-sufficient, and a collective level with the cooperation of countries With each other, explaining that the conference unites global visions and is saving the environment⁷⁸.

Caretaker Prime Minister Najib Mikati affirmed that Lebanon is one of the countries highly affected to the effects of climate change, and studies prepared by the Lebanese Ministry of Environment estimated that climate change will cause a decrease in Lebanon's gross domestic product and will exacerbate the severity of the current predicaments and crises, which requires firm action by all in the short and future term.

d. Palestine:

The Palestinian Prime Minister, Muhammad Shtayyeh, attended the Egyptian city of Sharm El-Sheikh, at the head of a high-level government delegation, on an official visit to participate in the UN Climate Summit COP 27. He was received by Minister of Housing and Urban Communities, Assem Al-Jazzar, at Sharm El-Sheikh International Airport and the head of the Environmental Quality Authority Nisreen Al-Tamimi, the Ambassador of the State of Palestine to Egypt and its permanent representative to the Arab League, Diab Al-Louh, and the staff of the Palestinian Embassy in Cairo⁷⁹.

Muhammad Shtayyeh, said that his country is ready to participate in any solutions developed through the regional action plan to confront climate change, stressing the need for a qualitative shift in the behavior of people, societies and industrial entities to stop actions that harm the environment. In his speech during the summit of the heads of the "initiative for Coordinating of Climate Action in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East"(EMME) , with the participation of President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi, within the activities of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 27) in Sharm El-Sheikh, Shtayyeh expressed his deep appreciation for the remarkable effort made by Egypt to organize this important global event, adding that Palestine is not the only country affected by climate change⁸⁰.

Muhammad Shtayyeh, participated in the Climate Action Coordination Summit in the EMME, with the participation of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, which is held

⁷⁸ اليوم السابع، رئيس وزراء لبنان: قمة المناخ توحّد الرؤى العالمية لإنقاذ البيئة ونتعاون مع الجميع، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3OYn14m>

⁷⁹ اليوم السابع، رئيس الوزراء الفلسطيني يصل شرم الشيخ للمشاركة في قمة المناخ COP-27، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3gWzUiT>

⁸⁰ مصراوي، قمة المناخ.. رئيس وزراء فلسطين: تكثيف الجهود أولوية لمواجهة التغير المناخي، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3ip4B0v>

jointly between Egypt and Cyprus, on the sidelines of the Climate Conference. In his speech before the summit, the Palestinian Prime Minister pointing to the existence of great relations between neighboring countries, and interests in the action plan and mobilizing all efforts to confront climate changes in the region, stressing that cooperation between countries must be strengthened to confront climate changes⁸¹.

The Palestine Protected Areas site participated in the activities of the twenty-seventh Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in the Egyptian city of Sharm el-Sheikh. The Palestine Society for Environment and Sustainable Development participated on behalf of the site as part of a delegation representing a number of local, Arab and international institutions, with the support of the German Hanns Seidel Foundation. The Palestinian participation aimed at enhancing awareness of the effects of climate change, working on coordination and cooperation with Arab networks working in the field of environmental protection, and participating in side events organized by countries to learn about their experiences in mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change.

The regional representative of the German Hans Seidel Foundation, Christoph Diwerts, pointed out that "participation in the summit comes with the aim of emphasizing the importance of having representation of Arab civil society institutions in it, especially after we realized that a large proportion of them did not attend the previous conference in Glasgow." "This step will allow them to meet with representatives of official delegations and negotiators, and build partnerships with them in terms of climate action," he added "there are many ambitious initiatives that were launched during the current summit, but he looks forward to countries continuing to work together to achieve the required goals in Reducing climate change and helping to adapt to it⁸².

F. Iraq:

Iraqi President Abdul Latif Jamal Rashid confirmed that climate change has become a global threat, and Iraq is one of the countries most affected by climate change and its repercussions of drought, desertification and water scarcity. Rashid stressed that his country is working with partners and friends at the 27th Conference of the Parties to

⁸¹ القاهرة 24، قمة المناخ.. رئيس وزراء فلسطين: نحن لا نتسبب في التغير المناخي ولكننا نتأثر به، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UAbNV0>

⁸² معاً، "محميات فلسطين" تشارك في مؤتمر تغير المناخ 27 في مصر، 21 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3h4FWOt>

the UNFCCC (COP 27) to address environmental problems and restore life to rivers, farms and forests in Iraq for future generations⁸³.

