

SDG 13 Observatory in the Arab Region
**Cooperation and coordination
Arab participation in
international conferences to
promote climate action**





Background:

The phenomenon of climate change, and its negative repercussions on all areas of life, which have even been exacerbated in recent years, has highlighted the need to activate international and regional cooperation in order to reach a unified vision and joint action mechanisms to limit these repercussions. Over the past years, **international conferences** has been proven effective in encouraging countries to work together to reduce climate change. At the level of Arab countries, there is a need for further participation in international and regional conferences aimed at promoting climate action.

In the context of its deep interest in protecting human rights and promoting sustainable societies that preserve human life in a safe and good manner, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights released the **sixth issue** of the SDG 13 Observatory in the Arab Region, entitled **Cooperation and Coordination: Arab Participation in International Conferences to Promote Climate Action**", in order to track good practices as well as the challenges faced by Arab countries in achieving Goal 13 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The **Observatory** focuses on the actions and measures taken by Arab countries to address climate change and its effects, knowing that the observatory 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, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which has achieved remarkable success in implementing the targets of SDG13, 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 the 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 for 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.

First Axis: “The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan”

First: Overview of Jordan’s efforts to limit climate change

Jordan is one of the first countries in the region to realize, from an early stage, the importance of climate change and the necessity of planning at the national and sectoral levels to confront the negative effects of climate change, in order to achieve the Kingdom’s



vision of the importance of comprehensive action and cooperation among all sectors of the country to address the effects of climate change. One of the most prominent sectors affected by climate change was the health sector, and the government realized this, and began developing the national strategy for the adaptation of the health sector to climate change, which dealt with various aspects to enhance the capacity of the health system in the face of climate change.

- **Action plan to adapt to climate changes for the years 2021-2030:**

In line with the foregoing, and in light of the Kingdom's desire to continue the process of adaptation and continuous development, the Jordanian Ministry of Health and as part of Jordan's commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change, and in response to the invitation of the UK Presidency of the Conference of Parties COP26 To adopt the initiative to build a resilient and environmentally sustainable health system, **an action plan to adapt to climate changes for the years 2021-2030 was announced**, that includes the following:

First: Jordan will continue to develop its health system to be flexible to the effects of climate change, including the update of the vulnerability and adaptation assessment of the health effects of climate change in Jordan **that was prepared in 2012**. This assessment will continue to be updated in a coherent manner to update health policies and programs, and to update the health section of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan based on new evidence emerging from the updated vulnerability assessment.

Second: Jordan will work to develop its health system to be sustainable and low in carbon emissions to contribute to achieving the emissions targets set out in the Paris Agreement. This includes a commitment to undertake a baseline assessment of greenhouse gas emissions in our health system (or healthcare facilities), including supply chains, and to prepare and publish an action plan outlining how to develop an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon health system in Jordan, to contribute to reducing emissions and air pollution resulting from its activities.

It will also reduce emissions from health sector activities with the aim of achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Jordan will also benefit from and use studies of vulnerability and adaptation assessment of the health effects of climate change, the national plan for adaptation to climate change, and the action plan for developing a resilient and environmentally sustainable health system to facilitate access to more funding from donors



in the field of climate change. This comes within the framework of **Jordan's steps to play an active role in climate action.**¹

Second: Jordanian efforts to achieve the targets of the SDG 13 and promote climate action:

Jordan has made efforts to ensure its contribution to the protection of the environment and its resources, and the climate is an essential part of the environment; therefore, Jordan has taken many moves aimed at reducing climate change, which will naturally affect the reduction of air pollution, reduce water pollution and reduce soil pollution. In that section, the government's efforts to achieve the goals of the thirteenth goal during June will be focused on, as follows:

Target (1) Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

In pursuit of integrating climate change measures into national policies and strategies; the International Jordan Health Aid Society in Amman, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, launched the international conference on the effects of climate change on the Jordanian health sector. The conference aimed to shed light on the Jordanian health sector in light of climate change, and to develop the vision of the health sector in partnership between the public and private sectors to confront climate change, which occurs in the world through long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns, and human activities through burning fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and gas.

During the conference, it was emphasized that Jordan is one of the first countries to ratify global agreements that warn of the danger of climate change, and worked to build a resilient and environmentally sustainable health system to confront climate change. The Ministry also updated the national strategy and **action plan set to adapt to climate changes for the years 2021 2030.**²

Also during June, Minister of Environment Muawiya Al-Radaydeh participated in the Stockholm 50+ conference in the Swedish capital, Stockholm, and stressed during the conference that Jordan is an essential part of the international community, which seeks to confront the three challenges facing the planet, namely **climate change**, pollution, and biodiversity loss.

¹صدي البلد، الأردن: خطة وطنية للتكيف مع التغير المناخي، ٢٩ أكتوبر ٢٠٢١، <https://bit.ly/3OKUPRF>
²وزارة الصحة، انطلاق المؤتمر الدولي حول آثار التغير المناخي على القطاع الصحي الأردني، ٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3bPmvWU>



Al-Radaydah referred to the national efforts that Jordan has achieved to protect the environment, despite the limited resources and the sharp population increase that Jordan witnessed due to forced asylum from neighboring countries, which led to the depletion of many basic natural resources. He urged the international community to fulfill the promises it made to support countries suffering from climate change, including Jordan, to achieve the goals of sustainable development according to a participatory global perspective.³

Target (2) Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

With regard to enhancing flexibility and resilience in the face of climatic hazards; during June, the Jordanian Minister of Environment, Muawiya Al-Radaydah, indicated on the occasion of World Environment Day, that Jordan is committed to working with all international and local partners to address climate and nature crises, and to preserve and rehabilitate the environment, in line with the national commitments within the international agreements to confront the three global crises: climate change, loss of biodiversity and pollution.

He pointed out that nature suffers from forest fires, high temperatures, logging, deforestation, devastating catastrophic floods and over-hunting of animals and birds that have affected and still negatively affect biodiversity.

He indicated that the theme **"We Only Have One Land"** is one of the decisive and influential issues in our time, which came as a theme for this year's celebration of World Environment Day, noting that the whole world is facing critical crossroads, and that the global effects of the issue of concern for the environment and the importance of confronting global crises are wide and have never been witnessed by the world before, as the devastating effects were reflected on it in a way that threatens social peace and global food security, which requires intensifying international efforts to combat everything that would affect the planet and the environment in particular, and as soon as possible and take various measures and radical solutions to confront it.⁴

In fact, the Kingdom is witnessing large numbers of different birds, in the capital, Amman, and the cities of other governorates, at a time before the date of their migration to the country. Indeed, the Kingdom recorded for the first time the breeding of other species at the same time, and this coincides with what a recent study revealed, indicating that the

³وزارة البيئة، مندوبًا عن جلالة الملك عبدالله الثاني، شارك وزير البيئة الدكتور معاوية الردايدة يوم الخميس في أعمال مؤتمر ستوكهولم، <https://bit.ly/3N1rtlu>

⁴اليوم السابع، الأردن يؤكد التزامه بمعالجة أزمات المناخ والطبيعة والمحافظة على البيئة، ٥ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3OIM5eW>



consequences of climate change globally threatening the habitats of some migratory birds along their migration routes in the eastern Atlantic.

