



STATE OF ISRAEL

National Action Plan on Climate Change

2022–2026



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Background to Israel's Low Carbon Transition Strategy

Global Commitment

- 1992 **Climate Change Convention** adopted
- 1996 **Kyoto Protocol**
(Mandatory reduction targets for developed Parties)
- 2015 **Paris Agreement**
(Reduction targets for all Parties and beginning of climate change preparedness)
- 2021 **The Glasgow Summit**
 - Global target
no more than 1.5 degrees
 - The means
Zero emissions by 2050

Israel's Commitment

Preparedness and Emissions Reduction Committee headed by Ministry's Director General (anchored in Decision 474 from 2009)

Inter-ministerial Committee on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (anchored in Decision 1504 from 2010)

Inter-ministerial Administration Preparation for Climate Change Adaptation (anchored in Decision 4079 from 2018)

National Implementation Plan (anchored in Decision 171 from 2021)

Israel 2050 Transition to a Low Carbon Economy

Summary report on extensive inter-ministerial 2-year process (published in October 2021)

Inter-ministerial Administration Preparation for Climate Change Adaptation

Report #1 Israel's climate change preparedness



Targets for a low carbon and thriving economy

Results of the process – Israel 2050 – Transition to a Low Carbon Economy

Israel completed a multi-sectoral and holistic process for formulating a strategy and national targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, preparing sectoral indicators and an implementation plan. In addition, the government formulated an adaptation strategy and an implementation plan.

Status of Emissions in Base Year (2015)

In **2015** total GHG emissions in Israel were about 79 million tons CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e), representing a **40%** absolute increase compared to GHG emissions in 1996, 20% increase compared to GHG emissions in 2000, and a 5% increase compared to GHG emissions in 2010. The main cause of greenhouse gas emissions in Israel is fuel combustion. These emissions accounted for approximately 81% of total emissions in 2015. The electricity sector (approximately 48% of total emissions), transportation (approximately 23%) and the industrial sector (about 15%) are the main contributors to total emissions.

Economy wide targets for GHG emissions reduction in 2030

27%

about 58 million tons GHG emissions

In the framework of Government Decision #171 from 25.07.21, a 2030 GHG reduction target of at least 27% was determined compared to the level in 2015.

Economy wide targets for GHG emissions reduction in 2050

85%

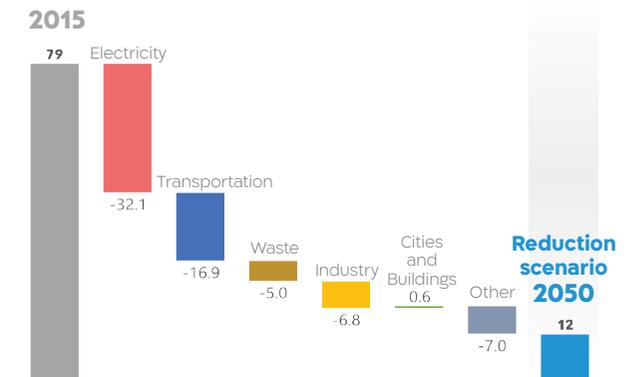
about 12 million tons GHG emissions

Government Decision #171 sets a long-term target for 2050 of at least an 85% reduction in GHG emissions relative to the level in 2015.

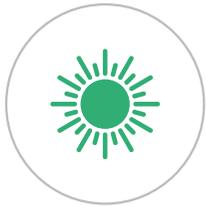
Reduction of direct emissions, relative to 2015 (MtCO₂e)



Reduction of direct emissions, relative to 2015 (MtCO₂e)



Climate change implications for Israel



Hotter

Since 1950 the average temperature in Israel has risen by 1.4 degrees Centigrade

- Increase in incidents of urban heat islands
- Rise in intensity and frequency of heat waves
- More disease carried by vectors
- Threats for vulnerable populations



Higher

Gradual sea level rise

- Shrinking shores and loss of tourism
- Danger from lack of stability of coastal cliffs
- Seawater intrusion into streams
- Saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifer
- Sea level rise of about 0.4 cm a year
- Damage to coastal infrastructure and ports



Drier

By 2100 expected trend for precipitation reduction is at an average rate of 15-25 percent

- Increase in frequency of forest fires
- Dehydration of soil and vegetation
- Reduced flow of natural water sources
- Regional shortage of water supply



More extreme

Increase in the number of record events of precipitation and extreme weather events

