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Enhancing Environmental Security (GEF ID 9607)

Videoconference, 20-22 July 2020

GEF CEO endorsement request (Project Document) and related Annexes of the SCCF Project (GEF ID 9670)

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GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-Sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Special Climate Change Fund

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas			
Country(ies):	Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.	GEF Project ID: ¹	9670
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	01507
Other Executing Partner(s):	UN Environment/MAP (leading executing Agency), PAP/RAC, Plan Blue, GWP-Med. Secretariat of State to the Minister for Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development (Morocco), Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (Montenegro)	Submission Date:	November 14, 2017
		Resubmission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change Adaptation	Project Duration (Months)	30
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	95,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Objective 2	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	SCCF-A	680,000	4,275,799
Objective 3	Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant, policies, plans and associated processes	SCCF-A	320,000	616,095
Total project costs			1,000,000	4,891,894

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To enhance capacities of countries in the Mediterranean region to adapt to climate change with a view to influencing wider development processes in the region.

Project Components/Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and	TA	Outcome 1: Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is	Output 1.1: A gender-sensitive climate risk assessment (in at least two priority	SCCF-A	250,000	1,481,108

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

<p>cooperation.</p>		<p>strengthened and partnerships are enhanced.</p>	<p>coastal hotspots areas and based on a stakeholder-led process), which provides a platform for building coastal resilience to climate change in a sustainable and inclusive manner.</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Interventions identified for building coastal resilience in two priority coastal areas (based on a stakeholder-led process using the participatory method “Climagine”).</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> Training provided to at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries on climate change adaptation solutions (including ecosystem-based solutions) for coastal areas.</p> <p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas on the financing possibilities of the adaptation priorities identified and institutional support needed for the enhanced use of coastal climate risk assessments in investment</p>			
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			decisions.			
Component 2: Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone.	TA	Outcome 2: Adaptation-mainstreamed into local ICZM plans.	<p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Recommendations for adaptation measures to be mainstreamed into Morocco (Tetouan) and Montenegro's (Kotor Bay) local ICZM plans agreed with project stakeholders in Child Project 2.1, developed.</p> <p><u>Output 2.2:</u> For at least two priority coastal areas, a report developed on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions based on stakeholder consultations in Outcome 1 and discussions with MedProgramme project stakeholders.</p>	SCCF-A	360,000	2,330,317
Component 3: Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments.	TA	Outcome 3: Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing.	<p><u>Output 3.1:</u> Methodological guidelines on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas (comprising domestic, international and private sector investments).</p> <p><u>Output 3.2:</u> A proposal developed to access international financing support for</p>	SCCF-A	150,000	485,000

			climate change adaptation in coastal zone with at least two countries as participating partners.			
Component 4: Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing.	TA	Outcome 4: Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.	<p><u>Output 4.1:</u> One regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.</p> <p><u>Output 4.2:</u> Local awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted (one in each priority coastal area) targeting local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools.</p> <p><u>Output 4.3:</u> One glossy and eye-catching brochure and one scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region (based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-makers).</p> <p><u>Output 4.4:</u> One major forum in the Mediterranean</p>	SCCF-A	160,000	225,158

			region to present lessons learned from the project at the end of year 2, which strengthens the uptake of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others.		
Subtotal				920,000	4,521,583
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			(select)	80,000	370,311
Total project costs				1,000,000	4,891,894

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Governments	Montenegro	In-kind	1,200,000
Recipient Governments	Morocco	In-kind	900,000
Others	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)	In-kind	1,140,000
Others	Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (Plan Bleu)	In-kind	1,131,894
CSO	Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med)	In cash	170,000
CSO	Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med)	In-kind	350,000
Total Co-financing			4,891,894

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming Funds of	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ² ^{a)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	SCCF-A	Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Total Grant Resources	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
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a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Overview of the MedProgramme and context of the SCCF Project

The GEF/UN Environment “Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security” (2019-2024)⁶ represents the first GEF programmatic multi-focal area initiative in the Mediterranean Sea aiming to operationalize priority actions to reduce major transboundary environmental stresses in its coastal areas while strengthening climate resilience and water security and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The MedProgramme is implemented in nine beneficiary countries sharing the Mediterranean basin: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. Its eight Child Projects⁷ cut across four different Focal Areas of the Global Environment Facility (International Waters [IW], Biodiversity [BD], Chemicals and Waste [CW], and Climate Change [CC]) and involve a wide spectrum of developmental and societal sectors, ranging from banking institutions, the private sector, governmental and non-governmental bodies, industry, research, media, and various other organizations. It builds on the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM⁸ GEF projects which have enriched the knowledge on the Mediterranean environment and unraveled the implications of climate change and variability; strengthened countries’ mutual trust, cooperation and common purpose; consolidated the partnership among countries, UN bodies, civil society organizations, bilateral donors and the European Union (EU); and tested on the ground the feasibility and effectiveness of technical and policy instruments aimed at addressing major present and future threats to environmental sustainability and climate related impacts.

The eight Child Projects of the MedProgramme (see Figure 1 in Annex T1 and Table 1 in Annex T2) are expected to deliver a set of complementary results embracing three categories of priorities identified by the TDA for the Mediterranean Sea which are translated into three components of the programme: i) Reduction of Land-Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots and measuring progress to impacts; ii) Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone; and iii) Protecting Marine Biodiversity.

The fourth component (Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination) is comprised of Child Project 4.1 “Mediterranean Sea LME Environment and Climate Regional Support Project” which plays a key role within the MedProgramme as it “implements mechanisms for Programme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge, monitoring the Programme’s progress to impacts, and fostering synergistic interactions among

⁶ GEF Lead Implementing Agency: UN Environment. Other GEF Implementing Agency: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Leading Executing Agency: UN Environment/MAP. Executing partners: UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP), European Investment Bank (EIB), Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med), WWF Mediterranean Programme Office (WWF MedPO), IUCN, Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (Plan Bleu), Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) and the Sustainable Consumption and Production Regional Activity Centre (SCP/RAC).

⁷ At the time of its approval in October 2016, the MedProgramme was comprised of seven Child Projects. Subsequently, a Mediterranean climate change adaptation project was developed by UN Environment/MAP for financing through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). It was agreed by the UN Environment/MAP, UN Environment and the GEF Secretariat that this SCCF project would be managed for all intents and purposes as an additional Child Project of the MedProgramme. Hence the reference to eight Child Projects of the MedProgramme.

⁸ More info on MedPartnership, ClimVar and ICZM (Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean) projects: <http://www.themedpartnership.org/>, <https://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/2600> and <https://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/3990>.

Child Projects”. Within the GEF programmatic approaches there is a need to ensure programme coherence and impact through coordination among diverse sets of multi-focal area Child Projects contributing to the same programme outcomes. A Support Project functions as a trait d’union (a common link) among Child Projects by providing overall coordination of the programme portfolio, resource-saving services, a robust system to managing knowledge effectively and a sound action plan for gender mainstreaming.

It is in this context that the SCCF Project “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas” will be carried out. The SCCF Project will contribute to the overarching goal of Component 2 of the MedProgramme to enhance sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone. As the only project of the MedProgramme devoted specifically to climate change adaptation, the SCCF Project is a timely and necessary response to the need to build the capacity of people and institutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change in coastal areas, which are especially vulnerable to these impacts. Through the identification of climate risks affecting the coast and the development of strategies to overcome or cope with these risks, the SCCF Project will effectively enhance both sustainability and climate resilience in the region. Technical assistance in this project will focus on two main lines of action: mainstreaming climate change adaptation strategies in coastal plans and facilitating access to climate financing to scale up adaptation measures in the region. It is important to note that activities of the SCCF Project are fully integrated with those of Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme “Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience Water Security and Habitat Protection”. Child Project 2.1 will produce coastal plans in two areas identified as highly vulnerable to climate change (amongst other activities), and the SCCF Project will develop strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the context of these coastal plans. In this way, important synergies are generated by the two linked projects, in terms of a common set of stakeholders, baseline data, and management structures.

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁹

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area¹⁰ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Changes to project components, outcomes and outputs:

The wording of the proposed project’s Outputs was revised from the original Project Identification Form (PIF) and CEO Endorsement Request. This revision was conducted following stakeholder consultations, during which it was decided that the project’s national-level activities (under Components 1 and 2) would take place in Morocco and Montenegro¹¹. The revised wording of the Outputs is cosmetic rather than substantive. The statements have been made more concise and provide easily measurable criteria than the former ones, however the final target and the level of deliverables of the proposed project have not been changed. Table 2 (Annex T2) sets forth the former and the revised wording of the Outputs. Justifications for more substantial changes proposed for Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 4.2 are provided herewith below.

In addition to changes in the wording of the project’s Outputs, the following modifications were made, based on the results of stakeholders’ consultations held in Morocco and Montenegro on 8-9 February 2018 and 12-13 February 2018 respectively:

⁹ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

¹⁰ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

¹¹ See Annex L section 1 meeting notes, stakeholder consultations, Rabat, December 2017.

- Outcome 2 was modified to read 'Adaptation mainstreamed into local ICZM plans'; and Output 2.1 was modified to read 'Recommendations for adaptation measures to be mainstreamed into Morocco (Tetouan) and Montenegro's (Kotor Bay) local ICZM plans agreed with project stakeholders in Child Project 2.1, developed'.

Justification:

Coastal planning processes represent a natural entry point for the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies in the Mediterranean. The Barcelona Convention's Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is a legally-binding instrument that establishes a comprehensive framework for integrated coastal zone management including the preparation of national coastal strategies, plans and programmes. It furthermore makes ample reference to the need to account for and adapt to the effects of climate change in the development of the coastal zone.

The ICZM Protocol identifies a hierarchy of instruments for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM): a Mediterranean ICZM strategy, national coastal strategies and coastal plans and programmes for individual coastal areas. During the preparation of the ICZM Protocol, the terms "ICZM plans" and "coastal plans" were both used. In the context of this project document, these terms are used interchangeably and refer to the instrument defined by the ICZM Protocol as a coastal plan or programme. According to the Article 18, paragraph 3 of the Protocol, "coastal plans and programmes, which may be self-standing or integrated in other plans and programmes, shall specify the orientations of the national strategy and implement it at an appropriate territorial level, determining, inter alia and where appropriate, the carrying capacities and conditions for the allocation and use of the respective marine and land parts of coastal zones."

Montenegro and Morocco are two of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention that have ratified the ICZM Protocol and that are taking steps to fulfill their commitments in this regard, including through the preparation of local ICZM plans (or coastal plans) in compliance with the ICZM Protocol and their respective national ICZM Strategies. In both countries, a coastal plan will be prepared for a priority coastal area in the context of Child Project 2.1 "Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Climate Resilience, Water Security and Habitat Protection" of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security (hereafter MedProgramme) starting in 2019. In parallel, the proposed project will produce a set of recommendations for adaptation strategies that will be mainstreamed in these coastal plans and that can inform other relevant coastal planning processes. These recommendations will include a cost-benefit analysis as well as a proposed timeline for implementation.

In Montenegro, a coastal plan will be developed for the Kotor Bay area under Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme. This coastal plan will duly consider the requirements of Montenegro's Special Purpose Spatial Plan (SPSP) that will be progressively implemented in all coastal areas of the country starting in July 2018, as well as the results of the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) project in Montenegro. Based on the coastal SPSP, the government of Montenegro is also formulating a 'General Regulation Plan for the Southern Region' that will inform development processes in Kotor Bay area, among other coastal areas. To enhance climate resilience in Kotor Bay, stakeholders have requested, through Output 2.1 of the proposed project, to develop recommendations to mainstream adaptation into the local coastal plan for the Kotor Bay area. These recommendations will include costed and measurable adaptation solutions that can also be mainstreamed into the 'General Regulation Plan for the Southern Region' and in any other coastal development plans that will be developed for the Kotor Bay area including the management plan for the UNESCO World Heritage site that coincides with the proposed project area. Moreover, the proposed recommendations to mainstream adaptation would also inform other local coastal management plans in this municipality, e.g. the municipal spatial plan of Kotor that is currently in effect.

Likewise, in Morocco, a coastal plan will be developed for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region under Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme. To enhance climate resilience in the coastal area, stakeholders have requested, through Output 2.1 of the proposed project, to develop recommendations to mainstream

adaptation into the coastal plan for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. These recommendations would also be relevant to mainstream adaptation into the regional development plan (Plan Régional de Développement – PRD) for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. This PRD has already been developed and is currently implemented with a broader focus on all areas – coastal and inland – of the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region.

- Output 1.4 was amended slightly.
- Output 2.2 was modified to read ‘For at least two priority coastal areas, a report developed on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions based on stakeholder consultations in Outcome 1 and discussions with MedProgramme project stakeholders’.
- The sequence of Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 was reversed compared to the original PIF. Output 2.1 is now 2.2 and vice versa.

This change reflects the need to consider barriers in the context of the adaptation priorities identified, both as inputs into the mainstreaming process into ICZM plans.

Outcome 3.1 – ‘Public spending relative to climate adaptation in the coastal zone prioritized and national resources mobilized’ was removed. With limited funding and time under this project it was noted that while we can effect policy and develop methodological guidelines to assist with accessing national resources we could not guarantee the actual mobilization of public finance through this project.

- A new output, Output 4.2, was added: ‘National awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted (one in each priority coastal area) targeting local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools.’

During the consultations conducted in Morocco and Montenegro, stakeholders requested to organize awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities for coastal areas, as part of the proposed SCCF Project. As a result, a new project Output was added, under which awareness raising campaigns will be conducted in the two priority areas of Kotor Bay and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. A description of this proposed Output is provided under Section 3: ‘The proposed alternative scenario’.

Finally, the co-financing of the project has been updated since the PIF development phase to better reflect the commitments of the countries and the organizations involved in the project.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The following paragraphs provide an update to the adaptation problem, root causes and barriers analysis provided in the PIF.

Climate change problem

The Mediterranean Sea has been identified as one of the main climate change global hotspots (i.e. the areas most responsive to climate change). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)’s Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) (2013-2014) considers the Region as “highly vulnerable to climate change”¹², underlining that it “will suffer multiple stresses and systemic failures due to climate changes”. Physical changes in the Mediterranean climate have been widely observed and such trends are projected to continue in the future. Different sub-regions of the Mediterranean will witness different changes to their climate. On average however for the whole Region, estimates mentioned in the IPCC AR5 for the medium-low emissions

¹²IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Chapter 21.5.1.2. Hotspots

scenario (RCP 4.5) and for the period 2081-2100 compared to 1986-2005 include an increase in surface mean air temperature of 2-4°C, 10-20% decreases in mean annual precipitation, increased risk of desertification, soil degradation, an increase in duration and intensity of droughts and floods, summer heat-waves and heavy precipitation events, changes in species composition, increase of alien species, habitat losses and agricultural and forests production losses. A detailed overview of climate change impacts on natural resources and economic sectors in the Mediterranean coastal areas is provided in Annex N.

The negative impacts of climate change on coastal and marine ecosystems, and on coastal livelihoods and development processes exacerbate those related to socio-economic pressures in the Mediterranean region. These pressures include population growth, rapid urbanization, overexploitation of natural resources including water and marine resources, as well as unsustainable coastal management practices. The combined effects of climate change and unsustainable practices result in biodiversity and economic losses for the region. For example, sea level rise, coastal erosion and rising temperature have and will continue to have negative impacts on tourism (see Annex N). These impacts will in particular affect vulnerable socio-economic groups such as women, for which tourism often provides an informal source of income as they face various barriers to take up formal employment. A gender assessment has been conducted and an action plan has been drawn up based on the findings, that expounds on these social and gender issues to be addressed through the project components (please refer to Annex J for more information).

Although some measurable progress has been made to enhance the ability of the countries in the region to cooperate and address the problems associated with the impacts of climate change, much more is needed. For example, the GEF project “Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean” (ClimVar & ICZM Project) produced in 2015 a set of guidelines for adapting to climate variability and change along the Mediterranean coast as well as a coastal plan in Croatia with a strong focus on adaptation to climate variability and change. Most countries, however, do not have coastal plans that fully consider the dimension of climate change adaptation. Another important output of the ClimVar & ICZM Project was the development of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework (RCCAF) for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas, adopted by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention adopted in 2016. The RCCAF sets forth a set of commonly agreed strategic objectives to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal natural and socioeconomic systems to the impacts of climate change. While this framework provides elements for a coordinated approach to enhancing climate resilience in the region and to foster cooperation, it does not in itself build the capacity required by people and institutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change. It should also be noted that nine of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention will form a partnership in the GEF MedProgramme to reduce transboundary stress on the Mediterranean Sea and to increase water security, and therefore climate resilience. However, the MedProgramme is not focused on climate change adaptation, but rather on the shared strategic objectives of the participating countries and those of the GEF’s focal areas of International Waters, Chemicals and Waste and Biodiversity.

As a result, there is still limited capacity and coordination among governmental decision-makers and stakeholders from the private sector in the Mediterranean region to develop and implement climate change adaptation interventions in coastal areas. Although countries in this region are Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and have made certain efforts to translate the major requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) into their respective national legal and policy frameworks, few of them have made consistent progress towards integrating adaptation in coastal zone management plans and policies. Through the RCCAF, there is potential for Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention to identify and implement regional climate change adaptation plans, and to share lessons learned and best practices for adaptation in coastal areas, but this potential has not yet been fully realized. Furthermore, access to domestic and international climate finance is limited, as are investments from banks and finance institutions in adaptation. This access and these investments are undermined by a lack of technical capacity to mainstream adaptation into coastal development planning, and a lack of knowledge of economic opportunities for investing in adaptation. At the same time, there is limited scientific information available on climate risks in the region to inform the development of evidence-based adaptation strategies for coastal areas. Because of this lack of capacity, information and knowledge of adaptation

opportunities in coastal areas, as well as a limited engagement of stakeholders in the public and private sector, ecosystems and livelihoods in the Mediterranean region remain extremely vulnerable to climate change.

The problem addressed and the solution proposed by the SCCF Project

The problem that this Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Medium-Size Project (MSP) seeks to address is the limited capacity and coordination in the Mediterranean to adapt to climate change impacts in coastal areas. This includes: i) limited technical capacity among stakeholders from the public and private sector to develop and implement adaptation solutions for coastal management; ii) a lack of access to financial resources to support climate change-related activities; and iii) a limited coordination and knowledge exchange within the Mediterranean region to foster the implementation of climate change adaptation. As a result, ecosystems and communities in marine and coastal areas in the Mediterranean are increasingly affected by climate change and climate variability impacts. This problem is compounded by the fact that government authorities currently are still building their technical capacity and knowledge together with the portfolio of financial resources to be allocated to climate change adaptation. In addition, the access, coordination and efficient management of related financial resources within the region is limited.

There is therefore a need to implement a project that: i) builds capacity and knowledge of policy makers and relevant actors; ii) mainstreams climate change adaptation into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) strategies and plans; iii) assists mobilizing public and private finance for adaptation in the region; vi) strengthens engagement and partnerships between stakeholders; and v) enhances regional knowledge on adaptation and climate information, particularly on vulnerable demographics, women and men.

The proposed solution is to build capacity of countries in the Mediterranean region to better plan, coordinate and mainstream climate change adaptation into local ICZM strategies/coastal plans, with a view of influencing wider development processes in the region.

However, there are several **barriers** to achieving this preferred solution. These barriers include: i) weak institutional and technical capacity of government stakeholders; ii) no clear coordination mechanism within and between countries to manage coastal areas and resources in the context of climate change; iii) limited access to financial resources to implement adaptation; iv) lack of scientific assessments and information on climate risks in the region; and v) lack of an empirical and consolidated baseline to understand the ramifications of climate change on vulnerable coastal communities, women and men in the region.

The SCCF Project will overcome these barriers by: i) creating a participatory and evidence-led process for national and local governments, and non-government stakeholders to identify adaptation solutions based on climate risk and vulnerability assessments; ii) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local ICZM plans for two priority hotspot areas; iii) developing guidelines and proposals to facilitate access to financing for adaptation in coastal areas; and iv) convening regional meetings and conducting awareness raising campaigns to share information and knowledge on climate change adaptation and on the findings and lessons learned from the project.

2) The baseline situation in the 6 countries of the Med Programme

The following section provides an update of baseline scenario provided in the PIF together with a rationale for the selection of the two coastal priority areas and associated baseline projects.

The Mediterranean countries that will participate in the proposed SCCF Project are Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and have made certain efforts to translate the major requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) into their respective national legal and policy frameworks. However, few of the countries have made consistent progress towards integrating adaptation in coastal zone management plans and policies yet. A short summary of these are presented below. These descriptions have been updated since the submission of the PIF to reflect the latest developments in the

countries, except as noted where no new information was identified. Information about relevant national development priorities articulated in each country's UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has also been provided.

Albania: the country announced in 2017 its commitment to prepare the legal framework for a climate protection program by 2018 to fill the policy gap on climate change. At present, climate change is addressed in key policy documents including: the National Strategy for Development and Integration 2014 – 2020; the Albanian Strategy for Health Adaptation into the Climate Change Context; and the Action Plan for Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in Albanian Agricultural Systems. In addition, Albania has launched its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in June 2016 and completed a cross-sectoral strategy for climate change in August 2017. Furthermore, Albania has identified "Environment and Climate Change" as one of four priorities in its UNDAF 2017 – 2021, with an associated outcome for government and non-government actors to adopt and implement innovative, gender-sensitive national and local actions for environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. The proposed SCCF Project will contribute towards this priority in Albania's UNDAF by providing opportunities for capacity building on the design of management solutions that fully consider the impacts of a changing climate.

Algeria: the legal framework for addressing climate change in Algeria is based on Law No. 04-09 relative to Renewable Energy Promotion in the Framework of Sustainable Development (2004) and the updated National Plan of Actions for the Environment and Sustainable Development which establish the country's environmental programs over the period 2016 – 2020. Algeria also receives support to develop its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through the NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). Furthermore, the environment and climate change figure prominently in Algeria's UNDAF 2016 – 2020, which documents the country's goal to achieve by 2020 an improved quality of life and increased resilience of its citizens, through participatory management of natural and urban ecosystems. The proposed SCCF Project will support Algeria in its achievement of this goal by building human capacities to identify solutions for adaptation to the impacts of climate change, thereby increasing the resilience of its citizens.

Libya: to date, Libya does not have any climate change related laws, adaptation policies or strategies. Since the preparation of the PIF, there have been no major updates on the baseline situation in Libya regarding climate change and adaptation. In its Strategic Framework 2013 – 2014, the United Nations Team in Libya mentions climate change as one of the key environmental challenges in the context of its goal to achieve economic recovery. The proposed SCCF Project will assist Libya by building human capacities to develop management responses to adapt to the impacts of climate change, thereby contributing to the country's wider goal of economic recovery.