The study warned of extreme weather events such as heavy rains and storms, which are increasingly affecting birds at rest and breeding, as the consequences of climate change are already palpable for migratory birds in the main wintering region off West Africa through coastal erosion.⁵

Target (3) Improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

As for raising awareness to mitigate climate change, during the regional energy conference held in the Dead Sea region in cooperation with the German federal government, which was attended by about 700 personalities, including ministers, officials and representatives of international institutions, and which is held within the framework of the Jordanian-German Partnership Program in the field of energy, holding side workshops on the sidelines of the conference to discuss the main issues it discusses. Its importance is highlighted in meeting the aspirations of countries and institutions participating in combating climate change and securing energy supply at reasonable prices through diversifying the sources of supply.⁶

Axis Two: the achievement achieving SDG 13 in the Arab region

This axis reviews the status of the SDG 13 in the Arab countries, by identifying the most prominent governmental efforts that have been made to promote climate action during the past month, by classifying those efforts according to the objectives pursued by the observatory as follows.

Target (1) Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

First: North Africa

1. Egypt

With regard to the integration of climate change measures in national policies, the Egyptian Government has undertaken many efforts: Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment,

⁵الغد، التغير المناخي يدفع طيور الهجرة إلى الأردن مبكراً، ١٨ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3ujPKHS>

⁶نبض، الأردن: عقد المؤتمر الإقليمي للطاقة بمشاركة ٧٠٠ شخصية اقليمية ودولية، ١ يونيو ٢٠٢٢ - <https://bit.ly/3nAW2iH>



chaired the first interactive ministerial discussions at the high-level segment of the meetings of the conferences of the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, held in Stockholm under the title " Global Agreements for a Healthy Planet: Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste".

The session focused on opportunities available to address the three environmental crises (pollution, climate change and conservation of biodiversity) through the achievement of the objectives of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, within the framework of the interactive platform provided by ministerial meetings to share experiences and advance political momentum for the implementation of the three conventions.⁷

The Minister of Environment, Yasmine Fouad, also met with Stephen Gelbol, Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Canada, to discuss mechanisms for joint cooperation in the climate and biodiversity files, during her participation in the Stockholm +50 Conference organized by the United Nations General Assembly in Sweden, where the Egyptian Minister of Environment reviewed a number of measures taken by Egypt. In the process of preparing to host the next COP27, including the launch of the conference website a few days ago to facilitate the process of knowledge and communication about the conference.

As ministerial coordinator and envoy of the upcoming COP27, Yasmine Fouad emphasized that Egypt is counting on Canada's contribution in partnership with Germany to provide the \$100 billion delivery plan pledged by developed countries. The outcomes of the Glasgow Climate Conference emphasized the need to accelerate them. With a view to completing its work at the Sharm el-Sheikh, COP27 noted Egypt's desire to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Glasgow Climate Conference in this regard to move a step forward by holding more open debates and exchanging insights into some inspiring ideas and scenarios. In order to, advance the agenda of loss and damage and the operationalization of the Sandigo network.⁸

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, met with Anna Hobakova, Minister of Environment of the Czech Republic, to discuss mechanisms of joint cooperation in supporting Egypt's preparations to chair the upcoming COP27, Czech preparations for the presidency of the Council of the European Union, and the exchange of visions and

⁷ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تتراس أولى الجلسات التشاورية فى الشق رفيع المستوى لمؤتمر أطراف بازل وروتردام ستوكهولم بالسويد، ٢ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yN6v0Z>

⁸ <https://bit.ly/3Anf6Z5> وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تبحث مع نظيرها الكندي آليات التعاون المشترك فى ملفي المناخ والتنوع البيولوجي، ٢ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،



experiences on urgent environmental issues, especially with the celebration of reaching 100 years of Egyptian-Czech cooperation.

The ministers discussed energy and its relationship to climate change as one of the pressing issues in the context of Europe's energy crisis and the need to complete work on the outcomes of the Glasgow Climate Conference COP26, and to emphasize the balance between adaptation and mitigation actions and accelerating climate finance. With Yasmine Fouad emphasizing the allocation of an unofficial energy day to the Conference and implemented by Egypt to discuss as much of the topics related to climate change as possible, and facilitate the involvement of more partners and stakeholders who will not have the opportunity to participate in the Conference's formal segment⁹.

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment met with Dr. Thomas Paul Schumacher, Secretary-General of the World Evangelical Alliance (WEA), and a leader of the UNEP Faith for Earth Alliance, on the sidelines of the Stockholm Conference, held in Sweden, to discuss cooperation between the two sides. The meeting addressed the role of clergy at COP 27 on climate change in Sharm el-Sheikh, and the extent to which the Global Evangelical Alliance Association could participate during the conference as well as after the conference on various environmental topics.¹⁰

Egypt, represented by the Ministry of the Environment, participated in the Stockholm + 50 Conference. In Egypt's speech, the Minister of the Environment noted that everyone shares the same challenge and shares a single planet. Only sustainable behavior can protect the planet and conserve resources for future generations. He stressed that the next COP27 be an inclusive conference and should be a conference to implement and fulfil pledges.¹¹

On the sidelines of the Stockholm +50 conference, held in Sweden, Dr. Yasmine Fouad met Bianc Gilmaric, CEO of the United Nations Green Climate Fund, to discuss ways of cooperation between the two sides in order to agree on cooperation projects that serve the goals of green transformation, on the margins of the Stockholm + 50 Conference in Sweden.

⁹ ، ٢ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، COP27 وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تبحث مع نظيرتها التشيكية آليات التعاون المشترك في دعم رئاسة مصر لمؤتمر المناخ القادم <https://bit.ly/3OU5XLC>

¹⁰ ، ٢ يونيو COP27 وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تلنقى الأمين العام لجمعية التحالف الإنجيلي العالمي لبحث التعاون في المجالات البيئية وخلال مؤتمر المناخ <https://bit.ly/3RhCNZ8>، ٢٠٢٢،

¹¹ <https://bit.ly/3IbmDfC>وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تلقى كلمة مصر خلال مؤتمر ستوكهولم +٥٠ المنعقد بالسويد، ٢ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،



During the meeting, the Minister of Environment stressed that Egypt had a success story in the field of new and renewable energy that could be presented at the upcoming COP27, noting that new and renewable energy topics could be linked to other topics such as food security and water. For example, seawater can be desalinated through the use of solar energy and this is a good opportunity for the private sector to invest in this area and that water could also be used to grow agricultural crops capable of adapting to climate change.¹²

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, Ministerial Coordinator, Envoy of the COP27, and John Kerry met with the U.S. Presidential Envoy for Climate Affairs to discuss various aspects of cooperation in addressing climate change. In view of Egypt's preparations to host the 27 in Sharm El Sheikh on the margins of its participation in the UN Conference.

