



**STATE OF PALESTINE**

**NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS/**

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Summary for Policy Makers**

This document provides background information on the State of Palestine’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and is intended for internal use by Palestinian policymakers. As such, it will not be included in the official NDC document submitted to the UNFCCC.

Aim of this document	This document has been prepared to facilitate understanding of how the NDC was developed and provide additional information regarding the mitigation and adaptation components of the NDC. Please note this document is not part of the NDC and will not be submitted to the UNFCCC.
What is an INDC?	<p>Countries across the globe committed to create a new international climate agreement at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in December 2015. This climate agreement is known as the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>For this purpose, leading up to COP21 countries agreed to submit Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), setting out the contributions each country intends to make to reducing emissions at the national level under the new international agreement to limit global warming. These contributions were presented in the form of both quantitative mitigation outcomes and/or a qualitative description of mitigation actions that the country intended to undertake. Additionally, many developing countries also included information in their INDCs on climate change impacts and adaptation planning and international support required to implement the INDC.</p>
What is an NDC?	INDCs usually become NDCs when countries ratify the Paris Agreement unless (a) the country has already submitted its first NDC to the NDC registry and/or (b) the country asks for the INDC not to become the NDC when it ratifies.
Mitigation component of the State of Palestine’s NDC	<p>Developing countries can obtain international support for the actions/targets included in their NDC. Many developing countries’ NDCs include mitigation outcomes or actions either partially or fully conditional on the receipt of international support.</p> <p>The mitigation component of the State of Palestine’s NDC is consistent with both the Initial National Communication Report (INCR) and recently developed draft sectoral strategies. The NDC sets out quantitative mitigation outcomes which are fully conditional on the receipt of international support, based on implementing all ten mitigation actions prioritised in the INCR (both ‘realistic’ mitigation actions and ‘all’ mitigation actions in the INCR).</p> <p>Until full independence is achieved, two scenarios are presented for the conditional mitigation contribution in the NDC (based on the scenarios used for the energy and emissions modelling in the INCR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independence scenario – by ending the Israeli occupation, Government of the State of Palestine achieves independence and is able to exercise full</li> </ul>

control over its resources.

- Status quo scenario – reflecting a continuation of the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine. This does not mean that this is an acceptable situation.

The INCR assessed possible greenhousegas (GHG) emissions reductions under both scenarios using the below approach:

- A projection of expected national GHG emissions up until and including the year 2040, under the two scenarios (baseline emissions under both the independence and status quo scenarios)
- Analysis of the GHG mitigation options under both scenarios.
- Prioritisation of specific GHG mitigation actions, and identification of the associated GHG reductions under each scenario.

The mitigation component of the NDC includes both a qualitative description of these mitigation actions, as well as the total GHG emissions that could be achieved if the actions were implemented under both an ‘independence’ and ‘status quo’ scenario.

Table 1 below summarises the mitigation actions, and their anticipated GHG emission reductions under both scenarios.

**Table1: Summary of the conditional mitigation actions included in the NDC, its quantities and percentage in comparison to Business as Usual.**

Conditional mitigation actions	Independence scenario, emission reductions ktCO <sub>2</sub> eq	Status quo scenario, emission reductions ktCO <sub>2</sub> eq
Building energy efficiency	510	0
Reduction of methane from landfill	290	290
Energy from waste for cement	110	110
Solar PV	2,900	635
Energy from waste for electricity generation	3	0.5
Lighting efficiency	334	12
Use of natural gas for vehicles	42.5	0
Hybrid-electric vehicles	39	24.6
Transport modal shift	145	0