Montenegro: in 2015, Montenegro adopted a National Climate Change Strategy by 2030 (including a comprehensive action plan) and the following year laid the foundations for addressing climate change in its legal framework by establishing a National Strategy with Action Plan for transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU acquis on Environment and Climate Change 2016-2020. At the same time, climate change considerations are fully integrated in its National Strategy on Sustainable Development to 2030. Furthermore, a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation for Montenegro National Strategy and Action Plan was published in 2012, describing a set of activities that prioritize technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. In 2017, the country submitted its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC). In this document, the Government of Montenegro pledges a 30% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to the 1990 base year. However, the INDC does not include recommendations for climate change adaptation. Finally, Montenegro is currently preparing a funding proposal for the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to receive support for the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

Environmental Sustainability is recognized by Montenegro as one of the five priority areas in its UNDAF 2017 – 2021, and climate change is referenced in this area's priority outcome: "By 2021, the people of Montenegro are benefitting from sustainable management of cultural and natural resources, combatting climate change and disaster-risk reduction." The proposed SCCF Project will contribute directly to this strategic outcome by

building human capacities to design management solutions that enable coastal communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Morocco: In 2009, Morocco released its National Plan against Global Warming, designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the development and diversification of clean energy sources and the implementation of adaptation measures that rely mainly on its Strategy for Water and the Green Morocco Plan for Agriculture. A wide range of adaptation tools have been incorporated in Morocco's sectoral adaptation strategies, such as in the water sector, agriculture, forestry, protection of biodiversity and the fight against desertification, housing, fisheries and coastal management, health and tourism. On a broader scale, Morocco's adoption in 2012 of the National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development allowed the country to redouble its efforts to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. A Framework Law was enacted in 2014 that gives a legal basis to the Charter and explicitly mentions the fight against climate change and calls for strengthening capacities to promote adaptation to climate change. Morocco also adopted in 2016 a National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and has initiated its implementation in three regions: Souss Massa, Béni Mellal-Khénifra and Drâa Tafilalet. In the same year that Morocco organized and hosted the Climate Change COP (COP22), they submitted their nationally determined contribution, NDC, where they pledge a 42% reduction in emissions by 2030. At the end of 2016, the country also launched its NAP process with support from the GIZ. In this context, a NAP Road Map has been prepared and validated by the Government. This Roadmap provides details on the next steps to be undertaken by the government of Morocco to finalize and implement its NAP. Finally, in 2017, Morocco adopted its National Strategy on Sustainable Development to move the country towards a green and inclusive economy, recognizing climate change and adaptation as priority considerations of the Strategy.

In its UNDAF 2017 – 2021, Morocco has designated “Inclusive Sustainable Development” as one of its six expected results, and has expressed a number of specific outcomes related to climate change adaptation that can be enhanced through collaboration with the United Nations system, including:

- Territorial planning that integrates the principles of sustainable development and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage;
- Reinforced resilience to climate change and natural risks, especially for vulnerable populations;
- Cities that are more sustainable and inclusive; and
- Increased equitable access to natural resources and ecosystem services.

The proposed SCCF Project will support Morocco in the achievement of all of these outcomes to some extent but will contribute especially to the one focused on reinforced resilience to climate change and natural risks.

Tunisia: An initial National Adaptation Strategy was developed from 2005 to 2007 in the framework of Tunisian–German bilateral cooperation between the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Tunisian Ministry for Agriculture and Water Resources. Again, with the support of GIZ, the National Strategy on Climate Change was initiated in 2011 and published in 2012, with the goal of integrating climate change in the country's development strategies. The strategy lists a series of adaptation and mitigation measures to be implemented in various sectors of the economy. It should also be noted that the Tunisian Constitution (2014) refers to climate change and the environment, guaranteeing the rights of its citizens to live in a safe environment and participate to the fight against climate change. Furthermore, in its UNDAF 2015 – 2019, Tunisia declares as one of its four priorities the creation of an inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic model, and cites a number of environmental challenges that must be addressed to achieve this new economic model, including the reduction of the risk of disasters and climate change. The proposed SCCF Project will respond to this need by reinforcing human capacities in Tunisia for the design of management responses that take into account the changing climate, thereby reducing the risks associated with climate change.

Regional baseline situation

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, endorsed in 2016 the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas (RCCAF), developed by UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan (UN Environment/MAP) in the context of the GEF-funded project “Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean” (ClimVar & ICZM – 2010-2015) (GEF ID 3990). The main objective of the Framework is to define a regional strategic approach to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal natural and socioeconomic systems to the impacts of climate change, assisting policy makers and stakeholders at all levels across the Mediterranean in the development and implementation of coherent and effective policies and measures. The Framework is intended as a structured outline to facilitate the identification of strategic objectives, strategic directions and priorities for adapting to climate change by policy makers and stakeholders in the Mediterranean region.

Another key political framework in the region is provided by the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). The UfM Secretariat prepared a study on climate finance in the Mediterranean (funded by the European Commission) to provide a clear overview of the funding flows for climate action in the region, that was presented at the UNFCCC COP23 in Bonn in November 2017. Furthermore, a UfM Climate Change Expert Group brings together governments, donors and regional stakeholders to enhance regional dialogue and catalyze the identification, support and development of specific projects and initiatives, both in mitigation and adaptation. Also of relevance is the UfM’s Water Agenda, mandated at the UfM Ministerial Meeting on Water (April 2017, Malta), which will develop through a long-term Work Programme equipped with a Financial Strategy to support its implementation. Climate Change Adaptation is among the key thematic areas of the UfM Water Agenda. The UfM also promotes and has labelled regional projects of some relevance to climate finance, including the GWP-Med/OECD “Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector” regional project, supported by Sida. The aim of the project is to diagnose key governance bottlenecks to mobilize financing for the Mediterranean water sector, including by the private sector, and to support the development of consensual action plans based on international good practices.

The GEF-funded “Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem” (MedPartnership, 2009 – 2015) (GEF ID 2600) and “Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean” (ClimVar & ICZM, 2010 – 2015) (GEF ID 3990) projects, were a collective effort of the Barcelona Convention and other leading organizations (regional, international, non-governmental, etc.) and countries sharing the Mediterranean Sea, towards the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. The two projects have been instrumental to support the ratification of the ICZM Protocol in the region as well as to the development of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in specific countries, such as Montenegro, Algeria and Croatia. The projects directly supported the national ICZM plans by setting the objectives for the protection and sustainable use of the coast and its resources. In the assessment of the status of these resources, climate change was evaluated among a full set of environmental and socio-economic factors used to establish a set of priority actions. This included those aimed at the preservation of natural and cultural resources, infrastructure for pollution prevention and remediation, enhancement of spatial planning systems, green economic development and increased human and institutional capacities for ICZM.

The SCCF Project builds on the results achieved by the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects by: 1) building the enabling capacity and awareness environment for increasing resilience and adaptive capacity of marine and coastal natural and socioeconomic systems to the impacts of climate change; 2) integrating climate change adaptation measures into national policies, strategies and planning; 3) promoting access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation; and 4) influencing the wider Mediterranean policy processes through its knowledge management strategy. Moreover, the consistency and coordination of the proposed SCCF Project with the MedProgramme will be ensured through several mechanisms. For example, a single Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) will serve the SCCF Project and the MedProgramme, thereby ensuring alignment between project/programme’s activities.

Additionally, relevant stakeholders from the SCCF Project will attend annual progress stocktaking meetings of the MedProgramme, which will provide opportunities to capture synergies between the two initiatives.

Selection of the national priority coastal areas

Given limited funds, the country-level outputs will be delivered in two countries: Montenegro and Morocco. This decision was discussed and validated by the partner countries during a stakeholder consultation held in Rabat in December 2017¹³.

These countries – representing the Adriatic and Southern Mediterranean sub-regions – have ratified the ICZM Protocol, have established a solid institutional, policy and legal framework for ICZM, and hence have the capacities to effectively implement climate change adaptation strategies in coastal planning and management activities.

The selection of the two priority areas/countries for implementation of on-the-ground activities in this project was based on the following criteria:

1. Focus on project countries that have ratified the ICZM Protocol;
2. Geographic diversity, with the aim to identify one area in each of the Adriatic and the Southern Mediterranean sub-regions.

Only three countries among those that participate to the SCCF Project have ratified the ICZM Protocol: Albania, Montenegro and Morocco. Given the advanced stage of ICZM planning in Montenegro, the decision was taken to prepare the coastal plan in Montenegro for the Adriatic sub-region. Likewise, Morocco has demonstrated a high level of commitment for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol and has considerable experience in the domain of climate change adaptation. For these reasons, the national level interventions in the Southern Mediterranean sub-region will take place in Morocco, where a coastal plan will be developed.

Montenegro

Montenegro has taken concrete steps towards the implementation of the ICZM Protocol implementation. The country ratified the ICZM Protocol in 2011, with the adoption of the Law on ratification of the ICZM Protocol. Montenegro – with the assistance of the GEF through the MedPartnership, PAP/RAC and UN Environment/MAP – developed and adopted a National ICZM Strategy in 2015¹⁴. During the preparation of the Strategy, the responsibilities of the existing National Council for Sustainable Development and Climate Change were expanded to include ICZM. Today the country has the national Council for Sustainable Development, Climate Change and ICZM. These activities, together with the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP)¹⁵ for Montenegro secured strong support of the national government during preparation of the spatial plan for the coast. Due to these circumstances, PAP/RAC and Montenegro today have rather extensive and updated data and information about the coast, which is a basis for smooth continuation of the planning activities.

The National ICZM Strategy recognized the need to enhance knowledge and awareness related to adaptation to climate change. Among priority actions, the Strategy identified the need to:

- implement pilot projects for adaptation to climate change impacts;
- strengthen capacities for adaptation to climate change impacts.

Within these priority actions, the following activities were identified in the National ICZM strategy:

¹³ See Annex L section 1.

¹⁴ PAP/RAC, 2015. National strategy for integrated coastal zone management for Montenegro

¹⁵ PAP/RAC, CAMP, 2013. Vulnerability Assessment of the Narrow Coastal Zone Summary.

- pilot adaptation project in a selected location or in one of the coastal municipalities;
- assess possible impacts of flooding caused by sea level rise and small torrent flows;
- organize workshops to exchange knowledge on suitable examples of climate change adaptation;
- raise awareness of all the stakeholders in tourism on the need to protect the coastal zone from damages caused by floods, droughts, forest fires, strong rains, storms, coastal erosion and high waves activities because of climate change.

Some of these priorities identified within the Strategy are to be addressed by the proposed project. For example, under Output 2.1, a set of recommendations will be developed to mainstream climate change adaptation in the coastal plan for the Kotor Bay area that will be produced in Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme. In addition, under Output 1.2, key stakeholders from local to national levels will be convened to engage on the topic of coastal resilience and to discuss adaptation interventions. Output 1.2 will be implemented using “Climagine”. Climagine is a participatory approach, providing tools and a methodology, developed by Plan Bleu during the previous GEF ClimVar & ICZM project (2010-2015) and applied in a joint manner with PAP/RAC in Sibenik-Knin County (Croatia) and Kerkennah archipelago (Tunisia). Climagine will be used to raise the awareness of a wide group of relevant stakeholders, to disseminate knowledge and to build adaptation planning capacities. Finally, through the processes of implementing Climagine and developing adaptation recommendations for the coastal plan for Kotor Bay, local knowledge of adaptation will be enhanced, and ownership built, which represents key foundations for the implementation of the plan, its recommendations, actions and measures.

During the finalization of the ClimVar & ICZM project, the GEF, UN Environment/MAP, PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu National Focal Points were requested to identify priority areas for the adaptation planning activities in Montenegro. Regional and country stakeholders agreed that the coastal hotspot in which to base the national activities should follow the findings of the ClimVar & ICZM project vulnerability assessments to sea level rise and storm surges¹⁶.

The above prioritization process, and the subsequent national consultation in February 2018, resulted in the SCCF Project prioritizing the Kotor Bay area in Montenegro. Besides being highly vulnerable to coastal flooding, Kotor bay area has the highest population density, as presented in Figure 2 (Annex T1). According to the climate change vulnerability model, droughts, forest fires and stormy winds have the biggest impact in the areas of Herceg Novi and Budva municipalities and southern part of the Montenegrin coast. Heavy rains have the biggest impact in the parts of Kotor municipality and in Budva’s hinterland. Additionally, several areas within Kotor Bay have been recognized as highly vulnerable to sea level rise (Figures 2 and 3 in Annex T1). Finally, Kotor Bay is also the area with the highest levels of sea pollution (Figure 4 and 5 in Annex T1).

Morocco – region of Tanger-Tétouan-AI Hoceima

Morocco ratified the ICZM Protocol in 2012 and adopted the Coastal Law in 2015. In 2010 Morocco published the Guidelines for the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change which served as a basis for numerous activities related to sustainable coastal development in recent years. Finally, in November 2016, Morocco hosted in Marrakesh the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) 22 and secured high visibility of the national endeavors towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change. These actions demonstrated a remarkable political will, and placed the country in a favorable position to benefit from the support of international partners to progress towards adaptation. In addition, Morocco has already carried out several ICZM projects, including a Coastal Area Management Programme for the Central Rif with the support of PAP/RAC (2008 – 2010)¹⁷ and the ICZM project with the support of GEF/World Bank (2015 – still in progress), and an extensive database is now available that can be used for future studies.

¹⁶ Plan Bleu (Satta, A. et al.): Application of a Multi-Scale Coastal Risk Index at Regional and Local Scale in the Mediterranean, 2015

¹⁷ Secrétariat d’Etat auprès du Ministère de l’Energie, des Mines, de l’Eau et de l’Environnement/Direction de la Surveillance et de la Prévention des Risques, PAP/RAC, 2010, Gestion intégrée de la Zone Côtière du Rif Central, rapport de synthèse final.

As a response to the needs assessment performed during finalization of the ClimVar & ICZM project, Moroccan representatives requested support in several activities including the development of the coastal plans for the Tanger, Tétouan and Oriental Rif areas.

During the GEF ClimVar & ICZM project (2013-2015), a Multi-Scale Coastal Risk Index¹⁸ (CRI-Med) was applied at regional and national levels (Figure 6 in Annex T1) and a Local Scale Coastal Risk Index (CRI-LS) was applied in the Moroccan Mediterranean coastal zone (Figure 6 in Annex T1).

According to Figure 6 (Annex T1), there are two areas which are the most at risk (considering coastal hazards, vulnerability and forcing) due to climate change: the province of Tétouan (Figure 7 in Annex T1) and the areas of Nador and of Berkane in Oriental Rif. It should be mentioned that the World Bank launched a € 5 million project in 2012 for the implementation of pilot ICZM actions for the Rif Oriental Region, which includes the Nador and Saïdia areas. Considering this information, the choice to mainstream adaptation into the coastal plan of the Tanger-Tétouan-Aï Hoceïma region – which includes the Tétouan province – appears to be more relevant. According to the administrative division of 2015, Tétouan belongs to the region Tanger-Tétouan-Aï Hoceïma. In the framework of the MedProgramme Child Project 2.1, an ICZM plan for the region Tanger-Tétouan-Aï Hoceïma will be developed. This region has also adopted a plan for regional development in 2017. The ICZM plan and its measures will serve as a basis for the recommendations to be produced in the framework of this project.

The region of Tanger-Tétouan-Aï Hoceïma covers an area of 17,262 km² and counts 3.5 million inhabitants¹⁹, with a density of 206 inhabitants per km². The region suffers mainly from problems related to the degradation of the environment, natural resources and the living environment. These problems are diverse: land degradation, pollution of ecosystems and groundwater, deforestation of natural environments, etc. In recent decades, urban growth in the region, combined with population growth, is one of the factors contributing to the imbalance and inadequacy between housing supply and demand, the development of precarious and anarchic housing and the proliferation of unhealthy and unregulated neighborhoods. Rapid population growth has affected the ability of municipalities and communes to monitor water quality and other environmental components, provide adequate sanitation services in emerging centers and rural communities, drinking water and to preserve the health of the environment.

As for soil resources, agricultural and natural areas are under pressure exacerbated by urban expansion, as well as damage caused by abandoned quarries without rehabilitation and illegal exploitation of coastal dunes. The latter modify the profile of the coastline and is probably one of the causes of coastal erosion in addition to unbridled seaside urbanization. The main causes of soil degradation in this region are highly eroding rains, a rugged topography, a shift towards intensive agriculture, overgrazing, increased urbanization, quarrying, wind erosion and salinization.

Regarding natural areas and biodiversity, the region has 22 Sites of Biological and Ecological Interest (SIBE), spread over the entire territory of the region and integrating maritime, coastal, continental and wetlands.

As the region of Tangers-Tétouan-Aï Hoceïma is a new administrative unit (it was created in 2015), there are no data available on climate change at the regional level yet. However, many studies have been conducted on the province of Tétouan, which was identified as a hotspot for climate change at the Mediterranean level.

According to the last administrative division, the province of Tétouan consists of two municipalities and two rural circles grouping eight caïdats and 20 rural communes. According to the results of the 2014 general population and housing census, the population of the province of Tétouan is of 550,374 inhabitants,

¹⁸ http://planbleu.org/sites/default/files/publications/multi-scale_coastal_risk_index.pdf

¹⁹ Haut commissariat du plan, 2014, « Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat »

representing 15.5% of the population of the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma region and 1.6% of the national population²⁰.

The province of Tétouan is characterized by numerous rivers, the main ones being the Oued Martil, Oued Laou and Oued Amsa. However, the rapid increase in demand for water, related to the demographic and economic development needs, led to a growing usage of both underground and superficial waters. Having in mind that water is essential for many purposes (drinking water, agriculture, industry, etc.), its preservation is essential. Human activities and natural life depend on it²¹.

The Tétouan coast stretches over 45 km along the northwestern Mediterranean coast of Morocco, between Fnideq village in the north and Ras Mazari headland in the south. In ecological terms, the coast of Tétouan is very rich in diverse natural ecosystems (beaches, dunes, wetlands, forests, floodplains, etc.). In addition, it is a very dynamic area from a socio-economic point of view, one of the most urbanized areas, and one of the most interesting areas for the development of tourism in Morocco. This coast, where new marinas and ports are located, is experiencing strong economic activity (tourism, agriculture, fishing and trade), and significant population growth²⁶. In 1982 the urban population accounted for 63.79% of the total population, it rose to 71.21% in 1994 and to 72.13% in 2004. This trend is thus due on the one hand to the mass migration of the rural population towards the urban centers, and on the other hand to the extension of urban perimeters.

The shoreline is composed of two beaches separated by the Cabo Negro promontory (Figure 8 in Annex T1). The Tétouan coast is one of the Mediterranean coastal areas that has been the most rapidly and densely urbanized in Morocco. Unfortunately, development has been expanded without any integrated vision or long-term planning. Highly developed sections of the coast coupled with the high-energy, swell-dominated nature of the near shore makes it increasingly vulnerable to coastal erosion, storm surges and extreme weather events²². Being a dynamic and resilient system, the coastline responded with adjustments where and when possible, but more often with a retreat when the sand failure was not able to adjust. As a consequence, the coastline is now so heavily “artificialized” that it is no longer possible for the beaches and the adjacent wetlands to migrate upwards or adapt to any new conditions imposed by the future sea level rise.

The Tétouan coastline has already been the subject of many studies, especially regarding its past and recent evolution in response to natural and anthropogenic forcing²⁶. All studies revealed a more or less significant erosion trend of the shoreline in the last decades. The drivers of change are multiple, including damming, sand mining, linear urbanization and construction of ports and marinas. Over 95% of the coastal dunes have been destroyed by housing and tourism infrastructure. The short-term sedimentary evolution of the shoreline was analyzed by El Mrini in 2011²⁷, using digital elevation models obtained from three successive surveys conducted during the stormy period of February and March 2008. Results showed that seasonal beach changes were not very significant; the most important variations were recorded after storms. The type and mobility of beaches were a function of their curvature and distance from headlands, exposure to waves, grain size and sediment supply. Morphological changes were shown to be faster and more excessive in reflective beaches located north of the Cabo Negro promontory; moreover, these beaches have a greater tendency for erosion. Historical shoreline positions for Tétouan coast, captured from multirate aerial photographs for the period 1958 to 2003²⁶ ²³ and 1958-2007 ²⁷ showed an erosive trend of the shoreline. Eroded beaches represent 70% of the coastline, while the accretion areas account for only 14%. The overall coastline retreat is on average 80 meters in the north and 45 meters in the south coast. Average erosion rates are -1.8 m/year in the northern coast (between M'diq and Fnideq) and -1.0 m/yr in the southern sector (Cabo Negro to Azla)²⁶
²⁸.

²⁰ Direction générale de la région de Tanger-Tétouan, 2015, Monographie provinciale de Tétouan.

²¹ Niazi S., 2007, Evaluation des impacts des changements climatiques et de l'élévation du niveau de la mer sur le littoral de Tétouan (Méditerranée occidentale du Maroc): Vulnérabilité et Adaptation. UNIVERSITÉ MOHAMMED V – AGDAL FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES Rabat.

²² Evaluation des impacts des changements climatiques et de l'élévation du niveau de la mer sur le littoral de Tétouan (Méditerranée occidentale du Maroc) : Vulnérabilité et adaptation, 2011 - Faculté des Sciences Agdal, Rabat - Doctorat d'Etat.

²³ UNEP/MAP (Snoussi, M.): Regional experience on assessing impacts of climate variability and change in the Mediterranean area (GEF eligible countries), 2011

The region of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima is an important economic hub of Morocco, which hosts one of Africa's busiest container port; it is also a highly urbanized zone. This region is extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts, in particular the Tétouan province located on its eastern coast. Therefore, taking into account the information provided in the above-mentioned sources, the region of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima was deemed to be the most relevant zone to prepare a coastal plan in the framework of this SCCF Project. In choosing the same geographic scope for the activities foreseen in Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme, important synergies can be realized, notably the engagement of a common set of regional stakeholders and the use of common data sets.

Similar to Montenegro, as a follow up to initial consultations held with Morocco thus far, the selection of the region of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima as the coastal hotspot that will be the basis of an adaptation planning exercise was validated during planned consultations in Q1 2018 with the country stakeholders.

Baseline projects at the regional level

Relevant projects at the regional level that the SCCF project builds on:

The SCCF-financed project was conceived to replicate the successful adaptation strategies tested in the context of the ClimVar & ICZM Project and the related ICZM activities of the MedPartnership. It will be anchored in and will contribute to climate change adaptation knowledge of the forthcoming large-scale regional Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme).

- *The Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) (2009 - 2015)* was a regional project financed by the GEF that brought together 13 Mediterranean countries and leading environmental institutions and organizations to address the main environmental challenges faced by Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems. It catalyzed action to create an enabling environment for the necessary policy, legal and institutional reforms in the partner countries, as well as investments, to improve environmental conditions of pollution and biodiversity hotspots and other priority areas under stress; promote the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources through integrated approaches; reduce pollution from land-based sources; enhance the protection of critical habitats and species; and integrate climate considerations into national marine and coastal planning. Activities related to ICZM and climate change adaptation included the preparation of ICZM National Strategies for Algeria, Croatia and Montenegro; coastal plans for the Buna/Bojana area shared by Albania and Montenegro and for the Reghaia area of Algeria; and collaboration with the ICZM & ClimVar Project for the coastal plan addressing Šibenik - Knin County in Croatia. An important tool produced by the MedPartnership was the Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF), a comprehensive methodology for integrated and sustainable management of the Mediterranean ecosystems constituted by coastal zones, river basins and coastal aquifers. The IMF was successfully tested in development of the three aforementioned coastal plans, and the coastal plan for the Šibenik-Knin County had a specific focus on climate variability and change. The participating countries of the MedPartnership were Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.
- *Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean (ClimVar & ICZM Project) (2012 - 2015)* was a GEF-financed sister project of the MedPartnership that promoted the use of ICZM as an effective tool for Mediterranean countries to respond to the impacts of climate variability and change in coastal zones. The project resulted in climate risk assessments for Croatia and Tunisia, and produced a coastal plan for Šibenik - Knin County in Croatia. Two relevant methodological documents also resulted from the project: one for integrating adaptation into coastal planning and management, and the other, providing guidance on socio-economic assessments of the potential costs caused by climate variability and change. Furthermore, the project developed the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas, adopted by the Barcelona Convention's Conference of the Parties in 2016. Albania,

Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, and Tunisia participated in the project.