Yasmine Fouad confirmed that the upcoming COP 27 will be under the theme of implementing ambition and will include major initiatives in the areas of food, water and energy. The conference will also exchange insights on the efforts that must be made to cope with climate change. There will also be many ideas that will be presented at the meeting table to address the effects of climate change with the participation of environmental partners from all parties.¹³

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, and her counterpart, Vivian Heijnin, Minister of Environment of the Netherlands, met to discuss mechanisms for joint cooperation in climate and biodiversity profiles on the margins of the Stockholm + 50 conference organized by the United Nations General Assembly in Sweden. Yasmine Fouad emphasized that the Conference for Implementation, which is keen to make significant progress on all tracks of negotiation, Work has been initiated on some of them in relation to the Global Adaptation Goal and broad discussions have been initiated with various Parties on its work program to accelerate the process of updating specific national contributions of States, which Egypt is currently finalizing and will soon announce the National Climate Change Strategy 2050 was announced in May 2022.¹⁴

وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تلتقى المدير التنفيذي لصندوق المناخ الأخضر على هامش إجتماعات مؤتمر ستوكهولم + ٥٠ المنعقد بالسويد. ٣ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3OXiEFF>

وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تلتقى والسيد جون كيرى المبعوث الرئاسي الأمريكي الخاص بشئون المناخ... ٣ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3R8Al6Y>

وزارة البيئة، وفي إطار استكمال لقاءاتها الثنائية مع عدد من وزراء البيئة فى العالم على هامش مشاركتها في مؤتمر ستوكهولم + ٥٠، ٣ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yDXtTL>



Environment Minister Yasmine Fouad met with UNEP Executive Director Anger Anderson on the margins of her participation in the Stockholm 50 + Conference in Sweden to discuss joint cooperation on the agenda of the upcoming COP27 and a number of initiatives to be launched during the Conference.

During the meeting, Yasmine Fouad stressed that Egypt, during its chairmanship of the upcoming COP27, Egypt is keen to launch initiatives on a number of important priority themes for human beings, especially with regard to food security and water. Putting it on the table for world leaders, noting that the sustainability of the ecosystem from the entrance to the conservation of biodiversity should be viewed as an important issue, Thus, Egypt is keen to devote a day within the informal course of the conference on biodiversity and nature. In particular, as the Conference's host city of Sharm el-Sheikh provides a vivid example. It is called the mangrove city because of its mangrove population, which is a model for linking the role of biodiversity in climate change mitigation.¹⁵

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment and Major General Khaled Fouda, Governor of South Sinai, witnessed the signing of the project document Sharm el-Khadra, funded by the Global Environment Facility and implemented by the Environment Affairs Agency in cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP. The draft document was signed by Alessandro Fracasetti, Resident Representative of the UNDP, Abu Sunna, Head of the Environment Affairs Service, and Ambassador Hazem Fahmy, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, confirmed that the project aims to transform Sharm el-Sheikh into an environmentally sustainable and complementary tourist city at an estimated cost of about \$7 million that is of national and international importance. By adopting more low-carbon technologies, good waste management practices, and enhanced protection of its natural capital strength.¹⁶

The Minister of Environment, Yasmine Fouad, emphasized the Egyptian state's endeavor to issue a new law based on revolving economy and stimulate the industrial sector to support and upgrade Egyptian industry at the level of global markets, and that the environment is never an obstacle to development.

This came during a session of the Industry Committee in the House of Representatives, during which the Minister of Environment explained that the ministry does not seek, through its inspection procedures on factories, to restrict Egyptian

¹⁵ ، ٤ يونيو COP27 التعاون المشترك في أجندة مؤتمر المناخ القادم UNEP ووزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تناقش مع المديرية التنفيذية لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة <https://bit.ly/3OI5j4r> ، ٢٠٢٢

¹⁶ <https://bit.ly/3yBiU7Q> ووزارة البيئة، توقيع وثيقة مشروع شرم الشيخ مدينة خضراء بتكلفة ٧ مليون دولار، ١٦



industries, but rather aims to upgrade them to support their presence at the global level, especially in light of the special requirements and standards set by many countries, especially European markets to allow the export of Egyptian products, as many European markets require the existence of certain conditions that confirm the compatibility of these products with the environment, which reflects the world's interest in environmental aspects.¹⁷

During her participation in the conference held by the British Council "150 Days on COP27", under the title "From COP26 to COP27", Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, confirmed that the Egyptian government pays special attention to the issue of climate change. The Minister of Environment explained that climate change poses a threat to the planet. The land and all development processes of developed and developing countries alike cannot be dealt with through mitigation and adaptation only.¹⁸

Yasmine Fouad met with the Minister of Environment and representatives of the French Development Agency (AFD) to discuss joint bilateral cooperation as part of Egypt's readiness to host and organize the COP27 through the Cultural Environmental Educational Centre (Cairo House) in Fustat. During the meeting, the Minister of Environment thanked the French Authority for Development for its efforts in the field of environmental protection. The Ministry of the Environment launched the National Strategy for Climate Change in Egypt of 2050. The objectives of mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and technology include: for NDCs, work has been undertaken to update these contributions, focusing on the transport and energy sectors, and data auditing from relevant ministries is underway.¹⁹

Complementing Egyptian efforts; Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment and Holiness of Pope Toado's II, Pope of Alexandria, and the Patriarch of the Holy See signed a cooperation protocol between the Ministry and the Church to spread environmental awareness among citizens in the presidential initiative "I am preparing for the Green." They launched the Environmental Protection Document for the Orthodox Church and within the framework of the National Climate Dialogue, which is based on constructive dialogue and discussions among various segments of society on the issue of climate as part of Egypt's

¹⁷ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة : الإجراءات التفتيشية لوزارة البيئة لا تسعى للتضييق على الصناعات بل إلى دعمها لضمان ريادتها في الأسواق العالمية، ٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yBcjdK>

¹⁸ <https://bit.ly/3OZNa1H>وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة : مصر تضع قضية تغير المناخ على رأس أولوياتها، ٩ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،

¹⁹ <https://bit.ly/3abQXkx>وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تلتقى ممثلى الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية وتبحث سبل التعاون الثنائي المشترك، ١٢ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،



preparations to host the upcoming COP27, in the presence of a number of ambassadors and representatives of United Nations bodies and civil society organizations.²⁰

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, Ministerial Coordinator and Envoy of the COP27, Mohammed Al-Dawaini, Al-Azhar Al-Sharif Agent, in the presence of the Grand Imam Sheikh Al-Azhar Al-Sharif Dr. Ahmed Al-Tayeb signed a joint cooperation protocol between the Ministry.²¹

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, Ministerial Coordinator and Envoy of the COP27, met with my Representative "Citibank" to discuss joint cooperation in the climate finance dossier, especially within the framework of Egypt's presidency of the upcoming COP27, where Bank representatives looked forward to supporting Egypt in advancing this dossier by presenting their vision of opportunities for financing adaptation, and ways of cooperating to address the food security problem that was a top priority on the global agenda.

