Service in identifying stakeholders and providing training workshops in climate change impacts on agriculture and water in Oman

Training Needs Assessment

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Term
MAFWR	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Water Resources
GUTECH	German University of Technology
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN	Nzo University (UNESCO Chair University of Technology and Applied Sciences)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
OIA	Oman Investment Authority
OIB	Oman Investment Bank
ODB	Oman Development Bank
BM	Bank Muscat
BD	Bank Dhofar
AIB	Al Ahli Islamic Bank
BN	Bank Nizwa
OIF	Oman Investment Fund
OWA	Oman Water Association
OEA	Oman Environment Association
PD	Petroleum Development Oman
LNC	Oman LNG Company
OFA	Oman Farmers Association
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MoHP	Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning
OCCI	Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry
OMIFCO	Oman-India Fertiliser Company
OFIC	Oman Food Investment Company Holding
NCSI	National Centre for Statistics and Information

Executive Summary

1.1 Overview of assessment purpose

This document presents a detailed training needs assessment of the stakeholder's knowledge of climate finance in general and also within the Green Climate Fund (GCF) processes and project development. The primary objective is to outline the gaps and needs of the stakeholders to define the necessary activities and needed training to fill the knowledge gap, build pipeline and establish a robust stakeholder's network capable of contributing to the development of projects in the Sultanate of Oman.

A crucial component of this is the training needed to be engaged, which aims to bolster the capabilities of the stakeholders regarding GCF activities. This assessment will help identify needs and guide training needed within the network. The overall approach is designed to strengthen the network's capacity to address local challenges effectively, ensuring meaningful contributions to project development in the Sultanate of Oman.

A survey has been developed based on the readiness proposal this project falls under and distributed during the initial training workshop from 8 September to 12 September and a questionnaire was distributed to network stakeholders and insights gained during the consultation meeting held on 27 August. This helped assess the level of engagement and knowledge among various stakeholders, including NGOs, public and private institutions, and research organizations.

The report includes the findings from the questionnaire and survey distributed, as well as the assessment undertaken by the trainers present in person during the 8 to 12 September workshop in Salalah. It is important to emphasize that this work culminated into a series of recommendations to be considered by the stakeholders' network and implemented in the coming 2 years based on the plan set forth in the stakeholder engagement work plan report relevant to this assignment.

1.2 Key findings and recommendations

The results from two surveys conducted to assess the training needs of stakeholders in Oman and other related entities provide insightful findings on the state of knowledge, capacity, and gaps in the fields of climate change adaptation, agriculture, and water resource management. Below are the key findings summarized from both surveys:

1. **Sectoral Representation**:
    - The majority of respondents in the "Live Survey" came from the public sector (46.4%) and civil society organizations (42.9%) In the "Stakeholders Consultation" survey, the respondents were mainly from the public sector (66.7%).
2. **Knowledge of Climate Change and Agriculture**:
    - Most respondents had a moderate level of knowledge about climate change risks and their impacts on agriculture. However, practical experience was lacking, with many stating they were familiar with the issues but required more hands-on training.

- The awareness of climate mitigation solutions was also varied, with a significant portion of stakeholders identifying gaps in knowledge, particularly in advanced mitigation strategies.

3. **Barriers to Climate Adaptation**:
    - A major barrier to climate adaptation projects is the lack of financial and technical resources. Both surveys highlighted the need for better funding, more technical expertise, and improved community engagement to advance climate adaptation efforts.
    - Coordination among stakeholders, particularly at the national and local levels, was identified as another gap. Respondents noted that while some coordination mechanisms exist, they are not fully effective and require improvements in data sharing and cooperation.
4. **Training and Capacity Building Needs**:
    - Both surveys pointed to the need for comprehensive training programmes focusing on climate adaptation strategies, proposal writing for climate funding (e.g., Green Climate Fund), and technical skills for project implementation. Specific training areas include irrigation systems, soil salinity management, and water conservation techniques.
    - Respondents expressed a strong interest in developing their capacity to engage in projects related to water management, carbon capture, and sustainable agricultural practices.
5. **Stakeholder Engagement**:
    - The establishment of working groups involving diverse stakeholders, including government entities, civil society, and research organizations, was recommended to facilitate better project development and implementation.
    - Online knowledge-sharing platforms were seen as a critical tool for improving access to information and facilitating coordination between different actors in climate resilience and adaptation efforts.
6. **Recommendations for Future Action**:
    - The need for enhanced training in climate adaptation, supported by tailored capacity-building programmes, was emphasized. It is critical to ensure that national and local organizations are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to respond to climate risks.
    - There is a strong call for better financial support mechanisms and the inclusion of community-driven projects to ensure that the climate resilience strategies are effective and sustainable.

