



OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER
AND OMBUDSMAN OF ISRAEL



2024

Chapter | 2

Adaptation

National Plan and Measures



Chapter 2 | **Adaptation – National Plan and Measures**

Background

The intensification and exacerbation of climate events, alongside the ongoing changes in climate pattern, have the potential for significant damage and impact on Israel's economy. These include many risks to national and urban infrastructure, the continuous functional capabilities of economic entities, and the provision of services to residents. Moreover, they pose a threat to Israel's national security in security, regional, and geo-strategic aspects, as well as civil aspects, including the public healthcare system, agriculture sector, water and food supply, energy sources, technological systems, and biodiversity.

To reduce the extent of damage caused by climate change and promote effective preparedness for these changes, the need has grown globally and in Israel to implement adaptation¹ measures at the national and strategic levels. Government resolutions and additional reports have emphasized the importance of advancing early prevention and preparedness measures to promote Israel's readiness for the future impacts and damages of climate change. Additionally, in accordance with the Paris Agreement and reports from international organizations such as the IPCC, the trend of increased risks associated with climate change requires countries to proactively implement preventive measures and prepare for them.

¹ Actions taken to prepare for climate change are referred to as "adaptation". This term reflects the need to prepare systems and build resilience to handle events and risks associated with climate change.



Key Figures

86% of entities

Lack approved, budgeted ministerial adaptation plans for climate change as required under Government Resolution No. 4079 (as per survey responses)

Only 10% of entities

Have fully budgeted adaptation plans

79% of entities

That were surveyed (47) responded that they have yet to complete climate risk surveys or have not performed these surveys at all

75% of entities

That were surveyed (45) have no economic data regarding the extent of anticipated damage to their fields of responsibility due to the climate crisis

92% of entities

That were surveyed (55) have yet to finish checking costs of damage that will be caused to their fields of responsibility

1 employee position

Filled in the Ministry of Environmental Protection since late 2022 to operate the Climate Change Adaptation Administration (CCAA), as compared to an average of 11 employee positions in 3 countries that have parallel units (Switzerland, UK, Sweden). An additional position was approved in August 2023, but has yet to be filled

11 of 41 tasks

In the Ministry of Health climate change adaptation plan are in process of implementation and remain incomplete

Only 0.36% - 11%


Rate of Israel's investment in the national climate computation and calculation center (20M NIS) as compared to the investment of countries such as UK, Germany, Italy, and Cyprus





Key Findings



Preparing a National Adaptation Plan


 **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan** – The previous report noted that the State of Israel lacks a national climate change adaptation plan, and 84% of the public bodies in Israel (and that were asked about this issue in the previous survey) do not have a ministry-level climate risk adaptation plan. The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency has been slightly rectified**. Israel still lacks a national climate change adaptation plan. Out of the 60 public bodies that responded to the survey (29 of which are subject to Government Resolution No. 4079 and an additional 31 public bodies), only five of them (about 8%) have an approved ministry-level preparedness plan. Another six bodies (about 10%) have a plan in its initial implementation stages. However, five years after Government Resolution No. 4079 was passed, 82% of the public bodies surveyed (49 out of 60) still do not have an approved climate adaptation plan. 90% of these bodies have not reached the implementation stage of their adaptation plan, and over one-third of them (21 out of 60) have not even begun the initial steps in developing an adaptation plan.


 **Budgeting for the first stage of developing an adaptation plan** – In the follow-up audit, it was found that in 35 out of 60 public bodies that responded to the survey (58%), the full budget required for the development of a climate change adaptation plan, which is the initial stage in adaptation, was not allocated. In 19 bodies (31%), no budget was allocated for this stage at all, while in 16 out of the 60 bodies (27%), only partial budgeting was done. The preparation of the adaptation plan was fully budgeted in only six public bodies (10%). Therefore, there is concern that most ministries are expected to be delayed in implementing Government Resolution No. 4079 due to the lack of budget allocation for the formulation of adaptation plans. This is in addition to the delay of five years since this government resolution was passed.