Yasmine Fouad emphasized the importance of working to finance adaptation to ensure that funding is provided for the implementation of climate change adaptation actions in many pressing areas of mankind, such as agriculture. Noting the potential of benefiting from Egypt's specialized days in the informal course of the forthcoming COP27 to make progress in financing adaptation, During the design and identification of the themes of those days, Egypt was keen to address adaptation, mitigation and financing in different sectors such as Agriculture and Adaptation Day, Finance Day and Water Day.²²

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, participated in the eighth National Week for Sustainable Development, organized by the Egyptian Forum for Sustainable Development under the theme "Climate action is a foundation for sustainability", stressing that Egypt has developed a list of priority sectors to balance adaptation and mitigation and has opened up the space for the private sector.²³

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, during her participation in the session "Road to COP27 and beyond" organized by the International Commercial Bank in cooperation with the Egyptian Centre for Economic Studies, stressed the imperative of

وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة وقداسة البابا تواضروس الثاني يوقعان بروتوكول تعاون لرفع الوعي البيئي بين المواطنين ... ويطلقان وثيقة حماية البيئة 20 20 <https://bit.ly/3AjLlSk> للكنيسة الأرثوذكسية، ١٣ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،

21 <https://bit.ly/3NE5fRR> ووزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة توقع بروتوكول تعاون بين وزارة البيئة والأزهر الشريف، ١٤ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،

22 <https://bit.ly/3ydaO3X> التعاون في ملف تمويل المناخ، ١٥ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، Citibank ووزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تبحث مع ممثلي

23 وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة : مصر وضعت قائمة بالقطاعات ذات الأولوية لإحداث التوازن بين التكيف والتخفيف وفتحت المجال أمام القطاع الخاص، ١٦ يونيو ٢٠٢٢ <https://bit.ly/3yBRn6b>



accelerating climate action to address the effects of climate change facing the entire world without distinction, which is essential for the African continent.

The Minister of Environment referred to a series of figures that sounded the alarm towards the need to join forces to address the impacts of climate change, which were revealed in the Climate Governing Body's reports, including Global greenhouse gases, increasing to 12% in 2019 compared to 2010 and 54% from 1990. Given the countries and regions most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including Africa, acute environmental phenomena such as floods, droughts and hurricanes experienced 15 times over the period 2010-2022, displacing 20 million areas in search of sustainable livelihoods and predicted a rise in the number of people exposed to sea rise in 2050 to 108-116 million.²⁴

The Minister of Environment, Yasmine Fouad, participated as keynote speaker in the session "Strengthening the interrelationship between adaptation and peacebuilding" at the third edition of the Aswan Forum for Peace and Sustainable Development, held over two days under the theme "Africa in an era of successive risks and climate vulnerability: pathways for a peaceful, resilient and sustainable continent Yasmine Fouad." In her opening address, Yasmine Fouad emphasized the importance of discussing the link between climate change, peace and sustainability at this critical time for the world and the health, political, economic and environmental challenges it faces.²⁵

Today, Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, and Dr. Khaled Al-Anani, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, held a meeting at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in Abasia to follow up on developments in tourism preparations and equipment to host Egypt for the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Climate Change Convention "COP 27" in Sharm el-Sheikh. This meeting complements the series of meetings held by the Ministers on an ongoing basis to follow up on the developments in Egypt's hosting of the Conference.²⁶

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, met with Ambassador Nasser Kamel, Secretary-General of the Union for the Mediterranean (UFM) to discuss mechanisms for presenting the challenges and opportunities of the Mediterranean region at the Sharm el-

وما بعده" التي نظمها المركز المصري للدراسات الاقتصادية والبنك التجاري الدولي، ٢٠ COP27 وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تشارك في جلسة "الطريق إلى ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yztpsi> يونيو ٢٠٢٢،

٢٥، <https://bit.ly/3yCiLB6> وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تشارك كمتحدث رئيسي في جلسة تعزيز العلاقة الترابطية بين التكيف وبناء السلام، ٢١ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،

٢٦، " ٢٢ يونيو ٢٠٢٢ COP 27 وزارة البيئة، وزيراً للبيئة والسياحة والآثار يجتمعان لمتابعة الاستعدادات والتجهيزات السياحية لاستضافة مصر لمؤتمر " <https://bit.ly/3yAeQ7Z>



Sheikh COP27, on the margins of her participation at the United Nations FM Conference on Plants 2022 in L. During the meeting, Dr. Yasmine Fouad praised the ongoing and fruitful cooperation with the UFM in discussing regional issues and working to find appropriate solutions and commended the keenness to offer a spirit of collective action through the Federation's wing, Sharm el-Sheikh COP27 is interested in highlighting the links between different topics and areas Egypt has therefore completed the design of the substantive days to be implemented within the Conference's activities and provided an opportunity for those interested in participating in them.²⁷

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, chaired the sixteenth meeting of the Board of Directors of the Environmental Protection Fund in the presence of Abu Sanh, Chief Executive Officer of the Environmental Affairs Agency. The members were representatives of the State Council, the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the Environmental and Flat Police, the General Federation of Civil Society and Environmental Affairs Yasmine Fouad. The meeting addressed a number of important environmental issues. The Minister of the Environment and the members of the Fund increased the motivation of the extraordinary efforts of the gentlemen working in the Ministry of the Environment and its organs and regional branches in the Arab Republic of Egypt, with a view to improving the economic and social conditions of the gentlemen working.²⁸

2. Libya:

Environment Minister Ibrahim Elaraby Mounir and President of the Presidential Council, Mohamed El Manfi, participated in the international climate conference hosted by the Swedish capital, Stockholm, in the presence of King Carl XVI of the Kingdom of Sweden, President of the Republic of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres" and many kings, presidents and world leaders²⁹.