- Increase of floods and surface runoff
- More flooding
- Soil erosion
- Coping with extreme weather events



Summary of economy wide measures

Key actions

		The action	Start of Implementation
 REGULATION	Climate Law	Determines mechanisms and bodies to ensure the capacity of the State of Israel to reduce GHG emissions and prepare for climate change; includes the establishment of a ministerial committee that will be assisted by an advisory committee, an academic committee of experts and by the public.	In process
	National threats assessment	Include the climate crisis as a chapter in the multi-year assessment of the Israel National Security Council. From the assessment, reference scenarios will be derived for the main risks to the home front command beginning with fires, floods, hot and cold waves, refugee issues all the way to maintaining energy security.	In process
	Measuring, reporting and verification	Submission of a preparedness plan for government ministries, along with a mechanism for monitoring and supervising the progress of implementation of the emissions reduction targets. We will also operate a reporting mechanism for companies to prepare and achieve targets and we will work to integrate the effects of climate in policy planning processes.	2023
 ECONOMY	Carbon pricing	In Government Decision #286 from 01.08.21, a GHG emissions pricing mechanism was fixed that will be carried out through the excise mechanism (a fixed tax on fuel). The mechanism gradually will increase the amount of tax on the purchase of fuels.	In process
	Update externalities	The Ministry of Environmental Protection will publish in the "Green Book" the external costs of GHG emissions in terms of shekels per ton of emissions. These values will provide a basis for various calculations, in particular for cost-benefit analyses.	2023
	Funding and investments	Cooperation with the financial regulators for internalizing investment and financing risks due to climate change.	2022
	Innovation and climate technologies	The arena in which there is economic potential and opportunity to contribute to the world to advance achieving emission reduction targets. We will establish a broad support program for all stages in the lifecycle of start-up companies in order to promote the breakthroughs in the field.	2022

Summary of Mitigation action plan

Measures	Main Step	Key Action
 ENERGY	Energy Efficiency	Support for industry, local authorities, large energy consumers
	End the use of coal	End of coal and transition of power plants
	Renewables	Development of grid, storage, regulations and removal of barriers for renewables, with emphasis on double land use and agrivoltaics
 TRANSPORTATION	Transitioning from private vehicle use to sustainable transport	Infrastructure development for mass transit
	Moving over to zero emission vehicles	Grants for purchase of zero emission buses
 INDUSTRY	Reduction in the use of fossil fuels	Support for energy efficiency and transitioning to clean energy sources
	Circular economy and reducing consumption	Support for industrial symbiosis plan, with investments in improving resource consumption and in the recycling industry
	Transition to green refrigerants	Regulations for the profession of air conditioner and cooling system installers and for the service providers for these systems
 WASTE	Promoting recycling	Obligatory treatment of organic and agricultural waste, while establishing mandatory standards for the use of treated waste
	Preventing landfilling	Ban on landfilling unsorted solid waste and untreated organic waste
	Reduction at source	Support for pilot projects to reduce the amount of municipal waste generated in households (reduce and recycle)
 CITIES and BUILDINGS	Green building	Apply green building standard (5281) as mandatory for all new buildings in Israel
	Zero energy building	Preparation of a document with clear definitions of a net zero energy structure
	Optimal density	Incorporate optimal density in national master planning strategy
	Urban renewal	Promote detailed and descriptive plans and policy documents for urban renewal



Summary of climate change adaptation action plan

Measures	Key Step	Main Action
ECONOMY WIDE MEASURES	Preparedness of government ministries	Formulation of climate preparedness plans by all government ministries and agencies
	National climate computing center	Formulation of climate risk maps and scenarios for decision makers
URBAN SYSTEMS	Preparedness of local authorities	Formulation of climate preparedness plans by local government
	Shading in public areas and urban forests	Shading urban space, extension of green land cover, tree planting in cities and shading public facilities
	Water and runoff management	Implementation of nature-based solutions for the management of urban runoff
	Strengthening community resilience	Establishment of a surveillance system to monitor mortality, morbidity and treatment of high risk groups
NATURE BASED SYSTEMS	Prevention of floods and flooding	Support for restoration of streams to manage risks of floods and flooding
	Prevention of forest fires	Approval of regulations for protection of communities adjacent to forests and the establishment of buffer zones around them
	Strengthening the resilience of natural systems	A national plan for the conservation of biodiversity and the restoration of ecosystems
	Prevention of outbreaks of disease	Preparation of a plan for monitoring and risk management of zoonotic diseases
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS	Formal education system	Formulation of a multidisciplinary climate education plan
	Informal education system	Support for local authorities to operate programs within all groups of the educational system
	Youth movements and organizations	Support for training of management, counselor and members (of youth groups)