The project also builds on current GEF projects/ projects about to start:

- The Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme) (2019 – 2023) represents the first GEF intervention in the Mediterranean designed using the programmatic approach to address broad-scale environmental challenges. The objective of the MedProgramme is to accelerate the implementation of agreed upon priority actions to reduce the major transboundary environmental stresses affecting the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas while strengthening climate resilience and water security, and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The MedProgramme was endorsed by the GEF Council in October 2016 and is comprised of seven Child Projects which will contribute to the GEF's focal areas of International Waters (IW), Chemicals and Waste (CW), and Biodiversity (BD). In terms of synergistic interactions with the MedProgramme, the SCCF Project will mainstream climate change adaptation solutions and recommendations in the development of local ICZM Plans that will be developed in Morocco and Montenegro in the context of the Child Project 2.1. In addition, the knowledge generated from the SCCF Project will be promoted and shared through the MedProgramme's overarching Knowledge Management Strategy (Annex Q) and reflected in the development of replication atlases that will seek to identify opportunities for the replication of successful strategies from the MedProgramme portfolio in the region. Nine countries have endorsed the MedProgramme: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, and Tunisia.
- The MedProgramme's *Child Project 2.1 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Climate Resilience, Water Security and Habitat Protection* (2019 – 2023) will be launched in 2019 to improve water security, human and ecosystem health, and climate resilience in Mediterranean coastal hot spots, with US\$ 7 million from the GEF. The project will bring together nine Mediterranean countries, including Morocco and Montenegro, for a series of interventions that will build national capacities for coastal zone management; the management of coastal aquifers, groundwater resources and related ecosystems; and integrated resource management approaches. In this context, ICZM/ Coastal Plans will be prepared for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region of Morocco and for the Kotor Bay area of Montenegro. Considering that one of the outputs of the SCCF Project is the elaboration of recommendations to mainstream climate change adaptation into these ICZM plans, there is a good opportunity for synergies between the two initiatives. The recommendations for climate change adaptation that will be developed for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region and the Kotor Bay area in the SCCF Project can feed into and inform all of the ICZM planning process that will be undertaken in the same regions in the framework of the Child Project 2.1.

The SCCF-financed project will also build on several projects, programmes and planning processes that were or are currently being implemented at the national level in Morocco and Montenegro. The project will be informed by and can positively influence these past and ongoing initiatives in the two countries.

Detailed baseline planning situation in Montenegro:

1) Baseline planning processes

- Montenegro's *Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction with Dynamic Plan of Activities for the period 2018-2023* was adopted by the government in 2017. This strategy aims to reduce disaster risks in Montenegro. To achieve this, the strategy focuses on strengthening capacity for disaster management within the government and raising awareness and knowledge of the occurrence and prevention of natural, technical and technological disasters. This is a broad strategy that will serve as guiding document to develop local risk management action plans in Montenegro. The proposed SCCF Project will support the implementation of the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Kotor Bay in particular through the following Outputs: i) implementing a climate risk assessment in Kotor Bay (Output 1.1); ii) developing a

coastal adaptation plan for Kotor Bay (Output 2.1); and iii) enhancing knowledge and awareness on climate change and adaptation planning processes (Output 4.1).

- The *National Adaptation Plan* (NAP) process has been launched in Montenegro in 2016, with support from UNDP. As part of this process, a preliminary study was undertaken in February 2017 to identify relevant initiatives in the country that mainstream climate change into policies and development plans. This study also assessed gaps and weaknesses within existing capacities to implement the NAP process in Montenegro. As a result of this preliminary study, a GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal has been prepared (not submitted to GCF yet). Through this proposal, the government of Montenegro will request support from the GCF Readiness Programme to develop and finalize Montenegro's NAP. Several activities from this NAP proposal will be well-aligned with, and benefit from the proposed SCCF Project, in particular the development of methodologies and training programs for relevant stakeholders in the public and private sector to mainstream climate change adaptation into national and sectoral plans and budgets. Hence, the proposed SCCF Project will align with, support or influence relevant activities that will be implemented under the NAP process where possible²⁴.
- The *National ICZM Strategy* was prepared in the framework of the MedPartnership project, in synergy with the CAMP Montenegro and adopted by the Montenegrin parliament in 2015. The Strategy recognized the need to enhance knowledge and awareness related to adaptation to climate change. Among priority actions, the Strategy identified the need to implement pilot projects for adaptation to climate change impacts; and to strengthen capacities. The Action Plan for the ICZM Strategy includes the establishment of risk management systems for natural and anthropogenic hazards, along with the reporting of the state of the coastal zone, monitoring coastal processes, and the development of resource use management plans and programs. In the framework of the CAMP coastal vulnerability assessments (2012 & 2013) for erosion, seismic hazard and climate change has been completed.

2) Baseline projects

- *Climate Change Adaptation in Flood Risk Management for Western Balkans* (CCAWB II) (2016 – 2018) is a project funded by the GIZ, which provided US\$ 2.3 million to Montenegro and four other Western Balkan countries for capacity building on climate change adaptation. This project has a particular focus on reducing risks of flooding and droughts in the Drin River Basin. The current results of this project in Montenegro include the development of flood management plans for several municipalities – including Kotor – and the implementation of capacity building interventions to ensure the effective uptake of the flood plans. In addition, precipitation and stream gauging networks in Montenegro have been extended and upgraded to enable the measurement of real-time data for transboundary flood forecasting. These interventions under CCAWB II aim to ensure that floods are predicted and warnings are issued on time in Montenegro to protect human lives in flood prone areas. The proposed SCCF Project will be implemented in parallel with CCAWB II and complement its activities. For example, the development of a coastal adaptation plan for the Kotor Bay area (under Output 2.1 of the proposed project) will contribute to reducing the impacts of floods and droughts in this area.
- *Promoting Protected Areas Management through Integrated Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Protection in Coastal Area of Montenegro* (2018 - 2021) is a GEF project that aims to ensure effective management and ecosystem representation of the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas sub system through addressing its institutional and financial sustainability in order to fill in the gaps presented in the baseline scenario that are prohibiting the establishment of the first marine Protected Areas and securing the efficient management of existing coastal Protected Areas and perspective Coastal Marine Protected Areas. For that matter, this GEF project will ensure comprehensive collection and assessment of information on biodiversity and ecosystem values in order to firstly revise the status of the existing coastal Protected Areas and secondly, identify and establish nationally and globally significant marine and coastal sites that are important for biodiversity conservation. To tackle poor Protected Area management, the project will determine the capacity and governance needs for successful management

²⁴ It will depend on the implementation timeline of the NAP process in Montenegro, once approved by the GCF.

of new Coastal Marine Protected Areas and establish a management framework in place. Additionally, the project will result in development and implementation of the 10-year business plan that will contribute to more efficient and financially sustainable management of the network of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in Montenegro.

In addition, the proposed SCCF Project will engage privately funded coastal tourism investment projects to ensure that planned activities duly consider climate adaptation strategies in coastal areas, especially in Montenegro.

Tourism continues to increase along Montenegro's coast, prompting private investors to construct new hotels, residences, and other hospitality facilities to cater to coastal visitors that are important drivers of economic development in the country. Private investors, however, may not be fully aware of the projected impacts of climate change in the Mediterranean, and the SCCF Project represents an opportunity to engage with these actors and build their knowledge on integrating climate change considerations and adaptation strategies in their financing plans and in the design and management of their tourist facilities (Output 3.1 of the proposed project). The following private sector investment projects are on the horizon for the Montenegrin coast and are developed in a coordinated manner through the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism:

- The project *Portonovi Montenegro* involves the construction of an exclusive lifestyle resort located in Kumbor, Herceg Novi, with a budget of US\$ 756 million. Implementation period: 2013 – 2018.
- The project *Mamula Island* is focused on the restoration of a fortress that will be transformed into a first-class hotel while preserving the cultural, natural and historic heritage of the area, with a budget of US\$ 17 million. Implementation period: 2013 – 2018.
- The project *Lustica Bay* will result in the construction of hotels, residential buildings, marinas, golf courses, a school, and other related service facilities, for a budget of US\$ 1.28 billion. Implementation period: 2013 – 2025.
- The project *Touristic valorization of the properties of the HTP Ulcinjska Rivijera ad Ulcinj* (a Montenegrin-based company) will involve numerous activities to enhance tourism facilities of the company, for a budget of US\$ 37 million, of which nearly US\$ 19 million between 2017 - 2019. Implementation period: 2017 – 2027.

The above projects and investments form the US\$ 1.2 million worth of co-finance pledged by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism towards the SCCF Project.

Detailed baseline planning situation in Morocco:

1) Baseline planning processes

- Morocco's *National Strategy for Sustainable Development* (NSSD; 2016-2030) was launched in 2016 and aims at transforming the country's sustainable development policy into concrete actions. The Strategy recognizes climate change as a transversal challenge that will be considered in actions dedicated to economic development, infrastructure, sectoral plans (e.g. the Green Morocco Plan on agriculture) and poverty reduction, amongst others. Morocco has estimated the global cost of a five-year implementation plan of the NSSD at nearly US\$ 10 million and at present has committed US\$ 3 million to implement this plan. The proposed SCCF Project will support the implementation of Morocco's NSSD through several Outputs, in particular the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into the ICZM plan for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region and the identification of concrete adaptation interventions.
- The *Nationally Determined Contribution* (NDC) was adopted by the Government of Morocco in 2016 and outlines the country's planned contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Regarding the coastal areas of Morocco, the strategy underlines their high vulnerability to sea level rise, floods and erosion and defines a set of adaptation measures to be implemented by 2020 and 2030 in order to increase climate resilience. In addition to sectoral adaptation solutions, the strategy highlights cross-

cutting needs including the necessity to improve knowledge on climate change and its impacts, and to strengthen existing institutional frameworks to implement adaptation and develop related financial plans. The proposed SCCF Project will support Morocco's NDC, in particular its goals related to climate change adaptation, through mainstreaming adaptation into coastal development plans, identifying concrete adaptation interventions for coastal areas and building capacities to use climate risk and vulnerability assessments for investment decisions.

- The *National Adaptation Plan (NAP)* process was launched in Morocco in October 2016 with support from the GIZ. Based on initial stakeholder consultations and a gap analysis to identify capacity building needs for the implementation of the NAP process in the country, a Roadmap has been prepared. This Roadmap was approved by the government of Morocco and highlights four strategic objectives: i) identify and address gaps in current information on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities; ii) assess and enhance national capacities to mainstream adaptation into development and financial plans; iii) build national and local capacities to mainstream climate change adaptation into development plans and regulations; and iv) develop a strategy to implement and finance the NAP process. In addition, several training sessions on climate change adaptation have been organized in April 2017 for sectoral Focal Points. The proposed SCCF Project will contribute to and, where possible, align its activities with the NAP process in Morocco, in particular the planned training sessions on mainstreaming adaptation into development and financial plans and the development of guidelines to prepare financial plans for climate change adaptation.

2) Baseline projects

- The *National Competence Centre for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (4C Maroc; 2013-2017)* was launched in 2013 by the Government of Morocco with technical and financial support from the GIZ valued at US\$ 2.3 million. In addition to establishing the legal and institutional framework to set up a competence centre on climate change, the project supported the following activities: i) the creation of a national greenhouse gas inventory to facilitate Morocco's reporting for the UNFCCC; ii) capacity building interventions for the country's banking and finance sectors on accessing climate finance mechanisms; iii) capacity building interventions for national and regional actors on strategies for achieving Morocco's Nationally Determined Contributions to the UNFCCC; and iv) centralizing all relevant information on projects and expertise relative to climate change in Morocco. As a result, databases of existing adaptation interventions in Morocco have been established and can be accessed through 4C Maroc's website. The proposed SCCF Project will build on several activities implemented under 4C Maroc. For example, under Output 1.4, stakeholders from the banking and private sector will be trained to implement climate risk assessments for investment decisions. The methodology used to train stakeholders under 4C Maroc will inform the implementation of this Output. Moreover, 4C Maroc online databases will be reviewed and relevant information compiled to prepare a brochure and scientific assessment report on climate risks, under Output 4.3 of the proposed project.
- The UfM-labeled *GWP-Med/OECD Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector project (2013 – 2017)* is a US\$ 3 million project aimed at diagnosing key governance and capacity building obstacles to mobilizing financing through public-private partnerships (PPP) for the Mediterranean water sector, and to support the development of consensual action plans based on international good practices. In particular, the project focused on assessing opportunities and institutional and regulatory challenges for policy-makers to use PPPs as a tool to manage water resources and finance services effectively, sustainably and affordably. Seven countries – Albania, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia – participated in the project, and a second phase is under development. The proposed SCCF Project will build on the outcomes of the first phase of the UfM project and coordinate with the second phase of this project to identify relevant stakeholders that could be consulted during the stakeholder consultations planned under Outcome 1 of the proposed project.
- The EU-funded *ClimaSouth* project (2013 – 2018) is currently implemented in the following nine South Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia.

The overall objective of this project is to assist partner countries' transition towards low carbon economies while building climate resilience and promoting opportunities for economic development and employment in the region. The project has a global budget of US\$ 5.8 million. The proposed SCCF Project will coordinate with ClimaSouth to identify relevant stakeholders that could be consulted during the stakeholder consultations planned under Outcome 1 of the proposed project.

- The EU-funded *Sustainable Water Integrated Management and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism* (SWIM-H2020 SM) project (2016 – 2020) is composed of regional activities to promote the role of green banking in supporting investments in the water sector, particularly with the involvement of private banks. The project brings together nine countries – Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia – with a global budget of 6.2 million euros (US\$ 7.2 million). The proposed SCCF Project will build on the Horizon 2020 initiative to identify IFI and national financial institutions in Morocco that could be consulted during the stakeholder consultations planned under Output 1.1 of the proposed project.
- The *African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies* (2017 – 2020), under Morocco's Ceinture Bleue programme, is a programme focused on fisheries, aquaculture and ocean observation systems. It includes a strong south-south cooperation element, particularly for ocean mapping and observations, with activities planned for both Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts. A total of US\$ 154 million is being provided by the World Bank, the African Development Bank and FAO to implement this programme in Morocco. The proposed SCCF Project will organize consultations with relevant stakeholders identified by the Ceinture Bleue programme on potential adaptation solutions, including ecosystem-based adaptation, for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors (Output 1.2).

In addition, Morocco is moving towards the operationalization of its Coastline Law with a number of initiatives on coastal zone planning and management that will address climate adaptation in coastal zones. These initiatives will be providing baseline co-financing of US\$ 900,000 to the SCCF Project:

- The development of a National Plan for the Coast by 2030, a US\$ 365,000 initiative financed by the Moroccan government to prevent degradation and ensure an integrated planning approach to the coast and its sources
- Strengthening participatory coastal management for the reduction of marine litter in the regions: Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima and Rabat-Sale-Kenitra, each with US\$ 165,000 in funding from the European Union in the context of the SWIM-H2020 SM Project (Sustainable Water Integrated Management and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism 2016-2019).

The proposed SCCF Project will support these initiatives on coastal development in Morocco through interventions at the local, national and regional levels.

Co-Financing from executing partners.

PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, GWP Med as well as the Governments of the Kingdom of Morocco and Montenegro are providing in-kind and cash co-financing as detailed in budget of Annex F and letters of Annex I

PAP/RAC will support the project with an in-kind contribution of USD 1,140,000. These resources come from activities related to ICZM and coastal plans funded by the Mediterranean Trust Fund and from the MAVA Operational Action Plan for Coastal Wetlands.

Plan Bleu will support the project with an in-kind contribution of USD 1,131,894. These funds are associated to activities executed by Plan Blue under several projects and initiatives with the EU and GIZ (for a total of USD 586,908) and with staff time and administrative funded by the Mediterranean Trust Fund and French Ministry of Environment for a total of support 544,986.

GWP Med: will provide a total co-financing of USD 520,000, i.e. USD 170,000 in cash and USD 350,000 in kind. Both amounts are related to the Sida supported Mediterranean Water Matchmaker project executed by GWP Med.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco has confirmed a co-financing of USD 900,000 while the Government of Montenegro has allocated USD 1,200,000 of co-finance through its Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism. Both co-financing pledges are in-kind and will be delivered through a number of ongoing activities at national and local levels identified for their complementarity with the SCCF project and their strong potential for synergies.

3) The proposed alternative scenario

The proposed alternative scenario is built around the four main outcomes which were discussed and validated during multiple stakeholders' consultations held at regional level and national level (see Annex L sections 1 and 2). During these workshops, it was agreed that national level interventions – under Component 1 and 2 of the proposed project – would be implemented in Montenegro and Morocco. These national (and local) interventions will generate lessons learned and best practices that will be disseminated and inform wider regional plans in the Mediterranean region (under Component 3 and 4). The outcomes include:

1. The enabling capacity and awareness environment are built for increasing resilience and adaptive capacity of marine and coastal natural and socioeconomic systems to the impacts of climate change;
2. Climate change adaptation measures are integrated into national policies, strategies and planning;
3. Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation are promoted;
4. The wider Mediterranean policy processes are influenced through the SCCF Project's knowledge management strategy.

The following paragraphs briefly detail how these outcomes will be achieved through the implementation of the expected outputs and activities of the project.

Component 1: Stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation

SCCF Grant: USD 250,000 - Co-financing: USD 1,481,108 (Montenegro, Morocco, PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu)

Outcome 1 - Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced.

Output 1.1: A gender-sensitive climate risk assessment (in at least two priority coastal hotspots areas and based on a stakeholder-led process), which provides a platform for building coastal resilience to climate change in a sustainable manner.

Under this Output, the following activities will be conducted: i) identifying and assessing existing climate risk assessments in Montenegro and Morocco; ii) downscaling/updating/complementing existing assessments with relevant data (e.g. socio-economic and gender-related information); and iii) building stakeholders' capacities to use climate risk assessments for development planning in coastal areas.

Existing climate risk assessments in Montenegro and Morocco will be reviewed. In Montenegro, the following documents were identified as sources of information for Output 1.1, based on stakeholders' consultations:

- The *Second National Communications on Climate Change (2010)* provides a comprehensive analysis of observed and projected climate change impacts in the country, as well as vulnerability assessments by sectors. Climate change impacts on coastal areas of Montenegro are highlighted, including increased flood occurrence, coastal erosion and seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers. To address on these

impacts, adaptation measures are proposed including the establishment of early warnings for extreme events, and the preparation of a spatial planning document which mainstreams the effects of climate change on coasts and prevents constructions in areas exposed to dangerous tidal waves.

- The *Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP)*, implemented between 2013 and 2015, underlines climate change impacts and vulnerability along the Montenegrin coast. As part of CAMP's activities, a vulnerability assessment was conducted, using environmental and climate change data. The assessment focused on the six coastal municipalities of Montenegro – including Kotor – and the results clearly indicate a high level of vulnerability in these areas. Results from CAMP were used to develop the National ICZM Strategy for Montenegro (in the framework of the MedPartnership project), which includes national guidelines on institutional arrangements for integrated management of coastal areas. The Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area is in the process of adoption and will define the coastal area integrating the recommendations developed through CAMP Montenegro in line with the ICZM Protocol. This national plan will guide the preparation of coastal development strategies and municipal-level coastal management plans²⁵.
- A World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) study *Strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems and risk assessment in the Western Balkans and Turkey: Assessment of capacities, gaps and needs*, published in 2012, provides a brief overview of the location and impacts of natural – climate and non-climate-related – hazards in Montenegro, with a national scope.
- The Hydrological Institute of Montenegro has prepared several Geographic Information System (GIS) climate risk maps that are relevant to the proposed project's Output 1.1. For example, under the project *Climate Change Adaptation in the Western Balkans (CCAWB/GIZ – 2014)*, an analysis of flood risks was conducted in 17 vulnerable municipalities – including Kotor –, maps were prepared, and municipal plans were developed to protect these vulnerable areas. As a result of this project, a database with GIS maps providing information on flood-prone areas in Montenegro has been prepared and can be accessed upon request to the Ministry of Sustainable Development. However, the maps available on this database were prepared based on past occurrence of floods in Montenegro, without integrating current and future climate change-related risks. Besides this project, the Hydrological Institute of Montenegro has prepared climate risk maps using a model (EBU-POM) that Montenegro has developed with the University of Belgrade. These resulting risk maps were used to inform the development of priority climate change adaptation measures in the *National Strategies for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)*. Although these risk maps have a national scope, they will serve as a basis for developing a climate-risk assessment in the Kotor Bay area.
- Montenegro's *Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction with Dynamic Plan of Activities for period 2018-2023* was adopted by the government in 2017. The strategy identifies the main disaster risks in Montenegro and focuses on strengthening capacities for disaster management. National in scope, the strategy will serve as a basis for developing local disaster risk management plans.
- The *National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Montenegro (NSSD - 2016)* provides an overview of the state of social, economic and natural resources in Montenegro. The NSSD also provides guidelines to improve: i) social inclusion; ii) the conservation of natural capital; and iii) sustainable development. However, the overview and guidelines do not incorporate climate change impacts.

Most of these existing climate risk assessments for Montenegro have a national scope. Furthermore, none of them include gender-sensitive data. Therefore, these assessments will need to be updated and downscaled to the level of Kotor Bay area through the proposed project's Output 1.1 and gender issues will have to be integrated. In this regard, existing documents on gender-related issues in Montenegro will be reviewed. For example, Montenegro has adopted a Law on Gender Equality in 2015, as well as a Plan of Activities for

²⁵ The development of municipal coastal management plans will start in July 2018, after the validation and implementation of the Special Purpose Spatial Plan.

Achieving Gender Equality (2017-2021). Moreover, a UNDP report on gender equality and climate change is currently being prepared. This report will provide an overview of women's specific vulnerability, as compared to men, to climate change in Montenegro. These existing documents will serve as a basis to integrate gender issues into the climate risk assessment to be prepared for Kotor Bay area. Furthermore, the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex J) prepared for the SCCF Project identifies a gender and socioeconomic baseline in Montenegro, and the key gender concerns that will be entry points for the climate risk assessment for the Kotor Bay region.