Fourth: East African countries:

A. Sudan:

Sudan participated with an official delegation in the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (COP 27) in Sharm El-Sheikh. Many kings, heads of state and governments representing 197 countries, experts, technicians, activists, and organizations concerned with climate and the environment attended the conference. The Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Dr. Mona Ali Muhammad Ahmed, confirmed - during the preparatory meeting for the Sudanese delegation participating in the conference - the completion of preparations for Sudan's participation in this global gathering through the ministries of "Foreign Affairs, Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Irrigation, and Information", and a number Climate experts and technicians⁸⁴.

Ambassador Daffalla indicated that the participation of General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, the President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council, in the meetings of the member states of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), recently in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, reflected Sudan's concern with the phenomenon of Climate change and its willingness to implement regional and international initiatives to strengthen joint efforts to overcome current global challenges, on top of which are climate change, food insecurity, and displacement⁸⁵. The head of the Transitional Sovereignty Council in Sudan, Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, confirmed that climate change is the most environmental phenomenon affecting the world. The effects of climate change directly affected the vital sectors related to people's lives and livelihood, so Sudan was affected like other countries.

In his speech to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27) in Sharm El-Sheikh, in the presence of many heads of state and government and leaders of organizations, the head of the Sovereign Council of Sudan affirmed Sudan's commitment to implementing the Climate Change Agreement, all other agreements of the Paris Summit on climate and the Kyoto Protocol. The Chairman of

⁸³ اليوم السابع، رئيس العراق: التغير المناخي أصبح خطرا عالميا وسنعمل لمعالجة المشاكل البيئية، 7 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UqhJzL>

⁸⁴ مصر اوي، وفد رسمي سوداني يشارك في قمة التغير المناخي في شرم الشيخ، 4 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3H8RLhf>

⁸⁵ اليوم السابع، "خارجية السودان": مشاركة البرهان بـCOP27 عكست اهتمام بلادنا بتغير المناخ، 30 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Fprn1i>

the Sovereignty Council indicated that Sudan had prepared and approved the Nationally Determined Contributions Document and submitted it to the Secretariat of the Framework Agreement, which included projects in mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change⁸⁶.

B. Djibouti:

Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of Djibouti, said we must mobilize energies and resources to solve the effects of climate change. Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of Djibouti, added during a speech at the Middle East Green Summit, in the presence of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, that the effects of climate change will affect the entire region⁸⁷.

C. Comoros:

Comoros President Ghazali Osmani said that climate change affected all countries of the world. During the COP 27 climate summit in Sharm El-Sheikh, he added that landlocked developing countries face a threat due to climate change. He pointed out that these countries face their inability to achieve development, and there is a need for consistent global measures to enable them to confront these challenges. He added the planet suffers from climate imbalance, and we must take a new step in international measures, especially by supporting initiatives that implement promises⁸⁸.

The President of Comoros, Ghazali Osmani, stressed the need for developed countries to make progress in implementing the financing of \$100 billion to confront climate change as agreed upon in the Paris Agreement. The President of Comoros said, in his speech during his participation in the round table "Investing in the Energy Future: Green Hydrogen" within the framework of the activities of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27), that the climate conference comes in a context of global crises, which needs joint action to confront it, starting with the Corona pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, and ending with the unprecedented rise in commodity prices. He added: "These crises that the world witnessed may lead to a global food crisis, as climate changes increased all over the world, whether rain, drought, fires, hurricanes or floods and

⁸⁶ مبتدأ، السودان: تغير المناخ أصبح من أكبر الظواهر البيئية التي تؤثر على العالم، 9 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P1w98k>

⁸⁷ اليوم السابع، رئيس جيبوتي: يجب حشد الطاقات والموارد لحل آثار تغير المناخ، 7 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3F46CXC>

⁸⁸ الشروق، قمة المناخ COP27.. رئيس جزر القمر: الدول النامية غير الساحلية تواجه تهديدا وجوديا، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3F3TYbh>

caused great losses in economic activities, which led to millions of people suffering from hunger⁸⁹."