These findings underscore the urgent need to address knowledge gaps, improve technical capacity, and foster collaboration among stakeholders to build resilience in Oman's agriculture and water sectors in the face of climate change.

2. Methodology

2.1 Survey design and distribution

The two surveys were designed to capture the training needs and perceptions of various stakeholders in Oman concerning climate change adaptation, with a specific focus on the agriculture and water sectors. Both surveys aimed to gather qualitative and quantitative data from respondents working in or connected to public, private, civil society, and research sectors.

The **"Stakeholders Consultations" survey** employed a structured format, including both multiple-choice questions and open-ended responses. Questions were focused on stakeholders' knowledge of climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptation strategies, and barriers to implementing climate-related projects. The survey also explored the specific needs for training in project development and technical assistance related to climate resilience.

The **"Live Survey"** was similarly structured but included a broader range of questions. It covered areas such as climate adaptation activities, involvement in national programmes, and the capacity of local organizations to address climate change. Both surveys were distributed electronically, primarily using Typeform, allowing respondents to provide detailed input on various aspects of climate-related knowledge, challenges, and capacity.

The surveys were distributed to relevant stakeholders across various sectors in Oman, ensuring representation from government institutions, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and private entities. This approach was designed to collect diverse perspectives from individuals and organizations involved in climate adaptation and resilience projects.

2.2 Participant demographics

The **"Stakeholders Consultations" survey** received 9 responses, with the majority (66.7%) coming from the public sector. A smaller proportion represented non-governmental organizations (11.1%), universities (11.1%), and civil society organizations (11.1%). This demographic breakdown indicates that the survey captured insights from key public and non-profit sectors, which play significant roles in addressing climate change issues in Oman.

The **"Live Survey"** had a broader respondent pool with 28 participants. The demographic spread was as follows:

- **Public Sector**: 46.4%
- **Civil Society Organizations**: 42.9%
- **Research and Education**: 7.1%
- **Private Sector**: 3.6%

This larger sample size provided a more comprehensive understanding of the training needs and challenges faced by different sectors in Oman. The respondents were from diverse professional backgrounds, including those actively involved in climate adaptation projects, policy development, and technical implementation. Their varied perspectives added depth to the survey results, contributing to a well-rounded assessment of training needs and capacity gaps.

In both surveys, the respondents ranged from those with significant experience in climate-related projects to those with minimal knowledge, ensuring that the findings reflected the needs of both seasoned professionals and those new to the field.

3. Key Findings

3.1 Agriculture Sector

3.1.1 Knowledge levels and gaps

The surveys revealed a wide disparity in the knowledge levels concerning climate change and its impact on the agriculture sector among Oman's stakeholders. In the Stakeholders Consultation survey, 55.6% of participants indicated that although they are aware of climate change and its potential risks to agriculture, they lack practical experience in implementing adaptation strategies. Additionally, only 22.2% of respondents stated they had both knowledge and practical experience, suggesting a substantial gap between theoretical understanding and the capacity for on-the-ground application.

The Live Survey echoed these concerns, with many respondents identifying themselves as moderately familiar with climate change impacts on agriculture but highlighting critical gaps in areas such as climate mitigation strategies and advanced agricultural practices. The majority of respondents expressed a need for more practical training and tools to integrate climate resilience into their day-to-day agricultural practices. In particular, there is a significant demand for capacity-building in areas such as soil management, water-efficient farming, and smart irrigation systems.

Another important finding was the overall lack of access to reliable data. Participants from both surveys emphasized the need for better access to historical and predictive climate data, especially related to water availability and soil salinity. This data gap inhibits the ability of farmers and agricultural planners to make informed decisions regarding the adaptation of their practices to changing climate conditions.