Mitigation action plan



Mitigation action plan

Energy

Main step	Indicator value	Key action	Beginning of implementation
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	1.3% target for improvement each year in energy intensity	Approval of national plan for energy efficiency with a budget of NIS 1,000 million	2021
		Support for energy efficiency in industry, commerce and authorities	2022
END OF COAL USE	End of coal for electricity generation by 2026	Shutting down of Orot Rabin 1-4 Coal power plant	2022
		Conversion of remaining coal plants to natural gas	2025
RENEWABLES	30% electricity generation from renewable energy by 2030	Mandatory solar PV on new buildings	2022
		Updated plan to promote renewable energy	2022
		Advance energy storage in planning, publish regulations and legislation	2022
		Update grid development plan	2022
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		Agro-voltaic solution - Experimenting with electricity generation, integrated with farming	2022
		Connecting Israel's grid and purchasing green electricity from neighboring countries	2022
INNOVATION AND CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES		Support technological innovation in the fields of energy (storage, hydrogen, carbon capture and reuse, renewable energy generation, demand control and smart grid)	2026

30%

Target for reducing emissions in the electricity sector **by 2030** relative to emissions in 2015

85%

Target for reducing emissions in the electricity sector **by 2050** relative to emissions in 2015



Mitigation action plan

Transportation

Main step	Indicator value	Key action	Beginning of implementation
TRANSITION FROM PRIVATE VEHICLES TO SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT	Reduce annual average private car mileage per citizen from: 5,300km in 2018 5,000km in 2030 4,200km in 2050 National mileage rate for sustainable transport Increase from: 37% in 2018 to 50% in 2030 and 70% in 2050	Development of mass transport infrastructure in metropolitan areas with a budget of NIS 250 billion by 2035	In progress
		Promote urban public transportation lanes with a budget of NIS 6 billion by 2026	2022
		Additional public transport bus services with a budget of NIS 2.5 billion by 2026	2022
		Improve public transportation service with focus on the demand and a corresponding level of supply	2022
		Development of 2,000 km bicycle infrastructure budgeted at NIS 400 million by 2030	In progress
TRANSITION TO ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES	Quantity of zero-emission urban buses Increase of: 1% in 2018 to 50% in 2036 and 100% in 2050 Average GHG emissions of new vehicles up to 3.5 tons Reduction of 95% in 2030, relative to average emissions in 2020 Reduction of 100% in 2050	Grants for purchase of zero-emission buses and electrification of terminals	In progress
		Distribution of charging infrastructure in new buildings, apartment buildings and public spaces	In progress
		Determine emission standards for imported vehicles	2023
		Electrification of the entire passenger train system	In progress

Target for limiting increase in GHG emissions from transportation by 2030, such that the total increase in emissions will be **3.3%** only, relative to the amount measured in 2015 that stood at 17.6 million tons.

96%

Target for reducing GHG emissions from transportation **by 2050** relative to emissions in 2015



Mitigation action plan

Industry

Main step	Indicator value	Key action	Beginning of implementation
REDUCE THE USE OF POLLUTING FUELS		Support for energy efficiency, GHG emissions reduction and transition to clean energy sources	2022
		Support for the integration of new technologies based on zero-emission energy, such as hydrogen	2022
CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND REDUCTION OF RESOURCE CONSUMPTION	Improve resource efficiency by 5% in 2030 by 16% in 2050 relative to 2020	Support for industrial symbiosis projects budgeted at NIS 25 million	2021
		Support for Israel Resource Efficiency Center that provides consultation for improving efficiency in the use of resources and raw materials budgeted at NIS 60 million	2020
		Establish a community to advance circular economy through marketing, relevant expertise and managing platforms for promoting circular economy	2022
		Adopt standardization allowing the use of recycled raw materials in products	2023
		Support for the recycling industry to upgrade infrastructure and increase demand	2022
TRANSITION TO GREEN REFRIGERANTS		Support for pilot projects and integration of technologies for reduction at source and circular economy	2022
		Legislation to regulate the profession of installers and service providers of air conditioning and cooling systems, including appropriate standards for equipment	2022
		Regulations limiting the import of products containing freon refrigerants	2023
OTHER		Adoption of an international standard for certification of green infrastructure	2023