In Morocco, the following documents were identified as sources of information for Output 1.1, based on stakeholders' consultations:

- The GEF-funded *Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean* project (ClimVar & ICZM – 2010-2015) aimed to define a regional strategic approach to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal natural and socioeconomic systems to the impacts of climate change. During the implementation of the ClimVar & ICZM project, a Multi-Scale Coastal Risk Index (CRI-Med) was applied at regional, national and sub-national levels, including in the coastal zone of Tétouan-Al Hoceima. The application of CRI-Med in Tétouan-Al Hoceima contributed to identifying and ranking existing climate- and non-climate-related risks in the area, and to the development of maps that can inform coastal planning. This risk assessment also highlighted a higher vulnerability to climate change for the Tétouan province compared to the rest of the region.
- The report *Integrated Evaluation of the Environment in the region of Tanger-Tétouan (Evaluation Intégrée de l'Environnement de la Région Tanger-Tétouan, Government of Morocco, 2013)* underlines socio-economic trends and the current state and trends of the environment in the Tanger-Tétouan region of Morocco. In this report, major pressures for coastal areas are identified as: i) population growth; ii) rapid urbanization; and iii) sand extractions. The report also provides a very brief overview of climate change impacts on water, health and ecosystems as well as existing action plans to reduce these impacts. However, this report does not include information on existing and future climate change impacts on coastal areas for the Tanger-Tétouan region.
- The *Third National Communications on Climate Change* (2016) provides an analysis of observed and projected climate change impacts in Morocco, as well as a brief overview of climate change vulnerability by sector. Climate change impacts on coastal areas are highlighted, including increases in flood occurrence, coastal erosion and risks of marine submersion. This document also underlines a lack of vulnerability assessments conducted in the coastal areas of Morocco. It does not identify adaptation strategies for the Tanger-Tétouan region.
- A study *Mapping of flooding risk areas in the Tanger-Tétouan region: Case of Martil Watershed (Northern Morocco)*²⁶ provides an analysis of river flood risks for the region of Tanger-Tétouan. The resulting flood vulnerability map is based on past frequency and intensity of floods in the region and on the vulnerability of the area (based on land occupation). The study highlights that vulnerability to floods will increase in Tanger-Tétouan because of increased urbanization and infrastructure development in the region. However, the vulnerability map produced in this study is based on past river flood occurrence and does not take into account the current and future impacts of climate change on the frequency and intensity of floods.
- The *NAP process* in Morocco has led to the approval by the government of a NAP Roadmap. Under this Roadmap, a climate change vulnerability map for Morocco will be prepared. The map will be finalized at the end of 2018 according to the timeline proposed in the NAP Roadmap. This map will inform the

²⁶ Karrouchi et al. 2016. Cartographie des zones à risque d'inondation dans la région Tanger-Tétouan: Cas du bassin versant de Martil (Nord du Maroc). *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies*, 14 (4): 1019-1035.

preparation of a climate risk assessment for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region, under Output 1.1. of the proposed project.

- Several demographic and socio-economic analyses have been conducted by Morocco's State Planning Commission for the Tanger-Tétouan region (*Annuaire Statistique Régional 2016* and *Monographie Prefectorale de Tanger 2017*, Haut Commissariat du Plan) while the Ministry of the Interior's Department of Local Governments published in 2015 a *Monographie générale* of the region Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima. The resulting reports include information on gender and age structure of the population, level of education, economic activities and level of poverty, among other issues. Moreover, the *Annuaire Statistique* provides information on the current location of meteorological stations in the Tanger-Tétouan region, location of water resources and level of annual precipitations.
- A map to promote urban development (*Cartes d'Aptitude à l'Urbanisation*) is currently being developed for Tétouan municipality.

The above-mentioned documents were identified during stakeholders' consultations held in Montenegro and Morocco in February 2018. Relevant information will be extracted from existing climate risk assessments, downscaled (if necessary) and relevant additional data will be inserted to produce comprehensive gender-sensitive climate risk assessments for the Kotor Bay area and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. Stakeholders will also be trained to use these assessments for building coastal resilience to climate change. The preparation of climate risk assessments and the capacity building interventions will be implemented using the recognized participatory approach "Climagine". Climagine is a tool developed by Plan Bleu/RAC that provides a framework for stakeholders to discuss and co-develop recommendations on integrating climate change adaptation in the ICZM plan implementation at the level of the coastal region. Climagine builds on a participatory stakeholder-driven planning approach (Imagine), used in participatory planning in the Mediterranean region since 2000. The steps of the "Climagine" process are set forth in Figure 9 in Annex T1.

Climagine has been tested in two pilot areas in Croatia and Tunisia and will be further structured/ developed through lessons learned from the proposed SCCF Project. Lessons learnt will be codified in a methodological guide to be developed for the broader Mediterranean region. The methodology will ensure that gender considerations and the role of women are adequately reflected in climate risk assessments.

Additionally, one climate risk assessment workshop will be conducted in each of the two priority coastal hotspots areas. Stakeholders invited to participate in the workshop(s) will represent the main social and economic sectors in the two targeted coastal zones, including national and local decision makers. The organizer will ensure that gender is considered in the workshop design, that women are adequately represented in the stakeholder group, and that the climate risk assessment duly considers the different needs and issues of men and women as they pertain to climate risks. During the workshop, stakeholders will be able to identify the geographical areas and social issues or economic activities most exposed to climate change impacts/risks.

Indicative activities:

- 1.1.1: Based on consultations with relevant stakeholders in Montenegro and Morocco, identify existing climate risk assessments in Montenegro and Morocco at national or local level;
- 1.1.2: Downscale the identified assessments in activity 1.1.1 to the level of Kotor Bay area and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region;
- 1.1.3: With support from partner countries and consultants, analyze the downscaled risk assessments to identify gaps in the downscaled assessments and compile relevant complementary data to produce gender-sensitive climate risk assessments, in particular socio-economic and gender-related information;
- 1.1.4: Update and/or complement the downscaled climate-risk assessments with the information compiled under Activity 1.1.3;

1.1.5: Organize a workshop with local and national stakeholders from relevant institutions to present, review, and validate the downscaled climate risk assessments;

1.1.6: Organize capacity building workshop to strengthen stakeholders' capacities to use the climate risk assessments developed under this output, for development planning in coastal areas, using 'Climagine' approach.

Output 1.2: Interventions for building coastal resilience in two priority coastal areas identified (based on a stakeholder-led process using the participatory method "Climagine").

Stakeholders in Montenegro and Morocco have underlined the need to identify adaptation interventions for the coastal areas of Kotor Bay and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. Within the later region, interventions will be identified in particular for the Tétouan province, identified in previous studies as more vulnerable to climate change impacts. Based on the climate-risk assessments produced and on the outcomes of the first Climagine workshop (Output 1.1), stakeholders will discuss potential adaptation interventions to enhance coastal resilience. These interventions could include, for example, raising awareness among coastal populations about climate change adaptation, protecting coastal ecosystems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches, as well as non-nature-based solutions, and the importance of mainstreaming gender by understanding the different needs and vulnerabilities of men and women, and leveraging adaptation solution tailored to the different demographics. Economic analytical methods will be used during the workshops to compare and prioritize adaptation solutions/ options. Stakeholders from the following institutions have been identified in both countries and will be convened through Output 1.2.

Montenegro:

- Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
- Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro
- Municipality of Kotor
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs
- Ministry of Interior Affairs
- Chamber of Economy of Montenegro
- Environmental and Nature Protection Agency
- Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology
- Institute of Geological Survey
- National Council for Sustainable Development, Climate Change and ICZM
- Institute of Marine Biology, University of Montenegro
- ANIMA (women's association)
- NGOs (CEED, Green Home, Green Net, Bokobran, etc.)
- Expeditio (association of architects focused on sustainable urban development, nature, landscape and cultural heritage protection)
- Ministry of Culture - Administration for the Protection of Cultural Properties
- Secretariat for the protection of cultural and natural heritage of the Municipality of Kotor
- UNDP Montenegro

Morocco:

- National Committee on Vulnerability and Adaptation (inter-sectoral committee)
- National Committee on Climate Change
- National Committee for Sustainable Development
- Regional Directorate for Environment in Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima
- Wilaya of Tanger
- Coastal Services (SEDD)
- National Laboratory of the Environment (*Laboratoire National de l'Environnement*)
- Local authorities at the prefectural, provincial and municipal levels

- Regional Council of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima
- Regional Directorate of the following ministries: Ministry of agriculture, maritime fishery, rural development and forests; Ministry of Land Management, Urbanism and Habitat
- National Port Agency
- Port Authority of Tanger-Med
- Provincial associations for tourism
- University Abdelmaled Saadi
- University Hassan I
- National Research Institute of fishing resources
- Fondation Mohammed VI pour l'Environnement
- Regional Association of Life Science Teachers
- Association for Integrated Resource Management (AGIR)
- Moroccan Association for Ecotourism and Nature Protection (AMEPN)
- FM6E (NGO)
- Local fisherfolk
- Local women's associations

Indicative activities:

1.2.1: Select relevant stakeholders from the institutions identified by project partners in Montenegro and Morocco to participate in a workshop on adaptation interventions for coastal areas;

1.2.2: Using the climate risk assessments produced under Output 1.1 and Climagine approach, develop workshop materials;

1.2.3: Organize one workshop in each priority area to identify potential adaptation interventions (using Climagine approach);

1.2.4: Organize one workshop in each priority area to identify potential adaptation interventions (using Climagine approach);

1.2.5: Conduct cost-benefit analyses on the adaptation interventions identified under Activity 1.2.3 & Activity 1.2.4

1.2.6: Based on the results of the cost-benefits analyses, compare and prioritize the adaptation interventions identified during the workshop;

1.2.7: Prepare a report compiling the adaptation interventions identified during the participatory workshop in each priority area.

Output 1.3: Training provided to at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries on climate change adaptation solutions (including ecosystem-based solutions) for coastal areas.

There is limited technical capacity to develop and implement climate change adaptation interventions in the Mediterranean. Furthermore, in Montenegro and Morocco, training materials on adaptation solutions were deemed critical by relevant stakeholders during the consultations held in February 2018 (see Annex L section 2). Therefore, a training module will be developed and implemented to inform and train coastal managers and local economic groups across the whole region on Ecosystem-based Adaptation or other adaptation solutions. Using examples of proposed adaptation interventions for the Kotor Bay area and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region derived from the stakeholder engagement workshop held under Output 1.2 of the proposed project, coastal managers as well as other relevant stakeholders including planners and local economic groups will be trained on undertaking a cost-benefit analyses of alternative nature-based solutions to deal with climate change impacts and coastal risks. Where possible, these trainings will be organized with training sessions planned under the NAP process in the two countries and will input training material to awareness raising events aimed at senior officials and decision makers across relevant ministries.

Indicative activities:

- 1.3.1: Develop training modules on EbA and other adaptation interventions using experts from Plan Bleu and EbA consultants/ expertise;
- 1.3.2: Identify workshop participants among coastal managers and local economic groups, with support from the project partners in the Mediterranean, Plan Bleu and PAP/RAC;
- 1.3.3: Organize training sessions (at least one training in each country/ pilot area) targeting coastal managers and local economic groups in the Mediterranean region on implementing adaptation interventions – including EbA – in coastal areas and on undertaking cost-benefit analysis using adaptation interventions identified under Output 1.2

Output 1.4: Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas on the financing possibilities of the adaptation priorities identified and institutional support needed for the enhanced use of coastal climate risk assessments in investment decisions.

A series of sub-regional workshops and training events will be developed to build the capacity of two primary stakeholder groups – the finance sector and the service and production sectors – to integrate considerations of climate risk in investment planning relevant to the use of coastal space and/or infrastructure. Activities will be tailored to the specific needs of the private sector, which influence economic activities in the coastal zone in different ways, and which have varying levels of knowledge about climate risks in the coastal zone.

In most cases, stakeholders from the finance sector (including financial institutions, banks, insurers, etc) are familiar with the use of risk assessments since institutions in this sector have dedicated risk management units. However, these finance sector stakeholders may not be aware of the full range of climate risks affecting their business in coastal areas, of the policy tools that have been established to reduce these risks, and of economic opportunities linked to the integration of these risks into their investment plans. For this reason, a first step in the design of the workshops will be a rapid assessment of the capacity of the finance sector regarding the use of climate risk assessments in investment decisions, to take stock of existing best practices and to identify priority areas for the design of training modules. This assessment will be undertaken in Montenegro and Morocco, combined with the activities that are foreseen on the ground in these countries. Depending on the results of the assessment, workshops aimed at the finance sector could focus on (1) raising awareness about the different business risks associated with climate change (including those related to rising sea levels, increased frequency of extreme storm and wave events, variation in precipitation patterns and air temperatures, etc); (2) introducing the use of coastal climate risk and cost-benefits analysis as a required criteria in the evaluation of investment decisions, including approvals of loan applications or insurance policies; and (3) informing stakeholders about the regional policy framework for climate change adaptation and the related policy tools and guidelines that the finance sector can adapt to their operations to contribute to building the resilience of coastal zones.

At the same time, existing training modules, guidelines and tools in the participating countries will also be assessed to inform the design of training modules for the integration of climate risk in investment decisions. For example, in Montenegro, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development until 2030 (NSSD) provides tools for financing environmental actions that can be applied by stakeholders in the banking and private sectors. Likewise, in Morocco, a framework to integrate environmental and climate-related considerations into planning and land management has been developed for territorial collectivities. In addition, a GEF/UNDP Framework and related Guidelines to mainstream environmental issues into planning and land management at the local level are available. These provide a relevant basis on which to assess the sensitivity of planning activities to climate change impacts, and tools to integrate climate change-related risks into such activities.

Links with the UN Environment Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) will be further explored while implementing this Output to strengthen the content of training events and convening power of this project using UNEP FI networks and experience. Likewise, collaboration with finance institution networks involved in climate change adaptation, for example the European Financing Institutions Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change (EFIWGACC), will be sought. This group represents a partnership of financing sector in Europe, and in July 2016, this Group produced guidance for integrating climate resilience into project development and

implementation. This guidance was developed by a large number of institutions encompassing financing institutions, expert agencies and consultancies. The SCCF Project will work in a collaborative manner with EFIWGACC, to benefit from the experience of the working group and create synergies with the projects that will be developed under this framework.

A second set of workshops will be developed to build the capacity of the main private sector stakeholders in the coastal zone to conduct cost-benefits analysis on their planned investments and adapt their planned activities to the impacts of climate change. Stakeholders in this group include managers of hotels and tourism facilities, those involved in fishing and aquaculture, and representatives of the port and shipping sector, amongst others. As with the finance sector workshops, a first step in the design of the workshops for the private sector will be a rapid assessment of the current level of capacity of these stakeholders regarding the use of climate risk assessments to inform their working methods and investment-related decisions. Based on the results of the rapid assessment, specific training modules will be prepared and tailored to the specific needs and concerns of each stakeholder group, as these needs are likely to vary widely among the different economic sectors. Common elements of the training modules could include an overview of the projected climate change impacts in Mediterranean coastal zones and their likely impact on economic activities; the basic elements of a climate risk assessment; implementation of cost-benefits analysis for business investments; and how the private sector can use these kinds of assessments to anticipate future challenges and take steps to alter their operations to minimize or avoid potential economic losses that could result from a changing climate. Specific training events targeting women or women's groups that derive their livelihoods from activities in the coastal zone will also be organized in order to address their needs. Involving women's groups would provide a clear picture of the current status of financial inclusion in the region, which in turn is a determinant of adaptive capacities.

Indicative activities:

- 1.4.1: Organize two rapid capacity assessments of the finance sector and the private sector in Morocco and Montenegro on the use of climate risk assessments in investment decisions;
- 1.4.2: Take stock of existing good practices and capacity building needs for both sectors, based on the results from Activity 1.4.1;
- 1.4.3: Review existing training modules and tools in the participating countries;
- 1.4.4: Based on the results from Activities 1.4.1 to 1.4.3 and on the report produced under Output 2.2, design two sets of training module targeting the finance and the service and production sectors;
- 1.4.5: Using GWP existing experience and knowledge of relevant networks, identify organizations in the finance and service and production sectors to invite to the workshops;
- 1.4.6: Organize consultative training workshops targeting the finance sector and the private sector in the Mediterranean region focusing on: i) how to integrate considerations of climate risk in investment planning; ii) how to conduct cost-benefits analysis to adapt planned investments to climate change impacts in coastal areas; and iii) reviewing adaptation interventions identified under 1.2 in light of financing priorities of private sector/or investment priorities.

Component 2. Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone.

SCCF Grant: USD 360,000 - Co-financing: USD 2,330,317 (Montenegro, Morocco, PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu)

Outcome 2 – Adaptation mainstreamed into local ICZM plans.

Output 2.1: Recommendations for adaptation measures to be mainstreamed into Morocco (Tétouan) and Montenegro's (Kotor Bay) local ICZM plans agreed with project stakeholders produced in Child Project 2.1, developed.

This Output was revised based on the results of stakeholders' consultations conducted in Morocco and Montenegro in February 2018.

In both countries, local ICZM/ coastal plans will be prepared under Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme, for which a grant from the International Waters Focal Area of the GEF Trust Fund was allocated. These local plans will fall under the ICZM framework and target the Kotor Bay area and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. To enhance climate resilience in the coastal area of these regions, recommendations to mainstream adaptation into the local ICZM plans will be developed through Output 2.1 of the proposed project. These recommendations will be based on the results of Component 1 of the proposed project, in particular the climate risk assessment produced for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region and Kotor Bay area. They will also be relevant to mainstream adaptation into other local development plans. This includes, in Morocco, the regional development plan (Plan Régional de Développement – PRD) for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. This PRD plan, which does not mainstream climate change adaptation, is currently implemented with a broader focus on all areas, coastal and inland. In Montenegro, this includes the municipal spatial plan of Kotor that is currently in effect, the management plan for the UNESCO World Heritage site²⁷ that coincides with the proposed project area and that will be prepared in line with the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction, the ‘General Regulation Plan for the Southern Region’ that will be developed to inform local development processes in coastal municipalities, including Kotor, or any tourist development plans for the area.

Recommendations to mainstream adaptation, developed under Output 2.1 of the proposed project, will include an evaluation of the cost for each adaptation recommendation, as well as a proposed timeline for implementation. Moreover, these recommendations will be used to inform the development of a project concept note, supported under Output 3.2 of the SCCF Project.

The use of the participatory method “Climagine”, under Output 1.2, will ensure that expert and local knowledge on coastal management is taken into account to develop these recommendations for mainstreaming adaptation under Output 2.1. Expert knowledge will also be used to build a knowledge base on climate change-related problems and future trends, and to identify possible adaptation solutions in coastal areas. In addition, local knowledge will provide useful insights from the field as well as ensure that solutions are identified using a bottom up approach. The use of the Climagine methodology, an approach already tested during the GEF ClimVar & ICZM project, will contribute to building local stakeholders’ ownership of the adaptation process.

Finally, three relevant methodologies developed in the context of the MedPartnership and the ClimVar & ICZM Project will inform the development of the recommendations to mainstream adaptation into the ICZM/coastal plans: (1) the Integrative Methodological Framework; (2) a methodology for integrating adaptation into coastal planning and management; and (3) the methodology on socio-economic assessments of the potential costs caused by climate variability and change.

Indicative activities:

- 2.1.1: Review and identify ‘adaptation gaps’ in the local ICZM/coastal plans that will be prepared under Child Project 2.1 in Tétouan and Kotor Bay;
- 2.1.2: Organise stakeholder discussions – including decision-makers and experts – to identify adaptation options relevant to the target areas;
- 2.1.3: Based on the results from Component 1 and from Output 3.1, develop recommendations to mainstream adaptation into the local ICZM/coastal plans;
- 2.1.4: Put together a cost-benefits analysis of each adaptation recommendations and a timeline for implementation
- 2.1.5: Engage with the MedProgramme mechanisms to mainstream recommendations into the local ICZM/coastal plans.

²⁷ The development of this plan will be guided by policy/planning frameworks and instruments produced by UNESCO. For further details, see: UNESCO, 2017. Heritage impact assessment for natural and culture-historical region of Kotor for harmonizing policy/planning frameworks and instruments’.

Output 2.2: For at least two priority coastal areas, reports developed on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions based on stakeholder consultations in Outcome 1 and discussions with MedProgramme project stakeholders.

Following the identification of concrete adaptation interventions that can be mainstreamed into local ICZM/ coastal plans (Output 2.1), a study on barriers and opportunities to implement the identified adaptation interventions in the two priority areas will be conducted and reports produced. The reports will contain detailed information targeting relevant sub-sectors to facilitate their investments in climate-resilient coastal development. These sub-sectors include, for example, infrastructure, urban planning, food production, tourism and water provision.

To prepare reports on barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions in the Kotor Bay area and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region, existing relevant studies will be assessed. In each country, the following documents will be assessed, and relevant information extracted and downscaled to the level of the two priority areas.

Montenegro:

- The *National ICZM Strategy* identifies key problems in coastal zones of Montenegro affecting the implementation of sustainable development. For example, unsustainable resource management and unsustainable trends in constructions are identified as major risks for coastal zone management, along with an inadequate risk prevention strategy. Moreover, the National ICZM Strategy highlights legal, policy and institutional barriers to implement coastal management plans efficiently in Montenegro, including: i) a lack of fiscal policy instruments to discourage over-planning; ii) insufficient coordination between sectors and scales for coastal management; and iii) limited efficiency to manage and monitor coastal management processes.
- The *NSSD* identifies key challenges to implement sustainable development in Montenegro. Among these challenges, three major problems are highlighted: i) a lack of implementation of existing sustainable management strategies and plans; ii) limited qualified human resources to implement sustainable management plans; and iii) weaknesses in the governance system to effectively implement sustainable development. A lack of data available to assess the state and trends of ecosystems, natural resources and biodiversity is also underlined as a barrier to efficiently implement and monitor sustainable development in the country.
- The report *Strengthening of the hydrometeorological services in south eastern Europe* was produced in 2008 within the scope of the South-Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme (SEEDRMAP). SEEDRMAP is a collaborative initiative developed by the World Bank and the secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), together with the European Commission, the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the World Meteorological Organization, the Finnish Meteorological Institute and other partners. The report assesses existing infrastructure, capacity and data-sharing procedures among the hydrometeorological services of South Eastern Europe. Gaps and needs in terms of staff capacity and training, and in terms of available equipment and facilities are identified in this report. With this regard, one of the shortcomings highlighted for Montenegro is the limited number of skilled staff members within the Hydrometeorological Institute to constantly operate forecasting services. Moreover, the report highlights technical weaknesses that constrain the capacity of hydrometeorological staff members to produce accurate forecasts, including aging equipment that needs to be repaired or replaced, a low number of automatic stations and a lack of online data. In addition, Montenegro has no resources to collect and process satellite data that are useful to forecasters to locate fronts and cloud areas, nor does the country has bilateral agreements to receive such data. As a result of these limitations, accurate forecasts and climate predictions are not available, in particular at the local level. This is a significant barrier to the development of adaptation solutions in vulnerable areas of Montenegro, including the coastal areas.