3.1.2 Barriers to adaptation and mitigation

One of the most significant barriers identified for climate adaptation and mitigation in agriculture is financial limitations. Both surveys highlighted a general lack of funding and resources as a major obstacle to implementing effective adaptation projects. In the Live Survey, 46.4% of respondents from the public sector pointed to insufficient financial support as a critical barrier, while participants also stressed the importance of increased technical assistance and access to climate finance.

In addition to financial constraints, the surveys also identified a shortage of technical capacity and expertise in implementing climate-smart agricultural techniques. This includes gaps in knowledge of efficient irrigation methods, salinity-resistant crops, and the use of technology to monitor and predict climatic changes that could impact farming activities. For example, 33.3% of Stakeholders Consultation respondents lacked familiarity with mitigation projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture. These knowledge gaps present a clear need for targeted training programmes and technical support.

Furthermore, coordination challenges between government institutions, private sector actors, and farmers were noted as another significant barrier. While some coordination efforts exist, they were deemed insufficient in driving comprehensive climate adaptation strategies in the agricultural sector. Respondents from the Live Survey called for enhanced collaboration and knowledge-sharing mechanisms to bridge the existing gaps between stakeholders.

3.2 Water Sector

3.2.1 Awareness of climate impacts and practices

The water sector in Oman is facing considerable challenges related to climate change, particularly in terms of water scarcity, the salinization of water resources, and fluctuating precipitation patterns. In the Stakeholders Consultation, over half of the respondents (55.6%) indicated that they are aware of the general risks' climate change poses to water resources but lack the practical expertise needed to address these challenges effectively. A further 33.3% acknowledged that while they are somewhat knowledgeable, they have no direct experience with climate adaptation measures.

Similarly, the Live Survey results indicated widespread concern over water scarcity and the urgent need for climate adaptation strategies tailored to Oman's water resources. Respondents frequently mentioned that the impacts of climate change, including prolonged droughts and rising temperatures, are already being felt in the water sector, exacerbating existing water shortages. However, the level of awareness about sustainable water management practices, such as efficient irrigation and water conservation techniques, remains limited, with only a small proportion of stakeholders reporting practical experience in these areas.

3.2.2 Key challenges in adaptation and mitigation

The challenges to adapting the water sector to climate change are multifaceted. The surveys highlighted three key obstacles: outdated water infrastructure, inadequate research on climate impacts on water resources, and limited financial and technical resources. Respondents expressed the need for improved infrastructure, such as the construction of dams and the modernization of irrigation systems, to address water shortages and enhance water storage capacity during drought periods.

Moreover, a significant portion of respondents noted that there is a lack of detailed studies and up-to-date data on the effects of climate change on water availability and quality in Oman. This data gap hampers the effective planning and implementation of water conservation strategies. The Stakeholders Consultation survey also revealed that many stakeholders are unaware of existing national projects and policies aimed at mitigating climate risks to water resources, with only 44.4% familiar with climate-related water initiatives.

Participants also raised concerns about the lack of coordination among the various actors involved in water management, including government agencies, farmers, and private companies. There is a need for a more integrated approach to water resource management, one that involves collaboration between stakeholders and leverages both local knowledge and scientific expertise. Respondents from the Live Survey suggested forming working groups and organizing more technical workshops to address these coordination gaps.

3.3 Climate Financing Proposals

3.3.1 Knowledge of funding mechanisms and proposal

A recurring theme in both surveys was the limited capacity of stakeholders to develop and submit climate financing proposals, particularly to international funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Stakeholders Consultation survey found that 55.6% of respondents lacked detailed knowledge of climate financing mechanisms. This knowledge gap is even more pronounced in terms of preparing funding proposals, with many participants expressing that they are unfamiliar with the procedures required to develop a successful climate finance project.

The Live Survey echoed this finding, with many respondents stating that they have not been involved in the GCF country programming process and lack the necessary skills to engage effectively with GCF projects. Only a small percentage of respondents indicated that they had participated in previous GCF workshops or had some understanding of the fund's requirements. This lack of capacity in climate finance proposal writing represents a major obstacle to accessing much-needed funding for adaptation and mitigation projects.

