



**Recommendations for a Climate Action
Coordination Strategy**

Israel

CAS

**From Planning to Action:
Mainstreaming Climate Change**



Union for the Mediterranean
Union pour la Méditerranée
الإتحاد من أجل المتوسط

This project is labelled by the UfM

Guidance notes for the reader:

The document aims to provide recommendations for national authorities to improve mainstreaming of Climate Change - both for mitigation and adaptation - into public policies and apply more effective ways to conduct Climate Change actions with enhanced Climate Finance.

The document is divided into two sections, introduced by a résumé of the Country's Climate Profile and including:

- Section (A): An overall Assessment of Climate Action Mainstreaming and integration of climate policy into implemented actions.
- Section (B): Recommendations for a Climate Action Coordination Strategy, guided by the overall assessment and orientations given by interlocutors from national authorities.

The Country Climate Profile gives main indicators about the State economies with a specific focus on their relation to implementing their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

The Assessment of Climate Action Mainstreaming shows the convergence between a country's NDC versus its national and local policies and strategies, in terms of NDC implementation and, when relevant, the related link to international institutions (both in terms of funding and technical assistance).

The Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Strategy draws upon section A, alongside field-driven governance insights, to determine possible intervention areas that are ripe to support NDC implementation. Section B also precludes the foreseen formulation of a Climate Finance Strategy as recommendations to improve climate finance nationally.

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A digital copy of this document is available on the project website: www.climamed.eu

The authors of the publication regret any errors or omissions that may have been unwittingly made.

GLOSSARY

BAU	Business as Usual
CIRCLE	Climate Adaptation Frontiers Conference
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CoM Med	Covenant of Mayors for the Mediterranean
ENP	European Neighborhood Policy
EU	European Union
F-gasses	Fluorinated Gases
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICCIC	Israeli Climate Change Information Centre
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IL	Internet country code of Israel
ILGBC	Israel Green Building Council
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
KwH	Kilowatt Hour
MASHAV	Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation
MEDSTAT	Euro Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NCG	National Coordination Group
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIS	Israeli New Shekel
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PV	Photovoltaic
RIC	Research and Information Center
ROI	Return of Investment
SEACAP	Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plans
TA	Technical Assistance
tCO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
ULA	Union of Local Authorities
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	U.S. Dollar
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WB	World Bank

Basic Country Climate Profile

Population 2018* WB National Population Growth	8.88 Million	CO2 emission metric ton per capita 2010 % share of the country from global total emissions or global ranking 2015	9.04 metric tons per capita emission 0.06% (80.18) The 2015 values, 9.38 tCO2e/capita and 0.28 tCO2e/\$1000 GDP are the lowest levels since the inventory was first published in 1996.
GDP 2018* GDP Growth (annual %) 2017-2018	370.59 billion USD 3.5 31.8	Revenue excluding grants (% GDP) Total budget necessary for NDC	N/A The NDC is not budgeted.
Pump price for gasoline (US\$ per liter)* (2018) Electricity Price of kWh (2018)	1.50 USD/Liter 2018 0.1 USD/ 1 kWh 50USD / 500 kWh	Budget for Adaptation Budget for Mitigation	Min 1.5 bn USD Min 3.5 bn USD
Sectors value added (% of GDP) Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, Industry (including construction)	 1% 19%	CO2 emission % per sector 2018	Electricity production: 47% Industry and building: 21% Transportation 22% Other 10%
Municipalities' annual average budget/ inhabitant (National Statistic Office- 2017)	approx. 1961 USD/	Electricity production from renewable energy sources Reclaimed wastewater 3rd National Communication on Climate Change (2018)	7.9% 85%

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General context

Israel contribution to limit the harmful impacts of Climate Change

Israel is engaged to contribute into the global efforts towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and combat the harmful impacts of Climate Change. In this context, the country became a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since September 1996 and a party to the Kyoto Protocol since February 2004. Furthermore, it has signed and ratified Paris Agreement in 2016, hence officially committed to shifting to a low-carbon economy. After which, "The National Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement" was prepared, and in 2018, Israel submitted its Third National Communication and is expected to shortly submit its revised NDC communication.

The European Union's Climate Commitment

The European Union (EU) is committed to meeting the challenges of Climate Change and support related programmes both within and outside its geographical boundaries. For this, it takes concrete actions to achieve this climate engagement through the implementation of a multitude of initiatives and projects. The newest being the "European Green Deal", which is a set of policy initiatives by the EU with the overarching aim of making Europe Climate Neutral by 2050, coupled with the provision of a worldwide support including through EU's Mediterranean Neighbourhood Policy and its applications, one of which is the EU funded Clima-Med project (2018-2022) benefiting 8 South Mediterranean countries, including Israel.

EU funded Clima-Med Project

Clima-Med activities involve three components:

I. Supporting the mainstreaming of national climate actions through (i) The association of climate actors within a Climate National Coordination Groups (NCGs); (ii) The preparation with the NCG of a National Climate Coordination Strategy (CAS), while (iii) Promoting Stakeholders Dialogue, mainly between national and local authorities..

II. Support climate engagement at local level by means of: (i) Preparing sustainable local actions "SEACAPs" (up to 10 per country), applying on-the-job training approach and Integrating awareness raising activities; (ii) Encouraging the setup of a SEACAP Support Mechanism per country and (iii) Establishment of a Covenant of Mayors for the Mediterranean (CoM Med)

III. Supporting climate finance, with actions including: (i) Preparation of Climate Finance Strategy; (ii) Support Concrete projects that can be replicated quickly and (iii) promoting innovative private investments

Use and Clear-sightedness of the Climate Action Strategy (CAS) document

The CAS, which is put pen to paper in this document, is thus a deliverable of the first component of Clima-Med. It is prepared with the assistance of Clima-Med team of experts and – most importantly – in full association and participation of the members of the National Coordination Group (NCG), which was formed through Clima-Med, who have reviewed the document and gave their accord on its finding and recommendations. Consequently, national actors members of the NCG are considered the owners of the CAS.

The document is thus expected and aimed to be used as an additional tool for the mainstreaming of national climate actions, including and primarily, at local authorities' and cities levels. The CAS's use, application and update are sought to be led by the Ministry of Environment, which is acting as Clima-Med's project Focal Point and presides over the NCG.

Summary of the CAS content

The document is divided into two sections preceded by a table resuming the basic Country's Climate Profile which presents main indicators about the country's population, GDP and revenue growth; indicative fuel and electricity price; climate related sectors' value added (% of GDP); municipalities' annual budget per inhabitant; CO2 emission per capita; % share of global emissions; budgets necessary for NDC (unconditional goals, adaptation & mitigation; CO2 emission; Electricity production from renewable energy and reference to third National Communication on Climate Change (2018).

Part A: Consists of a review of Current Mainstreaming & Identification of Climate Policy Integration Level

This part presents an appraisal of the Policy Framework essential for NDC mainstreaming, with a review of complementary documents supporting implementation of the National Policy Framework, comments on the overall degree to which the contents of the NDC are integrated, plus comments on availability of finance for the NDC.

The review puts a main emphasis on how this policy framework tackles local authorities' needs, an analytical approach that complies with the decision of the NCG to give priority to identifying best ways to support local authorities' climate action. This section also provides guidance and background information for the preparation of the Part B. Altogether, the result of the conducted review shows an overall convergence between a country's NDC and its national and local policies and strategies in terms of NDC implementation.

Part B: Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Approach or Strategy

The Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Strategy draws upon Part A, alongside field-driven governance recommendations. The aim is to determine possible intervention areas suitable to support NDC implementation. We note that these recommendations are in line with the climate initiatives that are being developed by the NCG' and key stakeholders at national and local levels, in accordance with Israeli's commitments to the Paris Agreement.