 **Budgeting for adaptation in Israel** – The previous report noted that 89% of the public bodies did not contact the Ministry of Finance for budget allocation for adaptation actions. In the follow-up audit, it was found that **the deficiency has been slightly rectified** – 85% of the ministries did not approach the Ministry of Finance for budget allocation regarding adaptation. Given the consistent data indicating the lack of adaptation budgeting in most public bodies in Israel, there is growing concern about the effectiveness of the Ministry of Finance budgeting mechanism for adaptation actions. This increases the risk that most public bodies in Israel will not have an adaptation plan for climate change in the near future, which could lead to serious implications.



The Climate Change Adaptation Administration (CCAA) in the MoEP

 **Responsibilities of the CCAA** – The previous report noted that the CCAA lacks authority over government ministries regarding the preparation of adaptation plans and reporting requirements on ministry actions related to such plans. The follow-up audit found that **the deficiency has not been rectified**. The CCAA still lacks clear authority vis-à-vis the government ministries, and there is no mechanism that compels government ministries to report to the CCAA on their actions. Therefore, the CCAA struggles to establish an organized reporting mechanism in which government ministries involve it in the intermediate stages of plan preparation.


 **CCAA human resources** – The previous report found that the CCAA operated without any regular employee positions and relied on a few employees who worked on additional tasks beyond their defined roles. The follow-up audit found that **the deficiency was slightly rectified**. For the first time, one position was approved for the head of the CCAA that was staffed in late 2022, and a position for another employee was approved in August 2023 but has not yet been filled (compared to an average of 11 staff positions in three countries with parallel units in Switzerland, England, and Sweden). However, the defined positions are still not in line with the scope of responsibility, the extent of actions, and the hundreds of interfaces that the CCAA is required to maintain in the long term. There is concern that this situation will not be sufficient for the fulfillment of the CCAA's duties, and it will struggle to function efficiently and advance a national adaptation plan for Israel.

 **CCAA budgeting** – The previous report found that the CCAA's actions were almost entirely without budget allocation. In 2019, the CCAA received a budget of NIS 300,000, but in 2020 and 2021, no budget was allocated. The follow-up audit noted that **the deficiency has been slightly rectified**. In 2022, a budget of NIS 1 million was approved for spending during 2023-2024. However, this budget covered only initial set-up for adaptation policy, through an external consultant.

Apart from this allocation, the CCAA's activities for 2023 remain unfunded by the MoEP. Consequently, there is concern that this budget may not suffice to support the continued advancement of all adaptation efforts that the CCAA is committed to within the scope of national adaptation and has defined as necessary. This includes necessary tasks such as cost-benefit analyses related to adaptation activities and the development of risk management methodologies, which currently remain unaddressed.


Without these essential tools, the CCAA will face challenges in identifying knowledge gaps in Israel regarding preparedness, updating existing recommendations outlined in Government Resolution No. 4079, determining budget requirements accurately, and prioritizing preparedness initiatives effectively.




 **Developing scientific knowledge on climate change and establishing a national knowledge hub** – The previous report noted that very little research had been conducted to expand the existing knowledge base on climate adaptation and to address research gaps. Furthermore, the scientific and research database which was created based on Government Resolution No. 4079 had not been updated. The previous report also highlighted that the budget allocated to Israeli researchers by the Israel Science Foundation (ISF) in 2021-2023 for studying the impacts of climate change in Israel and adaptation to it was low – NIS 8.7M cumulative out of a total research budget of NIS 454M allocated for research in all fields covered by the Foundation (1.9%). Additionally, Israeli researchers received about 65M EUR out of approximately EUR 486M in grants under the Horizon program (13.3%). These figures are notably low compared to the potential funding available in the European Union's budgets for the climate-tech sector, expected to reach EUR 34.5B between 2021-2027, cumulatively.

As a result, there is concern about missed opportunities to enrich and strengthen Israel's existing scientific research base and to advance research activities aimed at closing knowledge gaps. The follow-up audit found **that the deficiency has been slightly rectified**. However, five years after the implementation of Government Resolution No. 4079, many of the gaps in this area remain unaddressed. The CCAA has not yet fully established itself as a national knowledge hub, and it continues to struggle to promote relevant research on adaptation, resulting in decision-making processes lacking sufficient research-based data and scientific foundation.

