

Response measure questions and answers

Question 1: What are processes in place in your country or organization to systematically identify or collect information on social and economic consequences of impacts of implementation of response measures?

State of Palestine's commitment to the 1.5°C objective of the Paris Agreement, and despite Palestine's minimal contribution to global emissions, the conditional mitigation contribution in the Updated NDCs is significantly more ambitious than Palestine's First NDCs (2017). Many of the adaptation actions in the Updated NDC will result in mitigation cobenefits. For example: i. Agriculture: implementing climate-smart agriculture practices will reduce GHG emissions in the agriculture sector through, for example, reduced irrigation demand, reduced tillage, increased productivity and reduced waste, etc. ii. Energy: increasing energy security through greater use of renewable energy will reduce GHG emissions by replacing fossil fuels. iii. Industry: replacing imported raw materials with local materials will reduce GHG emissions associated with imports (e.g. from transport). iv. Terrestrial ecosystems: establishing a national network of protected areas to safeguard ecosystem services will also result in carbon sequestration and storage. Palestine has conducted a detailed analysis of the Co-benefits of Adaptation and Mitigation Actions, which addresses these issues in further detail. These plans were developed through significant stakeholder consultation to ensure that any economic and social consequences were identified and addressed. This process included mainstreaming gender considerations and aimed to reduce vulnerability and avoid maladaptation in all plans.

Both National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) play crucial roles in addressing climate change in the state of Palestine, each focusing on different aspects of the climate action process. Each of the adaptation options in the NAP is uniquely ascribed to a particular vulnerability within a theme/sector and will be the responsibility of the relevant Palestinian Government's Ministry for that theme/sector to deliver. However, many of the adaptation options provide co-benefits for multiple themes/sectors and their delivery will be of considerable interest to other Ministries and all related stakeholders. The Environment Quality Authority will maintain oversight and ensure coordination across all themes/sectors. The NAP has received approval from all relevant Ministers and the Palestinian Government's thematic/sectoral strategies and policies now need to be reviewed to ensure that they are aligned with the NAP and thereby integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation. This will help to secure funds for proposed national programs and projects. The NAP will be maintained as a living document that may be reviewed on an ongoing basis by theme/sector in accordance with the systematic processes that have been used to identify and prioritise vulnerabilities and adaptation options. This is considered particularly important for some themes/sectors where thinking is less advanced and there is a need to build upon the scope and scale of adaptation options if they are to be

commensurate with the challenges posed to the 'highly vulnerable' issues by the three climate scenarios.

Question 2: How are the qualitative and quantitative information on impacts of implementation of response measures prepared for reporting, in your reports, the social, economic, and environmental impacts, including those on other Parties?

Over the last 5 years, there has been an increasing number of national and international organizations from government, non-government, academic and private sectors involved in responding to concerns on climate change in Palestine. These stakeholders have tested various adaptation and mitigation options and generated a wealth of knowledge and information to feed into low carbon climate resilient policies, plans, framework and overall response mechanisms in Palestine. State of Palestine will need to build on these efforts, and identify key stakeholders and their potential roles within the GCF to receive support for scaled up climate action and contribute towards national climate change priorities. The first step for the NDA is to gather such information and engage stakeholders systematically and meaningfully in the GCF process. The potential areas of involvement of stakeholders in the GCF process and GCF funded projects/programmes will vary based on their roles, technical strength, mandate and organizational capability. In engaging with these stakeholders, the NDA will ensure their representation is regular in country meetings, national planning, and dialogue exercise.

1. the preparation of qualitative and quantitative information on the impacts of the implementation of response measures in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) involves a systematic process that considers social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Below are general steps that are often involved in preparing such information:

- Identify the scope of the assessment, including the specific response measures being implemented.
- Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the impacts, considering social, economic, and environmental aspects.
- Scope may include direct and indirect impacts on various sectors, communities, and ecosystems.

2. Data Collection:

- Gather relevant data from various sources, including scientific studies, government reports, community consultations, and expert assessments.
- Use a combination of qualitative and quantitative data to capture a holistic view of the impacts.

3. Stakeholder Engagement:

- Engage with stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs, experts, and relevant government agencies, and the 27 members of the national committee of climate change to understand the holistic view of the impacts.
- Qualitative information may be gathered through interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, and participatory assessments and several validation workshops.

4. **Climate Scenario Analysis:**

- The Use of scenario analysis to understand potential future impacts under different conditions, considering climate change projections and varying levels of response measure implementation.