Summary of main recommendations

The recommendations tackle ways to enhance National Climate Coordination and Mainstreaming of NDC into the national policy framework, covering the following areas:

Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework & Planning recommendations, addressing the need to:

- Prioritize NDC and Gap Analysis in all sectors, based on the results of work delivered by ministerial sub-committees.
- Prepare of NDC Implementation Road Maps with time lines and costing in all sectors, based on the work of ministerial sub-committees.
- Enhance the application of long-term climate strategies and visions.
- Overall, improve Legal and National Policy Framework and strengthen current Coordination Mechanism.

Budgeting and Investment Framework recommendations, addressing the need to:

- Develop innovative and climate sensitive fiscal measures and incentives.
- Boost pipelining of bankable projects.
- Increase tracking of global climate finance initiatives, aiming to enhance the international flows of funds and investments.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework recommendations, addressing the need to:

- Improve analysis of Data-Gaps & enhance cooperation with MEDSTAT for MRV, in collaboration with national statistic institutions.
- Boost Data Collection and Data Management; Create a National Centre for Information to assess data and related progress of NDC mainstreaming at national and local levels.
- Improve access to data on local authorities' energy consumption, towards to improving SEACAP planning and implementation.

Capacity Building and Consideration of Lessons Learning recommendations, covering the following:

- Human Resources development, including building a national technical or climate planning team that would assist all institutions in the preparation of national strategies.
- Enhance public communication, including through the creation of a national office in charge of NDC communication, which would work horizontally with all relevant ministries and vertically with all local authorities in order to deliver a synchronized and complementary message to the public.
- Support the integration of gender mainstreaming into the whole NDC implementation efforts at national and local levels.



PART A

Current mainstreaming & identification of climate policy integration level

1. State of Play of the NDC in the Country

Israel is a party to the UNFCCC since September 1996 and a party to the Kyoto Protocol since February 2004. Accordingly, Israel is committed to contributing to the global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat the harmful impacts of Climate Change.

Israel submitted the first National Communication in 2000 and in 2009. The government decided to prepare a Climate Change Plan for Israel and establish a Ministerial Committee on Environmental Protection and Climate Change. The Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection is in charge of coordinating these activities and fulfilling Israel's commitments in the fields of climate mitigation and adaptation.

The National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation Plan was announced in 2010. The inter 279 Climate Change Legislation Israel ministerial committee, headed by the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, prepared a plan with various measures in the areas of

energy efficiency, green building and transportation. Much of the content linked to energy efficiency was based on a working paper issued by the Ministry of Energy and Water.

In 2015, the national government submitted its official GHG reduction targets to the UNFCCC and subsequently published a National Plan for Implementation of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets and for Energy Efficiency (2016).

By signing and ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2016 (binding to all parties), Israel officially committed to shifting to a low-carbon economy and published a national program (National Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement) to implement both the Paris Agreement and the national plan.

In 2018, Israel submitted its Third National Communication, and as of 2020, is expected to start preparing the revised NDC.



2. Identified National Policy Framework

The National Policy framework includes political commitments, mandates, and laws that support the integration of mitigation and adaptation objectives into development planning and sectoral strategies of the country. The below table provides short highlights on each document of the identified the national policy framework. These highlights don't aim to be comprehensive but give an overview and priorities of the current national policy framework. The list is open to be enlarged upon recommendation and suggestion of the National Coordination Group (NCG) members. The NCG was created by Clima-Med to associate representatives of key national authorities into the project's proposed actions, and primarily to help develop and adhere to the recommendations for Climate Coordination Strategy.

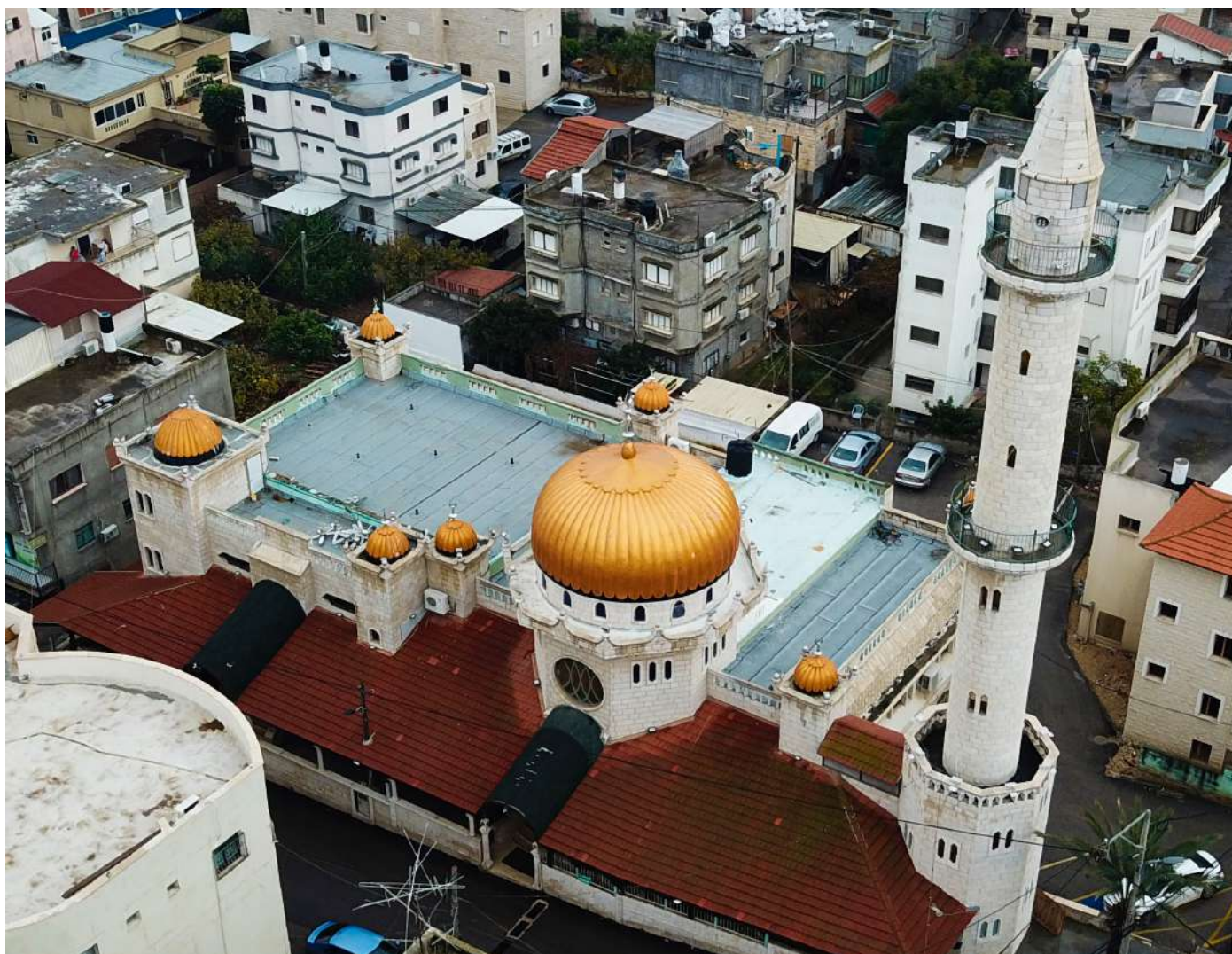
2.1. Identified Policy Framework Essential for the NDC Mainstreaming