Morocco:

- An *Assessment of environmental and social systems (Evaluation des systèmes environnementaux et sociaux – ESES)* was conducted by the World Bank as a basis to launch the *Programme for integrated risk management and resilience (Programme de gestion intégrée des risques de catastrophes naturelles et de la résilience, World Bank, 2016)*. This assessment provides an overview of existing legal and institutional frameworks for risk management in Morocco (including natural, environmental and social risks). The capacity to manage environmental and social risks linked to project implementation in Morocco is also assessed. The goal of the study was to evaluate the alignment and compliance of Morocco's current risk management policy and practices with the World Bank's policy. The report identifies several gaps including a lack of clarity regarding how to implement risk management processes and a limited implementation of monitoring and evaluation processes for projects, especially at the local level. The ESES also identifies a set of recommendations to improve risk management for project implementation in Morocco.
- The OECD report *OECD Study on Risk Management: Morocco. Main results* (published in 2016)²⁸ is an analysis of disaster risk management in Morocco. As part of the report, several barriers to implement an effective risk reduction strategy are identified. Among these barriers are: i) a rigid, structural approach to risk management that focuses on response rather than prevention; ii) a lack of financial resources for risk management; iii) a lack of coordination and clear division of responsibilities among institutions across and within scales; and iv) limited engagement of the civil society, in particular at the local level. Recommendations are made to improve risk reduction in Morocco. Though barriers to implement disaster risk reduction strategies are identified, this study does not focus on climate change-related risks and adaptation barriers.
- The *NAP process* includes a study, launched in 2017, to identify, in a participatory way, gaps in: i) access to climate information; ii) existing vulnerability assessments; and iii) national capacity to evaluate climate-related risks. The study was conducted with a national scope and sheds light on relevant barriers to implement adaptation strategies.

Under this Output 2.2, attention will be dedicated to governance issues, in particular to legal, policy and institutional barriers and economic and market opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions in relevant sub-sectors. In addition to reviewing the above-mentioned documents, this output will be developed based on the thematic inputs collected during the Climagine workshops and on the feedback from the governmental bodies, experts and all other stakeholders involved in the preparation of the coastal plan. During both processes, information will be collected to identify potential barriers for implementing adaptation solutions, placing particular attention to main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities. As a result, a thematic report will be prepared with recommendations to support successful mainstreaming of adaptation in coastal plans.

Indicative activities:

2.2.1: Identify, review and compile information from existing relevant studies;

2.2.2: Compile relevant inputs collected during the Climagine workshops and the private sector consultations, conducted under output 2.1;

2.2.3: Based on the results from Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, produce reports on legal and institutional barriers and opportunities for climate-resilient coastal development. The reports will inform the development of recommendations for mainstreaming adaptation into coastal plans/ICZM, as well as other coastal development initiatives.

Component 3: Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments.

²⁸ OCDE, 2016. Etude de l'OCDE sur la gestion des risques, Maroc : principaux résultats.

SCCF Grant: USD 150,000 - Co-financing: USD 485,000 (GWP-Med)

Outcome 3: Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing.

This component aims to assist partner countries in prioritizing and developing projects contributing to climate adaptation objectives in their coastal and marine zones, by enhancing preparedness to access international climate financing mechanisms and funds, optimizing the availability of domestic public funds, and leveraging private sector engagement.

Relevant tools will be provided to countries, such as methodological guidelines for elaborating a financing plan for climate change adaptation in the coastal area. Where possible, these tools will be based on existing national guidelines developed, for example, under the NAP process. Activities will also facilitate the development of a concrete multi-country / regional project proposal suggested to be endorsed and supported by partner countries and submitted to appropriate international donors for financial support.

Through the activities executed under Component 3, the SCCF project will mainstream the combined results of the SCCF/ClimVar & ICZM projects across the wider region through:

- Informing and enriching regional political processes, including those within the Barcelona Convention and the Union for the Mediterranean.
- Equipping countries, particularly those in the focus of the SCCF project, with tailor made insights on available policy instruments and fundraising options including by international financing instruments.
- Informing key stakeholders on outputs and findings, seeking their engagement for further insights and action.
- Informing major multilateral and bilateral donors as well as collective bodies of private sector on major lessons learned, seeking their engagement and contributions.

The tools, methodologies and results produced by Component 3 will be processed within the MedProgramme Knowledge Management Strategy (Annex Q). Strong focus will be placed to strengthen the policy-science interface in order to reach senior officials and decision maker at national level

The MedProgramme Knowledge Management Strategy will capitalize on the wealth of resources and activities implemented by the SCCF Project to make sure that these are further amplified through the above-mentioned channels (web-based dynamic platform, regular newsletters, social media, Annual Stocktaking meetings, to name a few) and that highlights of best practices and successful results are properly documented and harmonized.

Output 3.1: Methodological guidelines on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas (comprising domestic, international and private sector investments).

Activities under this output relate to the preparation of a guidelines document detailing how to elaborate a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas comprising domestic, international and private sector investment.

Climate change adaptation financing is a combination of national and international financial resources, drawn from public and private sources, mobilized for addressing related objectives. Over the years, there has been a constant call for scaled-up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding, particularly for developing countries. Related financing tools have been developed over recent years. However, the global climate finance architecture is complex: finance is channeled through multilateral funds, such as the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund. In addition, a growing number of recipient countries have set up national climate change funds that receive funding from multiple developed

countries in an effort to coordinate and align donor interests with national priorities. Figure 10 (Annex T1) provides a schematic of the evolving global climate finance architecture²⁹.

Despite their importance, a limited number of climate change adaptation investments have targeted Mediterranean coastal and marine areas. Additional challenges include the lack of public authorities' capacity to utilize international financing opportunities and prioritize national investments, as well as the lack of key stakeholders' capacity to contribute to these efforts.

Methodological guidelines for elaborating a financing plan for climate change adaptation in the coastal area will be prepared to increase Mediterranean countries' knowledge base. They will capture the relevant information from the literature and from regional experience about how a developing country, in the specific conditions of the Mediterranean, could most efficiently mobilize existing and emerging financing resources and opportunities in order to meet the complex challenges of adapting the environment, the communities and the economic activities in their marine and coastal zones to the risks of a changing climate.

The document will present the current international climate finance architecture and will describe the essential steps that national authorities need to take in order to build on available opportunities, including how to properly prepare and submit a project proposal aligned with related investment criteria and all other relevant modalities. The document will be tailored to cases for coastal areas' interventions. Among others, the document will provide a valid input for the activities under Outcome 3.2 and the Outcome 2.1.

Although funds for climate adaptation activities are and will be available from international sources, much of the relevant efforts will need to be supported by national and subnational authorities through their domestic budget frameworks and systems, including those dedicated to coastal zone management planning and its implementation. The guidelines document will provide an overview of international experience and recommendations for effective coordination, screening, prioritization and monitoring of public spending relevant to the whole climate-related development architecture, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, but also relevant to the SDGs process.

In this sense, the guidelines will, inter alia, address how much and what type of climate finance is available; the roles of different actors including the private sector; stipulate how to assemble a proposal; elaborate on the technical and financial support available to elaborate a proposal; and, provide a map to incorporate the key project design elements, including mainstreaming issues such as gender, rights, poverty. The focus on providing normative assistance on gearing project outcomes towards gender-responsive and socioeconomically equitable results is key, as more and more international climate funds³⁰ and financing groups prioritize these goals. Moreover, the guidelines will identify pathways to leverage public and non-public funds for adaptation.

The proposed guidelines will be based on existing tools and approaches to access domestic and international climate change adaptation finance in the Mediterranean region. For example, in Montenegro, the NSSD provides a set of tools for financing environmental and sustainable development strategies using domestic and international funds. An institutional framework to enable financial flows from national and international fund was also developed as part of this Strategy. Moreover, the National ICZM Strategy of Montenegro includes a set of guidelines for coastal management including regulations on constructions and fiscal policy instruments for achieving sustainable spatial planning goals. Likewise, in Morocco, a Roadmap to promote the alignment of the Moroccan financial sector with sustainable development trends has been produced in 2016³¹. This Roadmap provides recommendations for the financial sector to mainstream environmental and climate-related considerations in financial planning processes. Moreover, under the NAP process, a strategy to finance climate change adaptation and to mainstream adaptation into development

²⁹ <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/about-climate-fund/global-finance-architecture>

³⁰ See GEF's new gender policy [here](#), and GCF's Gender Policy and Action Plan [here](#).

³¹ Bank Al-Magrib, 2016. Feuille de route pour l'alignement du secteur financier marocain sur le développement durable.

plans and budget will be developed in 2018. The abovementioned strategies and tools, as well as other available strategies in the other four project countries – for example, finance strategies to be developed under the NAP process in Algeria and Albania – will be assessed and inform the development of the proposed guidelines on preparing a financing plan for adaptation, under Output 3.1.

This guidance document will be written in plain language and be addressed mainly to national policymakers enhancing their related capacities but also to competent stakeholders assisting them to become better partners in such endeavors. The document would be presented, as relevant, at consultation meetings that will be organized by other Outcomes of the Project.

Indicative activities:

3.1.1: Conduct a review of the literature on climate finance architecture, access to international resources and best practices on coordinating, prioritizing and monitoring spending for adaptation in coastal areas;

3.1.2: Analyze existing tools and guidelines available in the Mediterranean region to access domestic and international adaptation finance and compile relevant information and lessons learned to mobilize resources for adaptation in coastal areas;

3.1.3: Based on the results from Activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, produce guidelines for preparing a financing plan for adaptation targeting national authorities in coastal areas of the Mediterranean region.

Output 3.2: A proposal developed to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone with at least two countries as participating partners.

Despite growing opportunities for climate financing through established international climate funds, no major regional project on the adaptation of the Mediterranean coastal environment has been proposed/submitted yet to related financing mechanisms.

A multi-country / regional proposal for an adaptation-related project in the coastal zones of the countries involved will be prepared for submission to an international climate finance fund(s)/institution(s), including DG Clima, DG Environment and DG NEAR of the European Commission which support regional multi-country projects as well as national initiatives. At least two project countries will be part of the proposal, which will be developed in partnership with relevant stakeholders and aligned with existing national and regional climate change strategies and priorities, for instance those identified in the NAPs and NDCs.

A concept note will be prepared as a background document, describing contents, scope and modalities for the development of the project proposal, tailored to needs, capacities and available funding options.

A regional consultation will bring together competent public authorities of the project countries. The objectives will be to share and discuss priorities among countries for adaptation-related activities to be implemented in their marine and coastal zones; to reach a consensus on specific common priority themes and issues; to elaborate options for bundling together priority activities in a consolidated project proposal; to encourage a regional dialogue on gender equality through environmental services, and climate change adaptation and mitigation opportunities; to discuss appropriate options of international financing mechanisms to which the proposal could be submitted for funding; and, to agree on a roadmap for the preparation of the proposal. The process should conclude and/or be followed up with an expression of commitment by interested countries to engage in the preparation of the project proposal, committing related capacities at national level.

Collection of technical material of, primarily, mature interventions suggested by committed countries will follow, providing a preliminary screening of possible activities to be included in the project proposal. Specific recommendations will be provided to national authorities to ensure full preparedness and compliance with the modalities and all other requirements of the financing institution/fund.

Technical fact-finding missions in the countries will validate suggestions or identify alternative options in close collaboration with, and based on guidance by, the competent authorities. Based on needs, consultation workshops may be organized at country or local level with the participation of targeted stakeholders. These would assist prioritizing specific themes, issues to address, hotspots to focus on and types of activities to include in the proposal. They will also provide the opportunity to present, discuss and validate the guidelines document also prepared under Component 3; to enhance knowledge and capacities of participants on national preparedness to access international climate finance mechanisms; and to present adaptation-related national strategies and plans and discuss their interlinkages.

Preparations for the regional project proposal, including the necessary consultations, will be led by the project team with contributions from external experts, where relevant. Contents of the proposal should reflect country priorities and align with the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework and the coastal plans and solutions defined in Component 1 and 2 of the project. The proposal will focus on national interventions in at least two countries, and will include a regional component of policy dialogue, capacity building and knowledge management. The proposal will mainstream gender and socioeconomic concerns, as stipulated by guidelines from international climate funds. Finally, it will justify the potential for impact within sustainable development objectives and for paradigm shift, and it will demonstrate its response to beneficiary countries' needs as well as its elements of efficiency and effectiveness in doing these.

Effort will be made to leverage climate-related private investment as part of the regional proposal. However, inherent difficulties in achieving this aim are well understood, and may be beyond the Project's capacity to effectively deal with.

One, or more, regional consultation / working meetings will take place during elaboration, as needed. Drafts of the project proposal will be consulted and agreed with the project countries. Submission of the proposal, if agreed, could be made by either UN Environment as an accredited agency, to several multilateral climate funds, as relevant and upon decision of the competent bodies, or other competent partners if so decided.

Indicative activities:

3.2.1: Organize a regional consultation for relevant public authorities in project countries to identify the priority adaptation concepts for coastal areas, based on the results from Component 2 and Output 3.1;

3.2.2: During the consultation, prepare and validate a roadmap for the preparation of a multi-country / regional adaptation proposal in the coastal zones;

3.2.3: Collect all relevant material to develop adaptation options/activities and recommendations for the adaptation proposal;

3.2.4: Organize fact-finding missions to gather information and data;

3.2.5: Develop a multi-country/regional proposal for an adaptation project in the coastal zones of at least 2 project countries, based on consultation with relevant partner countries and using the report produced under Output 2.1.

Component 4: Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing.

SCCF Grant: USD 160,000 - Co-financing: USD 225,158 (PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and GWP-Med)

Outcome 4 – Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.

Effective knowledge management is an important mechanism of the proposed project to achieve up-scaling and broader adoption of the planning approaches, vision, policies and practices that it promotes. The knowledge management support provided through this component will foster intergovernmental and inter-ministerial cooperation, promote best practices and develop portfolio-wide training and communication strategies.

The SCCF Project will be executed under the umbrella of the MedProgramme and as such will benefit from the programme's management structure and its robust Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies (Annexes Q and S). The knowledge management activities foreseen under Outcome 4 will be designed and executed in accordance with the MedProgramme's Knowledge Management Strategy, and will benefit from the full set of information and communication tools and events that will be developed in that context, including an online knowledge management platform and informational website, innovative outreach materials including videos and social media campaigns, as well as annual stocktaking meetings for regional stakeholders, amongst others. An overview of the MedProgramme's Knowledge Management Strategy and its articulation with the SCCF Project is provided in Section A.8; the complete strategy can be found in Annex Q. Its integration in the MedProgramme is articulated in the project document of the Programme's Child Project 4.1 - "Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project."

The project knowledge management has three outputs, concerned with codifying the project learning into guidelines and a summary assessment report, and disseminating the project learning in the region in a dedicated meeting convened for this purpose and a presentation of the learning in another major regional forum linked to other regional processes such as the MedProgramme and the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and the emerging UfM Water Agenda.

Through this Component, the proposed project will establish synergies with other ongoing relevant GEF supported projects and initiatives in the region, in particular with:

- (i) UN Environment/MAP's "Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast and Related Assessment Criteria" (IMAP) information system that will ensure the establishment of the regional pool of data that can be used for the production of common indicator assessment reports.
- (ii) Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security. This major effort aimed at jump-starting the full implementation of the SAP MED and SAP BIO is led by UN Environment in cooperation with EBRD and other partners, and executed by UN Environment/MAP. It consists of seven full-sized projects targeting environmental degradation hot spots along the Mediterranean Coast. Component 4 of the proposed project will be executed in full synergy with the correspondent component of the MedProgramme Child Project 4.1 "Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project". This will benefit the proposed SCCF Project in several ways including sharing relevant trainings, workshops and tools developed under the Programme which will involve the proposed SCCF Project countries and stakeholders. This is exactly the aim of the Knowledge Management Strategy developed under Child Project 4.1. Effective knowledge management is a core leveraging mechanism of the MedProgramme to scale up approaches, policies and technologies promoted by the Programme. It will complement the national projects, maximize the effectiveness of the overall MedProgramme (including the proposed SCCF Project) and provide opportunities for learning (including south-south learning exchanges), foster intergovernmental cooperation, use monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools and geospatial services, apply best practices and develop portfolio-wide training and communication strategies.
- (iii) The SCCF Project will be linked to the UfM Climate Change Expert Group by participating (delivering and sharing information) in the forum of experts meeting convened by UfM. Furthermore, linkages will be sought with the Climate Change Adaptation thematic area of the new UfM Water Agenda, once it is developed.

The Component will result in four main awareness raising and knowledge management outputs:

Output 4.1: A regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.

A regional meeting will be organized to share the results of the proposed project's Outcomes 1 and 2, as well as other relevant information on adaptation planning processes that is available for the region. Additional

relevant information on adaptation planning processes will be collected through reviewing existing knowledge platforms in the Mediterranean. This includes, for example, information produced for the project ClimVar & ICZM in Morocco and from the online database of 4C Maroc.

An adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework will be produced and applied to track adaptation interventions implemented in the Mediterranean, under the MedProgramme, for example, or interventions that are triggered through the proposed project's Output 2.1. This framework will be designed to specifically monitor adaptation processes within the Mediterranean region. To develop this framework, existing M&E frameworks in the Mediterranean will be assessed. These include, for example, the M&E framework that has been developed in the National ICZM Strategy and the National Sustainable Development Strategy of Montenegro. The National ICZM Strategy includes guidelines to implement M&E for coastal development. Indicators to monitor the implementation of the National ICZM Strategy are provided, covering a range of thematic areas including: i) preservation of nature and landscape; ii) spatial planning; and iii) sustainable development. Similar indicators have been identified in the NSSD, which recommends the establishment of a framework to monitor the sustainability of national development plans and progress towards achieving the sustainable development goals. This framework will be used through the NSSD process to monitor progress in implementing the strategy. As climate change adaptation is part of the NSSD, this M&E framework could serve as a basis to develop an adaptation-relevant M&E framework for the Mediterranean region, under the proposed Output 4.1.

Finally, the development of a M&E framework for adaptation can form part of the NAP process for project countries. For example, Morocco has developed a NAP Roadmap, which includes the development of a M&E framework to track the impacts of adaptation interventions based on selected indicators. Where possible, such framework should be used to inform the development of the proposed M&E framework under this Output 4.1.

Indicative activities:

- 4.1.1: Review existing knowledge platforms in the Mediterranean to collect and compile best practices and lessons learned on adaptation planning processes;
- 4.1.2: Organize a regional meeting to share results from Outcomes 1 and 2, as well as information on adaptation planning processes identified under Activity 4.1.1;
- 4.1.3: Review existing M&E framework in the Mediterranean;
- 4.1.4: Develop an adaptation-relevant M&E framework to track adaptation interventions implemented in the Mediterranean, including those triggered under Output 2.1.

Output 4.2: Local awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted (one in each of the two priority coastal areas) targeting local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools.

This Output was added to the proposed project based on the results from stakeholders' consultations in Montenegro and Morocco. In both countries, stakeholders indicated the need to increase knowledge of climate change adaptation-related issues among actors in the public and private sector. Under the proposed Output 4.2, at least two awareness raising campaigns will be organized – one in each of the priority coastal areas of Kotor Bay and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region – to disseminate information on climate change and adaptation opportunities in coastal areas. More specifically, the campaigns will disseminate information about climate-related risks in the coastal areas of Kotor Bay and Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima – which will be extracted from the climate-risk assessments conducted under Output 1.1 – and how risks can be mitigated through the implementation of coastal adaptation interventions – which have been identified under Output 2.1. The main targets of these campaigns will be the local communities, youth groups, women's associations, fisherfolk and school children in the two target areas. The awareness raising materials and methods used under the MedProgramme will be used to conduct these adaptation-specific campaigns, which will also use various media, including for example information briefs, radio shows and local workshops. In addition, the proposed campaigns will raise awareness of the various levels of vulnerability and adaptation needs among men and women, and among various socio-economic groups.

Indicative activities:

4.2.1: Based on the climate risk assessments developed under Output 1.1 and adaptation interventions identified under Output 2.1, design and implement at least two awareness raising campaigns in Kotor Bay and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region targeting actors in the public and private sector and using various media such as radio shows and local workshops.

Output 4.3: 1 glossy and eye-catching brochure and 1 scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region, based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-maker.

Under this Output, a scientific assessment report will be produced, based on reports and summaries that will be prepared under this proposed project's various Outputs. In addition, an eye-catching brochure will be developed to promote the activities and outcomes achieved under the proposed project.

Indicative activities:

4.3.1: Using the reports produced under Output 1.1, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1, prepare a scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region;

4.3.2: Prepare a brochure to promote the activities and outcomes achieved under the proposed project.

Output 4.4: One major forum in the Mediterranean region to present lessons learned from the project at the end of year 2, which strengthens the uptake of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others.

This forum will be organized in one of the partner countries to share lessons learned and best practices for climate-resilient coastal development. This information will be based on project's interventions that will be implemented in Montenegro and Morocco. In particular, lessons learned from the stakeholder engagement process to discuss adaptation interventions (Output 1.2.) and from mainstreaming adaptation into national coastal development plans in the Kotor Bay area and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region will be shared with all the partner countries. These lessons learned and best practices will also inform relevant coastal development initiatives in the region, including those implemented under the MedProgramme.

Indicative activities:

4.4.1: Collect lessons learned and best practices from Output 1.2 and 2.1;

4.4.2: Organize a forum in one of the partner countries to share the lessons learned and best practices collected under Activity 4.4.1.

Linkages between the SCCF Project and other Child Projects of the MedProgramme

The activities of the SCCF Project have been designed taking into consideration the call for synergy and coordination of the GEF Programmatic Approach. In this spirit, the activities of the SCCF Project contribute to and create synergies with those of other Child Projects of the MedProgramme. Table 3 in Annex T2 indicates the linkages between the activities executed by the SCCF Project and the Child Projects 2.1 and 4.1 of the MedProgramme, as well as the impacts on climate change adaptation produced by these coordinated actions.

4) Additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing is presented in Table 4 (Annex T2);

5) [Adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF)

The proposed SCCF Project will enhance capacity for adaptation planning in coastal areas of the Mediterranean. The benefits of this project will accrue at the local, national and regional levels through interventions that will: i) strengthen stakeholders' engagement and cooperation on adaptation in the Mediterranean region; ii) identify and share best practices to enhance climate resilience in the coastal areas; iii) improve access to domestic and international finance for climate change adaptation; and iv) facilitate access to climate change adaptation knowledge in the region.

At the local level, in two priority coastal areas, capacity for adaptation planning will be enhanced through: i) the implementation of gender-sensitive climate risk assessments; ii) the identification of adaptation interventions for climate-resilient coastal management; and iii) strengthened stakeholders' engagement and cooperation on adaptation. Moreover, sub-regional workshops on adaptation – including ecosystem-based approaches – and awareness raising campaigns will increase the understanding of adaptation and build the capacity of relevant actors within the public and private sector, including banking institutions, to implement adaptation interventions. These benefits will initially accrue at a local level with the mainstreaming of adaptation into two local ICZM plans within the proposed project's priority areas, however several interventions will ensure they are replicated at the national level. For example, project's interventions will be aligned with the NAP process and other relevant national policies in Montenegro and Morocco. In addition, stakeholders at local and national levels will be convened to discuss and propose interventions for coastal resilience. Finally, support to access international finance and to develop project proposals for adaptation in coastal areas will be provided in to the countries that endorsed the project. This will ensure benefits are upscaled beyond the two project's priority areas.