5. **Economic Analysis:**

- Conduct a cost-benefit analysis to assess the economic impacts of response measures. This includes estimating the costs of implementation and comparing them to the benefits accrued over time.
- Consider economic indicators such as GDP, employment rates, and income distribution.

6. **Environmental Impact Assessment:**

- Evaluate the environmental consequences of response measures, considering factors such as changes in biodiversity, ecosystem services, and carbon sequestration.
- Use scientific assessments and modeling to quantify environmental impacts where possible.

7. **Cross-cutting Impacts:**

- Consider the potential impacts of response measures on other Parties, especially in the case of transboundary effects.
- Gather information with neighboring countries and share relevant information to address shared challenges of the same region.

Question 3: In your view, how does the information provided in existing reports contribute to: (i) the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures; (ii) understanding the actions taken to minimize the impacts of implementation of response measure; and (iii) the support provided to minimize

the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures.

Assessment of Economic and Social Consequences of Response Measures:

Data on Vulnerabilities and Risks: state of Palestine NAP report often included data on vulnerabilities and risks associated with climate change impacts. This information helps in understanding the potential economic and social consequences of not taking adequate response measures.

Cost-Benefit Analysis: state of Palestine NAP report contained a cost-benefit analysis of different adaptation strategies. This analysis assisted in assessing the economic implications of response measures and helps prioritize actions that provide the greatest benefits in relation to costs.

Sector-Specific Impacts: state of Palestine NAP report addressed sector-specific impacts of climate change and adaptation measures. This information is valuable for understanding how different response measures affect various sectors of the economy and society.

Understanding Actions Taken to Minimize Impacts of Implementation of Response Measures:

Adaptation Strategies and Policies: NAP report outline the adaptation strategies and policies adopted at the national level for assessing how the government aims to minimize the economic and social impacts of implementing response measures.

Stakeholder Engagement: Information about stakeholder engagement, including community involvement, is found in NAP report. This provided insights into how actions are being taken to ensure that response measures are implemented with the least negative impact on society.

Capacity Building: NAP report of the state of Palestine had a brief capacity-building capacity building needs and efforts, and there is a detailed capacity building report that includes financial, institutional and legal level set ups. these will enhance the capacity to combat climate change at these levels, and reducing the potential negative consequences of response measures.

A great deal has already been done to assess capacity building needs, including: a. An assessment of national capacities for implementing adaptation and mitigation measures and identifying needs for capacity development of Palestinian Authority institutions regarding climate adaptation and mitigation b. Development of a National Capacity Development Programme for the Palestinian Authority c. Implementation of Phase 1 of the Capacity Development Action Plan on Climate Change, including identification of needs to establish a regulatory and legal framework d. Identification of institutional structures, recommendations for development of the enabling policy environment, and all necessary capacity-building activities in relation to the new conditional NDC actions encompassed by each of the 14 NDC implementation action plans.

d. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** NAP include information on monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for adaptation measures. This helps in understanding how the effectiveness of

response measures is being assessed and adjusted over time. In addition to MRV system that is installed for mitigation projects

Question 4: In your view, how does the information provide in existing reports contribute to understanding the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects and the opportunities arising from the positive effects of the implementation of response measures.

Both NAP and NDCs in the state of Palestine played crucial roles in addressing climate change, each focusing on different aspects of the climate action process. Here's how the information provided in these plans contributes to understanding the specific needs, concerns, and opportunities arising from the implementation of response measures:

1. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs):

a. **Identification of Vulnerabilities and Risks:** in the NAP we assessed vulnerabilities and risks associated with climate change. This information helped identify specific needs and concerns arising from adverse effects, as it focused on areas that are particularly vulnerable and require targeted adaptation measures.

b. **Sector-Specific Information:** state of Palestine NAP provided sector-specific information on the impacts of climate change. for a detailed understanding of the specific needs of different sectors and communities, taking into account their vulnerabilities and concerns.

c. **Identification of Adaptation Priorities:** NAP prioritized adaptation actions based on the severity of impacts. The prioritization process went through by ranking the prioritized actions by the stakeholders and national experts.