3.3.2 Gender integration and project planning

The surveys also identified a lack of understanding regarding the integration of gender-sensitive approaches into climate project planning. In the Stakeholders Consultation, only 22.2% of respondents reported having practical experience with integrating gender considerations into climate adaptation projects. Gender mainstreaming is critical for ensuring that both men and women benefit equitably from climate projects, particularly in rural areas where women are often heavily involved in agricultural work. However, most stakeholders expressed the need for more training on how to apply gender-sensitive strategies in their climate resilience efforts.

To address this gap, future capacity-building initiatives should include gender-specific training, particularly in relation to the design and implementation of GCF projects. The inclusion of gender-sensitive approaches will not only enhance the effectiveness of climate projects but will also ensure that these initiatives meet the broader social and economic needs of communities in Oman.

4. Gender-Sensitive Considerations

Addressing gender considerations is a critical aspect of climate change adaptation and resilience-building, particularly in sectors such as agriculture and water management where men and women have distinct roles, responsibilities, and vulnerabilities. Integrating gender-sensitive approaches ensures that both men and women have equitable access to resources, training, and opportunities, and that climate projects are designed to meet the diverse needs of all stakeholders. However, the findings from the surveys revealed substantial gaps in gender integration in climate-related projects in Oman.

4.1 Current engagement and knowledge

The surveys indicate that gender integration in climate adaptation projects remains limited among the stakeholders involved in Oman's agricultural and water sectors. In the Stakeholders Consultation survey, only 22.2% of respondents reported having practical experience in incorporating gender-sensitive approaches into climate adaptation or mitigation projects. The majority of respondents admitted that while they were aware of the importance of gender equity in climate resilience, they lacked the knowledge or experience to effectively apply these principles in their projects.

In the Live Survey, there was a similar trend, with many respondents acknowledging the role of women in agriculture, particularly in rural areas, but few reported having implemented strategies that directly addressed the specific needs of women in climate adaptation projects. Women often face greater challenges related to water access, food security, and the impacts of climate change on agricultural productivity, yet they are frequently underrepresented in decision-making processes. This disparity highlights the need for greater awareness and capacity-building around gender-sensitive project design and implementation.

The surveys also revealed that gender considerations are often viewed as secondary or peripheral to the primary goals of climate adaptation and mitigation. As a result, many projects fail to fully address the differential impacts of climate change on men and women, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. This gap underscores the importance of mainstreaming gender into all aspects of climate planning, project development, and implementation.

4.2 Recommendations for gender-sensitive training

To address the gaps in gender integration identified in the surveys, it is essential to develop targeted training programmes that focus on building the capacity of stakeholders to incorporate gender-sensitive approaches into climate adaptation and mitigation projects. Below are several recommendations for gender-sensitive training based on the survey findings:

- Raise Awareness on Gender and Climate Change: Many respondents highlighted a general lack of awareness regarding the importance of gender considerations in climate adaptation. Training programmes should focus on raising awareness among stakeholders about how climate change disproportionately affects women and the importance of designing projects that address the specific vulnerabilities of women, particularly in rural agricultural communities. This can include case studies, examples of successful gender-sensitive projects, and evidence of the positive impacts of gender integration on project outcomes.
- Incorporate Gender Analysis into Project Design: A critical component of gender-sensitive training should be teaching stakeholders how to conduct gender analyses during the project development phase. This includes assessing how climate change impacts men and women differently, identifying gender-specific needs, and ensuring that projects are designed to

meet those needs equitably. Training should also focus on tools and methodologies for gender mainstreaming, such as gender-disaggregated data collection, gender impact assessments, and participatory approaches that involve both men and women in decision-making.

- Strengthen Women's Participation in Decision-Making: Training programmes should emphasize the importance of involving women in leadership roles within climate adaptation projects. This can be achieved by creating opportunities for women to participate in project planning, management, and evaluation processes. Specific training should be provided to empower women leaders in rural communities, enhancing their ability to advocate for their needs and contribute to climate resilience initiatives. Furthermore, gender-sensitive training can promote the establishment of gender-balanced working groups or committees, ensuring that women have a voice in key decision-making forums.
- Tailor Training to Sector-Specific Needs: Gender-sensitive training should be tailored to the specific needs of different sectors, such as agriculture and water management. For example, in agriculture, training can focus on empowering women farmers with knowledge on climate-resilient agricultural practices, water conservation techniques, and access to financial resources for climate adaptation projects. In the water sector, training can address the unique challenges women face in accessing water resources and include solutions for improving water infrastructure that benefits women and their communities.
- Engage Men in Gender-Sensitive Training: Gender-sensitive training should not be limited to women. It is equally important to engage men in the process of gender mainstreaming, as they often hold key decision-making roles in government, agriculture, and water management. Training programmes should emphasize the role of men in supporting gender equity and encourage them to become advocates for the inclusion of women in climate adaptation efforts. This will help to foster a more inclusive and collaborative approach to addressing climate challenges.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender-Sensitive Projects: Finally, training should include methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the success of gender-sensitive climate projects. This involves tracking gender-disaggregated outcomes, assessing whether projects are meeting the needs of both men and women, and making adjustments to improve gender equity in project implementation. Participants should be trained in the use of gender-sensitive indicators and the collection of data that can inform future projects.