Adaptation benefits will also accrue at the regional level, as best practices for adaptation in coastal areas will be shared, stakeholder cooperation in the Mediterranean enhanced, and access to finance mechanisms for adaptation improved- as the project aims to leverage additional finance for at least two countries in the region. These benefits will be achieved through the following interventions: i) organizing training workshops on adaptation for decision-makers and finance institutions; ii) developing guidelines to prepare financing plans for adaptation in coastal areas; and iii) sharing lessons learned and best practices on adaptation during a regional forum and through several publications. This will ensure that local level interventions are sustainably expanded and replicated across the Mediterranean region. Moreover, stakeholders' engagement and cooperation on adaptation will be increased through regional meetings where relevant actors share adaptation knowledge and agree on a M&E framework for adaptation. Lastly, through the stakeholder and regional sharing workshops we anticipate that the project will leverage at least two partnerships to progress adaptation investments in the coastal zone in the Mediterranean region. Together, the proposed project's interventions will enable the adaptation benefits to cover greater geographic scales and persist long after project completion.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

The proposed project's interventions will be coordinated with, and support the objective of the wider MedProgramme, therefore promoting an efficient use of SCCF resources. This cross-cutting regional approach to climate-resilient coastal development is innovative in the Mediterranean region as it implements Objective 2 of the new GEF LDCF programme strategy on mainstreaming adaptation across GEF focal areas and impact programmes.

They will also share experience and best practices on how to mainstream adaptation into ICZM plans, which will be based on Output 2.1. In addition, the lessons learned, and the recommendations generated from the SCCF Project will enhance stakeholders' coordination for adaptation planning in the Mediterranean and their engagement on climate change-related issues. This will be done through informing wider ICZM planning

processes where there are opportunities for mainstreaming adaptation foreseen in Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme, including the development of national ICZM Strategies and the associated national stakeholder consultation processes. This task will be also facilitated by the legal and programmatic framework provided by the Barcelona Convention and the associated implementation process of the ICZM Protocol in the region. Therefore, through this mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into the Barcelona Convention, the project is engaging and reaching out to a much wider group of stakeholders.

At present, ecosystems and communities in this region are increasingly affected by the impacts of climate change; and governments, finance institutions, NGOs and communities have limited technical capacities, awareness of, knowledge and financial resources for adaptation. Moreover, partnerships and collaborations among regional stakeholders are limited. Through the proposed project, countries will have the opportunity to participate in the preparation of multi-country regional climate change adaptation project proposals.

Involving the private sector in adaptation planning: reaching them through UNEP FI networks and other relevant regional networks engaged by the project executing partners.

Sustainability and scaling up

This innovative regional approach to climate-resilient coastal development will be implemented through local level and regional level interventions that will foster potential for sustainability and scaling up. To achieve this, the proposed project will: i) build a knowledge base for climate change adaptation in coastal areas; ii) develop recommendations to mainstream climate change adaptation into coastal plans in two priority areas; iii) undertake capacity building of local, national and regional stakeholders to develop climate-resilient coastal management plans; and iv) improve access to public and private finance for adaptation. This will reduce the vulnerability of marine and coastal ecosystems and associated local community livelihoods established to climate change impacts.

Best practices for mainstreaming adaptation into coastal plans and identified barriers and opportunities surrounding the implementation of adaptation – based on the experience in Kotor Bay and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region – will inform similar processes and planning in other coastal regions of Montenegro and Morocco as well as other coastal regions in the Mediterranean, for example, Montenegro's General Regulation Plan for the southern region (Special Purpose Spatial Plan). Best practices to mainstream adaptation in coastal plans, drawn from the experience in Kotor Bay and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region, will be shared during regional workshops. Capacity building interventions on adaptation solutions for regional stakeholders and finance institutions will also strengthen capacity, engagement and cooperation in the region. Training activities will be aligned with other capacity building events to be conducted under the NAP process in Montenegro and Morocco. This approach will ensure the sustainability and replication of the project's interventions in both countries.

Finally, guidelines to prepare financing plans for adaptation will be developed and inform investment decisions for actors in the public and private sector, including banking institutions, thereby scaling up and ensuring the sustainability of project interventions. Consequently, the proposed project will facilitate an integrated regional approach to adaptation in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean.

The proposed project is also well aligned with, and support the main objective of the MedProgramme. By linking the proposed project's interventions with those undertaken under the MedProgramme and by using a single Programme Coordination Unit for both project/programme, coordination and consistency between these two initiatives in the Mediterranean will be ensured. Moreover, resources from the SCCF will be used efficiently to support strategic activities as the MedProgramme's Knowledge Management Strategies (Annex Q), will be extended to serve the needs of the proposed SCCF Project, in particular under Component 4. This strategy aims to enhance the Project's sustainability and opportunities for replication of activities which may be taken up by: 1) other child projects of the MedProgramme dealing with ICZM, 2) countries involved in the MedProgramme which would replicate the SCCF Project's approach; and 3) the Barcelona Convention system to be integrated in the implementation process of the ICZM Protocol which is legally binding and

represents a long term commitment to the sustainable management of the Mediterranean coast and its resources.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)? ³²

The proposed project was developed through a participatory process. Four stakeholder consultations were organized: i) a regional consultation in December 2017 (see Annex L section 1); ii) two national consultations in February 2018 (see Annex L section 2); and iii) a regional consultation in March 2018 (see Annex L section 3). The national consultations organized in Rabat, Morocco and in Podgorica, Montenegro in February 2018, served to refine project interventions, in particular the local and national-level activities that will be implemented under Component 1 and 2 of the proposed project. During the consultations, national stakeholders confirmed the target areas for the local activities: the Kotor Bay area of Montenegro and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region of Morocco. These areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, therefore adaptation interventions will be identified and the mainstreaming of adaption into coastal plans supported. Stakeholders in both countries clarified the scope of Activity 2.1, which will mainstream adaptation into the ICZM plans for the Kotor Bay area of Montenegro and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region of Morocco. Finally, the consultations were useful to identify existing projects, initiatives and studies that provide baseline information for the proposed SCCF Project, as well as identify relevant stakeholders and institutions to involve in project outputs and activities.

During the regional consultation organized in Athens in March 2018 for the MedProgramme, representatives of participating countries, implementing and executing agencies took stock of seven Child Projects under the MedProgramme as well as the proposed SCCF Project in view of their submission to the GEF Secretariat. The countries took the opportunity to confirm their priorities for the execution of national level activities, including those foreseen in the SCCF Project. Most notably, the representative of Morocco confirmed the country's wish to maintain the same geographic scope of the national level activities foreseen in Morocco for both the SCCF Project and the Child Project 2.1, namely the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. In more general terms, the countries called for the partners to consider as much as possible cross-cutting issues, like climate change and biodiversity.

The details of the stakeholder consultations are provided in Annexes L i, ii, and iii. The project will ensure that the key stakeholders listed in Table 5 (Annex T2) will be involved in project outputs and activities.

During the project development phase, several additional relevant stakeholders were identified in the Mediterranean region. These stakeholders will not have a direct role in the project execution. Nevertheless, they will be involved in meetings, trainings and outreach activities by the executing partners of the SSCF Project. The complete list of project stakeholders is provided in Annex O.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a

³² As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

gender analysis during project preparation (yes /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 40%, men 60%)? ³³

Gender equity has been considered at all stages of the design of the proposed project to promote involvement of women, who are (as a general trend) disadvantaged in the region, in decision-making processes and implementation of the project activities. This aspect will be further considered while implementing the following project Outputs: i) Output 1.1 to implement a gender-sensitive climate risk assessment in the Kotor Bay area and the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region; ii) Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 to deliver trainings on adaptation targeting women and addressing their specific needs, while creating avenues for male sensitization; iii) Output 2.1 to develop coastal adaptation plans or recommendations for adaptation for two regions and iv) Output 4.1 to raise awareness on climate change and adaptation opportunities among women's groups. As a result, the proposed project will contribute to realizing the objectives of gender equality in the Mediterranean. To ensure that the progress of gender mainstreaming can be monitored throughout the project, gender disaggregated targets have been developed and used to monitor indicators, where appropriate. Moreover, gender sensitivity will be incorporated into training topics and training logistics so that female participants are empowered to participate in the training and implementation of appropriate adaptation technologies. To this end, trainers will be required to have the skills and experience necessary to plan and facilitate gender-sensitive training.

A gender assessment has been conducted and an action plan has been drawn up based on the findings, that expounds on these social and gender issues to be addressed through the project components. (See Annex J). This gender assessment has been prepared in full accordance with the MedProgramme's broader Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Annex R). Project interventions will also be aligned with existing national laws and strategies on gender equality in Montenegro and Morocco (See Annex J - Section 6 for an analysis of the gender policy environment)

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

To support the delivery of the project's objective, there is a need to identify and assess the risks to implementation. Effective identification and assessment of risks will allow appropriate countermeasures to be taken. Monitoring and updating the identified project risks will be an important task of the project manager throughout the project implementation phase. Table 6 in Annex T2 summarizes the identified risks and suggested countermeasures. National level risks will be further defined following country consultations to be held in Q1 2018.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The institutional arrangement and coordination of the SSCF Project is illustrated in in Figure 11 in AnnexT1.

Implementing Agency (IA): The Ecosystems Division of UN Environment's Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU) will serve as Implementing Agency (IA) for the SCCF Project 2.1. The IA will be responsible for overall supervision of the project and will oversee its progress through the monitoring and evaluation of activities and through progress reports. The IA will report on the project implementation progress to the GEF and will take part in the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The IA will provide guidance and oversight of project execution by the Executing Agency (EA) including through the review and approval of work plans, budget allocations and budget revisions proposed by the Executing Agency.

³³ Same as footnote 8 above.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will be established and will carry out the function of a Project Board. The PSC will consist of: 1) beneficiary countries, the IA and the Executing Agency (EA) representatives; and 2) the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU) acting as Secretariat for the PSC. These are the Members of the PSC. Countries will be represented at the PSC at a technical, decision making level, e.g. national focal points. Following the model of the PPG MedProgramme Regional Consultation Meetings, the PSC meetings will bring together Climate Change Adaptation and Coastal planning related stakeholders, with parallel technical working sessions combined with plenary discussion and approval of workplans to maximize transparency and joint working across the areas.

It is anticipated that to ensure an efficient use of the resources, PSC of different Child Projects of the MedProgramme will be organized back to back. These meetings will dedicate one session to inform the countries about the progress made by the entire MedProgramme followed by several sessions dedicated to specific decisions to be made by the countries for each Child Project including the SCCF Project.

The Executing Partners (EP) will intervene at the PSC to present the progress made and support the Secretariat for the PSC by providing background information on substantive and technical issues, as well as on modification to the Project Document and its annexes presented to the PSC by the MedPCU. The role of the PSC is to:

- Oversee the project;
- Provide overall guidance and ensure coordination among all parties;
- Provide overall supervision for project implementation;
- Approve the annual work plan and budget;
- Oversee the implementation of corrective actions;
- Enhance synergy between the project and other ongoing initiatives related to the GEF International Waters Focal Area;
- Ensure full coordination of the project with the entire MedProgramme.

Additional stakeholder representatives from private sector, academia, CSOs, NGOs, etc. can be invited to join the PSC during the project execution as observers. At all times, the PSC and its activities will comply with the policies, conditions and regulations of the UN and the GEF.

Executing Agency (EA): The UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan (UN Environment/MAP) will serve as the Executing Agency (EA) for the entire project. The EA will report on the project implementation progress to the IA (including those activities executed by the Executing Partners). The EA will organize the PSC and host the MedPCU which will act as Secretariat to the PSC. The EA will be responsible for, inter alia, the following required activities to achieve the project objectives, outputs and outcomes:

- Establishing, hosting and supervising the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU);
- Acting as Secretariat for the Project Steering Committee (PSC);
- Ensuring that the project is executed according to the agreed work plan and budget;
- Review and submit required reporting obligations to the IA, including quarterly expenditure reports and annual Project Implementation report (PIR);
- Ensuring all procurement is done in compliance with Agency standards;
- Communicating with and disseminating information to the Executing Partners (EP) and other stakeholders.

The EA will ensure that all activities, including procurement of goods and services, are carried out in strict compliance with the rules and procedures of UN Environment and GEF. The EA will be responsible for the establishment, adequate staffing and uninterrupted functioning, throughout the project's life span, of the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit MedPCU).

MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU): The MedPCU will be established, hosted and supervised by UN Environment/MAP. The MedPCU will ensure coordination across the entire MedProgramme and the consistent execution of the seven Child Projects implemented by UN Environment and executed by UN

Environment/MAP, as well as the Child Project implemented by EBRD. In terms of MedProgramme coordination, the MedPCU will provide management functions to the Child Projects implemented by UN Environment and executed by UN Environment/MAP and EBRD. The Unit will be responsible for, inter alia, the following tasks:

- Provide project and financial management including producing periodic monitoring reports, legal instruments and procurement;
- Ensure programmatic coordination;
- Ensure visibility of the MedProgramme;
- Support technical staff and activities.

Execution at National Level: During the national consultations held in Montenegro and Morocco in February 2018, representatives of the GEF Operational Focal Points for both countries indicated their wish to have PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu fully execute the national level activities foreseen in the SCCF Project. Their wishes were later formalized in official letters transmitted by the GEF Operational Focal Points to UN Environment/MAP (Annex H).

Please refer to Annex S - Project Implementation Arrangements for further details on the specific roles and tasks of the MedPCU and the Executing Partners.

The SCCF Project will work in a collaborative manner with:

International financing institutions such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, World Bank Group, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, African Development Bank. These IFIs are already active in the Mediterranean region providing finance for projects on climate change mitigation and adaptation and collaborate with the Barcelona Convention and UN Environment/MAP. Beyond the provision of financial resources, such institutions increasingly provide support to countries for accessing financing mechanisms and to mobilize domestic resources. For example, the World Bank Group helps strengthen markets and improve operational efficiency and access to capital, assists countries to implement climate change public expenditure reviews, and overall promotes private sector development in the region. The European Investment Bank supports public authorities in the preparation, procurement and implementation of PPP infrastructure projects through the MED 5P advisory facility (Public-Private Partnership Project Preparation in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean). The Adaptation Fund under its Climate Finance Readiness Programme supports countries to obtain accreditation with the Fund and to build capacity for undertaking climate finance readiness activities. The Green Climate Fund (GCF), the major international instrument for climate finance, is also active in the Region. Out of the 45 projects it has approved (as of October 2017), 3 adaptation-related projects will be implemented in Morocco (Development of Argan orchards in degraded environments; Adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid areas; Saïss Water Conservation Project). Additionally, the GCF has approved a mitigation project in Egypt (Renewable Energy Financing Framework) and another one on Sustainable Energy Financing Facilities involving 10 countries, three of which are Mediterranean.

Regional projects:

- The EU-funded project **ENPI ClimaSouth project**, which aims to assist partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia) with the transition towards low carbon economies and enhanced climate resilience. The project assists partner countries in accessing the various finance mechanisms under the UNFCCC by enhancing existing capacities of National Implementing Entities (NIE) to comply with the respective modalities and requirements.
- The EU-funded **Sustainable Water Integrated Management and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism (SWIM-H2020 SM)** project, whose regional activities include the promotion of the role of green banking in supporting investments in the water sector, particularly with the involvement of private banks (in collaboration with the Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector Programme).

- Seven European institutions are working together under the umbrella of the European Financing Institutions Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change (EUFIWACC). The group comprises AFD, CEB, EBRD, EC DG CLIMA, EIB, KFW, and NIB. In June 2016, EUFIWACC produced a note on 'Integrating Climate Change Information and Adaptation in Project Development: Emerging Experience from Practitioners' aiming at sharing knowledge on making projects and investments more resilient to the effects of climate change and to implement adaptation measures that reinforce the climate resilience of goods, people, economies and territories of beneficiary countries.
- The Mediterranean part of the GWP Water, **Climate and Development (WACDEP) Programme (2013-2019)** aims to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes, build climate resilience and support countries to adapt to a new climate regime through increased investments in water security. Moreover, the Project '**Making Water Cooperation happen in the Mediterranean (Med Water Matchmaker Project)**' aims at making tangible advancements on priority issues of sustainable water resources management, at regional and transboundary level in the Mediterranean with a focus on and for the benefit of MENA countries, as means for enhanced regional cooperation towards sustainable development objectives shared among countries of the region. It has two components: enhancing regional transboundary cooperation and assisting the regional water and climate change adaptation policy agenda. SCCF Project activities, particularly under Component 3, will be operationally integrated with activities to be implemented within the WACDEP and the Med Water Matchmaker projects, also providing co-financing. The SCCF Project will coordinate with these regional projects/initiatives by inviting them to the Regional stock taking meetings organized in the framework of the MedProgramme.

The following GEF-financed projects are expected to be in active implementation at the time of the launch of this project:

- **Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change (2016 – 2018)** - US\$ 352,000 and the **Third National Communication on Climate Change (2016 – 2020)** - US\$ 500,000 project.
- **Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism (2014 – 2019)** aims to enable Montenegro to reduce GHG emissions from its tourism sector and maintain the overall tourism sector related GHG emissions at the 2013 level while continuing to welcome the rapidly growing number of visitors to the country. Activities foreseen in this context include: an enhanced legal framework to support more sustainable modes of tourism as well as eco-certification schemes for accommodations; investment in transportation infrastructure to promote low carbon transport options within the tourism sector; assistance in accessing financing mechanisms to support climate change mitigation; and raising public awareness on the carbon footprint generated by tourism and the benefits of reducing GHG emissions. The GEF has provided US\$ 3.09 million in financing for this project. The SCCF Project will build on the project Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism by engaging with the relevant national authorities of Montenegro to provide guidelines on how to mainstream climate change adaptation considerations into the coastal planning for touristic activities. This will be done through the activities that will be executed under the SCCF Project, namely engaging the stakeholders of the Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism project in training on potential ecosystem-based adaptation solutions based on the climate risk and vulnerability assessment in coastal management.
- **Implementation of Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning (2016-2018)**, is a sub-regional project, implemented in Albania and Montenegro, which aims to restore the ecological balance of the Adriatic Sea through implementation of the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Project is funded by GEF grant (US\$ 1.8 million USD) and by contribution from the participating countries and executing partners (US\$ 12 million USD). The specific objectives of the Project are: to increase the level of knowledge in participating countries to achieve joint assessment, protection and sustainable use of marine areas; to strengthen participating countries' capacity for sub-regional marine management through targeted demonstration of successful tools and practices; and to share knowledge and experiences to secure successful participation of stakeholders.
- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project in Morocco (2012 – 2017)**, the ICZM approach was piloted in the eastern Mediterranean coast of Morocco, taking into account the needs of coastal areas to develop strategies to adapt to future climate change impacts. This US\$ 25.18 million project was jointly funded by the GEF/World Bank (US\$ 5.18 million USD) and Morocco (US\$ 20 million). The SCCF Project

will engage with the stakeholders of this project to involve them in the development of the climate risk assessment as a basis for building coastal resilience to climate change and sustainability and in trainings on potential ecosystem-based adaptation solutions based on the climate risk and vulnerability assessment in coastal management.

- **Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Moroccan Ports Sector** (2014 – 2018) is addressing the need to increase the climate resiliency of Morocco's ports in both the immediate and longer-term through investment in climate-resilient upgrades and/or new port facilities, as well as through capacity development to introduce best international practices in the Moroccan ports sector's strategy, operations, management and monitoring. This US\$ 55 million project is supported by the GEF (US\$ 6 million), EBRD (US\$ 47 million) and others (US\$ 2 million). The SCCF Project will build on this initiative by engaging the stakeholder of this project with the view to involve them in the development of the climate risk assessment as a basis for building coastal resilience to climate change and sustainability in the Ports Sector.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

At the regional and national level, the proposed SCCF Project will increase the technical and financial capacity of governments and stakeholders from the private sector in the Mediterranean to address the negative effects of climate change on coastal areas. The direct consequences of this approach will be: i) enhanced technical capacity to develop and implement adaptation solutions for coastal management; ii) facilitated access to national and international financial resources for adaptation; and iii) enhanced partnerships and knowledge exchange within the Mediterranean region for climate-resilient coastal development. As a result, the capacity of Mediterranean countries to adapt to climate change impacts will be enhanced.

The proposed project will build capacities for adaptation planning that, if implemented, would result in multiple socio-economic and environmental benefits for local communities and ecosystems. Adaptation solutions for coastal areas will be identified and recommendations proposed/mainstreamed into coastal development plans for two priority areas. Direct and indirect benefits from these interventions include: i) improved, climate-resilient coastal management and improved ecosystem services; ii) reduced risk of damage to public and private infrastructure and assets; and iii) climate-resilient livelihood options which can provide higher level of income, e.g. in the tourism sector, agriculture or fisheries. These benefits will directly occur for 71,000 people living in the Kotor Bay area³⁴ and 3,557 million people in the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. Furthermore, the development of a proposal to access international adaptation financing, awareness raising campaigns and the promotion of regional coordination, partnerships and knowledge exchange for adaptation will benefit the wider Mediterranean region, which population was estimated at 466 million in 2010.

The project's activities will include measures to support the sustained generation of socio-economic and environmental benefits beyond the project implementation period. For example, the project will develop guidelines on preparing a financing plan for adaptation in coastal areas. Additionally, the lessons learned and best practices identified during the project will be collated and shared within the six project countries through workshops, forums and publications.

A.8 Knowledge Management.

The SCCF Project will be managed under the umbrella of the MedProgramme, which is composed of eight child projects addressing the GEF focal areas of International Waters, Chemicals and Waste, Biodiversity

³⁴ Population size in the Bay of Kotor: <http://www.portmontenegro.com/Bay-of-Kotor/>

and Climate Change. Effective knowledge management is a core leveraging mechanism of the MedProgramme to achieve up scaling of approaches, policies and technologies promoted by the Programme at multiple scales. The MedProgramme Knowledge Management Strategy (Annex Q) will be implemented under Child Project 4.1 and will support the knowledge management activities of all Child Projects as well as the SCCF Project, maximizing their effectiveness in providing opportunities for south-south learning, fostering intergovernmental cooperation, using monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools and geospatial services, applying best practices and developing portfolio-wide training and communication strategies.

A centralized system coordinated by the MedProgramme Coordination Unit (MedPCU) is designed to capture, digest and share the vast amount of information and knowledge generated across the MedProgramme portfolio with intended audiences and stakeholders. Each Child Project participates in the common knowledge management strategy in order to maximize efficiency, ensure good governance of the portfolio and achieve greater impact at the different functional levels identified (portfolio level, general public level and policy- and decision-making level).

The full KM Strategy of the MedProgramme (Annex Q) is annexed to each Child Project document for transparency and ease of reference.

While specific needs related to the diverse outputs of the individual projects will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, all Child Projects are expected to contribute to the overall MedProgramme knowledge management activities as described in the following text (included in the project documents of each of the Child Projects).