Nationally Determined Contributions (first and updated)

a. **Mitigation and Adaptation Targets:** NDCs outlined both mitigation and adaptation targets. By understanding these targets, it becomes possible to identify the specific needs and concerns associated with implementing response measures aimed at achieving these goals.

b. **Policy and Regulatory Framework:** NDCs included information on the policy and regulatory framework for climate action.

c. **Opportunities for Sustainable Development:** in both NDC we highlighted co-benefits and opportunities for sustainable development. This helps to identify areas where response measures can contribute not only to climate resilience but also to broader social, economic, and environmental goals.

d. **Financial and Technological Support:** the updated state of Palestine NDC included information on the financial and technological support needed for implementation. This helps in

understanding specific needs and concerns related to resource mobilization, capacity building, and technology transfer.

Question 5: What challenges were encountered in preparing your reporting on impacts of implementation of response measures or economic and social consequences of response measures?

The preparation of National Adaptation Plans NAP and NDCs involved several challenges when it comes to reporting on the impacts of the implementation of response measures or the economic and social consequences of these measures. Some common challenges include:

1. *Limited Data*: In many cases, there is a lack of comprehensive and up-to-date data on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation needs, making it challenging to accurately assess the impacts of response measures.
2. Discrepancies or inconsistencies in available data.
3. *Capacity Constraints: Limited Technical Capacity*: state of Palestine as considers on of the developing countries, face challenges in terms of technical expertise and capacity needed to combat climate change. *Institutional Capacity*: Weak institutional capacity can hinder the effective planning and implementation of response measures, as well as the ability to report comprehensively on their impacts.
4. *Integration of Adaptation and Mitigation: Balancing Priorities*: Achieving a balance between adaptation and mitigation goals in NDCs can be challenging, as resources may be limited, and prioritizing one aspect over the other can have different economic and social consequences.
5. *Stakeholder Engagement: Inclusive Participation*: Ensuring the meaningful participation of various stakeholders, including local communities, in the development of NAPs and NDCs can be challenging.
6. *Resource Constraints: Financial Resources*: The financial resources required for the preparation of NAPs and NDCs, including comprehensive impact assessments, is limited. This can affect the depth and scope of the analysis conducted. And *Human Resources*: Adequate human resources, including skilled personnel for data analysis and interpretation, may be lacking, further complicating the reporting process.
7. *Climate Modeling Uncertainties*: The inherent uncertainties in climate science, including future climate projections, can make it challenging to provide precise estimates of the impacts of response measures.
8. *Cross-Sectoral Coordination*: The need for cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration between different government departments and agencies is still a challenge.

Question 6: What are the lessons learned from the existing/old/previous reporting framework under the UNFCCC or from your reporting exercise outside

the UNFCCC reporting framework that can be useful in the future reporting on response measures, including in the reporting framework under the Paris Agreement, in particular in order to able to inform the global stocktake process?

the key lessons:

1. Comprehensive Data Collection:

- Lesson: Robust reporting requires comprehensive and consistent data collection methodologies. Data should cover a wide range of indicators related to response measures, including both positive and negative impacts, to provide a holistic understanding.
- Application: Future reporting frameworks should prioritize the establishment of standardized data collection processes that cover economic, social, and environmental dimensions of response measures.

2. Adaptive Governance Structures:

- Lesson: Adaptive governance structures that allow for iterative updates and adjustments based on evolving knowledge and changing circumstances are essential. Rigidity in reporting frameworks may limit their relevance over time.
- Application: Future reporting frameworks should incorporate flexibility, allowing for periodic updates and adjustments to reflect the latest information and changing priorities.

3. Clear Reporting Guidelines and Indicators:

- Lesson: Clear and standardized reporting guidelines, including well-defined indicators, enhance the comparability of information across different regions and countries. This clarity facilitates a more effective assessment of the global situation.
- Application: Future reporting frameworks should provide clear guidance on reporting requirements and develop standardized indicators to ensure consistency and comparability.

4. Transparency and Accountability:

- Lesson: Transparent reporting mechanisms enhance accountability and build trust among parties. Clear reporting on progress, challenges, and achievements helps countries accountable for their climate commitments.

- Application: Future reporting frameworks should prioritize transparency, ensuring that reported information is easily accessible, understandable, and verifiable by other parties.

5. Capacity Building and Support:

- Lesson: Many developing countries (state of Palestine are among these countries) that face capacity constraints in reporting. Capacity building and support mechanisms are essential to ensure that all countries can effectively participate in the reporting process.
- Application: Future reporting frameworks should continue to prioritize capacity-building initiatives, providing technical and financial support to developing countries to enhance their reporting capabilities.