The President of Comoros, Ghazali Osmani, expressed his hope that the Arab summit - in light of complex regional and international situations - will yield positive results in joint Arab action in a way that achieves security, stability, and prosperity for the Arab peoples and the world as a whole. During his speech at the first working session of the 31st Arab Summit in Algeria, Othmani expressed his sincere wishes for success for Egypt and President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in hosting the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (COP 27) summit.

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Target (2)	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards
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First: North Africa:

A. Egypt:

In the Green Zone, the issue of women is discussed because although women are affected by the dangers of climate change, they are not vital leaders in the fight against climate change. Therefore, the "Financing Climate Issues and Feminist Activism" session focused on women's efforts and the relationship between gender and climate change. The discussions focused on dealing with climate issues from a feminist perspective and their relationship to other issues, such as health and education⁹¹.

On November 11, a session in the Green Zone on the increasing effects of climate change and extreme weather events was held, where designers realized the role they could play in finding creative solutions to the crisis. Yet designers often find themselves excluded from policy-making and solutions. During the session, they know how to formulate advanced solutions to the ongoing climate disasters as designers from all over the world collaborated and invited the public to find the necessary inspiration to solve the problem through artistic and architectural creativity⁹².

The agricultural sector's adaptation to the effects of climate change becomes an urgent necessity daily, in light of crises threatening this sector and thus threatening

⁸⁹ أخبار اليوم، رئيس جزر القمر: على الدول المتقدمة تنفيذ اتفاق التمويل لمواجهة التغيرات المناخية، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3ullgVw>

⁹⁰ الجمهورية، جزر القمر: نأمل أن تثمر قمة الجزائر عن نتائج إيجابية للعمل العربي، 2 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3h1T86Y>

⁹¹ وزارة البيئة المصرية، تمويل قضايا المناخ والنشاط النسوي المتعلق بها، 9 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3B3WyNa>

⁹² وزارة البيئة، كيفية صياغة حلول متطورة للكوارث المناخية المستمرة، 11 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3gY4ngB>

food security for all countries of the world. Hence the I-CAN initiative emerged during the climate change summit and was developed by the Egyptian government with partners from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. It aims to mitigate the negative impacts suffered by the agricultural sector due to climate change and to promote sustainable food systems that meet the needs of developing societies globally⁹³.

The continent of Africa is greatly affected by the effects of climate change, such as drought and forest fires, despite being among the lowest emitting regions in the world. Therefore, the Egyptian government announced the launch of the "CRSP" initiative, an initiative developed by the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping, and Peacebuilding, with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The initiative aims to develop strategies to address climate change issues and support African countries with the necessary funding⁹⁴.

Within the framework of the directives of Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, to tightly control emissions from the chimneys of major industrial facilities and to focus on the energy and transportation sectors, the Environmental Affairs Agency has completed the electronic connection of the continuous self-monitoring system at the Kafr al-Batikh power station in Damietta Governorate⁹⁵. Therefore, the total number of industrial establishments linked to the national network for monitoring industrial emissions has reached (91) establishments, representing 451 smokers. They are monitored through the system for monitoring industrial emissions at the Environmental Affairs Agency with electronic follow-up, and monitoring procedures are applied continuously through the branches of the Environmental Affairs Agency spread across the governorates of Egypt for facilities connected to the national network to monitor it. It uses computers network to ensure compliance with the limits permitted by law and the environment.

B. Libya:

Within a few years, Libya was one of the countries most affected by the effects of climate change. Deforestation, lack of vegetation cover, and urban sprawl has increased the risk of climate change for the population of this country. According to recent research published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of

⁹³ وزارة البيئة، معًا لقطاع زراعي قادر على مواجهة التحديات، 12 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3FmIp02>

⁹⁴ وزارة البيئة المصرية، مبادرة "CRSP"، 12 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UvjE68>

⁹⁵ وزارة البيئة، ياسمين فؤاد : البيئة تواصل جهودها لإحكام السيطرة على انبعاثات قطاعي الطاقة والنقل، 27 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VR0BnW>

Humanitarian Affairs, Libya is one of the driest countries in the world. The Man-Made River Project, which provides most of Libya's water needs, gets its supplies from non-renewable groundwater, which cannot be recharged by rain; so climate change puts millions at risk of losing potable water⁹⁶.

