

Egypt launched its 2050 National Strategy for Climate Change, aiming to improve citizens' lives, ensure sustainable economic growth, and protect natural resources. The strategy, built upon Egypt's constitution, Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, SWOT analysis, and existing sectoral plans, addresses challenges like Nile water scarcity, declining groundwater, soil salinity, and extreme weather events. Further challenges include unplanned urbanization, arable land encroachment, population growth straining energy resources, and limited donor funding. The strategy's five goals are: 1) achieving economic growth through reduced greenhouse gas emissions via renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable consumption; 2) building resilience to climate change by protecting citizens' health, assets, and ecosystems, and enhancing disaster risk reduction; 3) improving climate change governance through role clarification, international ranking improvement to attract green investments, and policy reforms including an MRV system; 4) strengthening climate finance infrastructure by promoting green banking, innovative financing mechanisms (e.g., green bonds), private sector participation, alignment with Multilateral Development Banks, and building on existing programs; and 5) promoting research, technology transfer, knowledge management, and public awareness. Despite contributing less than 0.6% of global CO2 emissions, Egypt recognizes its vulnerability. The government allocated approximately \$211 billion for mitigation and \$113 billion for adaptation programs until 2050. The strategy aims to integrate climate action into Egypt's economic and development goals, reducing CO2 emissions