Environment Minister Ibrahim El-Araby Mounir delivered a speech during his participation in the international climate conference "Stockholm +50". He noted that the Corona epidemic showed the fragility of the health system in the world, especially the developing countries. He stated that the international community should effectively pressure politicians and decision-makers to follow policies and enact laws to protect the

²⁷ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تناقش مع الأمين العام للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط عرض تحديات وفرص منطقة المتوسط في مؤتمر شرم الشيخ للمناخ COP27،

<https://bit.ly/3R4cuoZ>

²⁸ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تتراأس الإجتماع السادس عشر لمجلس إدارة صندوق حماية البيئة،

<https://bit.ly/3OYKT6P>، وزارة البيئة،²⁹



climate, improve the ecosystem, and find a unified mechanism to monitor environmental policies and legislation for all countries without exception³⁰.

3. Morocco:

The Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development participated in the Stockholm +50 conference in the Swedish capital. During her speech, she stressed the voluntary commitment of Morocco and its full involvement, under the leadership of King Mohammed VI, in international efforts in the environment and sustainable development. She pointed out that this matter was translated by engaging in most multilateral environmental agreements and activating them in national law. She explained that governance for sustainable development has also been established, and tangible progress has been achieved in integrating sustainability into sectoral policies, thanks to the National Sustainable Development Strategy, which aims to achieve a transition towards an inclusive green economy by 2030³¹.

The Minister of Economy and Finance, Nadia Fattah, held talks with the Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Morocco, Simon Martin, on various issues that fall within the framework of bilateral cooperation relations, including climate finance. During this meeting, the two sides reviewed the cooperation relations between Morocco and the United Kingdom. The two sides also discussed the challenges facing the two countries' economies, especially about climate change, which calls for better coordination of the two countries' actions, especially in the field of climate finance³².

4. Algeria:

Prime Minister Ayman Ben Abderrahmane, representing the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, participated in the high-level international environmental meeting "Stockholm + 50", It is hosted by the Swedish capital to learn about global efforts in addressing climate and environmental crises and evaluate the five decades of work in this direction. During his speech, he indicated that Algeria made the issue of environmental preservation and climate protection to achieve sustainable development a prominent point in its policy. It integrated the environmental dimension in various sectorial strategies, plans, and development programs which made it an active part³³.

³⁰ وزارة البيئة، <https://bit.ly/3nySw8e>

³¹ وكالة المغرب العربي للأنباء، مؤتمر ستوكهولم+٥٠ حول البيئة..المغرب منخرط بشكل كامل، ٢ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yFGHne>

³² المملكة المغربية، تمويل المناخ محور مباحثات السيدة نادية فتاح مع السفير البريطاني بالرباط، ١٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3Atp6QH>

³³ وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، "ستوكهولم+٥٠": الجزائر طرف فاعل في الديناميكية الدولية لحماية البيئة، ١ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3nDpEfg>





Second: East Africa:

1. Sudan:

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Resources and the Agricultural Research Authority to cooperate in providing technical and guidance support to small farmers and herders in the localities of the Climate Change Adaptation Project in White Nile State. The memorandum of understanding allows the authority to directly supervise farmers' schools through surveys, identifying target villages, technical specifications for demonstration farms, organizing farmers, purchasing seeds for improved and drought-resistant varieties, using modern agricultural technologies, and post-harvest transactions for farmers and shepherds, in coordination with the Department of Technology Transfer and Extension in the state, to increase productivity and apply the approach environmental system³⁴.

Third: The Arabian Gulf:

1) Saudi Arabia:

US President Joe Biden held a virtual meeting with world leaders to discuss energy security, the climate crisis, and food security and announce new initiatives on the sidelines of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate among the most prominent countries gathered were Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and other countries. The climate summit aims to intensify efforts to address the climate crisis, highlighting initiatives aimed at capturing methane gas, and adopting zero-emission vehicles³⁵. During the meeting, Saudi Arabia called for working seriously on a joint and effective international response and mobilizing all efforts to confront the climate change crisis³⁶.

Adel bin Ahmed Al-Jubeir, The Saudi Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cabinet Member, and Climate Affairs Envoy, discussed with the Minister of State, Member of the British Cabinet, Head of the British side to the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Alok Sharma, strengthening cooperation at the bilateral and international levels in the climate change. They also discuss the initiatives and efforts made by the two countries regarding confronting climate change and protecting the environment and the importance of intensifying them.

³⁴ المجلس الأعلى للبيئة والموارد الطبيعية، ٤ يونيو، <https://bit.ly/3uq1XuO>

³⁵ الطاقة، السعودية تدعو إلى عمل جاد لمواجهة تغير المناخ، ١٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3bTH6tu>

³⁶ اليوم السابع، السعودية وبريطانيا تبحثان تعزيز التعاون في مجال التغير المناخي، ٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3R5EatI>



The Saudi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Cabinet Member, and Envoy for Climate Affairs, Adel bin Ahmed Al-Jubeir, also discussed with the Chinese Special Envoy on Climate Change, Shai Zhenhua, aspects of cooperation between the two countries to preserve the environment and reduce climate change. They discussed the climate issue and ways to enhance bilateral cooperation with international and regional partners to achieve global goals to create a better environment for future generations³⁷.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reviewed its local and global efforts to protect and preserve the environment by launching many programs and initiatives to achieve the national environment strategy, sustainable development goals, and confronting the challenges of climate change. It stressed the importance of international cooperation to take the necessary measures for a better future for generations, during the participation of an official delegation headed by the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture, with the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Economy and Planning, in the (Stockholm +50) conference³⁸.

2. Bahrain:

Mohammed bin Mubarak bin Dina, Minister of Oil and Environment and Special Envoy for Climate Affairs meet Esen Çakıl, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to the Kingdom of Bahrain. The two sides reviewed the efforts in various environmental and climatic fields and ways to raise the levels of cooperation between the two countries to preserve the environment and reduce the effects of climate change³⁹.

3. Emirates:

The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Philippines to enhance cooperation and exchange of experiences in developing the agricultural sector in the two countries. The memorandum aims to cooperate in soil science and management, biotechnology, post-harvest procedures, agricultural research and development, agricultural innovation, protected agriculture technology, irrigation, and water resources. The memorandum of understanding with the Republic of the Philippines comes in line with the ongoing efforts to ensure the strengthening of the agricultural sector and find innovative solutions that

³⁷ الشروق، السعودية والصين تتجئان أوجه التعاون في مجال المناخ، ٢٩ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3agXrb1>
³⁸ وزارة البيئة و المياه و الزراعة، المملكة تشارك في مؤتمر "ستوكهولم + ٥٠" وتؤكد على أهمية التعاون الدولي لاتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لمستقبل أفضل

لكوكب الأرض، <https://bit.ly/3Au0lhR>
³⁹ المجلس الاعلى للبيئة، سعادة وزير النفط والبيئة يبحث مع السفارة التركية الجديدة التعاون والمواضيع المشتركة بين البلدين في مجال البيئة والمناخ، ١٩ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yHgdBZ>



ensure enhancing food security by employing technology, adopting modern climate-smart agricultural systems, developing production capacities, and ensuring the continuity of supply chains⁴⁰.