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Agenda 21, and the Rio declaration – background, summary and Israeli relevance</p> <p>http://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0101-P0200/p0162.pdf</p> <p>This is one of the first documents published in Hebrew, explaining the background and importance of the Rio declaration. As one of the first documents in Hebrew, it has also introduced new specialized vocabulary in Hebrew.</p> <p>A short chapter relates to local authorities with action recommendation in particular on the issues of planning, land use, energy-saving technologies, and preparedness for natural disasters. Large part of the content is translated and adapted from the original UN publication supplemented with Israeli points of view.</p>	Ministry of Environmental protection	2002
<p>National Master Plan for Land Transportation - Development policy for land transportation for the State of Israel</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/he/departments/guides/national_master_plan_land_transport?chapterIndex=4</p> <p>The Transportation Master Plan relates to all systems, infrastructure, roads, railways, vehicles and trains and includes demographic forecast and needs assessment. It aims to prescribe the future of inter-city transport in the short and long term. This document was originally developed in 1999 and was updated in 2008.</p> <p>Relevance to local authorities: The Plan aims at improving the transportation routes (private and public) connecting all parts of the country (excluding within the local authorities themselves). It identifies designated areas for future development of roads, rails and transportation infrastructure. This means in turn, that any development within areas managed by local authorities, such as the development of new neighborhoods, must adhere to the Master Plan's requirements.</p>	Ministry of Transportation	Since 2008
<p>Policy of the Ministry of Infrastructure for the planning of Solar installations</p> <p>http://www.energianews.com/newsletter/files/bcc55f251d6a3193fae2f61221df79b4.pdf</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy policy is recommending to expedite planning and licensing approvals for PV installation, with preference to the Periphery. The policy also supports installing PV in industrial zones. Hence, additional regulations are expected to be legislated, both by the government and by the local authorities. The emphasis is on promoting the periphery, industry, new technology and issue related improved regulations.</p> <p>This document is relevant to all municipalities, and primarily the ones in the peripheries, as all have industrial zones and locations usable for PV installation</p>	Ministry of Infrastructure (Energy)	2009

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Governmental policy on renewable energy production decision no. 3484 https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/2011_des3484</p> <p>This is a governmental decision regarding renewable energy, setting a national target of 10% of total production by 2020. The government is announcing new tariffs, quotas, incentives, and regulations to follow.</p> <p>This decision has a substantial impact on the local authorities, as many of the PV systems will be installed within the boundaries of local authorities, who are consecutively responsible for delivering license for PV system in cooperation with Israel Electric</p>	Government of Israel	2011
<p>Voluntary scheme for report and reduction of GHG emission in Israel http://www.sviva.gov.il/subjectsenv/climatechange/ghg/documents/ghgv1.pdf</p> <p>The Ministry of Environmental Protection has a platform for voluntary GHG reporting aimed at the private and public sectors. The criteria for voluntary reporting have been developed according to the international guidelines including measuring, reporting and reporting on reduction.</p> <p>The document does not directly relate to local authorities.</p>	Ministry of Environmental Protection	2014
<p>Israel's intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Israel%20First/Israel%20INDC.pdf</p> <p>Israel intends to achieve unconditional target of reducing its per capita greenhouse gas emissions to 7.7 tCO₂e by 2030, which constitutes a reduction of 26% below the level in 2005 of 10.4 tCO₂e per capita. An interim target of 8.8 tCO₂e per capita is expected by 2025.</p> <p>Israel' sector-specific targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy efficiency - 17% reduction in electricity consumption relative to the BAU scenario in 2030 - Renewable energy – 17% of the electricity generated in 2030 will be from renewable sources - Public transport – 20% shift from private to public transportation. 	The Government of Israel	2015
<p>Israel National Plan for implementation of the Paris agreement http://www.sviva.gov.il/infoservices/reservoirinfo/doclib2/publications/p0801-p0900/p0836.pdf</p> <p>The program relates to the years 2016-17, exposing how to implement the Paris agreement in Israel. This will be achieved by reducing most sources of GHG emissions such as: Limiting the use of coal in electricity production, improving energy efficiency, reducing the use of F-gasses, increasing the production percentage of renewable energy, reducing private transport and improving waste management.</p> <p>The document does not directly relate to local authorities.</p>	Ministry of Environmental protection	2016-2017
<p>Israel national plan for implementation of the Paris agreement https://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0801-P0900/P0836eng.pdf</p> <p>This document is an English translation of the above document.</p>	Ministry of Environmental protection	2016
<p>Gov. resolution 2316 The National Program for Smart Mobility https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/2017_des2316for translation in English https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/pmopolicy/2017_des2316/he/secretary_govdecisions_2017_documents_des23165pdf.pdf</p> <p>In order to promote research, development, entrepreneurship and industry in the field of Smart Mobility in Israel, the government has decided to establish a steering and implementation committee; The committee will advance the implementation of an overall plan for 2017-2021.</p>	Prime Minister's Office	2017

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>GHG emission reduction in Israel</p> <p>Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the program and national targets for reduction of GHG emissions.</p> <p>http://www.sviva.gov.il/infoservices/reservoirinfo/doelib2/publications/p0801-p0900/p0856.pdf</p> <p>The Report indicates what steps have been implemented, should have been, others recommended but did not yet begin and steps that are planned to start next year. For example: the report states that the use of coal in electricity production has been reduced, however in parallel, energy efficiency programs need more funding and in renewable energy, there is a need for both funding and an update of existing regulations.</p> <p>The document's relevance to the local authorities primarily relates to the part regarding finance and regulations. The document addresses responsibilities for local authorities in terms of renewable energy and energy efficiency and points out to the necessity of establishing a mechanism for implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy programs in the public sector of local authorities. Those mechanisms can include additional national and regulations.</p>	Ministry of Environmental protection	2017
<p>Government decision 3269 approving the National Energy Efficiency Plan</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/dec_3269_2017</p> <p>Governmental decision 3269 to approve the national energy efficiency plan includes the following steps:</p> <p>The Minister of Finance should present a mechanism for state collateral on loans.</p> <p>The ministries of Energy, Finance, Environmental Protection, and Economics are to define the investments in energy efficiency and GHG reduction with a budget of 300 mil. NIS.</p> <p>Develop advanced and stable economic mechanisms to encourage the reduction of electricity production and development of policy tools for energy-efficient appliances.</p> <p>Develop energy ratings for buildings. In addition, the Ministry of Environmental Protection is to develop a plan for zero-emission buildings and awareness-raising for energy savings and the use of technology for monitoring consumption. All of the mentioned above aim for reaching the 2030 national targets.</p> <p>The decision is relevant to local authorities since they can have access to some of the funds through different national mechanisms. In addition, new building codes and regulations will also affect new construction in the local authorities.</p>	Prime Minister's Office	2017
<p>The National Energy Efficiency Plan: 2016-2030</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/national_plan_energy_efficiency/he/Hityaalut_final_WEB.pdf</p> <p>A comprehensive national plan which includes a review of energy efficiency objectives in Israel today (screening all sectors), future forecast and plans for implementing energy efficiency processes in all sectors.</p> <p>The National Plan is relevant to the local authorities since they represent an integral part in the processes of achieving the energy efficiency goals.</p> <p>The Plan sets objective on some key areas of the local authority's' management. In building and home sectors, with it covers recommendations for regulation reforms, green building code, development of financial and fiscal rules. In the water sector, with it covers recommendations on the reduction of water loss and use efficiency measures in the water pumping and parc irrigation.</p>	Ministry of Energy	2016-2030
<p>The program to rescue Israel from polluting energy</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/news/plan_2030/he/2030.pdf</p> <p>Electricity in Israel is mainly produced using coal. The Ministry of Energy's plan for GHG reduction in energy production is based mainly on replacing the use of coal with the use of natural gas in electricity production.</p> <p>This program will reduce air pollution and affect mostly local authorities that are near or around electric production sites.</p>	Ministry of Energy	2018