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Afforestation</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>4,383 (24.4%)</b></td> <td><b>1,081 (12.8%)</b></td> </tr> </table>	Afforestation	9	9	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,383 (24.4%)</b>	<b>1,081 (12.8%)</b>
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,383 (24.4%)</b>	<b>1,081 (12.8%)</b>					
	<p>Lastly, the mitigation component of the NDC includes a number of mitigation actions already funded and/or being implemented in the energy and agriculture sectors. These have been included in the NDC as unconditional mitigation actions, i.e. actions to which the State of Palestine commits to undertake unconditionally (i.e. without additional international support).</p>						
Adaptation component of the State of Palestine's NDC	<p>Adaptation is the State of Palestine's overall climate change priority. This is clearly stated in both the national circumstances component of the NDC, as well as the adaptation component of the NDC.</p> <p>The adaptation component of the NDC describes 12 sectors identified as 'highly vulnerable' from the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and notes that the Israeli occupation substantially reduces the State of Palestine's adaptive capacities thereby compounding climate vulnerabilities. In adaptation component of the NDC also describes the main climate impacts expected in the State of Palestine.</p> <p>Lastly, as was done in the mitigation component of the NDC, the adaptation component of the NDC includes a number of adaptation actions already funded and/or being implemented in the agriculture sector. These have been included in the NDC as unconditional adaptation actions, i.e. actions to which the State of Palestine commits to undertake unconditionally (i.e. without additional international support).</p>						
Planning processes component of the State of Palestine's NDC	<p>The planning processes component of the NDC describes the intended approach for governance and driving implementation of the NDC, including the State of Palestine's intentions with regard to tracking NDC implementation and the associated need for a Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to do so.</p>						
Means of implementation component of the State of Palestine's NDC	<p>The means of implementation section highlights the type and level of international support required to implement the conditional mitigation and adaptation actions in the NDC; clearly stating that these actions can only be delivered with appropriate international support. This section describes the financial costs to implement the conditional mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as identifying where capacity building and technology transfer are needed. The data source for this component of the NDC is the INCR for the mitigation actions and the NAP for the adaptation actions. The mitigation costs in the NDC were based on total up-front investment costs (i.e. capital expenditure) for the mitigation actions to 2040, assuming the general 'independence' scenario. The estimates will only take account of discount rates where GACMO (a Model tool to calculate mitigation contribution of NDC) accounts for discount rates. These costs are reflective of the level of effort that will be required in the short term but not</p>						

necessarily reflective of the net, long-term cost of these measures. This is because the cost estimates focus on capital costs, thereby neglecting the long-term operating costs and any potential cost savings.

For the adaptation actions, costs were taken from the NAP. Costs for each adaptation option were estimated for years 1-5 and 6-10 by the key stakeholders from each of the 12 'highly vulnerable' sectors. Stakeholders were provided with prompts to aid their consideration of the scale of costs. The costs were then reviewed and finalised by EQA. The means of implementation section also includes new conditional mitigation actions and adaptation actions, identified since the development of INCR and NAP respectively, for which international support is required. These actions are presented in the tables below

**Table 2: Additional conditional mitigation actions, identified since the publication of the INCR**

Sector	Action
Agriculture	Adoption of climate-smart production practices and more resource efficient post-harvest processing practices in agricultural value chains (including fruit trees, vegetables, field crops and livestock) that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration in plant biomass and soil organic matter. The objective is for at least 50% of farms in the State of Palestine to apply climate-smart agriculture by 2040.
Agriculture	In addition to afforestation, increase carbon stock in plant biomass and soil organic matter through agroforestry and rangeland development, to support an annual 2% increase in green areas within the State of Palestine.
Energy	Implementation of State of Palestine's Renewable Energy Strategy, which aims to generate 5% of the total electric energy consumed by utilising renewable energy technologies by the year 2020.
Energy	Implementation of the State of Palestine's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which aims to achieve 5% savings in overall electricity demand by 2020 (or annual energy savings of 384GWh).
Energy	Promote increase use of solar thermal energy including solar water heaters, solar heating, solar fruit driers.
Transport	Encourage the use of public transport, in addition to bus rapid transport.
Transport	Improve the efficiency of the road vehicles by updating the vehicle fleet, disposing of old vehicles, and promoting and encouraging the use of efficient vehicles

Transport	Reduce traffic jams.
Transport	Use multi-modal transport patterns.
Transport	Control the technical condition of vehicles and periodic maintenance (MoT) to improve fuel efficiency and reduce emissions

**Table 3: Additional conditional adaptation actions, identified since the publication of the NAP**

Sector	Action
Urban and infrastructure	Support for dangerous cliffs through retaining walls and trenches.
Cross-cutting	The establishment of an early warning system, including utilising mobile phone applications.

Financial costs for these new conditional mitigation and adaptation actions are not specified, but the requirement for international support to implement the actions is clearly stated.