Assistance of the Israel Meteorological Service (IMS) in Developing Climate Scenarios for Adaptation Plans

 **Ministries contacting IMS** – The previous report noted that only seven public bodies had approached the IMS for the purpose of obtaining data and future scenarios regarding climate change. The follow-up audit found that **the deficiency has been slightly rectified**. Since the previous report, seven additional public bodies, including the National Security Council, the Ministries of Health, Energy, MoEP, and Defense, have approached the IMS for the purpose of constructing specific climate scenarios tailored to their needs which will serve to advance their adaptation plans and actions.


In other words, the majority of public bodies still do not base their actions on specific climate scenarios developed in collaboration with the IMS. As a result, there is concern that the plans advanced by government ministries and public entities may not adequately address the specific climate-related risks within their areas of responsibility, and may prove insufficient.


 **Meteorological research at the IMS** – The previous report highlighted that the IMS faced difficulties in implementing key provisions of Government Resolution No. 4079 pertaining to meteorological research and climate-related knowledge areas. The follow-up audit found that **the deficiency was slightly rectified**. However, gaps still exist in the IMS's activities, such as advancing research on climate change in Israel, developing



tools for addressing extreme risk scenarios, creating climate models, and constructing a national monitoring plan. Additionally, the IMS continues to struggle to provide services in these areas to government ministries and public bodies due to a shortage of researchers and budget constraints, despite being the designated professional entity responsible for supplying climate metrics to government ministries for adaptation to specific climate risks.

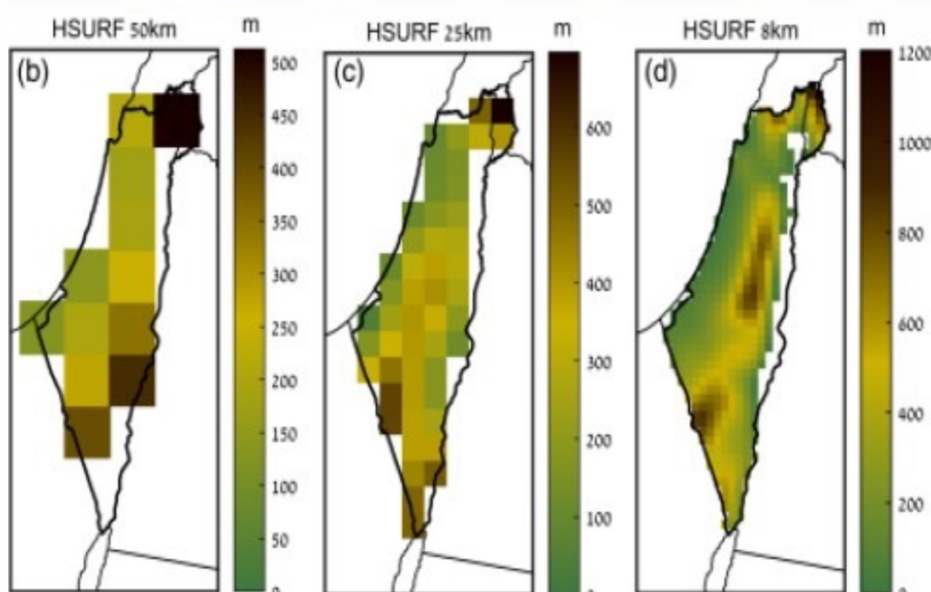
Establishment of the Climate Computation Center at the Israel Meteorological Service (IMS)

 **Failure to establish the Climate Computation Center** – The previous report found that the failure to establish a national Climate Computation Center for climate simulations hinders the ability to formulate a science-based national policy for climate preparedness in Israel. In the follow-up audit, it was found that **the deficiency was slightly rectified** – Government Resolution No. 1791 was passed, ordering the establishment of the Center by August 2023. However, as of July 2023, there has been no progress on this matter. While the Ministries of Energy and Agriculture, as well as the Water Authority, allocated a budget of NIS 1.35M to the IMS, the Ministries of Transportation, Innovation, and MoEP have yet to allocate the required budgets, totaling NIS 2.7M, for the establishment of the Center. Consequently, actions to establish this technologically complex project have not yet commenced as required by the government resolution, and they are experiencing delays. This delay may shorten the operational timeline of the Center, which, according to the government resolution, is supposed to operate in this manner only until the end of 2027. Without the establishment of the Center, the government of Israel will continue to prepare for climate change based on imprecise climate models.