In June, The UAE announced new investments in energy and climate change worth more than \$50 billion; over the next decade. That against the background of its efforts during the past three decades to enhance its local capabilities to confront the negative impacts of climate change on sustainable development efforts through clean energy, as one of the effective solutions to preserve the future of humans, societies, the environment, and the economy.

This declaration confirms the keenness to cooperate with the international community to create lasting economic opportunities as a partner committed to supporting all global efforts to confront and limit the effects of climate change. And find comprehensive practical climate solutions that will achieve sustainable economic growth, its future path focuses on finding practical solutions to deal with challenges related to climate change as opportunities for sustainable economic and social growth and commitment to all international agreements it signed, starting with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate at the global level, achieving the requirements of sustainable economic development, and ensuring a better future for current and future generations at the local level, through its determination to implement Its most recent new practical initiative is in climate action⁴¹.

4. Oman:

During June, the introductory workshop of the Building a Resilient Environment and Sustainable Resources Project in the Agriculture and Water Sectors of the Sultanate of Oman was launched to adapt to climate change. The seminar aims to familiarize officials, specialists, stakeholders and those interested in the agriculture and water sectors with the objectives and activities of the project to build a resilient environment and sustainable resources in the agriculture and water sectors to adapt to climate changes. The organization of the workshop comes within the framework of the Sultanate of Oman signing an agreement with the Green Climate Fund to implement a vital and important

⁴⁰ وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة، وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة توقع مذكرة تفاهم مع وزارة الزراعة الفلبينية لتعزيز التعاون في تطوير القطاع الزراعي، ٢٨ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3Rbv5PU>

⁴¹ صحيفة الاتحاد، الإمارات ترسم مسار المستقبل لمواجهة تغير المناخ، ١٩ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3bRvK8Y>



project aimed at building a flexible environment and sustainable resources in the agriculture and water sectors to adapt to climate changes⁴².

5. Qatar:

Qatar pays great attention to the phenomenon of climate change, and devotes an appreciable space to it within the framework of its National Vision 2030, which has made the preservation and development of the environment one of the four main pillars of this vision. It also takes many measures to preserve the environment and natural resources, and adopts a number of projects that contribute to preserving the environment by reducing carbon dioxide emissions and relying on renewable energy sources.

She emphasized this during the interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, before the Human Rights Council at its 50th session. It was emphasized that the State of Qatar organized in September 2021 Qatar Climate Change Conference 2021, which discussed many important issues related to policies aimed at dealing with climate change, and efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change⁴³.

Qatar Energy Company has also joined the Zero Emissions Targeting Initiative (carbon neutrality), one of the energy sector initiatives aimed at achieving near-zero methane emissions in its oil and gas assets by 2030. This initiative adopts a comprehensive approach to addressing methane emissions with the same seriousness Industry treats safety, supports the implementation of regulations necessary to deal with methane emissions, and encourages governments to include methane emission reduction targets as part of their climate strategies⁴⁴.

Fourth: The Levant Countries:

1. Iraq:

Iraqi President Barham Salih held an extensive meeting on the occasion of World Environment Day, and stressed the need for addressing climate change to become a national priority in Iraq, as it represents an existential threat to the country's future as one of the country's most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Pointing to the need to

⁴² سلطنة عمان وزارة الثروة الزراعية والسمكية وموارد المياه، غدا.. انطلاق حلقة العمل الاستهلاكية لمشروع بناء بيئة مرنة وموارد مستدامة في قطاعي

الزراعة والمياه للتكيف مع التغيرات المناخية، ١٤ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3nGh8fz>

⁴³ الدستور، قطر تطبيق تكنولوجيا مستدامة وصديقة للبيئة، ٣٠ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3bNDtVl>

⁴⁴ الطاقة، قطر للطاقة تلحق بأرامكو والشركات العالمية في مبادرة الهيدروجين، ٢٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yGE5pa>



revive Mesopotamia through the national strategic plans developed in this regard, in addition to the necessary partnership of civil society organizations and youth⁴⁵.

Britain announced a program to help Iraq address some of the challenges of climate change, worth five million pounds, in partnership with the United Nations Development Program and Canada. This is against the background of the decrease in water in Iraq's rivers by about 50 percent, and some estimates indicate that it may dry up by 2040. This is a direct result of climate change⁴⁶.

2. Palestine:

The World Bank has approved a development policy grant of \$30 million to support reforms in the areas of public procurement, financial inclusion and the green economy in Palestine, and \$7 million will be granted to provide social services. In line with the World Bank Group's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), the operation focuses on enhancing the Palestinian territories' resilience to climate change shocks by adopting a set of reforms to improve governance in the water sector and introducing amendments to the Environmental Protection Law to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.⁴⁷

Target (2) Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

First: North Africa:

1. Egypt:

The Minister of Environment, Yasmine Fouad, went to the New Valley Governorate to declare the city of Kharga an environment-friendly and climate-friendly city within the celebrations of World Environment Day, which comes this year under the slogan "We only have one land." The Minister of Environment begins her visit to the New Valley Governorate by inspecting the June 30 Park in Kharga, which is the latest cultural entertainment park that includes models of the most important historical and cultural landmarks and sites at the level of the Republic, green spaces, sports fields, swimming pool, bike path and a mosque, on an area of 9 acres⁴⁸. As part of the inspection visit to the New Valley

⁴⁵ اليوم السابع، رئيس العراق يدعو للتصدي لتغير المناخ كأولوية وطنية كونه خطراً وجودياً، ٥ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3uowjgZ>

⁴⁶ الشرق الأوسط، برنامج بريطاني لمساعدة العراق على مواجهة التغير المناخي، ٢٩ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3ac46Dk>

⁴⁷ بوابة أخبار اليوم، البنك الدولي يمنح ٣٧ مليون دولار لدعم الإصلاحات في فلسطين، ٨ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3nElbsM>

⁴⁸ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تعلن مدينة الخارجة أول مدينة صديقة للبيئة والمناخ من محافظة الوادي الجديد، <https://bit.ly/3yDMmdu>



Governorate, the Ministry launched a afforestation campaign to plant 1,000 trees at the New Valley University and to plant a palm in the June 30 garden in Kharga⁴⁹.