Stakeholder involvement and compilation of the NDC

The NDC draws strongly from INCR and NAP which were submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2016. As such, the NDC builds on the strong stakeholder involvement in preparing both the INCR and NAP, including the identification of priority adaptation and mitigation measures. Specifically for the NDC, the following stakeholder consultation was undertaken:

- Stakeholder workshop attended by stakeholders from the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016 to agree the content to be included in the NDC including:
  - o Environment Quality Authority (EQA)
  - o Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
  - o Palestinian Water Authority (PWA)
  - o Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)
  - o Ministry of Transport (MOT)
  - o Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP)
  - o Ministry of National Economy
  - o Ministry of Health
  - o Palestinian Meteorological Department
  - o Applied Research Institute.
  - o House of Water and Environment.
  - o Birzeit University
- Consultation was also undertaken with stakeholders outside of the NCCC,

	<p>including Ministry of Local Governments and Ministry of Public Works and Housing and Union of Agricultural Work Committees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circulation of first draft NDC to stakeholders; second draft NDC prepared taking on board stakeholder feedback.</li> <li>- Final validation workshop with stakeholders to approve the NDC was conducted.</li> <li>- The final NDC to be approved by the Palestinian Government.</li> </ul>
<p>Alignment of donor programs with adaptation</p>	<p>An important next step for financing the NDC is to identify how donor programs and activities align with the vulnerabilities and adaptation options prioritised by the NAP process. An initial review has identified the following donor programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the State of Palestine and Program of Assistance to the Palestinian People (UNDP-PAPP)</li> <li>• Palestinian Recovery and Development Plan Multi Donor Trust Fund Project (PRDP TF), involving the World Bank</li> <li>• EU Palestine Single Support Framework (EU SSF)</li> <li>• Palestinian Territory Belgium Partnership, Belgian Development Cooperation (BTC)</li> <li>• German Development Cooperation (GIZ) programs on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adapting to climate change (ACC)</li> <li>○ Adapting to climate change in the water sector in the MENA region (ACCW)</li> <li>○ Open Regional Fund (ORF MENA)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Swedish Development Cooperation (SIDA) with Palestine</li> <li>• UK Department for International Development (DfID) Palestinian Program.</li> </ul> <p>Noting that the State of Palestine has recently become a party to the UNFCCC, with EQA as National Focal Point (NFP), it is relevant to also consider multilateral funds linked to UNFCCC, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), (EQA is the State of Palestine’s National Designated Authority (NDA) to the GCF), Adaptation Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, and others. Additional bilateral funding mechanisms are also available for the State of Palestine to access.</p> <p>Potential links between some of these donor programs and the vulnerable sectors on which the NAP is focused are identified in the table below. Although the links have been identified from what has been funded previously and from donor and program documentation, it should be noted that the latter may not be up-to-date and will be subject to change over time.</p> <p><b>Table4: Potential links between donors and programs and the NAP’s vulnerable</b></p>

<b>theme/sectors</b>	
Theme/Sector	Donor programs
Agriculture	UNDP-PAPP; PRDP TF; EU SSF; GIZ ACC;
Coastal and marine	UNDP-PAPP; EU SSF;
Energy	UNDP-PAPP; EU SSF;
Food	UNDP-PAPP; PRDP TF;
Gender	UNDP-PAPP; PRDP TF; EU SSF; BTC
Health	UNDP-PAPP; PRDP TF; EU SSF; BTC; GIZ ORF MENA; SIDA; DfID
Industry	EU SSF; SIDA
Terrestrial ecosystems	UNDP-PAPP; BTC
Tourism	UNDP-PAPP; EU SSF;
Urban and infrastructure	UNDP-PAPP; EU SSF; BTC
Waste and wastewater	UNDP-PAPP; EU SSF; BTC; DfID
Water	UNDP-PAPP; PRDP TF; EU SSF; GIZ ACC; GIZ ACCW; SIDA; DfID
Co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation actions presented in the NDC	Please refer to document: "Co-benefits of National Determined Contribution (NDC) adaptation and mitigation actions", which identifies the co-benefits of the mitigation and adaptation actions presented in the NDC.
NDC implementation roadmap	Please refer to document: "Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation Roadmap - Guidance Note", which outlines suggested next steps for planning the implementation of the State of Palestine's NDC.
Design of an NDC MRV system	Please refer to Annex I of the 'Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation Roadmap - Guidance Note', which provides a possible structure for an NDC Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the State of Palestine's NDC.