 **The computing power of the planned Climate Computation Center** – The follow-up audit revealed that the computing power of the Climate Computation Center, whose establishment was approved by Government Resolution No. 1791, is limited. It consists of approximately 5,000 cores available for use by all government ministries, with a total budget of approximately NIS 20M. This computing power is low, approximately 50% less than the minimum threshold recommended by the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities (National Academy of Sciences), and the lowest among the countries reviewed. Furthermore, it is budgeted at only half of the amount recommended by the Academy of Sciences (\$10M), and it is significantly lower compared to the surveyed countries (Israel's investment ranges from 0.36% to 11% of the budget allocated in surveyed countries). According to the director of IMS, this computing power will not allow the execution of numerous high-resolution models to assist in establishing Israel's future climate scenarios. This raises significant doubts about the relevance of the Center's capabilities to meet Israel's needs. There is concern that climate preparedness actions approved and budgeted for in the coming years may lack sufficient data,

potentially proving inefficient or inadequate for addressing the risks associated with the climate crisis.


Climate Imaging Analysis in Various Geographical Areas



Source: Israel Meteorological Service.

Allocation of human resources for operating the Climate Computation Center –

The follow-up audit pointed out that Government Resolution No. 1791 does not include additional funding for the operation of the Climate Computation Center and for enabling access to the produced information. It only includes the budget for the establishment and technological operation of the systems in the Center. This is while the IMS has experienced recurring and ongoing cutbacks in human resources. The resolution also fails to consider the preliminary conditions required for the operation of the Center. This includes budget resources for hiring skilled personnel with special expertise needed for its operation, for running climate simulations, and for maintaining a professional relationship and providing data access to "end users" (government ministries and other organizations). Further, it does not address information security requirements through an information security management standard.

 **Mapping climate-related risks –** The previous report emphasized that it is crucial for the CCAA to develop a methodology for identifying, mapping, and analyzing risks that will serve as the basis for creating a preparedness plan for climate change, in order to prioritize adaptation actions. The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency has been slightly rectified**. Progress has been made in terms of the decision of the MoEP to



establish a high-resolution national portal on climate change. However, the project is still in its early stages, and human resources and budgetary requirements for its ongoing operation in the coming years, for running scenarios based on various indices and for conducting research, have not yet been defined.



Mapping climate-related risks at an organizational level – The previous report revealed that the majority of surveyed ministries and public bodies (approximately 82% of the respondents in the survey) have not performed an organizational risk assessment process related to climate change. About 60% of organizations did not conduct any economic evaluation of the risks associated with climate change, and only 8% reported that they had estimated the costs of unpreparedness (business-as-usual scenarios). The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency has been slightly rectified**. About 79% of the surveyed organizations (47 out of 60) stated that risk assessments have not yet been completed or have not been conducted at all. Progress in this matter is partial and slow.

Additionally, around 75% of the surveyed organizations (45 out of 60) lack economic information regarding the expected damages in their areas of responsibility due to the climate crisis. Furthermore, 92% of them (55 out of 60) have not yet completed the examination of the costs associated with the potential damages in their areas of responsibility. However, there is a noticeable slow shift in this regard, as about one-third of the organizations reported that they have initiated the process of risk analysis, and one-sixth reported that they have started the assessment of damage costs.

Transportation Sector Adaptation




Transportation sector adaptation – The previous report recommended that relevant bodies in the transportation sector should examine climate change-related risks based on relevant scientific research and updated forecasts and promote preparedness measures to prevent risks to transportation infrastructure. In the follow-up audit, it was found that **this deficiency has been slightly rectified**. According to the Ministry of Transportation, no preparedness plans have been prepared yet by the ministry or most of the relevant designated authorities and implementing bodies in the transportation sector. The ministry's actions in this regard are preliminary and are in the learning stages: they are in the "early stages of developing mandatory guidelines on how to form initial adaptation plans and their implementation among implementing bodies".