30%

Emission reduction target from industry **by 2030** relative to emissions in 2015

56%

Emission reduction target from industry **by 2050** relative to emissions in 2015



Mitigation action plan

Waste

Main step	Indicator value	Key action	Beginning of implementation
GENERAL		Finalize a waste legislation framework to define the responsibilities for all stakeholders in the process	2021
ENCOURAGE RECYCLING	54% recycling from MSW by 2030	Support for waste sorting and organic waste treatment facilities budgeted at NIS 2.4 billion	2021
		Mandatory treatment of organic and agricultural waste and set standards for the use of treated materials	2021
		Separation at source of organic waste and support to carry this out budgeted at NIS 850 million	2023
		Activate avenues of support for the recycling industry	2022
		Adapt Israeli producer responsibility regulation to European standards with extension to additional waste streams	2023
PREVENTION OF LANDFILLING	71% reduction in the amount of municipal waste landfilled by 2030, compared to 4.5 million ton landfilled in 2018	Update landfill levy rates and examine the incineration levy in order to reflect externalities	2022
		Ban on landfilling unsorted waste and untreated organic waste	2023
		Support for infrastructure for energy recovery from residual waste within budget of NIS 1.2 billion	2022
WASTE REDUCTION AT SOURCE	12% reduction at source for municipal waste by 2030	Prepare national plan for the reduction of food waste and food rescue	2023
		Prepare national plan for the reduction of plastic waste and increase recycling	2021
		Prepare action plan for green procurement	2023
		Support for pilot projects to reduce the amount of municipal waste generated in households (reduce and recycle)	2021

47%

Emissions reduction target from waste **by 2030** relative to emissions in 2015

92%

Emissions reduction target from waste **by 2050** relative to emissions in 2015



Mitigation action plan

Cities and buildings

Main step	Indicator value	Key action	Beginning of implementation
GREEN BUILDING	Mandate and update green building standard; 100% of new buildings	Apply green building standard (5281) as mandatory for all new buildings in Israel	2022
		Green renovation: examine ways to encourage, or apply a requirement, for attaining green standards in building renovation	2022
ZERO ENERGY BUILDING	Mandatory zero-emission energy in buildings found to be compatible, by 2030	Prepare a document with clear definitions of a net zero-energy building	2022
		Examine options for the requirement of zero energy, according to the definitions and/or the above-mentioned standard	2024
OPTIMUM DENSITY	Sustainable urban density in new plans, while ensuring high quality public space, integrated with sustainable transport	Update more stringent density requirements in National Masterplan 35, while addressing the quality of urban space	2022
		Advance National Masterplan 70 for the metro system in Tel Aviv metropolitan area Integration of the principles and criteria for planning reinforced by public transportation and sustainable mobility	
URBAN RENEWAL	30% of total designated housing units by 2030 will be through urban renewal	Promote specific plans, National Masterplans and policy documents for urban renewal	
		Development of urban renewal mechanisms, outside areas of demand as well, with an emphasis on vulnerable areas	2023

Urban planning supported by public transportation and sustainable mobility

Optimal urban density and a mix of uses



Climate change adaptation action plan





Climate change adaptation action plan

Urban systems

Measure	Key Action	Specific Date
IMPROVE PREPAREDNESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES	Develop climate change preparedness plans for local government	2021
	Implementation of preparedness plans in local government	2022
	Support to local authorities for prevention of floods, flooding, fires; rehabilitation and development of coastal infrastructure, urban nature sites and more	2021
SHADING URBAN SPACE	Expanding green land cover and planting trees in urban space	2022
	Shading urban space and public facilities	2021
URBAN WATER AND RUNOFF MANAGEMENT	Implementation of nature-based solutions for urban runoff treatment	2022
	Improving coordination between stakeholders dealing with urban drainage and the regulatory system for precipitation collection (dew, rain, snow)	2023
STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	Incorporating aspects of welfare for protecting vulnerable populations in local authorities	2022
	Activities that promote involvement of residents and create community resilience	
	Access to information on health and climate change	2021
	Establishment of a monitoring system for mortality, morbidity and caring for high-risk groups	2025

Climate change adaptation action plan

Natural systems

Noticeable consequences of climate change that must be addressed are the effects on nature and the damage caused to ecosystems and land and marine biodiversity. Climate changes will cause dehydration of plants, changes in migration patterns of species, penetration of invasive species and outbreaks of zoonotic diseases; increased frequency of extreme events causing forest fires, floods and flooding, heat waves and urban heat islands, and more. Among the expected incidents there will also be a reduction in precipitation, dehydration of streams, an increase in the salinity of groundwater and a decline in quality, a decrease in the potential for water generation and an increase in the demand for water in neighboring countries. These episodes have potential to harm all Israeli residents, especially weaker populations, as well as influence regional security issues.