C. Mauritania:

Climate change threatens the extinction of 45 species of fish in Mauritania; the Arab country has the longest beach overlooking the Atlantic Ocean in the Arab world. Climate change is driving the further deterioration of biodiversity, threatening thousands of species of fish with extinction in the world, amounting to 8,233 species, according to World Bank data. Mauritania is the third Arab country to suffer from the impact of climate change on its fish wealth, after Egypt, which ranked first, and Morocco, second⁹⁷.

Second: The Arab Gulf:

a. Yemen:

Although water scarcity in Yemen is a complex problem with multiple causes, climate change has exacerbated the problem. It also contributed to severe food scarcity and famine across the country, as confirmed by a recent international report on climate change and conflict in Yemen. The report warned that climate change poses a threat to the ability of Yemenis to access water and food and also threatens to exacerbate conflict and spark future conflicts due to competition over resources and migration, which are threats that the Secretary-General of the United Nations warned about in 2020. According to the center, scientists have discussed the Climate change threat in Yemen for decades.

As one of the most water-poor countries in the world, this country is at risk of total drought, which will leave its 30 million people without water. In 2020, the World Bank published a paper predicting the depletion of groundwater reserves in Yemen between 2030 and 2040. In the same year, the Century Foundation published a report stating that even as the war intensifies, the environmental crisis in Yemen is the greatest threat to its future⁹⁸.

⁹⁶ الوطن، ليبيا أحد أكثر الدول تأثراً بالتغير المناخي.. وخبير ليبي يفسر السبب، 29 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3H7sbsW>

⁹⁷ أنباء، تغيرات المناخ في موريتانيا تهدد 45 نوعاً من السمك بالانقراض، 18 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Ut7bzZ>

⁹⁸ البيان، التغيرات المناخية تزيد من مخاطر الصراع في اليمن، 4 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3OW2Bcx>

Farmers in Yemen are draining groundwater around the capital, Sana'a, and plowing soil to grow the narcotic khat, which dominates life in the country, threatening to deplete precious resources in a country vulnerable to climate change. Chewing qat is a national pastime and is demanded in a country in conflict by a seven-year war that has devastated the economy and triggered a devastating humanitarian crisis that has left millions facing starvation. Qat is three times more profitable than any other crop, but the steady cash flow comes at a high price. Plant cultivation requires irrigation from deep wells and uses water in relatively large quantities; it exacerbates the water scarcity problem in Yemen. The conflict destroyed water infrastructure, leaving millions without safe drinking water or growing crops. The traditional tiered irrigation system used in the arid and mountainous country was neglected⁹⁹.

Third: Levant countries:

A. Jordan:

Areas of the Middle East may become uninhabitable by 2050 due to climate change. Jordan is one of the countries most affected by high temperatures; it is expected to get worse. The Dead Sea is shrinking, and many homes have access to only up to 24 hours of water per week¹⁰⁰.

The Secretary-General of the Jordanian Ministry of Environment, Muhammad Khashashneh, confirmed that Jordan is affected more than others by climate change by up to 20%, especially concerning rainfall. Al-Khashashneh said that preparations for more than three months for Jordan's participation in the 27th United Nations Climate Conference (COP27), held in Sharm El-Sheikh, through the government sector, the private sector, and civil society institutions¹⁰¹.

B. Syria:

Syrian Minister of Local Administration and Environment Hussein Makhoul said that the world is witnessing changes at all levels. He added, during the activities of the COP27 climate summit, that environmental disasters result from climate change, which necessitates the need to work to confront them. Makhoul pointed out that his country was exposed to the effects of climate change, whether with high temperatures or the emergence of sand storms, and the "terrorist war" in Syria. He

⁹⁹ EuroNews، موارد اليمن المائية مهددة بالنفاد بسبب زراعة نبات القات المخدر، 10 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VNeAvc>

¹⁰⁰ BBC، مؤتمر المناخ 2022: هل يمكن أن تنفذ المياه من الأردن حقاً؟، 11 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bbc.in/3izloNo>

¹⁰¹ البوابة، قمة المناخ.. الأردن يعول كثيراً على "COP27" ويشارك بأربع أوراق نقاشية، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VwNb0z>

pointed to the seizure of oil fields and oil refining in primitive ways by what he described as “gangs” affiliated with what he said was the American occupation, which caused environmental damage. The activities of the Climate Summit COP 27 continue in the city of Sharm el-Sheikh, with international participation¹⁰².