Knowledge Management Platform

A web-based knowledge hub comprised of a data and information management system (with both public and restricted access) and a combination of visualization tools to serve the portfolio's needs will be implemented by the MedPCU in close consultation with all Child Projects. The integrated platform will host: (1) a project management/coordination tool; (2) a public portal including sub-webpages for each Child Project; (3) visualization tool(s) to display digitalized representation of data through GIS and other suitable means; and (4) a database for raw/primary data.

Child Projects are expected to contribute to each of these components as follows:

1. Upon initiation of the MedProgramme, every Child Project will receive specific training on how to use the project management tool selected by the MedPCU. Features powered by this tool include (but are not limited to): automated reporting, task monitoring, calendars, live editing, Gantt-Charts, time tracking, encrypted security, back-ups, file management and cloud repository, integration with other products, role-based access control, mobile apps, email integrations, and discussion boards. Project managers (and designated project collaborators) are expected to use the tool to facilitate communication and information exchange throughout the MedProgramme, promote knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning, ensure tracking and monitoring of progress, and meet their reporting requirements for the MedPCU.
2. The outward-facing portal will be populated with key information showcasing progress towards impact and the contribution of the MedProgramme to global and regional environmental goals. In addition to the umbrella portal, each Child Project will have dedicated sub-pages for their specific projects. The Child Projects are expected to provide regular information (in different multimedia formats) to generate content for their respective project sub-pages and the overall Programme portal. The MedPCU will be responsible for curating the information provided and packaging them for the intended audiences.
3. One or more visualization tools will be used to display information generated by each project. Different types of data (be them quantitative, normative or qualitative) are best visualized through a variety of ways, such as GIS, story maps, map dashboards, infographics, trend line charts, etc. Child Projects will be prompted to submit their inputs on a rolling basis to make sure that every result/achievement is captured through one or more of these tools.
4. A shared data model/protocol will be agreed at the beginning of the MedProgramme to ensure that projects will compile relevant data with a standardized approach and enable a harmonized data entry system. Issues related to open data, ownership, quality and review of data will be addressed in this

exercise; a mapping of voluntary standards will help to evaluate feasible options. Raw/primary data will be stored in a database with flexible restricted/public access.

Milestone Events

Annual Stocktaking Meetings

All project partners are expected to attend, and meaningfully participate in, the Annual Stocktaking Meetings of the MedProgramme. These are major regional events organized by the MedPCU in cooperation with all Child Projects and country representatives and will take place on a rotation basis in different project countries. The meeting will involve: all Child Projects and Governments of the participating countries, the MedProgramme's implementing and executing agencies, the GEF Secretariat and Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE), Convention Secretariats, the UN Environment Global Program of Action (GPA), as well as major regional and global NGOs, representatives of those Mediterranean countries not participating in the MedProgramme, bilateral and multi-lateral donors, IFIs, the UfM, other regional intergovernmental organizations (Sahara and Sahel Observatory, etc.), and major private sector coastal area actors, water users, tourism associations and the shipping industry. Representatives of faith-based leaders, women's organizations, youth organizations, fashion/art/sport testimonials, media specialists, among other relevant groups will also be invited to participate in these events, following a dedicated stakeholders' analysis.

These meetings aim to establish synergistic interactions among Child Projects, and with other relevant initiatives and stakeholders, including with all other Mediterranean countries not participating in the MedProgramme. The Annual Stocktaking Meetings will provide an opportunity to all Child Projects to showcase their implementation advancement, progress towards impacts and problems encountered, and to engage with a broad audience of peers and stakeholders sharing similar objectives within the overarching goal of achieving environmental security in the Mediterranean Basin. The Annual Stocktaking Meetings will be an occasion for face-to-face knowledge exchanges, south-south and north-south learning, and promotion of the broader adoption of MedProgramme approaches and solutions. The participation of regional and global media will raise public awareness across the Mediterranean countries and beyond. The design, objectives and architecture of the Annual Stocktaking Meetings will be defined during the first year of MedProgramme operation and approved at the Child Project 4.1 Steering Committee level. Child Projects will be informed about modalities for their contributions in detail. The first Annual Stocktaking Meeting will be held during the second year of MedProgramme execution.

GEF events

The MedProgramme will be featured in all relevant GEF events and activities involving the four focal areas addressed by the Programme (International Waters, Chemical and Waste, Biodiversity) and the SCCF Project (Climate Change). For the IW focal area see "Synergies with IW:LEARN".

Global events

Experiences and lessons learned from the MedProgramme will be of relevance for a number of global processes shaping policies related to the sustainable management of natural resources in coastal areas. Participation in selected global and regional events, as well as in significant ongoing awareness raising campaigns, will be evaluated by the MedPCU according to relevance and impact criteria. Child Projects will contribute to these events in different forms, ranging from physical attendance, production of specific products, content and multimedia material to be packaged in suitable products.

Launching/Closing events of the MedProgramme

The design and practical details of these events will be planned during the inception phase of the MedProgramme. Considering the staggered initiation timeframes of the different Child Projects, a launching event of the MedProgramme could be organized in the form of a press conference to coincide with the kick-off of the Support Child Project 4.1. Basic communications material about the objectives of the MedProgramme (such as visual identity, slogan, mission statement, description of Child Projects, informative brochure, short promo video, basic online pages, etc) should be prepared prior to the launching event. Project managers will be timely informed about practical details of these events and modalities for contribution.

Sharing knowledge and building capacity

One of the objectives of the MedProgramme is to improve the capacity of key regional stakeholders and build socio-economic resilience of impacted communities. To this end, a series of knowledge exchanges will take place at different levels taking inspiration and practical lessons learned from the GEF Partnership (reflecting the wealth of experience and examples from projects and programs around the world) and other relevant Organizations involved.

At the portfolio level, the MedPCU will capacitate Child Project teams with knowledge and training that can help them to deliver better project results and achieve greater impact. The identification of topics and modalities of exchange (face-to-face, virtual meetings, Communities of Practice, Expert visits, Study Tours, manuals, among others) will be defined at the beginning of the Programme implementation. Preliminary topics could include:

- 1) Gender mainstreaming and stakeholders' engagement;
- 2) Scientific communication: bridging the gap between scientists/technical practitioners and media specialists;
- 3) Lessons learned from the MedPartnership and the ClimVar and ICZM projects.

It is expected that these knowledge exchanges will further empower project stakeholders, enhance cooperation, strengthen the institutions they represent and ultimately influence policies and norms for better management of natural resources in coastal areas.

Additionally, Child Projects will participate in learning exchanges by twinning with other relevant GEF IW projects as facilitated by the GEF IW:LEARN Project (see more below).

Moreover, the MedPCU will support specific capacity building activities foreseen by each Child Project by taking stock and amplifying results through the Programme-wide outreach.

Communication, outreach and awareness raising

MedProgramme identity

In terms of visibility, the MedProgramme will be presented in a holistic and coherent way (i.e. clear vision statement and positioning, visual identity, logo design, etc.) showing consistency and integration across the portfolio. At the same time, each Child Project will be granted individual identities within the overall MedProgramme-branding in order to promote specific activities and benefit from ad hoc services. This will entail the design of consistent logos for each Child Project, creation of sub-websites within the MedProgramme web-portal, organization of tailor-made trainings, preparation of specific publications, social media services, among others.

To this end, the MedPCU will develop, in close consultation with project managers of all Child Projects, a proposal and, once adopted, all Child Projects are encouraged to use it consistently.

Newsletters (Med Bulletin)

Periodic MedProgramme Bulletins will be published (every six months or on a quarterly basis) to showcase progress of the Programme as a whole and of individual Child Projects, including highlights of results, success stories and project events, and relevant global, regional and national relevant meetings and events. It will be one of the primary tools for tracking achievement of targets and milestones for all Child Projects, based upon the corresponding results frameworks. Bulletins will feature a "journalistic" style making the content appealing for a wide range of audiences. Therefore, all Child Projects are expected to contribute to these Bulletins with different types of inputs in order to document their activities and progress, such as high-quality pictures, articles, statistics, quotes, interviews, footage, among others. The MedPCU will inform all Child Projects about the format of these bulletins and the corresponding timelines for submission.

Storytelling for advocacy

A number of traditional storytelling instruments will be blended with innovative and creative approaches to increase dissemination and advocacy efforts. Particular emphasis will be given to the preparation of high-quality short movies and animations, graphic novels, documentaries, podcasts/radio programmes, infographics, digital interactive stories/articles/interviews, microblogging, e-books, art exhibits, among others.

The MedPCU will inform Child Projects about the type of multimedia material that will be necessary to collect for the preparation of these products.

Translations of key communications outputs will be carried out in English, French and Arabic to ensure ample dissemination in the participating countries. Specific translations in other national languages will be considered in light of budget constraints and upon due evaluation of stakeholders' needs.

Social Media

Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter are four social media tools suggested for use by the MedProgramme. Development of timely and appropriate content and material to populate these channels is indispensable to achieve the desired impact. Child Projects will be prompted to contribute with relevant and ad-hoc information, pictures, statistics and other data to enrich the social media campaign. The use of hashtags will be coordinated with the GEF IAs and EAs and project and country representatives of the Programme in support also of other related initiatives and campaigns. The registration on the above-mentioned channels (or a selection of them) will take place at the beginning of the Programme and content population will start as soon as data and information from the projects becomes available.

Engagement with media and testimonials

To maximize impact of the MedProgramme and share its findings and results with the widest possible audience, the MedPCU aims to reach out to a different number of media outlets and journalists with a view to establish long-lasting collaborations. To this end, Child Projects will be asked to facilitate contacts with national and local media of the countries where the activities are implemented (for instance, by providing the MedPCU with a list of relevant contacts). A series of direct interactions with communications specialists, media experts and social media influencers is foreseen by the knowledge management Strategy throughout the duration of the Programme to increase mutual understanding and flow of information.

The MedPCU also aims to reach out to renowned personalities from different realms (such as art, sports, entertainment or fashion) to act as ambassadors for the MedProgramme and raise awareness about the main environmental challenges (and solutions) in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean. The Child Projects will be prompted to suggest names, and facilitate contacts when possible, of suitable and potential "goodwill ambassadors" of relevance in the region.

Synergies with the GEF IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN Projects

The MedProgramme will closely collaborate with the GEF International Waters Learning and Resource Exchange Network (IW:LEARN) Project³⁵ to facilitate uptake of lessons learned and knowledge exchange from/to the MedProgramme portfolio.

Cooperation in the following activities will be particularly addressed:

- Participation to the GEF International Waters Conferences (landmark biannual events of the IW portfolio). The first MedProgramme contribution is expected for the 10th edition of the IWC in 2020.
- Production of Experience Notes (short case studies) produced by Child Projects to showcase worthy results and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels and the MedProgramme knowledge management platform. The format of Experience Notes is standard (<https://iwlearn.net/documents/experience-notes>)
- Participation to IW:LEARN Twinings with other GEF relevant projects and programs.
- Contribution to IW:LEARN.net with specific content (i.e. data visualization).
- Contribution to social media, news, events, etc.
- Participation to GEF Communities of Practice (CoPs) on IW, CW, when relevant.

Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface (SPI) and Influencing Decision-Making

Replication Atlases

³⁵ More info at www.iwlearn.net

A number of highly informative National Replication Atlases, translated in relevant languages, will be produced to stimulate replication of successful practices demonstrated by the Programme and encourage regional and global dialogue. Broader adoption and replication of the successful policies, practices and technologies implemented under the Programme will be promoted through these means, highlighting areas and situations where replication of the Programme's demonstrations should preferentially occur. Relevant results of Child Projects will be featured in the Atlases and the MedPCU will inform about the participatory process to collect and present the inputs.

Technical reports and scientific publications

The MedPCU will ensure that relevant scientific reports and scientific peer-reviewed publications are prepared by the various Child Projects providing technical information about the achievements of the Programme.

Specific guidance on how to concretely contribute (format, frequency, purpose, etc.) to each of the aforementioned activities will be provided during the initial phase of the Programme as a result of targeted consultations carried out by the MedPCU.

Integration of the knowledge management activities of the SCCF Project with those of the MedProgramme

The Project Outcome is to “assist countries to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas to the impacts of climate change with the view to influencing wider development processes in the region”. Therefore, a strong focus is placed to strengthen the policy-science interface, and a solid knowledge management strategy is of utmost importance to achieve this objective.

The SCCF Project is developed along four different components, including a dedicated Knowledge Management component (Component 4) which will produce four outputs:

1. regional meetings
2. national awareness raising campaigns
3. one brochure and one scientific report
4. one major forum in the Mediterranean

This represents a major advantage in terms of digested knowledge on regional climate information translated for the benefit of a wide range of audiences. The MedProgramme knowledge management Strategy will support the execution of these activities and products when necessary and appropriate, through specific modalities to be identified and agreed upon at the beginning of the project (surveys, bilateral consultations, face-to-face meetings and virtual exchanges will facilitate the analysis and identification of best ways forward).

At the same time, the knowledge management Strategy will capitalize on the wealth of resources and activities implemented by the SCCF Project to make sure that these are further amplified through the above-mentioned channels (web-based dynamic platform, regular newsletters, social media, Annual Stocktaking meetings, to name a few) and that highlights of best practices and successful results are properly documented and harmonized. For example, the results of the stakeholder-led process using the participatory method “Climagine” could be very suitable to be featured in several products foreseen by the MedProgramme knowledge management strategy (such as Newsletters, National Atlas, Experience Notes, videos, articles, infographics, social media posts, among others) and at every relevant event (with content presentations, posters, exhibits, etc).

The SCCF Project will benefit from all the services that the MedProgramme will implement for its portfolio.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

The governments of Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia have ratified several multi-lateral agreements, including: i) the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); ii) the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP); iii) the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention); iv) the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and v) the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Furthermore, all of these countries but Libya have ratified the Paris Agreement.

These international conventions provide frameworks that influence the policies, plans and strategies of signatory nations. Examples of national plans and strategies developed in the Mediterranean region as a result of the ratification of these conventions include i) the National Communications, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC; ii) national plans and strategies for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) under the UN Environment/MAP and the Barcelona Convention; and iii) national strategies and action plans for sustainable development and sustainable consumption and production under the UN Environment/MAP. These national plans and strategies provide guidance for countries to reduce the effects of climate change, in general with a greater focus on mitigation rather than on adaptation. Therefore, there is a need to increase the countries' emphasis on adaptation to climate change, particularly using an ecosystem-based approach.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 by countries with a common goal of ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. There are 17 SDGs that are to be achieved by 2030. The goals relevant to the SCCF-financed project are:

- SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, by ensuring equal participation of men and women in project activities;
- SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; and
- SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by taking current and future climate change scenarios into account during urban planning.

The SCCF-financed project will align with the Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) that have been undertaken in Albania, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. These TNAs are a set of country-driven activities that identify and determine the priority needs of these countries in terms of mitigation and adaptation technologies of developing country parties. The project activities will build on the technology needs analyses and training material developed for the global TNA project.

In addition to these national initiatives, the SCCF-financed project is also fully aligned with the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas.

The SCCF-financed project will support the objectives of these frameworks and policies by strengthening the capacity of local, national and regional authorities to mainstream climate change adaptation into national policies. In particular, the project will align with the national and local policies and strategies on climate change in each country as described below.

Albania

- The Third National Communication (NC3) (2016) sets forth Albania's GHG inventory for 2000-2009 (considering only the sectors of energy and industry), priority measures to reduce GHGs and to facilitate access to financing mechanisms, and an action plan for the adaptation of coastal areas to the effects of climate change. A vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures are also provided for the sectors of water, agriculture, livestock, forest, crops, biodiversity, tourism and population, and health.
- The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2016) has been prepared and climate change has been streamlined into a series of strategic policy documents, in the energy, water, transport, agriculture, forest, biodiversity and urban development sectors.
- Albania's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (2016) describes the country's commitment to reduce CO₂ emissions by 11.5% compared to the baseline scenario between 2016 and 2030. Albania intends to sell carbon credits during the period until 2030 to contribute to cost-effective implementation of a low emission development pathway and sustainable development.
- The National Strategy for Development and Integration 2014 – 2020 (2014) presents Albania's strategy for attaining its vision for socio-economic development, in view of preparing the country for accession to the European Union. In addition to climate mitigation measures, the Strategy reflects considerations of climate change adaptation in the strategic priorities for the sectors of agriculture, water resources management, and health services. Also highlighted is the need for actions in support of integrated water resources management to reduce contamination of water resources and marine waters due to insufficient wastewater collection and treatment.
- The Albanian Strategy for Health Adaptation into the Climate Change Context 2011 – 2021 (2011) is designed to strengthen the ability of national health services to anticipate and respond to public health challenges arising from the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups. Ten strategic objectives are presented along with specific actions for their achievement, including those aimed at reinforcing monitoring of air pollution and emergency responses for natural disasters induced by climate change.
- The Action Plan for Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in Albanian Agricultural Systems (2012) provides an analysis of impacts of climate change on crops, livestock and water availability for agriculture and sets forth a menu of adaptation strategies for managing the risks associated with these impacts and for increasing climate resilience in the sector.

Algeria

- The Second National Communication (2010) provides the country's GHG inventory for the year 2000 in four priority sectors (energy; industry; agriculture, land use and forestry; and waste) as well as an analysis of vulnerability and adaptation that focuses chiefly on the impacts of climate change on water resources. Future water demands are predicted to 2050 and compared with anticipated water availability, and measures are proposed to enhance the country's capacity to devise appropriate adaptation strategies in response.
- Algeria's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (2015) documents the country's commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 7% to 22%, by 2030, compared to a business as usual scenario. The 7% GHG reduction will be achieved with national means. Algeria's mitigation strategy addresses the energy, forests, housing, transport, industry and waste sectors. It is based in particular on the national programs for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The INDC sets forth the country's plan to develop in the near term its National Adaptation Plan with measures oriented towards the safeguarding of human populations, the preservations of natural resources and the protection of key infrastructure against the risks of extreme events.
- Algeria is currently preparing its National Adaptation Plan as referenced in its INDC. Prior to this, Algeria adopted a National Plan of Action and Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA-ACC) (2013) which outlines both climate change mitigation and adaptation policy measures including the promotion of renewable energy technologies, carbon sequestration, industrial emission reductions, reforestation and water system innovation.
- The legal framework for addressing climate change in Algeria is based on Law No. 04-09 relative to Renewable Energy Promotion in the Framework of Sustainable Development (2004) that codifies the

country's goals to promote the domestic development of renewable energy sources, to curb climate change by limiting GHG emissions, and to encourage sustainable development via the conservation and preservation of fossil fuel resources.

- Algeria recently extended its National Plan of Actions for the Environment and Sustainable Development 2002 – 2011 to cover the period of 2016 – 2020. The updated action plan builds upon the previous program of environmental initiatives and sets forth a new strategic framework with a number of objectives related to water resources including: improved access to potable water and a renewed focus on integrated water resources management; conservation of water through improved irrigation and use of treated wastewater for agriculture; and improved economic competitiveness for the water sector through responsible use of water resources.

Libya

To date, Libya does not have any climate change related laws, adaptation policies or strategies. Since the preparation of the PIF, there have been no major updates on the baseline situation in Libya regarding climate change and adaptation. As mentioned previously, Libya has signed but has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement.

Montenegro

- Montenegro's Second National Communication (NC2) (2015) provided substantial updates to previous versions of the chapters on national circumstances, national GHG inventories, policies and measures for climate change mitigation, vulnerability to climate change and steps taken to adapt to climate change impact, including raising awareness and building capacities on climate change issues. The NC2 recognizes the vulnerability of Montenegrin coasts to the effects of climate change – including increased flood risks resulting from sea level rise and extreme storm winds – and the need to establish local meteorological, hydrological and hydrographic observation programs as a basis for risk assessment and for the development of a plan to mitigate the consequences of a changing climate. The SCCF project will address these priorities through the development of a gender sensitive climate risk assessment under Outcome 1. In addition, the SCCF project will address other priorities identified under the Coast/ Coastal zone area, specifically the recommendation to ensure that climate change is included in all spatial planning and policy documents. Outcome 2 (in particular the adaptation recommendations developed by the SCCF project under output 2.1) will serve to address this priority.
- Montenegro's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (2015) documents the country's commitment to a 30% reduction in its GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the 1990 base year, through coordinated efforts across the sectors of energy, industry, agriculture and waste. The INDC development was guided by Montenegro's National Climate Change Strategy and its Energy Development Strategy by 2030.
- Montenegro has prepared a proposal to request support from the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP). This proposal was submitted in August 2018.
- Montenegro's National Climate Change Strategy by 2030 (2015) documents the country's prioritized programs and activities which, once implemented, will lead to significant reduction in GHG emissions, improved market competitiveness and other non-market benefits. The Strategy also details recommended adaptive measures for the sectors of water resources, agriculture, forestry, coastal areas and human health. Enhanced monitoring of hydrological and meteorological data as well as mapping of water resources are considered crucial to the strategy, as are measures to forecast the potential flooding risks associated with project sea level rise.
- The National Strategy with Action Plan for transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU acquis on Environment and Climate Change 2016-2020 (2016) describes how Montenegro will gradually

transpose the requirements of the EU acquis for Chapter 27 – Environment and Climate Change into its legal system, through 51 measures over a period of 42 months. In addition, the Strategy identifies measures to build human and institutional capacities through technical and administrative trainings on climate change issues and on inspection skills that will be needed for the enforcement of environmental and climate change related regulations.

- The National Strategy for Sustainable Development by 2030 (2015) sets forth priorities and concrete actions for preservation of natural capital, development of the green economy, and for identification of financing mechanisms to support sustainable development, amongst others. A significant number of actions foreseen to preserve natural capital are focused on climate change adaptation and water resources management. These include the preparation of a National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (supported by local plans); construction of resilient coastal infrastructure; integration of climate change adaptation measures into water management systems; improvement of data sources to underpin integrated water resource management; and efficient control of surface and ground water pollution and improved networks for the monitoring of surface and groundwater quality.

Morocco

- Morocco's Third National Communication (NC3) (2016) provides a comprehensive analysis of the country's vulnerability to climate change and the adaptation measures it intends to take, as well as a study of measures and policies to mitigate climate change and an updated GHG inventory. Coastal areas and water resources are identified among the sectors that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and for which adaptation measures are proposed at the national level. In terms of adaptation in coastal areas, Morocco will rely on the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) which is under preparation and on the local ICZM action plans, in addition to other national plans aimed at the specific thematic areas of biodiversity conservation and fisheries. Water resources will be conserved and protected through implementation of measures in Morocco's National Water Plan (2009) including improved irrigation infrastructure and water distribution systems as well as engagement with water users to encourage responsible use of water resources, and water-related risks will be reduced through the development of early warning systems for floods and the enhancement of hydrological models in flood prone areas. The SCCF Project will complement and update the information of the third national communication developed in 2016 and contribute to achieve several identified priorities. The project's first component will complement existing NC3 information on climate risks and come up with updated adaptation priorities for building coastal resilience through a participatory and stakeholder-led process. In parallel, the project will respond to several needs identified in the NC3 to enhance climate change adaptation in Morocco. Trainings and information-sharing meetings will support the capacity building needs highlighted in the NC3 to strengthen adaptation across sectors and levels. Component 2 of the proposal on the development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone will, to a certain extent, contribute to respond to the technology transfer needs for resilience building by identifying the most relevant and effective adaptation options for coastal resilience and mainstreaming them into coastal planning processes. Component 3 around access to finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation will directly contribute to achieve the financing priority identified in the NC3 aiming at increasing domestic, international and private sector investments for climate change adaptation in the country. Finally, the project outcome 4 whose goal is to strengthen the science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information is directly linked to the NC3 identified needs for scientific research on one side and public education, information and awareness raising on the other.
- Morocco's First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC1) (2016) details the country's commitment to reducing its GHG emissions by 42 % below business-as-usual (BAU) levels by 2030 through efforts to implement a set of 55 mitigation actions (of which 24 conditional and 31 unconditional) with an estimated cost of US\$ 49 billion. In addition, quantified goals for adaptation are provided for the sectors of agriculture, water, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, identified as the most vulnerable to climate change. Morocco estimates that between 2020 and 2030, the cost of implementation of adaptation projects for these sectors will amount at a minimum to US\$ 35 billion.