Budgets have not been allocated, and no research has been conducted by the ministry in this area. Furthermore, there is no designated professional responsible for climate change issues in the transportation sector. Given this situation, the ability of the Ministry of Transport to continue its preliminary actions beyond the learning stage, and to integrate all the risks to this sector under its responsibility and promote a plan for the required adaptation is extremely limited, and the ministry's progress in this matter since the previous report has been minimal.





Health System

 **Actions by the ministry of health** – The previous report found that most of the actions that the Ministry of Health was supposed to examine as part of Government Resolution No. 4079 were only partially carried out due to budget constraints, low prioritization, and difficulties in promoting cooperation with other public bodies. The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency has been slightly rectified**.

Progress has been made regarding 4 out of the 13 tasks that the ministry was questioned about, and they are currently included in the ministry's work plan. These tasks include monitoring mortalities, illness, and the treatment of high-risk groups, closing knowledge gaps, conducting applied research, and preparing or updating national and local disaster preparedness plans. However, for 10 of these tasks, the required budget has not been allocated for their implementation, and for seven of them, goals have not been set in the ministry's work plan.

 **Preparedness plan** – The previous report noted that the Ministry of Health had not yet made a comprehensive policy decision with a systematic plan of action for climate change adaptation. The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency was slightly rectified**. During 2022, the Ministry of Health formulated a preparedness plan consisting of 41 specific tasks. However, as of June 2023, the ministry has only implemented 11 of these tasks (26%). This is partly because the ministry has not allocated a dedicated budget for the plan and has not appointed specific individuals to lead its implementation. This situation does not allow for the necessary health related actions to be effectively implemented across government ministries and local authorities.

 **Monitoring and early warning system** – The previous report recommended that the Ministry of Health act based on recommendations from professional bodies worldwide to promote two key actions: establish a monitoring and early warning system for disease outbreaks and the reduction of knowledge gaps in this field through research. This would ensure that government ministries have a comprehensive picture of the risks of disease outbreaks and pandemics expected to worsen due to climate change. The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency was slightly rectified**. While the Ministry of Health is continuously collecting relevant information and developing a necessary action plan, it has not taken broader action to ensure the implementation of key components required by the ministry, including reducing knowledge gaps through research and establishing a monitoring and early warning system.

 **National plan for health and environment** – The previous report noted that the National plan for Health and Environment, as mandated by Government Resolution No. 1287 from 2016, had not been submitted for approval by the Ministers of Health and Environmental Protection, nor had it been presented for government approval. The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency has not been rectified**, and there has been no progress in obtaining approval for this plan.



Defense Establishment

Climate change adaptation plan for the defense establishment – The previous report noted that in 2021, the security system was in the initial stages of adaptation, and work plans that would address climate-related risks to the defense establishment within the IDF's multi-year plan had not yet been developed. The follow-up audit found that **this deficiency has been mostly rectified**. As of June 2023, significant actions have been taken to establish the professional and functional infrastructure required for completion and implementation of the climate change adaptation plan for the defense establishment.

Nevertheless, there are still delays in completing some of the actions that the defense establishment had planned to finish in 2022. Specifically, the road map that serves as a strategic plan for the defense establishment's preparedness and was approved by the Director General of the Ministry of Defense has not yet been approved by the Deputy Chief of Staff, and the defense establishment adaptation plan has not been integrated into the IDF's multi-year plan. It is important to recognize the progress made by the defense establishment in climate change adaptation, based on a systematic methodology and significant initial resource allocation.

Transportation Sector

Netivei Israel – National transport infrastructure company Ltd. is in an advanced stage of risk mapping and is actively working to promote a multi-year plan in the transportation sector.

Key Recommendations

National Adaptation Plan



The audit proposes that, given the risk posed by the absence of adaptation plans for ministries and other public bodies, priority should be given to the preparation and funding of such plans by all public entities in Israel. This should be done promptly in order to meet the goal set by Government Resolution No. 4079 (amended), for the approval of ministerial plans by the end of 2023.