C. Lebanon:

Lebanon witnessed heavy rains that flooded the main road linking the north of the country with the capital, Beirut, especially in the Keserwan coast region and the coastal city of Jounieh. The rain obstructed traffic, and the students got stuck inside the cars while suffocating congestion on both lines of the coastal road, back and forth. Those coming from northern Lebanon to Beirut found themselves stuck inside their cars, and the torrential rains led to material losses in cars and property. Eyewitnesses told Sky News Arabia that the main road linking the capital with the northern regions turned into swamps following the heavy rains¹⁰³.

D. Iraq:

The Iraqi Minister of Water Resources, Aoun Dhiab, sounded the alarm that "climatic changes indicate a rise in the levels of the Gulf waters." He revealed that there are "international reports expecting Basra city, in the south of the country, to be flooded in the year 2100," according to the Iraqi News Agency. This warning of the imminent danger that affects one of the country's largest and most densely populated cities and governorates constitutes the marine lung of Iraq and a vital tributary of the Iraqi economy due to its oil, fish, and agricultural wealth. That indicates, according to experts, Iraq's suffering with climate change among the five most vulnerable countries facing it¹⁰⁴.

The spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Iraq, Heba Adnan, said that the southern regions of Iraq were affected by climatic changes more than the rest of the provinces due to the high temperatures there. Such as the province of Basra, which suffered damage to palm trees and the wars they experienced. Adnan said, according to the Rudaw media network, that "Iraq needs to combine its efforts to confront desertification, climatic changes and lack of water, and

¹⁰² الشروق، COP27.. وزير البيئة السوري: تغير المناخ زاد تحديات الحرب الإرهابية التي نتعرض لها، 15 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3itUurf>

¹⁰³ سكاي نيوز عربية، سيول مفاجئة تغمر الطرق في لبنان.. ومسؤول يلم "تغير المناخ"، 29 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P0EM3I>

¹⁰⁴ سكاي نيوز عربية، رثة العراق البحرية في مهب الريح.. "كلمة السر" تغير المناخ، 5 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3B9GGsC>

to find new livelihoods because climate change has become a reality." from the rest of the countries¹⁰⁵.

Fourth: East African countries:

a. Sudan:

Sudan is one of the countries likely to be severely affected by climate change and one of the least prepared to respond to it. Climate change is a threat multiplier that could further inflame tensions over land and resources if it is not carefully mitigated. There is a desperate humanitarian situation; a staggering one-third of the Sudanese people need humanitarian aid. The number of displaced people has reached 3.7 million, more than 211 thousand displaced since the beginning of this year. Seven million children are out of school, and the high levels of food insecurity are deeply troubling¹⁰⁶

b. Somalia:

Khadija Al-Makhzoumi, the Somali Minister of Environment, said that Somalia is one of the most countries affected by climate change lately. The Somali Minister of Environment added that because of the floods and the increase in temperatures in Somalia, we are seeking to compensate for these losses due to the climate changes in the world. The Somali Minister of Environment continued: We are present at the 27th Climate Summit hosted by Sharm El-Sheikh to exchange experiences, and we are attending the climate summit because the conference is very important for Somalia, especially as it is an African country¹⁰⁷.

Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud confirmed that his country has a strategy to confront the effects of climate change. "Somalia's priorities in the climate conference are the challenges it suffers from related to climate and environmental change. It is affected by high temperatures and suffers from Drought. He said we have lost livestock, and we have not been able to cultivate the land for perhaps four years due to the scarcity of water and high humidity¹⁰⁸."