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Energy Economy Objectives for the Year 2030</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/news/plan_2030/en/energy_economy_objectives_2030.pdf</p> <p>In the frame of the main objective of rescuing Israel from polluting energy, the document specifies concrete steps and measurable goals with set timetables to revolutionize the Israeli energy sector within 12 years. Israel is crowded; electricity is produced mainly with coal which in turn leads to elevated levels of pollution and death. This document is an executive summary in English on steps to be taken by 2030 to reduce the air pollution created by the energy sector in Israel.</p>	Ministry of Energy	2018
<p>GHG emission reduction in Israel</p> <p>Annual progress report on the implementation of the program and national targets for the reduction of GHG emissions</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/reports_reducing_ghg_emissions_in_israel/he/climate_change_and_energy_efficiency_report_reducing_ghg_emissions_in_israel_data_from_2017.pdf</p> <p>The annual progress report of 2018 specifies what has been already implemented and presents a comparison between the original plan and actual accomplishment. It also details emphasis and priorities for future progress. The relevance for the local authorities primarily relates to finance and regulations. In order to implement energy efficiency programs in the public sector, national finance is necessary. In addition, in order to install PV on municipal as well as on privately owned rooftops, there is need for new regulations as well as funding options such as state guarantee loans, government funding or private investments.</p>	Ministry of Environmental protection	2018



Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Israel's preparation for adaptation to Climate Change: Recommendations for a National Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>https://www.sviva.gov.il/infoservices/reservoirinfo/doelib2/publications/p0801-p0900/p0869-eng.pdf</p> <p>The National Climate Change Adaptation Program contains 31 action plans that cover all aspects of life and economic activity. Some of them are the responsibility of a specific ministries, and others require coordination between several relevant ministries and entities. Details of the programs, their areas of contact and the main recommendations are shown (the document is in English).</p> <p>The document introduces recommendation for local authorities related to:</p> <p><u>Public health: Monitoring mortality, morbidity, and treatment of high-risk groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing an action plan to ensure preparedness for heat and cold waves and floods - Monitoring of pests and viruses in cooperation with the Ministries of Environmental Protection and Health. <p><u>Urban construction and planning: Legislation and planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up of decisions taken in the framework of Government decision 1403, concerning long-term goals for reducing energy consumption in buildings and greenhouse gas emissions; - Energy regulation and labelling of new buildings and of maintained and renovated existing buildings; energy efficiency of various systems in a structure; - Promoting mechanisms and examining steps to encourage and implement construction that meets the green building standard; - Examining the feasibility of constructing educational institutions and public buildings as green buildings to serve as examples for all sectors. - Examining the feasibility of subterranean use, taking into account the energy addition required to ventilate subterranean spaces; upgrading municipal infrastructures; drainage and water injection; <p>Preparedness for emergency situations, coastal protection. Encourage the adoption of Integrated Development Planning – IDP.</p> <p><u>Government and local government cooperation in Climate Change preparedness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk assessment by urban models and expansion to all regional cities and councils; urban planning to reduce urban heat island; - Upgrading municipal infrastructure: drainage and water injection; preparation for regional water shortages; information centers for residents; - Preparation for a social crisis; - Preparation for emergency situations; - Coastal protection; biodiversity conservation; urban nature; examining the feasibility of growing food in local authorities, promoting joint studies. - Ecological management of water resources, rehabilitation of streams, prevention of pollution: - Preparing/updating national and local natural disaster readiness plans: <p>Accessibility to information and informing the public</p>	<p>Ministry of environmental protection</p>	<p>2018</p>
<p>Israel's third national communication on Climate Change</p> <p>http://www.sviva.gov.il/infoservices/reservoirinfo/doelib2/publications/p0801-p0900/p0867.pdf</p> <p>Submitted to the UNFCCC: National Circumstances, GHG inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and climate forecast by 2100.</p> <p>The document is not directly related to local authorities.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environmental Protection</p>	<p>2018</p>

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Climate Change in Israel – historical trends and future predictions of temperature and precipitation.</p> <p>Research Report No. 0000075 4000, Israel -0804-2019- Meteorological Service.</p> <p>https://ims.gov.il/sites/default/files/Climate_change_israel_2019.pdf</p> <p>For the first time in Israel, the Meteorological service presents a wide analysis of temperature and precipitation across the country and analysis of predictions of regional climate models for the coming decades.</p> <p>The report is relevant to local authorities in planning for the extreme weather conditions predicted in this report. The predictions are specific for different areas in the country. This increased a general awareness at national and local authorities' level on the necessity of taking measures and implementing adaptation actions.</p>	Israel Meteorological service, Ministry of transportation	2019
<p>Policy principles on stopping the use of coal in electricity production in Israel by 2026</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/electricity_nov_2019/he/electricity_nov_2019.pdf</p> <p>A directive signed by the Minister of Energy on steps to be taken in eliminating coal for electricity production in the two main power stations in the country. (1 page)</p> <p>This program will affect mostly the local authorities that are near or around the electricity production sites.</p>	Ministry of Energy	2019
<p>Incentives and policy tools for promoting net zero emission buildings in Israel, Draft</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/publicsharing/public_zero_energy/he/incentive-report.pdf</p> <p>Recommendations for policy adoption necessary for net zero emission building, implementation policy, financial incentives, regulations awareness and knowledge</p> <p>This document is relevant for the local authorities because they are the legal entity giving building permits.</p>	Ministry of Energy with ILGBC	2019
<p>Gov. resolution 465 Promotion of Sustainable Energy in the Electricity Market</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/dec465_2020</p> <p>Decision on a new target of 30% sustainable energy production</p>	Ministry of Energy	2020 25th October

2.2. Complementary Documents Supporting Implementation of National Policy Framework

Complementary Documents include all sort of material prepared in cooperation or at the request of public authorities to support the integration of mitigation and adaptation objectives into development planning and sectoral strategies of the country.

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>GHG emissions in Israel, current status and means for reduction</p> <p>http://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0501-P0600/P0519.pdf</p> <p>A report presented on the current state of emissions and recommendations for means of reduction.</p> <p>Many of the recommendations relate to actions needed to be taken in and by the local authorities.</p>	Hefez Ltd, DHV MED Ltd (at request of Ministry of Environment)	2009