5. Recommendations for Training

To address the gaps in knowledge, capacity, and technical expertise identified in the surveys, a comprehensive training programme is recommended. This programme should focus on building the skills of stakeholders across different sectors, ensuring they are equipped to develop and implement climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. The following sections outline the key areas of focus for training and propose effective engagement strategies to maximize the impact of these initiatives.

5.1 Suggested training focus areas

Based on the findings from both the **Stakeholders Consultation** and **Live Survey**, several critical training needs have been identified. These areas reflect the gaps in knowledge and capacity that are preventing stakeholders from fully addressing climate change challenges in the agriculture and water sectors, as well as from accessing and managing climate finance effectively.

1. Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategies

Stakeholders across sectors demonstrated a need for deeper understanding of climate change adaptation practices, particularly those that are tailored to Oman's unique environmental conditions. Training should cover:

- Techniques for climate-resilient agriculture, such as drought-resistant crop varieties, smart irrigation systems, and soil conservation practices.
- Water management strategies, including efficient irrigation techniques, rainwater harvesting, and the development of water storage infrastructure like dams.
- Sustainable land management practices that can reduce the impact of climate change on soil and agricultural productivity.

2. Climate Mitigation Techniques

There is a clear need to enhance knowledge around climate mitigation, particularly in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and water sectors. Training should focus on:

- Techniques for reducing emissions from agricultural practices, such as reducing the carbon footprint of livestock management and using renewable energy in farming operations.
- The role of carbon sequestration through agroforestry, soil management, and sustainable farming practices.
- Water efficiency strategies that mitigate the effects of climate change while ensuring sustainable water use.

3. Climate Financing and Proposal Development

One of the most significant gaps identified was the lack of capacity in accessing climate finance, particularly through mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund (GCF). To address this, training should focus on:

- Understanding the requirements of international climate funds such as the GCF, Adaptation Fund, and Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- Developing concept notes and full project proposals that align with the criteria of these funding mechanisms.
- Financial management, budgeting, and reporting requirements for climate finance projects, with an emphasis on demonstrating the long-term sustainability and scalability of projects.

4. Gender-Sensitive Approaches in Climate Projects

As highlighted in the previous section, there is a need for training on integrating gender considerations into climate adaptation and mitigation projects. Training should include:

- Conducting gender analyses and designing projects that address the specific needs of both men and women.
- Ensuring equitable access to resources and decision-making roles for women, particularly in rural communities.
- Monitoring and evaluating the gender impacts of climate projects.

5. Stakeholder Coordination and Collaboration

Improved coordination among stakeholders was identified as a major need. Training should focus on:

- Enhancing collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities.
- Building platforms for data sharing and joint decision-making, particularly in relation to managing climate adaptation projects at the national and local levels.
- Engaging community members and local leaders in climate resilience efforts to ensure that adaptation strategies are inclusive and context-appropriate.

5.2 Format and engagement strategies

To ensure the effectiveness of the proposed training initiatives, the format and delivery methods must be carefully tailored to the needs of the target audience. Stakeholders, including government officials, civil society representatives, private sector actors, and community leaders, have different levels of technical expertise and accessibility. The following engagement strategies are recommended:

1. Blended Learning Approach

A blended approach that combines in-person training with online modules would allow for greater flexibility and accessibility, ensuring that a wide range of stakeholders can participate in the training. Key components of the blended learning approach include:

- **In-person workshops**: These can focus on hands-on, practical training sessions, particularly in areas like climate-resilient farming techniques, irrigation systems, and project proposal writing. Face-to-face workshops allow for more direct interaction, troubleshooting, and problem-solving with experts.
- **Online learning modules**: These can provide foundational knowledge on climate change adaptation, finance mechanisms, and gender-sensitive project design. Online platforms can also serve as a resource hub for participants to access course materials, recordings of training sessions, and other resources after the training.
- **Interactive tools and assessments**: Engaging participants with quizzes, case studies, and group projects can reinforce learning outcomes. It is important to incorporate real-world examples of climate resilience projects from Oman and other countries to make the training contextually relevant.