The Humanitarian Relief Information Network of the United Nations report described the state of water scarcity in Somalia as a "historic drought" and considered

¹⁰⁵ صدى البلد، جفاف الأنهار وتوقف الأمطار وتصحر الأراضي|تقرير صادم عن تأثير التغيرات المناخية على العراق، 16 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3XUJsf3>

¹⁰⁶ Ohchr, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk concludes his official visit to Sudan, 16 November 2022, <https://bit.ly/3Fy24uh>

¹⁰⁷ اليوم السابع، وزيرة البيئة الصومالية: الصومال من أكثر الدول تأثراً بالتغيرات المناخية، 6 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3UAzZ9D>

¹⁰⁸ البوابة، قمة المناخ.. رئيس الصومال: خسرنا عددًا كبيرًا من الثروة الحيوانية بسبب التغير المناخي، 10 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3VRnwiY>

it a model for the climate changes impact in one of the developing countries. It was affected by climate change and armed conflict at the same time. The report pointed out that drought and conflict over water resources have become one of the causes of armed conflicts in Somalia, the latest of which was the armed conflict that broke out in the Somali region of "Galmudo" last August; at least 20 people dead. He warned that this incident was not the first and stressed the concern of the United Nations that fighting over water would become normal if the world did not rush to extend a helping hand to the Somali government to help it overcome the effects of climate change¹⁰⁹e.

Target 3	Improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
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First: North Africa:

a. Egypt:

On 9 November, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) launched the World Economic Forum's Climate Management Initiative, which brings together senior executives from across private sectors to raise awareness among corporate boards and leadership about the opportunities in climate management investments and the risks of inaction¹¹⁰.

In the Green Zone, a session was held by the British University to integrate youth into the world of policy and decision-making, which not only contributes to the empowerment of the next generation but also informs current world leaders of the concerns of students and youth. It was noted that the COP 27 simulation model brought together 130 students from Egyptian and international universities to engage in discussion and dialogue, enhancing conflict resolution and diplomatic skills for future leader¹¹¹s

Recommendations:

Within the framework of the good practices undertaken by the governments of Arab countries, especially concerning Arab initiatives aimed at limiting climate change, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights presents the

¹⁰⁹ مصر اوي، تقرير دولي: الجفاف يضرب الصومال للعام الخامس على التوالي وسط نزوح الملايين، 8 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3gSpMYJ>

¹¹⁰ وزارة البيئة، إطلاق البنك الأوروبي للإنشاء والتعمير مبادرة إدارة المناخ، 9 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3EXU5VD>

¹¹¹ وزارة البيئة، يجمع نموذج محاكاة COP27 130 طالبًا من الجامعات المصرية والدولية، 10 نوفمبر 2022، <https://bit.ly/3OXgA1A>

recommendations as follows hoping to complete Arab development efforts in climate action and confront most of the challenges that hinder its path.

First: In light of the active participation of the governments of the Arab countries in the 27th Climate Summit, Maat calls on the Arab governments to participate **in the climate weeks in 2023**, especially since the Middle East and North Africa week will be held in the Arab region in Saudi Arabia.

Second: During November, the climate action focused on implementing the first and second goals. Therefore, Maat recommends that the governments of the Arab countries **work to raise awareness to mitigate climate change by integrating climate change into the educational curricula** for students.

Third: To combat climate fluctuations, countries that have not yet started to launch afforestation initiatives must enhance the capacity of plants and **increase green areas in all cities**, which help absorb carbon dioxide and reduce the effects of negative climate changes.

Fourth: Youth play a prominent role in supporting climate action. In this context, Maat recommends the governments of Arab countries to shed **light on the emerging youth initiatives to limit the repercussions of climate change** and support and implement these initiatives jointly with the youth who initiated these initiatives.

Fifth: Maat for Peace recommends that the **League of Arab States strengthen the work of the Committee for Addressing Climate Change**, which works to identify opportunities and challenges facing Arab countries to address climate change. It also works to prepare annual reports on the efforts and challenges of Arab countries, with the support of civil society organizations working in this field.

Sixth: November witnessed the launch of dozens of national initiatives related to climate change control. **Maat appreciates the efforts of Arab governments in launching these initiatives. The rest of the Arab governments that have not launched national initiatives within the framework of achieving the first target of the SDG 13** are encouraged to launch them and to benefit from the experiences of other countries (To achieve SDGs 13 & 17).