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Greenhouse gas abatement potential in Israel, Israel's GHG abatement cost curve – full report Hebrew</p> <p>http://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0501-P0600/P0527.pdf</p> <p>A report on the financial aspects of GHG reduction in Israel. The document is not directly related to local authorities.</p>	Mckinsey and Co. (at request of Ministry of Environment)	2009
<p>Greenhouse gas abatement potential in Israel Israel's GHG abatement cost curve- summary, English</p> <p>http://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0501-P0600/P0527english.pdf</p> <p>A summary of the above document, the document is not directly related to local authorities.</p>	Mckinsey and Co.	2009
<p>GHG treatment in Israel</p> <p>http://www.sviva.gov.il/subjectsEnv/ClimateChange/mitigation/Documents/adifut_leumit_1909201_MOEP_1.pdf</p> <p>The report analyses the national program for GHG reduction, all means, regulations and finance needed to reach the national targets. The writers conclude that in the current state, the targets will not be reached and have presented a list of recommendations for improving the program so as to reach the national targets. (84)</p> <p>The document is not directly related to local authorities.</p>	Shmuel Neaman Institute, Haifa University	2011
<p>Development of Public Transportation: Strategic Plan</p> <p>http://media.mot.gov.il/PDF/HE_TRAFFIC_PUBLIC/pituah-tahaz.pdf</p> <p>A broad master plan for public transportation in the country. All public transportation is national. The bus companies, while private, follow the states' decisions on routes, rates, and frequency. (64)</p> <p>The document is relevant for local authorities as public transportation is part of the local authorities' infrastructure both within the authority and connecting the passengers to other places all over the country. Mayors are not responsible for bus/train routes; however, they can try to influence better service for their citizens.</p>	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Transportation	2012
<p>The committee for the review of the economic benefits of renewable energy</p> <p>http://www.tashtiot.co.il/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/דוח-ועדת-קנדל.pdf</p> <p>This report examines the economic aspects and benefits of renewable energy. The report tallies the added values such as energy robustness, GHG reduction, development of a new market, recommended tariffs as well as barriers and recommendations for overcoming them.</p> <p>The report has no direct effect on the local authorities; however, it is an important reference for the local authorities once they start considering renewable energy production in the local authorities (mostly PV on public buildings)</p>	Prime Minister's Office, the national economic council	2013
<p>Electricity production by renewable energy in Israel – follow up on the implementation of government decision no. 4450</p> <p>https://m.knesset.gov.il/About/Building/GKDocuments/sustain030313.pdf</p> <p>The report analyses the current state of the implementation of renewable energy production in Israel. The national target is 10%, but this cannot be reached in the current pace of implementation. Some recommendations are presented, such as more funding and more lenient licensing regulations.</p> <p>The report is not directly related to the municipalities</p>	Knesset (parliament) Research and Information Center (RIC)	2013

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Adaptation to Climate Change at the local municipality level</p> <p>https://www.neaman.org.il/Files/6.388.pdf</p> <p>A document on the adaptation for Climate Change in the local authorities in Israel. Compiled by the Israeli Climate Change Information Centre (ICCIC). The document describes international and national status; adaptation to Climate Change in Israel; map of sensitive areas; water sector; health; urban nature and biodiversity; urban planning and building; economic aspects. This document is especially relevant for the municipalities in Israel as it is a comprehensive general guide to mitigation and adaptation specifically aimed at the local authorities' level.</p>	Ministry of Environment	2013
<p>Adaptation to Climate Change in Israel Recommendations and knowledge gaps</p> <p>https://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0701-P0800/P0739.pdf</p> <p>Compiled by the Israeli Climate Change Information Center (ICCIC) Presented to the CIRCLE-2 Adaptation Frontiers Conference on European Climate Change Adaptation Research and Practice</p> <p>This report includes findings and recommendations on Climate Change adaptation at the national level; Recommendations on Climate Change adaptation at the local level; Knowledge gaps and research priorities</p> <p>The chapter which relates to recommendations for the local level is relevant for the municipalities.</p>	Ministry of Environmental Protection	2014
<p>Emphasizes for shade gazebos in educational facilities</p> <p>http://meyda.education.gov.il/files/bitachon/hatzlala.pdf</p> <p>A short manual of how-to install outdoor shade gazebos in education facilities (schools and kindergartens).</p> <p>This manual is relevant for the municipalities as they are the "owners" of all public schools.</p>	Ministry of Education	2015
<p>Preparation of local authorities to fires and extreme weather conditions. The report is published under the framework of audits regarding preparation for emergency</p> <p>https://www.mevaker.gov.il/he/Reports/Report_347/c67deaa8-8ba2-49db-b5aa-7373422f6627/007-006-extrim.pdf?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1</p> <p>The state Comptroller examined the readiness of the state and of local authorities of different sizes to handle big fires and extreme weather conditions. Many recommendations are given following some extreme cases that have occurred in the country.</p> <p>Following two extreme events caused by extreme weather conditions, there is a need to examine the preparedness of the local municipalities.</p> <p>In 12.2010 a vast forest fire ended with 44 lost lives; in 12.2013 a snowstorm locked down many citizens for 4 days; most with no electricity due to electricity polls that fell during the storm, also closing roads.</p> <p>The report indicates problems that need to be addressed immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National level laws regarding readiness for fire and extreme weather conditions; - Clear regulations for preparedness for fires and extreme weather conditions; - Develop new solutions for water floods; 	The State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel	2015

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Guidelines for public transport in cases of extreme weather</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/guidelines_for_public_transport_assessments_for_extreme_weather</p> <p>The Ministry of Transport has written some important guidelines regarding extreme weather conditions and states the role of the municipality, the police and additional agencies.</p> <p>This document is of direct importance for the municipalities to implement in cases of extreme weather conditions.</p>	Ministry of Transport	2015
<p>National policy for urban nature</p> <p>https://www.sviva.gov.il/infoservices/reservoirinfo/doclib2/publications/p0801-p0900/p0844a.pdf</p> <p>Urban nature and urban wildlife – a comprehensive guide of how-to (and the importance) for implementing and including in local authority expansion plans. Rules and regulations as well as voluntary actions.</p> <p>This document is of direct importance for the municipalities, especially those which have extensive expansion and building plans.</p>	Ministry of Environmental Protection	2017
<p>Gov. decision 2316 The National Program for Smart Mobility – presentation (Hebrew)</p> <p>https://www.fuelchoicesinitiative.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/%D7%9E%D7%A6%D7%92%D7%AA-%D7%9C%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9D-%D7%A2%D7%99%D7%95%D7%9F-%D7%AA%D7%97%D7%91%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%94-%D7%97%D7%9B%D7%9E%D7%94_OY-.pdf</p> <p>A short presentation explaining the national program for smart mobility.</p> <p>This presentation is of importance for the municipalities that will need to adapt the infrastructure for future plans (docking stations for electric cars, natural gas stations, new regulations)</p>	Prime Minister's Office	2017
<p>Planning and managing the water sector</p> <p>https://www.mevaker.gov.il/he/Reports/Report_642/489c96b4-1490-4a74-be46-aa02af3d918d/2018-69a-101-Water.pdf?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1</p> <p>The state controller made a comprehensive report on water management in Israel in the years 2017-18 where he states the problems that were found and recommendations for remedies.</p> <p>It is on national issues of water desalination, waste treatment – but on the national level and not the municipal.</p>	The State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel	2018
<p>Review of the energy sector in Israel 2018</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/energy_sector_2018/he/energy_sector_review_2018.pdf</p> <p>A report overviewing the energy sector in the country: initial energy mix, gas, gasoline, electricity, main challenges, new technologies, transportation, energy in industry.</p> <p>This report is not directly related to the municipalities.</p>	Ministry of Energy	2018