2. Peer-to-Peer Learning and Knowledge Sharing

Peer-to-peer learning opportunities should be integrated into the training programme to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences among stakeholders. This can be achieved through:

- **Working groups**: Creating thematic working groups for areas such as climate adaptation, water management, and GCF proposal development will encourage ongoing collaboration.

These groups can share insights, challenges, and solutions as they work on real-life projects.

- **Mentorship programmes**: More experienced stakeholders, particularly those who have successfully implemented climate adaptation projects or secured climate financing, can act as mentors to less experienced participants.
- **Online platforms for continued engagement**: An online knowledge-sharing platform can be established to allow stakeholders to continue exchanging ideas, sharing project updates, and accessing new resources after the formal training sessions have concluded. Such a platform could serve as a repository of case studies, guidelines, and data related to climate adaptation projects in Oman.

3. Tailored Training for Different Stakeholders

The training programme should be customized to meet the specific needs of different groups of stakeholders. For instance:

- **Government officials** may require training on national climate policies, international climate finance mechanisms, and how to coordinate adaptation efforts across sectors.
- **Civil society organizations** may benefit from training on community engagement, advocacy for climate policies, and implementing small-scale, community-driven adaptation projects
- **Farmers and local communities** should receive practical, on-the-ground training on climate-resilient agricultural practices, water conservation, and adaptation strategies that are relevant to their daily lives.
- **Private sector actors** may require training on sustainable business models, green technologies, and how to access climate finance for environmentally friendly investments.

4. Continuous Capacity Building

One-off training sessions are unlikely to provide the long-term capacity-building required for sustained climate resilience. It is recommended that:

- **Follow-up sessions** be scheduled periodically to reinforce learning, provide updates on new developments in climate adaptation, and address any ongoing challenges faced by stakeholders.
- **Train-the-trainer programmes** can be implemented to ensure that local stakeholders, particularly those from civil society and government, can pass on the knowledge they gain to others in their communities.
- **Field Visits and Practical Demonstrations:** Incorporating field visits and hands-on demonstrations of climate adaptation projects is essential for grounding theoretical knowledge in real-world practice. These practical experiences allow stakeholders to see the tangible impact of adaptation strategies, such as water conservation techniques, sustainable agricultural practices, and the implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure. Field visits can also provide opportunities for peer-to-peer learning and sharing of best practices.

By focusing on continuous capacity building through follow-up training, community-driven knowledge transfer, and hands-on experiences, stakeholders will be better equipped to respond to climate challenges in a sustainable and adaptive manner.

6. Conclusion

This training needs assessment provides crucial insights into the knowledge gaps and capacity-building requirements of stakeholders in Oman's climate adaptation, agriculture, and water sectors. The analysis highlights significant areas where enhanced training is necessary, particularly in climate finance mechanisms, climate-resilient agricultural practices, and water management strategies. Furthermore, gender-sensitive approaches in climate project planning and execution emerged as a critical but underdeveloped area, highlighting the need for dedicated capacity-building efforts in this regard.

Key recommendations include the development of comprehensive training programmes focused on building technical skills in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, the integration of gender considerations into project development, and the establishment of stronger coordination mechanisms among stakeholders. These initiatives are vital for enabling stakeholders to better access climate finance, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and to develop and implement effective, sustainable climate projects.

Ultimately, addressing the identified gaps will require a multi-faceted approach involving ongoing engagement, tailored training programmes, and collaboration across sectors. By equipping stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and tools, Oman can build a more resilient agricultural and water management system, better positioned to address the impacts of climate change.

7. Annexes

7.1 Stakeholders' consultations in Oman prior to the workshop

7.2 Live survey - Training needs and stakeholder network