2. Morocco:

Algerian Foreign Minister Ramtane Lamamra stressed that all current security threats in Africa, such as terrorism, violent extremism, transnational crime, and conflicts resulting from climate change, have a comprehensive impact and scope, and therefore call for coordinated international responses within the framework of comprehensive approaches based on mutual respect and cooperation. This came during his participation in the 19th session of the meeting of African heads of diplomacy with their counterparts from the Nordic countries (Northern European and North Atlantic countries such as Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway), which was held in the Finnish capital Helsinki, to discuss issues of peace and security in the world.⁵⁰

Second: The Arabian Gulf:

1. Kuwait:

In the Environmental Performance Index for the year 2022, Kuwait ranked third at the level of Arab countries, with 42 points. It also ranked 86th globally in the index that measures performance across 11 categories to rank 180 countries in assessing performance in climate change, environmental health, and ecosystem vitality. Kuwait ranked 75th globally in ecosystem vitality, 51st place in air quality, 124th place in climate-related policies, 87th in waste management, and 32nd in sanitation⁵¹.

2. Yemen:

In Yemen, where societies face conflict and economic decline, temperatures have risen faster than the global average over the past three decades. Across the country, droughts and floods periodically destroy arable land, threatening livelihoods and food security. Yemen is also facing a decline in agricultural productivity and a shortage of seasonal crops on which the rural population depends, leading to increased food insecurity, high rates of malnutrition, and persistent shortages of groundwater and clean drinking water⁵².

According to the International Organization for Migration, droughts and periodic floods in Yemen have damaged agricultural land, threatening livelihoods and food security for

⁴⁹ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة ومحافظ الوادي الجديد يطلقان حملة تشجير لزراعة ١٠٠٠ شجرة بجامعة الوادي الجديد.. ويزرع نخلة بحديقة ٣٠ يونيو بالخارجة، ٥ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yd8SZf>

⁵⁰ مبدأ، الجزائر: التهديدات الأمنية في إفريقيا تستدعي استجابات دولية منسقة، ١٥ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yic13g>

⁵¹ القيس، الكويت الثالثة عربياً في مؤشر الأداء البيئي، ٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3bOCVz4>

⁵² أخبار الأمم المتحدة، من محاربة تغير المناخ إلى حل النزاعات بين المزارعين.. للمرأة اليمنية دور لا غنى عنه في حماية مجتمعاتها المحلية، ١٠ يونيو

<https://bit.ly/3Aqqaog>، ٢٠٢٢



communities. As agriculture is the source of income in the Lahij governorate, climate change made farming difficult, and the economy deteriorates. Climate change has also caused drought and water scarcity, making it impossible for farmers to grow their food. Now they need to drill expensive wells⁵³.

3. Qatar:

Qatar has included climate change as part of its plan to work on it at the World Cup in light of the interest in preserving the environment. It also devoted significant space to climate change within the framework of its National Vision 2030, which made the preservation and development of the environment one of the four main pillars of this vision. Qatar has also taken many measures to preserve the environment and natural resources, relying on many projects that contribute to preserving the environment⁵⁴.

Third: The Levant Countries:

4. Syria:

The drought made farmers lose hopes of harvesting abundant wheat crops this year, many farmers did not find a solution but to sell the products of their fields in northeastern Syria to shepherders for symbolic prices, and they incurred a financial loss. In other regions in Syria, climate change threatens the fate of agriculture, especially wheat, which is a pillar of the economy, a source of income, and an economic safety net for poor families in the northeast of the country⁵⁵.

5. Palestine:

On the occasion of World Environment Day 2022, the Water and Environmental Quality Authority called for intensifying and unifying efforts to protect the Palestinian environment and combat the phenomenon of climate change by rationalizing energy and water consumption and planting trees, pointing to the most important data and indicators of the environmental reality in the governorates of the Gaza Strip⁵⁶.

Fourth: East Africa:

6. Djibouti:

More than 80 million people in the East African region, such as Djibouti, suffer from food insecurity and resort to desperate measures to feed themselves and their families. Acute malnutrition rates are on the rise, especially among children. Due to conflicts and extreme

⁵³ اليوم السابع، "الهجرة الدولية": الجفاف والفيضانات يهددان سبل العيش والأمن الغذائي باليمن، ٧ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3adbEpv>

⁵⁴ BNS، قطر تضع التغير المناخي ضمن خططها في كأس العالم، ٢٤ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3OLD7gQ>

⁵⁵ الخليج، سوريا: التغير المناخي يحول حقول القمح إلى مراعى للأغنام، ٦ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3abZ4a6>

⁵⁶ فلسطين أونلاين، دعوات لتكثيف وتوحيد الجهود لحماية البيئة الفلسطينية ومكافحة ظاهرة تغير المناخ، ٥ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3Pzkzqin>



weather events - including the worst drought in 40 years - due to climate change, high food and fuel prices in international markets, and the impact of the pandemic⁵⁷.

7. Somalia:

More than 7.1 million people, nearly half the total population, face high levels of drought in Somalia. Somalia's drought is the worst in decades due to insufficient rainfall for the fourth consecutive season. Nearly 800,000 people have been displaced by drought since early 2021, at least half a million in the first four months of this year. Women and children make up 80 percent of the newly displaced population. Food, water, health care, and shelter remain the most urgent needs, with 213,000 people suffering from hunger⁵⁸.

Target (3)

Improved education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacities to mitigate climate change

First: North Africa

1. Egypt

The Minister of Environment participated in a workshop on "Climate Changes in the Field of Land Use and Agriculture through National Action Plans". This project was launched in partnership between the United Nations Development Program, FAO and UNESCO, and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.

The Minister of Environment, Yasmine Fouad, stressed the importance of the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through nationally determined contributions and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA) programme to start an analysis of the impact of climate change on the various aspects of this vital sector. This project comes at a critical time in light of the impact of climate change on various areas of life, including the agricultural sector.⁵⁹

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, participated in a session on supporting civil society institutions and youth and building a new agenda for future generations, on the sidelines of the Stockholm +50 conference. The Minister of Environment stressed that the session aims to recommit and enhance our ability to overcome the triple planetary

⁵⁷ منظمة الصحة العالمية، منظمة الصحة العالمية تكثف استجابتها لأزمة صحية تلوح في الأفق في منطقة القرن الأفريقي الكبرى مع تفاقم انعدام الأمن الغذائي

٣٠ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yGPwNJ>

⁵⁸ أخبار الأمم المتحدة، الصومال: المنظمة الدولية للهجرة تساعد أكثر من ٣٥٠ ألف شخص يواجهون الجفاف الشديد- وهناك ملايين آخرون بحاجة إلى الدعم،

١٠ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3P2HZ0Z>

⁵⁹ وزارة البيئة، وزير البيئة: ضرورة تسريع وتيرة العمل لمواجهة تأثيرات تغير المناخ على الزراعة والأمن الغذائي في ظل التحديات الاقتصادية العالمية، ١

يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/2EJlhJU>



crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste through the involvement of youth and civil society institutions.