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
<p>Government decision no. 4079: Israel's preparedness for climate adaptation: implementation of recommendations to the government for strategy and national action plan.</p> <p>https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/dec4079_2018#fileForDownloads</p> <p>The decision follows former governmental decisions that will be implemented.</p> <p>1. Therefore a plan should be made for the preparedness of Israel for the global Climate Change, through the following five targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing casualties and property loss and building financial resilience - Increasing resilience of natural systems - Compiling and ongoing update of a scientific database for decision making - Education, awareness-raising and knowledge for decision-makers and the public - Mainstreaming Israel in the global effort in accordance with the country's commitments and promoting regional and international cooperation <p>2. Set up an inter-ministerial body (divided into sub-groups and sub-committees), which will include all ministries and will be responsible for all aspects of Climate Change adaptation program of the country, will report every year on progress and recommendations, will implement the national action plan for adaptation which has 30 action plans for reaching the above five targets.</p>	Government of Israel	2018
<p>Report on the Electricity Sector for 2018</p> <p>https://pua.gov.il/publications/documents/doch_meshek_2018.pdf</p> <p>Report published by the electricity authority: the current state of the electricity sector in IL, production, fuels, renewable energy, emissions, grid, electricity company, construct of the authority, decisions. This report is not directly related to the municipalities.</p> <p>Updated Plan on Renewables Goals 2020</p> <p>https://renewablesnow.com/news/israel-approves-30-renewables-goal-for-2030-718495/#:~:text=The%20Zeelim%20solar%20park,the%20government%20said%20on%20Sunday.</p> <p>Israel's Energy Ministry has given the thumbs up to a plan to lift the 2030 national renewables target from 17% to 30%, the government said on Sunday. In order to achieve the objectives, Israel will need to triple its installed solar power capacity. The Ministry of Energy presented its related plan in June, foreseeing an investment of ILS 80 billion (USD 23.6bn/EUR 20bn), under which the country is set to reach 16 GW of installed solar power generating capacity by 2030. If implemented, the plan will enable more than 80% of Israel's electricity to come from solar power during peak hours.</p>	<p>The Electricity Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Energy</p>	<p>2018</p> <p>2020</p>

2.3. Comments on the general degree to which the contents of the NDC are integrated

The domestic policy process in Israel has already resulted in the development of a stand-alone NDC implementation strategy and a nationally approved NDC Implementation Roadmap. Therefore, within the decision of the NCG, Clima-Med focuses on the NDC mainstreaming for the area of local authorities and therefore below insight focus on how much policy orientation exist to help local authorities for the implementation of the SECAP and which degree NDC is integrated in those orientations.

In this field, the most important mainstreaming progress is done by the Ministry of Energy's decision to recognize local authorities as a priority to reach the national targets set in the Paris agreement and to include the cooperation with local authorities the ministries' strategic missions.

In the field of transport, the Master plan and Strategic Plan for Development of Public Transportation, provide guidance on how local authorities can adjust their climate-sensitive actions. **The Master Plan** aims at improving the transportation routes (private and public) connecting all parts of the country (excluding within the local authorities themselves). The plan designated areas for the future development of roads, rails and transportation infrastructure. This means, in turn, that any development within the local authorities, such as the development of new neighborhoods, must adhere to the master plan. **The Development of Public Transportation: Strategic Plan** is relevant for local authorities as public transportation is part of the local authorities' infrastructure both within the authority and connecting the passengers to other places all over the country. Mayors are not responsible for bus/train routes, but they can try to influence better service for their citizens. However, both of the policies' papers are prepared before the NDC. Only the Gov. decision 2316 The National Program for Smart Mobility has been prepared after the NDC, which invites municipalities to adapt infrastructure for the future plans (with actions such as docking stations for electric cars, natural gas stations, new regulations).

There are also 2 specific guides for local authorities on transition to electric vehicles:

1. Guide for private car transition to EV, https://www.gov.il/he/departments/publications/reports/electric_vehicle
2. Guide to Electric Public transportation

https://www.gov.il/he/departments/news/new_guide_promoting_electric_public_transportation_in_local_authorities

In the field of energy efficiency, and renewable energy, the governmental policy on renewable energy production decision no. 3484 of 2011, the government has decided to promote PV installation or rooftops. This decision has been taken before the NDC and had substantial impact on the local authorities, as many of the PV systems are installed within the local authorities' boundaries, and the

local authority is responsible for delivering license for PV system in cooperation with the electric company. Following this decision, Israel's **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution was published (INDC)** on 2015 selected as a priority to reduce electricity consumptions relative to BAU scenario in 2030 by 17%, and to reach a target of 17% electricity production generated by renewable sources.

In the field of readiness for extreme weather conditions, the report of 2015 examined the preparedness of local authorities in cases of emergency situations, such as fires or extreme weather conditions. The document recommended to improve the division of responsibility

In order to reach the INDC targets, an extensive plan for Energy Efficiency "The National Energy Efficiency Plan (2016-2030) is approved. The national plan is relevant to the local authorities since they represent an integral part in the processes of achieving the energy efficiency targets in electricity use reduction as well as in the water sector, with recommendation on reduction of water loss and use efficiency measures in the water pumping and park irrigation.

In 2017, the Ministry of Environmental protection published the annual report analyzing GHG emission reduction, pointing out the necessity of establishing a mechanism for implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy programs in the public sector of local authorities. The Ministry also stressed that those mechanisms should include national and local finance and regulation.

Following the publication of the National Energy Efficiency Plan a governmental decision was taken on 2017: Government decision 3269 approving the National Energy Efficiency Plan., noting that this governmental resolution lacked funding for implementation. The decision is relevant to local authorities since they can have access to some of the funds through different national mechanisms. Following the above governmental decision an additional annual report analyzing GHG emission reduction in Israel was published in 2018. The report emphasized again that in order to implement the national energy efficiency programs in the public sector, national finance is necessary.

Publication of the new National Energy Efficiency Plan (NEEP): Nov 2020. A government resolution is pending due to the political situation.



The main points:

1. A new Index for measuring energy efficiency on a national level - Energy Intensity
2. A new Target – 1.3% improvement in Energy Intensity each year (in relation to an average improvement of 0.7% in previous years)
3. Larger scope – the previous NEEPs covered efficiency in the electricity sector. The new plan encompasses policy actions regarding all final energy sectors.
4. There are specific policy actions suggested for local authorities 1. Support for the formulation of SECAPs and their implementation (request for a budget of 200 million shekels) 2. Programme for local authorities to reach 80% of their consumption from renewable energy at least through energy efficiency projects and installation of solar panels and transition to EV. 3. The creation of a loan fund for PV installations on municipal buildings. 4. The renewal of a fund to assist energy efficiency – request for additional 350 million shekels (2021-2025)

All in all, the mainstreaming of the Energy Efficiency and the Renewable Energy priorities of the NDC for the fields relevant to local authorities is very mature and strongly developed.

In the field of Green Building, the Government decision 3269 (2017) approving the National Energy Efficiency Plan (2016-2030) points out the necessity of development of new building code. The National Plan sets objective on some key areas of the local authority's management, with recommendations for regulation reforms necessary for the definition and the implementation of green building codes in the local authorities. This code will oblige local authorities to change their requirement for a construction license.

In the "Preparation for adaptation to Climate Change: Recommendations for a national strategy and action plan published in 2018, suggests local authorities to explore the implementation of the green building code for public buildings' (e.g. educational institutions, municipal offices).



2.4. Comments on availability of finance for the NDC

Actually, the budget needed for the implementation of the NDC and the enlargement of the SEACAPs to all the cities need to be estimated and identified, further work and efforts need to be done by the FP and the NCG members to identify the needed fund and funding sources.

To overcome these challenges at local authorities' level, the Ministry of energy in collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Ministry of interior) established an accelerator to assist 12 local authorities in the preparation of their full SEACAPs, which will allow to build up a national modeling to be applied to all local authorities.

Moreover, the three leading ministries of the project "NATIONAL PLAN FOR CLIMATE & ENERGY IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES" seek to implement support for cities through opportunities in other governmental resolutions, noting that in this framework six more localities will be assisted in 2021 through other programs.

In order to support the financing and thus the implementation of actions prescribed in the SEACAPs, it is recommended that national authorities set-up a more systematic mechanism to support cities in their effort to find the funding and implementation the projects (SEACAP Support Mechanism: SSM). As municipalities and cities' authorities have limited capacities in project funding and implementation, the provision of a tailored technical assistance in those areas to them, through this SSM is highly recommended.