Measure	Key Action	Specific Date
PREVENTION OF FLOODS AND FLOODING	Support for rehabilitation of streams for risk management of floods and flooding	2023
	Integration of principles for basin management incorporating nature-based solutions in rural areas for prevention of flooding and flood risks	2022
PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES	Approval of regulations for the protection of communities adjacent to forests (buffer zones)	2022
	Establish buffer zones around communities adjacent to forests	2022
	Development of technologies for early detection of forest fires	2021
STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE ERA	National plan for protection of biodiversity and rehabilitation of ecosystems	2020
	Safeguarding species adapted to climatic pressures – Genetic Bank	2020
	Statutory planning for ecological corridors and passages	2020
PREVENTION OF DISEASE OUTBREAKS	Preparation of a monitoring plan and risk management for zoonotic diseases	2022
	Implementation of plans and conducting research	2023

Climate change adaptation action plan

Food systems

A significant share of the climate emergency is the danger of a global food crisis. Food industries today violate animal rights, biodiversity and open spaces. They produce waste and GHG emissions, weakening the ability to provide humans with healthy, affordable and sustainable food. Israel participates in the UN-led effort to create food systems that will feed all of humanity with nutritious and sustainable food, and lead to food becoming a tool for well-being and quality of life while delivering more equitable food systems, rather than increasing pollution and damage to the planet.

Measure	Key Action	Specific Date
NATIONAL	Preparation of a national plan for sustainable, nutritious and equitable food systems in Israel	2022
ADAPT FOOD SYSTEMS TO CLIMATE CHANGE	Expand investment in progressive agricultural R&D: development and use of resistant varieties, innovative technologies	2022
	Support for local sustainable agriculture	2022
PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS	Boost local production, marketing and consumption of locally grown, nourishing, sustainable and environmentally friendly foods	2022
	Reduce food loss and waste	2022
	Food labeling according to a "green" ecological rating	2022
	Manage and treat agricultural waste	2021
AGRIVOLTAICS	Advance the integration of renewable energies in agricultural zones while maintaining local agricultural production and environmental protection	2021
REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL PROTEIN AND IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF ANIMAL RAISING	Support for food tech, alternative proteins	
	Promote consumption of animal protein at levels recommended by the Ministry of Health	2022
	Improve conditions of animal agriculture – raising, breeding, treatment	2021
	Develop an implementant of sustainable fishing	2023





Climate change adaptation action plan

Educational systems and higher education

Goal: Ensure access to education, knowledge and information on the climate crisis and the steps necessary for coping. Preparation of a program on the climate crisis and its integration in the formal and informal education systems, as well as for the general public.

Measure	Key Action	Specific Date
FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM	Formulation of a program with multidisciplinary lessons concerning climate change, as part of the curricula in the education system	2023
	Organize training workshops on climate within the framework of continuing professional education programs for teaching personnel	2022
	Run certification programs for kindergartens, schools and green campuses; create an online system for lessons	
INFORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM	Support for local authorities to carry out programs for all groups in the educational system	2023
	Support for local authorities to organize groups of activists for reducing carbon and ecological footprint	2023
YOUTH GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS	Support for training at levels of management, counselor and youth; mapping the consumption of resources in the various branches and carrying out reduction measures	2023
	Publicity actions aimed at getting the attention of the community and decision makers; joining the climate march as well as carrying out ongoing public awareness activities	2023
HIGHER EDUCATION	Include courses on climate change mitigation and adaptation in all faculties	2024
	Support for transition to low-carbon campuses	2023
GENERAL	Support for environmental-climate leadership and behavior change of teachers, pupils and students	2023

Economy wide policy measures



Economy wide policy measures

Finance - Funding and Investments

During the past decade, a trend in the world can be seen for integrating climate risks in financial decision-making processes.