The Minister of Environment indicated that empowering civil society institutions and youth works to enhance their participation so that they have a role and responsibility in shaping future trends. Therefore, they are actively engaged in this process, leading to the upcoming COP27 climate conference, which will be a conference for implementation and youth participation through delivering messages and proposing solutions as well.⁶⁰

Tarek Shawky, Minister of Education, and Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, held an expanded meeting to discuss a number of common issues, topped by participation in the activities of the 27th session of the Climate Change Conference COP 27 for 2022. The Minister of Education and Technical Education stressed that the modern Education system focuses on various environmental concepts such as climate change, biodiversity and environmental sustainability, especially in the kindergarten and primary stage, where the attention is given to instilling different environmental concepts, adding that environmental education in childhood is of grave importance.⁶¹

Khaled Abdel Ghaffar, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and Acting Minister of Health and Population, held a meeting with Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, to discuss arrangements and preparations for participating in the activities of the 27th session of the Climate Change Conference (COP 27). During the meeting, the two ministers discussed the role of the ministries of higher education and scientific research, health and population, and the axes to be presented and discussed during the activities of the conference, where files related to scientific research, innovation, science and technology, health, and their relationship to climate change, and developments in incineration projects for the safe disposal of medical waste were reviewed, as well as the standards that are applied in health facilities to raise their efficiency to adapt to climate changes.⁶²

Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, and Ashraf Sobhi, Minister of Youth and Sports, participated in the activities of the Nasser Scholarship for International Leadership - the third edition, which was organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports under the auspices of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi under the title "The Climate Issue from Glasgow

⁶⁰ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة: نعمل على تمكين مؤسسات المجتمع المدني والشباب وتعزيز مشاركتهم بـ COP27، <https://bit.ly/3yzrpQR>

⁶¹ وزارة البيئة، وزير التعليم و"البيئة" يبحثان عدد من القضايا المشتركة والاستعداد لمؤتمر المناخ COP 27، <https://bit.ly/3aaXGEt>

⁶² وزارة البيئة، وزير التعليم العالي والبيئة يناقشان الترتيبات والاستعدادات لاستضافة مصر قمة المناخ «COP 27»، ١٩ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yCcdSV>



to Sharm El Sheikh”, under the theme of Non-Aligned Youth and Southern Cooperation South.

The Minister of Environment stressed the importance of holding dialogue sessions with young people on various environmental issues, especially climate changes, to raise awareness of this important issue affecting all aspects of life, which emerged as a result of the industrial revolution and technology and resulted in gases and emissions called greenhouse gases that caused a rise in the Earth's temperature. She pointed out that the average citizen can notice these effects, such as changes in temperature at an untimely date, whether in summer or in winter, when rain falls heavily untimely, and other things that can be easily observed.⁶³

2. Mauritania:

A workshop was organized to ratify the national plan for the prevention of climate risks, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in cooperation with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the United Nations Environment Organization, within the framework of the project to strengthen capacities to prepare the national plan to adapt to climate changes.

The national plan for the prevention of climate risks, the subject of the workshop, aims to ensure a good knowledge of climate risks and their impact throughout the national territory thanks to the continuous strengthening of the technical, logistical and financial capacities of institutions at the national and decentralized levels. It also aims to strengthen the political staff in order to encourage initiatives and innovations in the field of risk and disaster prevention and to support local institutions and groups to adapt to the effects of climate change by providing financing mechanisms.⁶⁴

Second: East Africa:

1. Sudan:

The Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Resources participated in a workshop on strategies for implementing the activities of the agriculture and water components of the Resilience Building Project, in the presence of the general managers of the ministries of production and water officials in the states of East, West and Central Darfur, West and

⁶³ وزارة البيئة، وزيرة البيئة تؤكد على ضرورة مشاركة الشباب في التوعية بالقضايا البيئية المختلفة وخاصة التغيرات المناخية، ١٤ يونيو ٢٠٢٢،

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

⁶⁴ وزارة البيئة الموريتانية، تنظيم ورشة عمل للمصادقة على الخطة الوطنية للوقاية من مخاطر المناخ، ٣٠ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3adY3y9>



South Kordofan, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, North and Khartoum, and project partners in the ministries of irrigation, agriculture, finance, and livestock as well as service providers from research institutions, relevant authorities and civil society organizations.

During the workshop, the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Mona Ali Mohamed Ahmed, stressed the importance of the project to build resilience to face climate changes in the agricultural and pastoral sector in enhancing food security and achieving decent livelihoods for communities affected by climate change.⁶⁵

Third: The Arabian Gulf:

1. Kuwait:

during June, Kuwait's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Ambassador Adam Al-Mulla, chaired a high-level panel discussion on climate change, entitled "Climate change and resilience: incorporating science and technology into the study of the oceans in a manner consistent with traditional knowledge."⁶⁶

Suggestions & Recommendations:

Within the framework of what was included during this observatory of good practices carried out by the governments of Arab countries, especially with regard to encouraging young people and supporting their efforts in facing the challenges of limiting climate change, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights presents a set of recommendations as follows in the hope of completing Arab development efforts in the field of climate action and facing all the challenges that impede its course.

First: Maat recommends media institutions and civil society organizations concerned with the climate crisis to **work together to intensify awareness campaigns**, and conduct workshops, training and awareness campaigns. It also indicates the necessity of **activating the role of these awareness campaigns in the areas of Arab conflict in particular**, where most of the peoples see that awareness campaigns to reduce climate changes are luxurious in compare to other crises such as war.

⁶⁵ المجلس الأعلى للبيئة والموارد الطبيعية، ١١ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3bO5Cfr>

⁶⁶ الجريدة، الكويت تترأس حلقة نقاشية لـ «يونسكو» عن التغير المناخي والقدرة على التحدي، ٩ يونيو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3OMteQ8>



Second: Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights notes the effectiveness of regional and international conferences in encouraging countries to build and formulate national strategies within the framework of climate action. Therefore, Maat recommends the governments of Arab countries, especially East African countries, to **actively participate in those regional and international conferences**, to emulate other Arab countries.

Third: Maat realizes the importance of different groups of youth and women in relation to climate change issues, and recommends Arab civil society organizations **to encourage and hold forums and a workshop aimed at allowing such groups to propose solutions to the climate change crisis**, and to submit these recommendations to the decision-making authorities.

Fourth: Maat recommends the governments of Arab countries to make an integration between SDGs 13 and 17 of supporting companies to achieve the goals, by participating in directing local resources in order to implement initiatives aimed at reducing the repercussions of regional climate changes.