2.5 New actions items that are currently being promoted:

- The Ministries of Energy, Environment and interior joined together in promoting a national plan for climate and sustainable energy in local authorities that includes:

- Formulation of a national handbook for the formulation of SECAPs for local authorities (being finalized these days)
- Development of clear and accessible mapping tools (being finalized these days)
- Promotion of courses on how to formulate SECAPs with NGOs collaboration
- Publishing a thorough guide for installation and financing of solar energy on Municipal Properties
- The ministry of Energy has funded and is promoting the following actions:
 - Kick started the SECAP's Accelerator programme with 12 pilot cities and localities - in partnership with the ministries of environment and interior.
 - Cities' Energy Forum – to be inaugurated at the time of preparing this document
 - Establishing an assistance center for sustainable energy in local authorities – in process
 - Providing loans fund for PV installations – in process according to the requirement of section 6 in the government's resolution 465 to raise RE targets to 30% in 2030.
 - Publication of a new National Energy Plan (Nov 2020) – including new targets and scope – government resolution in process.



3. National Coordination for Climate Policy

Existing national coordination mechanisms with key bodies to implement mainstreaming actions and the coordination efforts provided by Clima-Med and their complementarity.

3.1 Clima-Med National Coordination Group

NCG established by the project in complementarity with the existing system. The lists the key institutions members of NCGs.

Entity/ Institution	Name and title of the focal point/s and members	Title
Ministry of Energy	Mr. Hezi Lifshitz and members	Clima-Med Focal Point (until June 2020) Deputy general manager
Ministry of Energy	Mr. Uriel Babczyk	Clima-Med Focal Point (since June 2020) Director of Sustainable Energy Division (renamed in May 2020)
Ministry of Energy	Ms. Irit Heitner Shayo	Director of education and training department (FP for the national plan for climate & sustainable energy in local authorities)
Ministry of Energy	Ms. Ronni Wolf	Director of the urban environment energy department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Ilan Fluss	Head Economic Division
ULA Union of Local Authorities	Dr. Ms. Tal Goldrat	Head of the MASHAV programme
Ministry of Environmental Protection	Ms. Tahel Ishpa	Coordinator - Foreign Relations. international relationship
Ministry of Interior	Mr. Yotam Sade	Senior Policy Planning Consultant
Ministry of Interior	Mr. Lior Shahrar	Senior Department Manager: Policy Planning Division
National Planning Administration	Mr. Shachar Solar	Deputy DG for Strategic Planning

PART B

Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Strategy

The effective NDC mainstreaming and climate coordination require governance adjustment and institutional and cultural shifts.

The following Recommendations for Climate Coordination Strategy are built on the assessment of national policy framework (as exposed in the preceding section). They offer contributions to enhancement of the national climate coordination and mainstreaming of the NDC into the national policy framework.

1. Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework / Planning

Recommended actions are including but not limited to

(i) NDC prioritization and gap analysis are recommended in all sectors based on the results of work delivered by ministerial sub-committees.

- For local authorities, the NDC and the national policy framework attribute obligations to local authorities in the fields of transport, energy efficiency, renewable energy, green building and readiness for extreme weather conditions, which require an immediate official definition of the level of priority that the government gives to those obligations in the revised NDC.

(ii) Preparation of NDC implementation road maps with timelines and costing are recommended in all sectors based on to results of the work delivered by ministerial sub-committees.

- In order to mainstream NDC and to implement SEACAPs, local authorities need to be guided by a National Road Map and have information on the foreseen budget relevant to the fields of transport, energy efficiency, renewable energy, green building and readiness for extreme weather conditions.

(iii) Enhancing the application of long-term climate strategies and visions

- In order to enhance the processing of the governmental decision no.4079 from 2018 and the Ministry of Energy's decision of including local authorities in the strategic targets, preparation of a National Road Map is required with budget for implementation of SEACAPs with clear division of responsibilities of different national authorities.



(iv) Improvement of Legal and National Policy Framework

- In order to improve general access to national policy framework documents, it is recommended to gather all plans and strategies linked to the NDC on a curated database published in an online platform managed by a national public institution, in addition to adding an executive summary in English for each plan or strategy.
- Develop and apply systematic planning methodology, which includes the development of NDC sensitive planning templates and planning guidelines adopted to each public institution and ministry' conditions.
- Synchronizing future plans and strategies by developing NDC sensitive planning calendars per sector and also providing assistance for synchronizing timings of existing national policy framework documents.
- In order to support local authorities' climate actions, it is recommended to implement a Green Building Code for private and public sectors, including for all municipal buildings. Additionally, the revised NDC should specify objectives and actions related to waste management, with clear needs and targets for recycling and development of end innovative solutions other than landfill.

(v) Strengthening the Coordination Mechanisms in order to:

- Give more visibility to existing intensive work of the Inter-Ministerial sub-committees and enhance its public communication and other publicly known outputs.
- Ensure sustainability of coordination, to institutionalize the sub-committee for Climate Change local authorities or establish a secretariat for Inter-Ministerial Coordination to Support Local Authorities' Climate Action with representatives from Ministry of Energy, Environmental Protection, Education, Economics, Finance, Transportation, Housing, Planning and Internal Affairs.

This secretariat will aim to prepare and implement a specific Road Map jointly agreed by each Ministry for mainstreaming of the NDC in the local authorities' actions. This Road Map should also include a finance strategy to enhance climate projects' implementation.

- Establish a "national SEACAP Support Mechanism" which will provide an umbrella platform for all actions directly and indirectly related the NDC implementation in local authorities' framework of action (initiative such as smart cities, healthy cities, clean cities etc.). the aim is to coordinate results, to better assess progress and avoid duplications of efforts.

The National SEACAP Support Mechanism can also be an expertise center, which offers to local authorities of all sizes technical assistance in preparation and implementation of SEACAP (e.g., bankable project identification, planning, fundraising, awareness-raising and public communications). The Ministry needs and is seeking technical assistance for the development of the SSM.

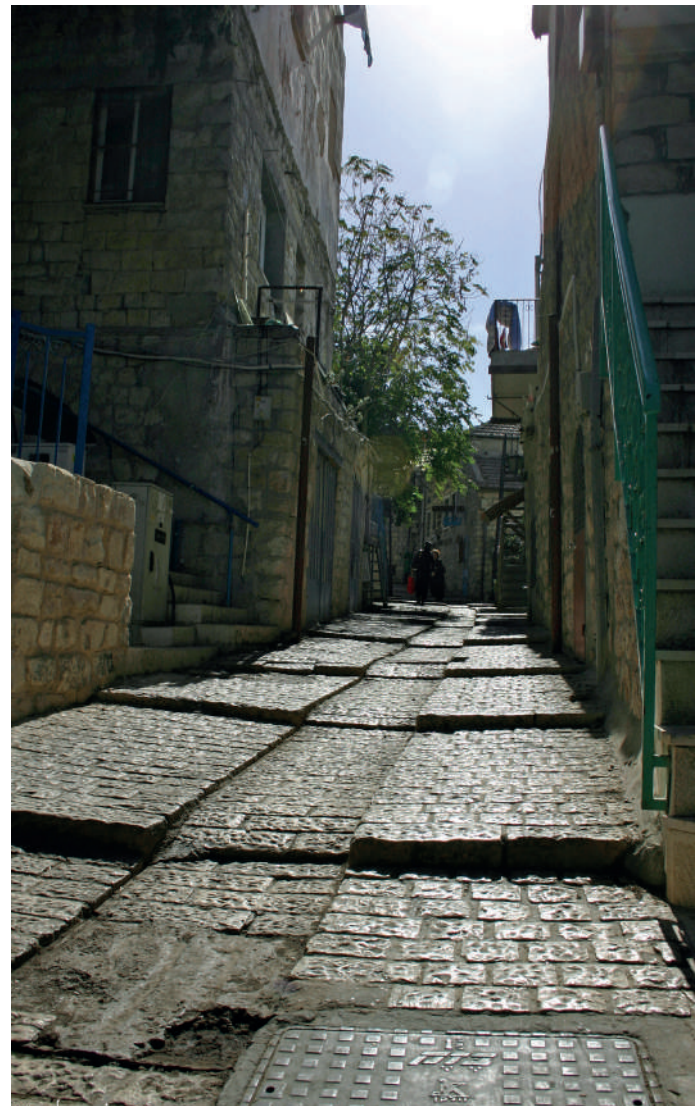
Within the operations of the SSM, a multi-levels system of coordination could be established. Firstly, at global level, to ensure continuous interactions with Global Actors who work on developing tools to assist local authorities (in addition to tools for national initiatives), starting by the UNFCCC and its multiple affiliated organizations. At national level, mapping all actions is a first step to coordinate and complement deliverables and results. At cities or local authorities' level, coordination of actions among cities, e.g., consolidating SEACAPs to expand its territorial coverage, coordination for self-learning: replicate action plans, share best practices and conduct join workshops etc. can also yield productive result.