The audit recommends that the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the MoEP and other relevant government ministries mentioned in the Government Resolutions, act to ensure the necessary funding for the development of ministry-specific adaptation plans.




This should be done in accordance with the government's adaptation guide published by the CCAA. The Ministries should also act to complete preparation of these plans, as required by Government Resolution No. 4079.

The CCAA

-  The audit proposes that the Ministry of Finance lead the process of formulating an appropriate funding mechanism for a multi-year plan in collaboration with other relevant government bodies, local authorities, and the private financial sector, as needed. As part of this process, the Ministry of Finance may consider proposing a complementary or amendment to Government Resolution No. 4079, which would anchor this mechanism and ensure the allocation of budgets for its implementation.
-  The audit proposes that the MoEP advance an additional amendment to Government Resolution No. 4079, clearly defining the authorities of the CCAA, clarifying its obligations towards government ministries and public bodies in Israel, and specifying the extent of reporting requirements imposed on government ministries regarding their progress in preparing plans. Alternatively, the audit suggests considering including this issue in the emerging Climate Change Bill. These actions may assist in resource optimization, preventing duplications of various government plans, and enhancing coordination among all plans.
-  The audit recommends that the MoEP, the Civil Service Commission, and the Ministry of Finance assess, based on parallel data worldwide and the volume of tasks within the CCAA, the needs of the CCAA and the actual human resources required to fulfill its duties and maintain ongoing interfaces with hundreds of public bodies and local authorities.
-  The audit suggests that the MoEP, in collaboration with the Ministries of Finance, Innovation, the Council for Higher Education, the Planning and Budgeting Committee, the National Academy of Sciences, and other relevant bodies, examine the required capabilities for the CCAA and the Office of the Chief Scientist within the MoEP as knowledge hubs. This examination aims to bridge research gaps and transform the CCAA into a knowledge hub in the field, thereby improving decision-making processes regarding climate change adaptation and basing them on all available information on the subject.

Assistance of the IMS in developing climate scenarios for adaptation plans

-  The audit recommends that the Ministries of Finance and Transportation, in collaboration with the MoEP and the IMS, assess the capabilities of the IMS in developing climate scenarios for the adaptation plans of government ministries and public bodies. This is especially important given the increasing challenges related to climate change, the existing uncertainty, and the need for adaptation actions based on updated meteorological information and data.



Establishment of a Computation Center at the IMS

- 💡 The audit suggests that the Ministries of Transport, Finance, Innovation, and MoEP examine whether the processing capabilities approved for the Climate Computation Center adequately address the challenges that Israel faces in preparing for climate change, and whether these capabilities can be increased in the early stages. The Ministries of Transportation, Innovation, and MoEP should promote the allocation of the necessary budgets totaling NIS 2.7M, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1791, for the establishment of the computing center.
- 💡 The Ministry of Transport, the CCAA at the MoEP, and the Ministry of Finance should examine whether the IMS has the necessary data, means, and professional standards required for the development of a unified national climate change attribution scenario and for the State of Israel's optimal preparation accordingly. The audit also suggests assessing the need for authorizing and budgeting of the necessary employee positions at the IMS, particularly in the field of information security, to enable it to operate the Computation Center as soon as possible and in an optimal manner, and to produce climate simulations that will assist a data-driven decision-making process.

Mapping Climate Risks in the Risk Portal

- 💡 The audit proposes that the MoEP collaborate with the Ministry of Finance, the IMS, the Ministry of Innovation, and other public entities to ensure the completion of the Climate Risks Portal project. This collaboration should ensure that adaptation actions of public entities are based on risk analysis and an assessment of the expected costs of climate change impacts within their areas of responsibility.

Transport Sector Adaptation

- 💡 The audit suggests that the Ministry of Transport take action to approve a comprehensive preparedness plan with the assistance of the IMS and the MoEP. Additionally, the Ministry of Transport should ensure that all designated authorities and executing entities are actively engaged in the subject and incorporate adaptation to climate risks related to their fields, with a focus on projects related to mass transit, such as the metro and light rail lines. This should include attention to underground infrastructure in light of the increased risks to these infrastructures.