In Israel as well, we are promoting these considerations through two central avenues:

A. Contact with the financial regulators with the intent of enhancing the financial-environmental regulation to meet existing, and underway, standards and criteria in the leading economies of the world. There is emphasis on the European Union, as in recent years they have taken a leading position in the field through the development of progressive regulatory policy.

B. Build databases, with regard to climate risks, and carry out processes for making them accessible to the financial sector (and to the public at large), in order to incorporate climate considerations. It is important to note that financial entities worldwide, including Israel, report that the foremost difficulty comes from a lack of sufficient data on the impacts of climate change and on the policy changes developed.



Area	Measure	Key Action	Specific Date
ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCIAL REGULATION	Regulatory coordination	Joint regulatory forum for improving environmental financial regulation, with emphasis on adjustments in line with EU regulation.	2020
PROVIDING ACCESSIBILITY TO INFORMATION	Mapping national physical risks	Design a "dashboard" that provides information on physical risks, such as fires, flooding, storms, sea level rise; and economic aspects, such as potential impacts on productivity in various sectors.	2021
DOCUMENT TO CLASSIFY ACTIVITY (TAXONOMY)	Israel taxonomy	Formulation of an Israeli financial taxonomy system based on the European Union with the aim of providing transparency of economic activities according to their impact on the environment.	2021
FORMULATION OF REFERENCE SCENARIOS FOR STRESS TESTS		Formulating reference scenarios for potential climate change ramifications, physical risks. The scenarios will be used to carry out stress tests to assess the stability of the banking system.	2021



Economy wide policy measures

Promoting climate innovation and technologies

The opportunity. Realizing the capabilities of Israel for promoting technological innovation to address climate challenges will also provide economic opportunity in international markets: the global market for climate and environmental technologies was estimated at €4.6 trillion in 2020 and is expected to grow to €9.4 trillion in 2030.

The challenge. Innovative climate technologies encounter difficulty in the early stages of development before realizing their commercial and business potential. This arena is characterized by market failure, meaning that capital investments in the development of these technologies is expected to give a significant return to the economy but is affected by high short term risks and long-term returns.

The Plan. Preparation of a plan, by an inter-ministerial team, to promote innovative climate technologies and examine local technology market characteristics and existing barriers, and recommend appropriate activity. This includes establishing climate technology facilities for test running; boosting R&D in academia and industry as well as advancing funding solutions and risk management mechanisms.



Area	Measure	Key Action	Specific Date
ASSIMILATION OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	Funding program for new Israeli technologies	Incentivize integration of local technologies in Israel; including a mutual track for pilot projects between the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Innovation Authority with an investment of NIS 15 million each year, and a funding track from the Ministry of Energy with an investment of NIS 35 million.	2021
FEASIBILITY IN EARLY STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT	Funding for innovation lab	An innovation lab track provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Innovation Authority	In progress
DESERT CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES	Establishment of a climate innovation center for desert environment	Setting up an international innovation center for climate change with emphasis on the desert environment (DeserTech) and advancing the innovation community	In progress
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	Joint international funds	Create joint funds with bilateral and multilateral partners to support new climate technologies	2022



Economy wide policy measures

Measuring, reporting, verification and integration

A national monitoring system that operates according to principles and guidelines of the secretariat of the UNFCCC; the system monitors and supervises the implementation of the national plans and tracks the government's progress in achieving Israel's climate targets.

The system also examines the effectiveness of government climate policies and reports annually to the government and to the UNFCCC.

Area	Key Action	Specific Date
MONITORING AND REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL TARGETS	Tracking actual GHG emissions and modeling projections on the scope of expected emissions in target years, taking into consideration the implementation of government policy and other constraints	In progress
EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SPECIFIC POLICIES	Analysis of the effectiveness and efficiency of policies to reduce GHG emissions	In progress
OUTLINING GAPS AND PROVIDING RECOMMENDATIONS	Consolidate policy recommendations to close gaps in carrying out national climate plan for achieving climate targets, and enhancing effectiveness of implementation plans	In progress
AREA SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS FOR AN ECONOMY WIDE STRATEGY	Coordination and integration of all sectoral action plans into a coherent, effective and comprehensive strategic plan	In progress
PROMOTING BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP FOR ZERO-EMISSIONS COMMITMENTS	Launch of a voluntary platform for businesses, factories, plants, and financial entities to commit to zero emissions; it will provide professional assistance for preparation of zero emissions strategies and implementation plans	2022



