



Bahrain's Experience in Mobilizing & Accessing Climate Finance

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Bahrain's Experience in Mobilizing & Accessing Climate Finance

During Drafting CN & Finding AE	During Submitting FP & Preapproval	During Approving Project	During Executing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Finding AE ■ Eligibility ■ Expenses of Drafting CN ■ Delay in Response ■ Position Against GCC Counties & Petroleum Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expenses of FP/SAP ■ Delay in Response, Procrastination and Complications ■ Position against GCC counties & Petroleum Sector ■ Interference with Sovereign Decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Politicization ■ Disagreement on eligibility (Climate Rational, Ineligibility,...) ■ Position Against GCC Counties Petroleum Sector ■ Interference in National Sovereign Decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Delay in Procedures ■ Interference in National Sovereign Decisions

Recommendations

Based on the challenges & difficulties we face, there is a need to:

- Expedite the processes of reviewing & accepting processes
- Harmonize the funds procedures & standardizing the reviewing & approving processes to avoid imposing any un agreed requirements un agreed definition like Climate Rational & development project.
- Stick to what we agreed under UNFCCC and Paris Agreement especially on eligibility
- Suggest a mechanism to support developing counties on drafting their proposals and/or allocate some financial funds for AE.
- Suggest a mechanism to avoid politicization & personal views that may occur on reviewing and approving processes.
- Decisions should be upon a need of counties nor developed willingness
- Countries need to priorities their need based on their needs
- UNFCCC to distinguish between countries requirements (real projects) and UNFCCC requirements (Soft requirements) like need assessment, readiness, MRV, TNA, reporting and

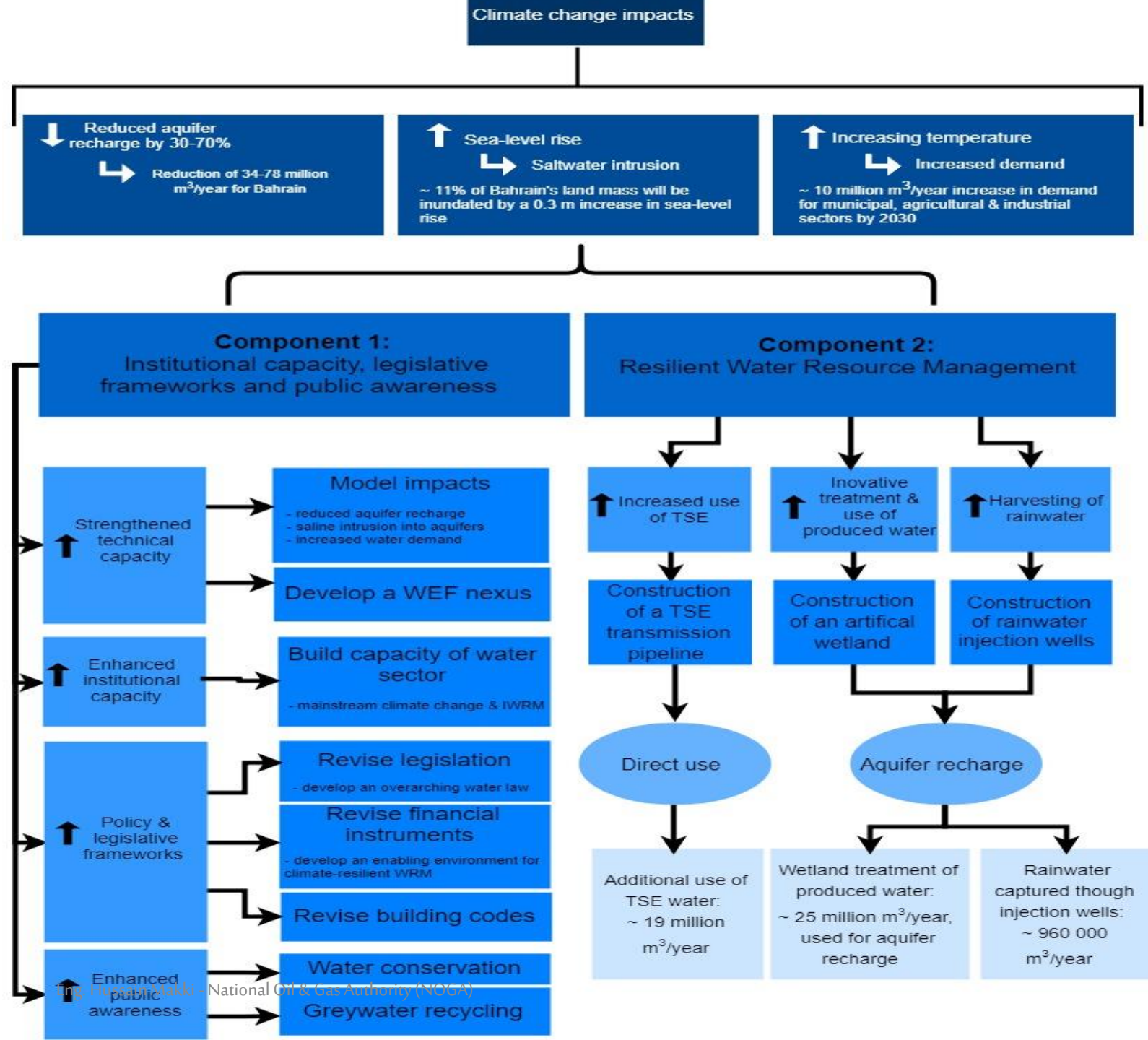
To do all above at regional level, we need to introduce a strategy/ framework to our work benefiting from experiences of counties and project managers

