Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Submitting organization: **Environment Quality Authority**

## Description of climate action

1. ***Description of the climate action:***
   Developing the National Digital Climate Change Platform (NDCCP) to leverage technology and data to foster comprehensive engagement and collaboration among stakeholders in addressing climate change challenges.

2. ***Name of the policy action:***
   Support for Policy Development in assisting in the formulation and implementation of climate policies and strategies. by providing data and analysis on climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options, supporting the development of evidence-based policies that address national climate priorities.

3. ***The objective of the action:***
   Key objectives:

   1. Centralized Data Management
   Objective: Create a centralized repository for climate-related data, facilitating effective data storage, management, and sharing.
   Benefits: Streamlines access to up-to-date information on climate indicators, policies, and impacts, improving overall data transparency.

   2. Enhanced Decision-Making
   Objective: Support informed decision-making by providing policymakers and stakeholders with relevant data and analytical tools.
   Benefits: Enables users to visualize data trends, assess climate action effectiveness, and make evidence-based decisions that align with national priorities.

   3. Improved Monitoring and Reporting
   Objective: Facilitate the monitoring and reporting of climate actions and their impacts, including co-benefits.
   Benefits: Allows real-time tracking of progress toward climate goals, ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of climate initiatives.

   4. Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration
   Objective: Promote collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, businesses, and local communities.

Benefits: Encourages participation in climate action planning and implementation, fostering an inclusive approach that incorporates diverse perspectives.

5. Capacity Building and Awareness Raising
Objective: Enhance awareness of climate change issues and build capacity among stakeholders.
Benefits: Serves as an educational resource, offering training materials, best practices, and case studies that empower stakeholders to understand climate challenges and solutions.

4. ***The country in which the policy was implemented:***
The State of Palestine constitutes the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is made up of the West Bank including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, based on the borders of June 1967 and are separated by Israel, the occupying power. The total area of the country is 6,257 km2. Neighbouring countries include Jordan to the east and Egypt to the south. The Oslo II Accord, formally entitled the 'Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 1995', created three territorial zones in The West Bank: Area A, where the Palestinian Government has responsibility for public order and internal security; Area B, where the Palestinian Government assumes responsibility for public order for Palestinians, while Israel controls internal security; and Area C, where Israel maintains exclusive control. The "Protocol concerning the redeployment in Hebron", dated 17 January 1997, divides the City of Hebron located in the West Bank into two: Areas H-1 and H-2. Palestinian police assume responsibilities in Area H-1 and Israel retains all powers for internal security and public order in Area H-2. In addition, Israel maintains exclusive control over borders, external security, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements. The State of Palestine's population increased from 1.5 million in 1980 to 4.0 million in 2010. It is expected that the population will reach 8.9 million by 2050.

5. ***The geographical coverage of the action:***
National

6. ***Classification of the action (Programme, policy, or project):***
Project

7. ***References such as link to a website:***
https://portal.environment.ps/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?draft=true&id=d306d2101b674c919897348857710e98&page=Policies&views=platform

8. ***Other relevant details about the climate action, as necessary:***
Provide a one-stop portal where climate-related data from various sectors (energy, transportation, agriculture, etc.) can be gathered, stored, and analyzed. Facilitate access

to real-time information on climate risks, emissions levels, and progress toward national climate goals.

9. ***The type of action (Adaptation, mitigation, or both):***
   Adaptation

10. ***The sector(s) targeted by the policy:***
    Agriculture; Construction/Building; Energy; Forestry; Industry; Transport; Raising awareness and education in climate change

## Co-benefits and assessment of co-benefits of the climate action

11. ***The area(s) for which co-benefits were monitored***
    Education and Awareness:
    Co-benefit: Greater public awareness and education on climate change through data sharing lead to more informed citizens and stakeholders.
    Monitored by the Engagement statistics on platform usage, number of climate-related educational programs, and public participation in climate initiatives.

    Agriculture and Forestry:
    Co-benefit: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and reforestation efforts not only reduce emissions but also enhance soil health and protect natural resources.
    Monitored by increase Sustainable land management practices, reforestation data, and agricultural productivity indicators.

12. ***The co-benefits that have arisen from the implementation of such climate action, including secondary co-benefits that may arise from the identified co-benefits:***
    Secondary Co-benefit 1: Stronger governance frameworks, improved inter-agency collaboration, and more efficient institutional processes that can enhance overall governmental effectiveness beyond climate policy.

    Secondary Co-benefit 2: Enhanced diplomatic relationships and access to international funding, trade partnerships, and global initiatives due to the country's commitment to sustainability and transparency.

13. ***Explanation of how such co-benefits were assessed and analyzed in detail, including how the assessment accounted for, among others, different groups of stakeholders, different types of households, gender considerations, and benefits to vulnerable groups:***

To assess this co-benefit, the following steps were implemented:
- Workshops with Policymakers and NGOs: Discussions are held with those representing vulnerable populations, ensuring their concerns are factored into the assessment.
Education and Awareness Co-benefit:

Data Collection on Platform Usage: Engagement Statistics: Data was collected from the platform on the number of users, frequency of visits, types of resources accessed (e.g., reports, infographics, interactive tools), and the geographical distribution of users.

Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback:
Different Groups of Stakeholders: Community leaders, local NGOs, universities provided insights into how well the information shared was understood and useful;

***14. The process, including methodology(ies) that was used and data collection, of the assessment and analysis:***

A combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies was used to collect data, ensuring that the assessment captured both measurable outcomes and increased stakeholder experiences.

Quantitative Data Collection

Surveys and Questionnaires:
Target Groups: Surveys were distributed to different stakeholder groups (e.g. educators, women's groups) to gather data on engagement, adoption of practices, and outcomes.
Focus Areas: In the education and awareness sector, the surveys focused on climate literacy and behavior change.
Survey Design: Surveys were structured with both closed and open-ended questions to capture quantitative data (e.g., number of participants in climate initiatives, agricultural productivity) and qualitative insights (e.g., perceived benefits, challenges).

Platform Data: For education and awareness, data on platform usage was collected through web analytics tools that tracked the number of users, the types of materials accessed, and user demographics. Metrics such as user engagement (e.g., downloads).
Qualitative methodologies provided a deeper understanding of the co-benefits, especially from the perspective of different stakeholder groups: In-depth interviews were conducted with key stakeholders such as the national committee of climate change who includes educators, government officials, and local NGOs that ensured that the platform enhanced climate education and raised awareness.

***15. The sources of data that were used in the assessment and analysis:***

Qualitative methodologies provided a deeper understanding of the co-benefits.
Platform Data: For education and awareness, data on platform usage was collected through web analytics tools that tracked the number of users
questionnaire and surveys, focus groups.

***16. The actions undertaken to promote the co-benefits, if applicable:***

Action: Launch public education initiatives and awareness campaigns focused on climate change and sustainability.
Objective: To enhance public understanding of climate issues and promote behavior changes that contribute to mitigation and adaptation efforts.
Implementation: Collaborating with schools, community organizations, and local governments to develop educational materials, workshops, and community events that engage citizens in climate-related discussions and actions.

Capacity Building and Training
Action: Provide training programs for local communities, and stakeholders on sustainable agricultural practices and climate resilience.
Objective: To equip participants with the skills and knowledge needed to implement sustainable practices that enhance productivity and reduce emissions.
Implementation: Organizing workshops and hands-on training sessions that cover topics such as organic farming, agroforestry, water conservation, and soil health management.

***17. The actions undertaken or policy/plan put in place to maximize these co-benefits, if applicable, noting the co-benefits,:***

In order to maximize the co-benefits of education and awareness as well as enhance adaptation and resilience through the national digital climate change platform, several targeted actions and policies/plans were developed. These initiatives aimed to enhance the impact of the platform by leveraging co-benefits such as improved public climate literacy, gender inclusion, and sustainable practices. The policies recommendations that were designed with a focus on scaling up these benefits across different sectors of society, ensuring that they reached the most vulnerable populations and promoting long-term sustainability.

***18. The indicators that are used to monitor these co-benefits, if the implementation of these climate actions includes monitoring of co-benefits:***

Indicators:

Platform Engagement Metrics:
Number of users accessing the platform.
Number of downloads or shares of climate-related educational materials.

Climate Literacy and Awareness Levels:
Pre- and post-intervention climate literacy scores (measured through surveys
Number of people actively participating in climate-related initiatives, challenges, or projects.
Percentage of women and vulnerable groups participating in climate education programs or capacity-building climate programs.

19. ***The challenges, barriers and lessons learned from assessing, analyzing and monitoring, as applicable, the co-benefits of climate actions:***

Challenge: A common challenge is the lack of reliable, up-to-date, and disaggregated data, particularly in sectors like agriculture, forestry, and health. Data gaps make it difficult to assess the full scope of co-benefits such as improved public health, increased agricultural productivity, or enhanced biodiversity.

Barrier: In Palestine, there is limited access to advanced monitoring technologies (e.g., satellite imagery for reforestation or GIS tools for land management), resulting in inaccurate or incomplete data collection. This is especially true in rural or remote areas with poor infrastructure.

Lesson Learned: It is crucial to invest in data collection systems early in the process, ensuring that reliable baseline data is available before the implementation of climate actions. Collaborating with academic institutions, NGOs, and international partners can improve data collection efforts, especially in developing countries.

***Any other relevant information:***

Maximizing the co-benefits of climate actions requires a comprehensive approach that considers environmental, social, and economic dimensions. By integrating co-benefits into the planning and implementation of climate initiatives, stakeholders can achieve greater resilience and sustainability, ultimately contributing to the well-being of communities and the health of the planet. Continuous learning, stakeholder engagement, and adaptive management are essential components
there are 2 important needed to maximize the benefits:

Monitoring and Adaptive Management:
Establishing clear monitoring frameworks and indicators for tracking co-benefits allows for adaptive management of climate actions. Regular assessments enable stakeholders to identify successes and areas for improvement.

Capacity Building:
Investing in local capacities—through training and resource allocation—ensures that communities can effectively implement and benefit from climate actions. This builds resilience and encourages sustainable practices at all levels