2. Budgeting and Investment Framework

Recommended actions are including but not limited to

(i) Development of innovative and climate sensitive fiscal measures and incentives

- As being implemented, continue assuring these measures and incentives in tenders and calls for proposals launched by national authorities to fund local authorities' actions in Climate Change fields. It is planned to embed in the call's selection criteria, a priority or an additional incentive for local authorities that are committed to the CoM (and/or similar type of commitment) or are in the process of



preparing, or have prepared a SEACAP. This will invite local authorities to give priority to planning of their climate actions and to mainstream NDC in their projects and also would support the implementation of SEACAP actions. It is also suggested to institutionalize this measure as part of the government resolutions.

(ii) Developing pipelines of bankable project

- Supporting SEACAP preparation process for identification of actions in local authorities

- Establishing a SEACAP support mechanism for the development of bankable projects from the list of projects identified in SEACAPs

(iii) Support and propagate climate finance solutions adapted for local authorities' actions including:

- Municipal concession in the form of performance contract with the private sector.

- Quasi privatization, allowing municipally owned companies (MOC) or Special Purpose Entities (SPE)

- Joint ventures between municipal utility and a private company

- Mobilizing Municipal Assets as in-kind contribution for Climate Projects. In kind contributions may include land, rooftops of municipal buildings, special compensation or indemnity etc.

- Enhancing regulations allowing Super ESCOs and project bundling at local level

- Investing in finance related capacity building such as training for formulating projects and financial feasibility studies initiated by municipalities.

(iv) Tracking global climate finance initiatives aiming to enhance the international flows of funds and investments.

The objective is to benefit from opportunities grants, concessional loans, equity and debt finance, innovative mixes of classical instruments and blending facilities). More specific opportunities include

- Support for policy development, where grants or loans are provided to help countries develop and implement policies that help establish a policy environment that will be attractive for needed private sector investment;

- Green Credit Lines, where finance is provided to countries' financial institutions to on-lend to 'green' projects and programs that otherwise would struggle to get finance;

- Risk sharing instruments, where a range of finance tools are available that help take on and share some of the risks that otherwise would prevent projects and programs to be 'bankable'

- Support for carbon markets, where, for example, BFIs have provided some unique assistance to support the access of project investments to the CDM or JI;

- Overall Support for small and medium size projects

(v) Private sector investments mobilization

- In general manner, along all recommended approaches to facilitate climate finance enhancing, emphasis should be on supporting the PPP legal framework and TA for PPP development at the national and local level.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

Recommended actions are including but not limited to

(i) Data gap analysis

- Enhance cooperation with MEDSTAT for MRV with national statistic institutions. MEDSTAT is an international statistical cooperation project, led by the European Union (EU) with non-member countries and focuses on cooperation with Mediterranean countries in the context of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP).

- Build national "climate action trackers", online platforms, portals and scorecards to start and/or deepen national discussions around Climate Action and its national context. This will allow tracking government climate action and measures it against Paris Agreement aim.

- For local authorities, conduct a cross-sectoral analysis of available data to measure the progress of SEACAP implementation.

(ii) Data collection and management

- Develop a national center of information, curating data and assessing progress of NDC mainstreaming at national and local levels.

In the field of local authorities:

- For reliable SEACAP planning and efficient energy efficiency actions, local authorities need to have access to data on the local authorities' energy consumption. This requires inviting the Israeli Electricity Company to share the data of the electricity consumption per city with local authorities and the Ministry of Energy. This consumption data can be classified according to the different consumer types (such as private homes, industries, and municipal buildings). If this data also includes warning for consumers and local authorities (e.g. for irregular consumption, deviation from the mean, and fines for low power factor), the local authority can analyze the issue and contribute to the development of solutions to reduce consumption.

- Improving the mainstreaming of the data on water losses at the national and local level (such as leakage, excessive irrigation etc.)

- The SEACAP include action for adaptation to risks, however, there is a gap on knowledge on the risks that local authorities will face in the short and the long term. The national meteorological service can be invited to provide a risk and vulnerability report with specific information on conditions of each local authority.

- Development of the sub-national level NDC monitoring to assess the progress of SEACAP, identifying challenges and creating solutions.

4. Capacity Building and Consideration of Lessons Learning

Recommended actions are including but not limited to

(i) Human Resources

- Building a national technical climate related planning team that will assist all institutions in planning and preparation of national strategies
- Designation of a “SEACAP Implementation Manager” in each local authority, who will be in charge of the preparation of SEACAP, horizontal coordination among different units, and also vertical integration of the NDC in local actions. The Ministry of Internal Affairs can make mandatory for all local authorities to integrate a SEACAP Implementation Manager in their team and also provide additional funding for this position. The expert who holds this position needs to attend all relevant trainings at least annually (provided by the UNFCCC, CoM and complementary organization) and follow up the CoM process closely in full cooperation with his/hr counterparts from other local authorities inside and outside the country.

(ii) Training needs and requirements

- Assess needs, and hold nationally adapted trainings on NDC implementation, specially to answer needs and challenges at local level.
- Capacity building actions for SEACAP Implementation Manager and NCG members on how to develop a national guideline for NDC sensitive planning.
- Offering capacity building actions for raising climate finance/ combining exiting national finance with complementary international finance.

(iii) Tools/guidelines

- Developing in cooperation with NCG planning templates and planning guidelines adopted to national conditions.

(iv) Knowledge sharing

- Organizing twinning activities for NCG members with countries where NDC sensitive planning is a more advanced practice.

(v) Public Communication

- Creating a national office in charge of NDC communication that will work horizontally with all relevant ministries and vertically with all local authorities in order to deliver a synchronized and complementary message to the public.
- Design and hold awareness actions at the national level, such as:
 - Create general National Awareness Campaigns on several levels, such as: informative posters and or small films about Climate Change reality and series of small testimonial films to promote creative minds and actions and eco-innovative solutions that boost green entrepreneurship in the country. Highlight successful actions taken by women entrepreneurs.
 - Include in all available national programs an awareness-raising component
 - Design and hold awareness actions at the civil society level, such as: Youth challenges which will aim at enhancing the power of young people and inspires them to join together to take on social media climate challenges through best stories and actions; these will be posted on a specific blog where people can vote and share their favorite story and pictures.
 - Build on civil society organization’s empowerment to work on innovative actions with their communities

(vi) Gender mainstreaming

- Integrating the gender mainstreaming in the whole NDC implementation efforts at the national and local level.





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