Adaptation of the Health Care System

- 💡 The audit proposes that the Ministry of Health promote the approval of the ministry's adaptation plan for climate change, with the assistance of the MoEP and the Ministry of Finance, and take action to implement the adaptation plan with an operational mechanism for implementing Government Resolution No. 1287, by securing all the necessary resources for the plan's implementation.



Level of Correction of the Main Deficiencies Identified in the Previous Report

Report chapter	Auditing entity	Deficiency in previous report	Level of correction of deficiency as identified in the follow-up report			
			Not Rectified	Slightly Rectified	Significantly Rectified	Fully Rectified
Preparing a National Adaptation Plan	MoEP, Ministry of Finance, Prime Minister's Office	Deficiency in National Climate Change Adaptation Plan; designated budgets were not allocated for implementation of the plan				
Authority of CCAA	MoEP	The CCAA was not given authority vis-à-vis government ministries regarding preparation of adaptation plans and the obligation to report on ministry actions for preparing adaptation plans				



Report chapter	Auditing entity	Deficiency in previous report	Level of correction of deficiency as identified in the follow-up report			
			Not Rectified	Slightly Rectified	Significantly Rectified	Fully Rectified
CCAA resources	MoEP, Ministry of Finance, Civil Service Commission	The CCAA operates without designated budgets and positions, and without approval from the Civil Service Commission for its organizational framework. The CCAA's activities are carried out as additions to existing job responsibilities, and it has not been allocated a long-term dedicated budget.				
Developing scientific climate knowledge and building a national knowledge database	MoEP	The CCAA has not initiated research actions required for effective adaptation, necessary for national adaptation. In many areas, the necessary actions have not been taken according to scientific research and recommendations for a national strategy to fill the research knowledge gaps, and the existing knowledge base in scientific research has hardly been developed since 2018, nor has it been updated or validated.				



Report chapter	Auditing entity	Deficiency in previous report	Level of correction of deficiency as identified in the follow-up report			
			Not Rectified	Slightly Rectified	Significantly Rectified	Fully Rectified
Assistance of the IMS to ministries in formulating climate scenarios	IMS	The IMS has only partially implemented the sections of Government Resolution No. 4079 regarding promotion of research, knowledge, and abilities in the meteorological field, due to lack of budget.				
Establishing a Climate Computation Center at the IMS	MoEP, Ministries of Finance, Transport, and Innovation	A national Climate Computation Center for climate simulation to assist in formulating science-based national policy has not been established.				
Mapping risks arising from climate change	MoEP, Ministries of Finance, Transport, and Innovation	The CCCAA did not complete the development of a decision-making methodology based on risk management, and a dedicated secondary committee for risk assessment was not established as per Government Resolution No. 4079.				



Report chapter	Auditing entity	Deficiency in previous report	Level of correction of deficiency as identified in the follow-up report			
			Not Rectified	Slightly Rectified	Significantly Rectified	Fully Rectified
Transport sector adaptation	Ministry of Transport	Examining examples of risks to infrastructure of mass transportation systems show that there is a real risk of damage to Israel's main transport systems.				
Defense establishment	Ministry of Defense	Working teams have not yet been established to develop concrete work plans that will address the security-related risks in the coming years as part of the IDF's multi-year plan.				



Report chapter	Auditing entity	Deficiency in previous report	Level of correction of deficiency as identified in the follow-up report			
			Not Rectified	Slightly Rectified	Significantly Rectified	Fully Rectified
Health system	Ministries of Health, MoEP, Innovation, Defense, IMS, Council for Higher Education, Planning and Budgeting Committee	The national plan for health and environment has not been submitted for approval by the Ministers of Health and the MoEP, and it has not been forwarded for government approval. The Ministry of Health conducted an examination, but it did not lead to concrete and meaningful actions to advance action plans and policy steps to mitigate the health risks from climate change. Additionally, it was found that a comprehensive policy decision has not yet been made on the matter, along with a structured plan for action.				