Impact of Climate Change on Bahrain's Water Aquifer

1. Aquifer recharge reduced by 30-70% → reduction of 34-78 million m³/year for Bahrain
2. Increasing temperature → Water Demand in the Municipal, Industrial and agricultural sectors expected to rise by ~ 10 million m³/year by 2030 increased demand
3. Increase in sea level rise → Salt Intrusion

Climate Change Impacts Are Expected to Reduce Bahrain's Freshwater Supplies by at Least 50 to 100 million m³ of Water / Year in the Short-Term, While Water Demand in the Municipal, Industrial and Agricultural Sectors is Expected to Rise by ~10 Million m³/year by 2030

Original Integrated Proposal



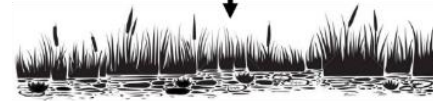
Constructed Wetlands



Oil Production

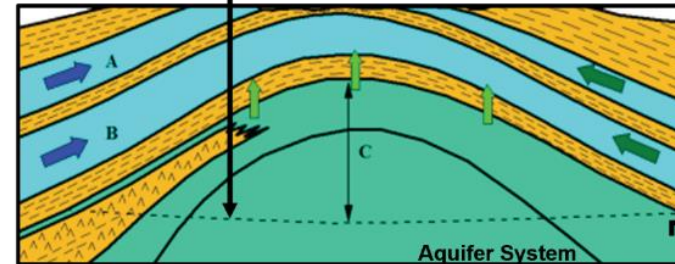


Produced water will be pumped from the tank batteries into the wetland for treatment.



Treated effluent from the wetland will be actively pumped into the C-zone aquifer (Rus UER).

Wetland Treatment



The desalination plant will extract water from the C-zone aquifer at a distance of ~12km from the injection site. This water will be desalinated and added to the municipal supply.

Treated produced water will be naturally filtered through the aquifer and will blend with existing groundwater, creating a dilution effect.

Project Funded Components

1. Model the Impacts of
Climate Change on
Bahrain's Freshwater
Resources

2. Comprehensive Water
Audit

3. Rainwater Harvesting

4. Graywater

5. Development of online
Cross-Sectional
Knowledge Management
Platform

6. Water Saving

7. Capacity Building of
WRC & Water
Management

Thank You for Listening