- Morocco adopted a National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (2016) and has initiated its implementation in three regions: Souss Massa, Béni Mellal-Khénifra and Drâa Tafilalet. This Plan will facilitate the uptake of best practices for climate change adaptation in six priority sectors: water, agriculture, forests, tourism, road infrastructures and human health.
- In 2009, Morocco released its National Plan against Global Warming, designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the development and diversification of clean energy sources and the implementation of adaptation measures that rely mainly on its Strategy for Water and the Green Morocco Plan for Agriculture. A wide range of adaptation tools have been incorporated in Morocco's sectoral adaptation strategies, such as in the water sector, agriculture, forestry, protection of biodiversity, the fight against desertification, housing, fisheries and coastal management, health and tourism.
- Morocco's Constitution (2011) recognizes that sustainable development is a right for all citizens and elaborated upon this in the National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development (2012). A Framework Law was enacted in 2014 that gives a legal basis to the Charter and explicitly mentions the fight against climate change and calls for strengthening capacities to promote adaptation to climate change.
- Most recently in 2017, Morocco operationalized its commitments to sustainable development through its adoption of the National Strategy on Sustainable Development. The Strategy's overarching goal is to move the country towards a green and inclusive economy by 2020, recognizing that this transition will require sound management and protection of natural resources and an acceleration of the implementation of climate change policies, amongst other measures. Morocco's political will for this Strategy is strong: 75% of the foreseen actions will be financed through the country's national budget.
- In 2016, Morocco launched its NAP Process. A Roadmap was prepared and approved by the government in 2017. It highlights four strategic objectives: i) identify gaps in current information on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and address these gaps; ii) assess and enhance national capacities to mainstream adaptation into development and financial plans; iii) build national and local capacities to mainstream climate change adaptation into development plans and regulations; and iv) develop a strategy to implement and finance the NAP process.

Tunisia

- Tunisia's Second National Communication (NC2) (2014) provides a GHG inventory for the year 2000 from six sources (energy, industry, solvents, agriculture, land use change and forestry and waste) and recounts the progress made on climate change mitigation, notably through energy conservation and the early implementation of the Tunisian Solar Plan. In addition, the NC2 sets forth the results of vulnerability assessments prepared for various sectors, including water resources, ecosystems and agriculture as well as adaptation measures being implemented in support of the National Strategy on the Adaptation of the Agricultural Sector, Water Resources and Ecosystems (focusing on agro-ecosystems) to Climate Change and the Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for Sea-level Rise for the Tunisian Coastline.
- Tunisia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (2015) documents the country's commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors (energy; industrial processes; agriculture, forestry and other land use; waste) by 41% by 2030, relative to the base year 2010. Mitigation efforts are focused mainly on the energy sector where there is the greatest potential for reductions, with an associated estimated cost of US\$ 17.5 billion for the INDC's implementation period of 2015 – 2030. In terms of adaptation measures, the INDC describes the actions Tunisia is taking in the sectors of water resources, the coast, agriculture, ecosystems, tourism and health. The cost of these adaptation measures is estimated at US\$ 1.9 billion.
- An initial National Adaptation Strategy was developed from 2005 to 2007 in the framework of Tunisian–German bilateral cooperation between the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Tunisian Ministry for Agriculture and Water Resources.
- Tunisia adopted its National Strategy on Climate Change (2012) with the goal of integrating climate change in the country's development strategies. The strategy lists a series of adaptation and mitigation measures to be implemented in various sectors of the economy.

- Tunisia's National Strategy and Action Plan on Adaptation of the Agricultural Sector, Water Resources and Ecosystems to Climate Change (2007) is centered on three axes: (i) overcoming short term crisis management through a risk adaptation strategy linked to climate change (ii) integrating climatic volatility within agricultural and economic policies, and (iii) managing in an integrated sectoral approach the socio-economic consequences set to impact the agricultural sector.
- The Sea-level Rise Adaptation Strategy for the Tunisian Coastline (2007) and its action plan documents how Tunisia is responding to sea-level rise, including efforts to reinforce sea-level rise surveillance and monitoring; technical measures for restoring degraded coasts; preservation of coastal water resources, ecosystems and fisheries; and protection of coastal infrastructure
- The Tunisian Constitution (2014) includes an article that expressly refers to climate change and the environment, guaranteeing the rights of its citizens to live in a safe environment and participate to the fight against climate change. According to Article 45, "The state guarantees the right to a healthy and balanced environment and the right to participate in the protection of the climate. The state shall provide the necessary means to eradicate pollution of the environment."

The MSP will adhere to the priorities set forth by the countries in their National strategies and action plans for the implementation of the provisions of the Barcelona Convention, the ICZM Protocol as well as the Strategic Action Programmes to Address Pollution from Land Based Activities (SAP-MED) and for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP-BIO). Also, activities relevant to the implementation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework and development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans will be one of the priorities for participating countries.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 8 months of project start, with participation of those with assigned roles in the project organization structure. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the annual work plans for the first 2 project years. It is anticipated that the Inception Workshop will also be the de facto first meeting of the Project Steering Committee.

The Inception Workshop will address a number of key issues including:

1. Assisting all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UN Environment, MAP and MedPCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
2. Based on the Project Results Framework and the Chemicals and Waste and International Waters GEF Tracking Tools, the Annual Work Plans for the first two years will be finalized. Indicators, targets and their means of verification will be reviewed, revised (as needed) and agreed, and assumptions and risks will be re-checked.
3. A detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements will be provided. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan budget will be agreed and scheduled.
4. Financial reporting procedures and obligations will be discussed.

Project governance meetings will be planned and scheduled, and the overall project governance mechanisms will be reviewed and further fine-tuned, giving particular attention to cost-efficiency, enhanced stakeholder ownership, and the continuity of efforts towards SAP implementation beyond the project life span. Roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures will be clarified, and a meeting/reporting calendar will be elaborated

Together with the GEF approved Project Document, the Inception Workshop Report will constitute a key reference document for the Project and will be prepared and shared with participants to clarify and formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Annually

Project Implementation Report (PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (1 July to 30 June). The PIR combines both UN Environment and GEF reporting requirements. The PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual);
- Lesson learned/good practice;
- Annual Work Programme (AWP) and other expenditure reports;
- Risk and adaptive management; and
- GEF Chemicals and Waste and International Waters Tracking Tool indicators.

Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) and Terminal Evaluation (TE)

In application of the cost efficiency and synergistic principles of the GEF Programmatic Approach, the SCCF Project and the Child Projects of Component 2 of the MedProgramme will be reviewed/evaluated jointly. This set of projects is dedicated to ICZM, IWRM, coastal aquifers, Climate Change Adaptation and the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem Nexus. For this reason, the SCCF Project Child Project 2.1 will be evaluated together with the Child Project 2.1 and 2.2. Each of these Projects will contribute with a specific budget to both the joint MTE and TE. Consequently, a total collective budget of 290,000 USD is allocated for this purpose.

Mid-term of project cycle

The IA Task Managers will organize and coordinate an independent Mid-Term Review, to determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; it will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the Mid-Term Review will be decided after consultation between the parties. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-Term Review will be prepared by the Implementing Agencies in line with the guidance provided by the UN Environment Evaluation Office.

The Evaluation Office will determine whether an independent Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) is required at the mid-point of project implementation, based on significant delays or implementation issues at that time. This is a more exhaustive and in-depth process which is conducted by the UN Environment Evaluation Office in collaboration with the Implementing Agencies.

Information in the GEF Chemicals and Waste and International Waters Tracking Tools will also be updated during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project

In-line with UN Environment Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation.

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency(ies) throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies³⁶ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Kelly West, Senior Programme Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment			Jessica Troni, Senior Programme Officer Adaptation Portfolio Manager Climate Change Adaptation Unit, Ecosystems Division	+254-20-762-3794	jessica.troni@un.org

³⁶ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PROJECT OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</p> <p>To assist countries to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas to the impacts of climate change with the view to influencing wider development processes in the region.</p>	Number of Countries in the Mediterranean region supported by the project	CCA not mainstreamed into ICZM plans.	6 countries	Project reports, adaptation strategies and plans developed by partner countries.	<p>Countries are willing and open to receiving support.</p> <p>Policy, planning and technical support provided leads to increased resilience to climate change.</p>
Component 1: Stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation.					
PROJECT OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced in all project countries.</p>	1.1: Number of partnerships ³⁷ developed through the project.	Currently, there is limited coordination and collaboration among stakeholders in the two priority coastal areas of Kotor Bay and Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima and in the region to discuss solutions to	At least 2 partnerships to progress adaptation investments in the coastal zone.	<p>Reports of dialogues between partners.</p> <p>Agreements between partners/entities to work together on various investment opportunities.</p>	<p>Entities and stakeholders interested in partnering with each other.</p> <p>Availability of key decision makers, coastal administrators, and of national experts to attend and actively participate in stakeholders' dialogues and</p>

³⁷ Defined as entities agreeing to work together

		build coastal resilience.			training courses.
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Component 2. Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone.

PROJECT OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 2: Adaptation mainstreamed into local ICZM plans	2.1: Number of local ICZM/ coastal plans developed that mainstreams adaptation.	Only 2 ICZM Strategies (Algeria and Montenegro) and 1 Plan (Transboundary Buna/Bojana IRM Plan) include some considerations of the likely impacts of climate variability and change.	Adaptation mainstreamed into two ICZM plans	Number of recommendations submitted to policy-makers for validation.	Recommendations to policy makers are adopted and integrated into local ICZM plans.

Component 3. Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments.

PROJECT OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 3.1: Facilitated access to international climate change	3.1 Leveraged financing for projects in the region	Detailed baseline assessment to be conducted at project inception.	Leveraged adaptation financing for at least 2 countries in the region	Funding proposals submitted to national authorities for endorsement.	Adaptation proposals developed attracts relevant funding.

adaptation financing.					
Component 4. Knowledge, management, project coordination and awareness raising.					
PROJECT OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 4.1: Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.	4.1. Number of brochures and scientific reports developed and shared by the project on climate risks in the Mediterranean region	0	1 glossy brochure and 1 scientific assessment report on climate risks in the Mediterranean region prepared.	Brochure and scientific report.	Stakeholders in the Mediterranean region share relevant information on environmental and climate risks to prepare the reports.
	4.2. Number of regional forums organized by the project to share lessons learned and information generated from the project	0	1 regional forum organized in one partner country to share the lessons learned from the project.	Meeting reports, related publication, pictures, list of attendance.	Stakeholders in the Mediterranean region are willing to share their lessons learned and attend the regional forum.

ANNE RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

ANNE C STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PFD: 0 000				
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>			
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount or Committed</i>	<i>Amount planned till the end of the PPG phase</i>
International Consultants - 1 Technical and 1 Project Preparation Expert + 1 Knowledge Management and 1 Gender Specialist.	120,460	33,956	83,320	3,184
Travels to support the preparation of the Child Project 4.1.	21,540	4,852		16,688
Organization of national and regional Consultation Meetings.	8,000	2,322		5,678
Contractual Services		295		
Total	150,000	41,425	83,320	25,255

¹ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)

I. Project Overview

Identification	9670
Project Title	Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas
Managing Division	Ecosystems Division
Type/Location	Regional
Region	Africa and Europe (Mediterranean)
List Countries	Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.
Project Description	<p>The project aims to enhance capacities of countries in the Mediterranean region to adapt to climate change with a view to influencing wider development processes in the region. To achieve this, the project comprises 4 Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Outcome 1: Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced;- Outcome 2: Adaptation mainstreamed into local ICZM plans;- Outcome 3.1: Public spending relative to climate adaptation in the coastal zone prioritized and national resources mobilized, and Outcome 3.2: Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing;- Outcome 4: Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information. <p>In selected priority coastal areas, the project will implement a blend of national and regional actions that: i) build capacity and knowledge of policy makers and relevant actors; ii) mainstream climate change adaptation into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) strategies and plans; iii) assist mobilizing public and private finance for adaptation in the region; vi) strengthen engagement and partnerships between stakeholders; and v) enhance regional knowledge on adaptation and climate information, particularly on vulnerable demographics, women and men.</p>
Estimated duration of project:	30
Estimated cost of the project :	GEF SCCF funds: 1,000,000USD Co-financing: 4,891,894 USD

II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination

A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk ¹ (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H)
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	1	1	L
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	N/A	N/A	N/A
SS 3: Safety of Dams	N/A	N/A	N/A
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	N/A	N/A	N/A
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	1	1	L
SS 6: Labor and working conditions	N/A	N/A	N/A
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 8: Gender equity	N/A	N/A	N/A
SS 9: Economic Sustainability	N/A	N/A	N/A
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)	N/A	N/A	N/A

B. ESE Screening Decision² (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk Moderate risk High risk Additional information required

C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:

Prepared by: Name: Lorenzo Galbiati Date: 7 October 2018

Safeguard Advisor: Name: _____ Date: _____

Project Manager: Name: Atifa Kassam Date: 9 October 2018

D. Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:

¹ Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

² **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

III. ESES Principle and Safeguard checklist

(Section III and IV should be retained in UNEP)

Precautionary Approach
The project will take precautionary measures even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically and there is risk of causing harm to the people or to the environment.
Human Rights Principle
The project will make an effort to include any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups; from the decision making process that may affect them.
The project will respond to any significant concerns or disputes raised during the stakeholder engagement process.
The project will make an effort to avoid inequitable or discriminatory negative impacts on the quality of and access to resources or basic services, on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups. ³

Screening checklist	Y/N/ Maybe	Comment
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources		
Will the proposed project support directly or indirectly any activities that significantly convert or degrade biodiversity and habitat including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat?	N	This project will be implemented in coastal areas that are fragile and degraded and that are sensitive biodiversity hotspots. It is expected that the positive impacts produced by the project through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the implementation of the ICZM protocol will have positive impacts on these ecosystems.
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are legally protected?	N	

³ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are officially proposed for protection? (e.g.; National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are recognized- including by authoritative sources and /or the national and local government entity, as protected and conserved by traditional local communities?	N	
Will the proposed project approach possibly not be legally permitted or inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	
Will the proposed project activities result in soils deterioration and land degradation?	N	
Will the proposed project interventions cause any changes to the quality or quantity of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands?	N	
Will the proposed project possibly introduce or utilize any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	
Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes		
Will the proposed project likely result in the significant release of pollutants to air, water or soil?	N	
Will the proposed project likely consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy or other resources through its own footprint or through the boundary of influence of the activity?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause significant generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions during and/or after the project?	N	
Will the proposed project likely generate wastes, including hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed in an environmentally sound and safe manner?	N	
Will the proposed project use, cause the use of, or manage the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the manufacturing, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs, such as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol?	N	

Will the proposed project require the procurement of chemical pesticides that is not a component of integrated pest management (IPM) ⁴ or integrated vector management (IVM) ⁵ approaches?	N	
Will the proposed project require inclusion of chemical pesticides that are included in IPM or IVM but high in human toxicity?	N	
Will the proposed project have difficulty in abiding to FAO's International Code of Conduct ⁶ in terms of handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project potentially expose the public to hazardous materials and substances and pose potentially serious risk to human health and the environment?	N	
Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams		
Will the proposed project involve constructing a new dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve rehabilitating an existing dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project activities involve dam safety operations?	N	
Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement		
Will the proposed project likely involve full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people?	N	
Will the proposed project involve involuntary restrictions on land use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve temporary/permanent loss of land?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve economic displacements affecting their crops, businesses, income generation sources and assets?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve forced eviction?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns negatively?	N	

⁴ "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/ipm/en/>

⁵ "IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. The ultimate goal is to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and Chagas disease." (http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/vector_ecology/ivm_concept/en/)

⁶ Find more information from http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf

Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples⁷		
Will indigenous peoples be present in the proposed project area or area of influence?	Y	
Will the proposed project be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect livelihoods of indigenous peoples negatively through affecting the rights, lands and territories claimed by them?	N	The project is working through the guiding principle of the Barcelona Convention, among them the ecosystem based approach which in fact aims to prevent this
Will the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project negatively affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples defined by them?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	
Safeguard Standard 6: Labor and working conditions		
Will the proposed project involve the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	
Will the proposed project cause the increase of local or regional un-employment?	N	On the contrary, the implementation of the ICZM protocol is fostering a sustainable use of the shoreline which generates several positive impacts on local economies (Tourism, fisheries, etc.).
Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage		
Will the proposed project potentially have negative impact on objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values and archeological sites that are internationally recognized or legally protected?	N	This is not foreseen. In addition, in Kotor Bay, the proposed project will prepare recommendations to mainstream adaptation into coastal plans including the UNESCO management plan for cultural heritage in Kotor Bay.
Will the proposed project rely on or profit from tangible cultural heritage (e.g., tourism)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve land clearing or excavation with the possibility of encountering previously undetected tangible cultural heritage?	N	
Will the proposed project involve in land clearing or excavation?	N	
Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity		

⁷ Refer to the Toolkit for the application of the UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance for further information.

Will the proposed project likely have inequitable negative impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N	A gender assessment and action plan have been prepared (Annex J). In addition, gender elements have been integrated throughout the project. In particular, trainings on adaptation benefits and how to mainstream adaptation into investment decisions will specifically target women groups and address their specific needs and vulnerability to climate change impacts. Awareness of gender-specific climate change vulnerability and adaptation needs will be raised in the region. All project's interventions will be informed by/aligned with national Gender Law in Montenegro and Morocco and in other partner countries
Will the proposed project potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N	
Will the proposed project have impacts that could negatively affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N	
Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability		
Will the proposed project likely bring immediate or short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term economic burden (e.g., agriculture for food vs. biofuel; mangrove vs. commercial shrimp farm in terms of fishing, forest products and protection, etc.)?	N	
Will the proposed project likely bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	N	

IV. Additional Safeguard Questions for Projects seeking GCF-funding

Community Health, Safety, and Security			
Will there be potential risks and negative impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities during the project life-cycle?	N		
Will the proposed project involve design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the structural elements such as new buildings or structures?	N		
Will the proposed project involve constructing new buildings or structures that will be accessed by public?	N		
Will the proposed project possibly cause direct or indirect health-related risks and impacts to the Affected Communities due to the diminution or degradation of natural resources, and ecosystem services?	N		
Will the proposed project activities potentially cause community exposure to health issues such as water-borne, water-based, water-related, vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases?	N		
In case of an emergency event, will the project team, including partners, have the capacity to respond together with relevant local and national authorities?	N		
Will the proposed project need to retain workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property?	N		
Labor and Supply Chain			
Will UNEP or the implementing/executing partner(s) involve suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	N		

ANNEX F

PROJECT BUDGET AND CO-FINANCING SCCF

Budget Summary

Description	Total
COMPONENT 1	250,000.00
140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	250,000.00
COMPONENT 2	360,000.00
140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	360,000.00
COMPONENT 3	150,000.00
140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners	150,000.00
COMPONENT 4	79,000.00
10 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	30,000.00
125 Operating & Other Costs	35,000.00
160 Travel	14,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	81,000.00
120 Contract Services	81,000.00
Subtotal Activity Components	839,000.00
Subtotal Monitoring and Evaluation	81,000.00
Project Management Cost	80,000.00
10 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)	80,000.00
TOTAL	1,000,000.00

PROJECT BUDGET - GEF FUNDS

PROJECT TITLE

Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas

PROJECT NUMBER

9670

Project implementing agency/organization:

UNEP/ Climate Change Adaptation Unit

Project implementation period:

From: 2019

To: 2021

UNEP Code Description

UNEP Year 1 UNEP Year 2 UNEP Year 3 UNEP Total

COMPONENT 1 68,677.70 83,720.00 97,602.30 250,000.00

140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners

Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with PAP/RAC	9,920.00	13,640.00	7,440.00	31,000.00
Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with Plan Bleu	58,757.70	70,080.00	90,162.30	219,000.00

COMPONENT 2 111,012.30 148,680.00 100,307.70 360,000.00

140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners

Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with PAP/RAC	89,280.00	122,760.00	66,960.00	279,000.00
Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with Plan Bleu	21,732.30	25,920.00	33,347.70	81,000.00

COMPONENT 3 3,900.00 91,020.00 55,080.00 150,000.00

140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners

Execution of regional activities (Component 3) - SSFA with GWP Med	3,900.00	91,020.00	55,080.00	150,000.00
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COMPONENT 4 15,000.00 40,000.00 24,000.00 79,000.00

10 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)

Project Manager (shared with MedPCU of the MedProgramme)	5,000.00			5,000.00
International Consultant - knowledge management expert	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	12,000.00
International Consultant - Gender expert	3,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	13,000.00

125 Operating & Other Costs

Regional Project meeting in coordination with the MedProgramme (Output 4.1 and 4.4)		7,000.00	8,000.00	15,000.00
Project brochure (Output 4.3)		10,000.00		10,000.00
National awareness raising campaigns (Output 4.2)		10,000.00		10,000.00

160 Travel

Travel to pilot sites and regional meetings (MedPCU)	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	14,000.00
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Monitoring and Evaluation 16,000.00 10,000.00 55,000.00 81,000.00

120 Contract Services

Inception workshop and report	10,000.00			10,000.00
Project Steering Committee meetings (three-one per project's year)	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	26,000.00
Independent Project terminal evaluation			45,000.00	45,000.00

Subtotal Activity Components

839,000.00

Subtotal Monitoring and Evaluation 81,000.00

Project Management Cost 22,000.00 29,000.00 29,000.00 80,000.00

10 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)

Project Manager (shared with MedPCU MedProgramme)	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00
Administration and Finance Officer (shared with MedPCU MedProgramme)	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	34,000.00
Travel to pilot sites and regional meetings (MedPCU)	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00

Subtotal PMC

80,000.00

Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Total

TOTAL 236,590.00 402,420.00 360,990.00 1,000,000.00

PROJECT BUDGET - GEF FUNDS

PROJECT TITLE

Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the

PROJECT NUMBER

9670

Project implementing agency/organization:

UNEP/Climate Change Adaptation Unit

Project implementation period:

UNEP Code Description	GEF Grants	MOROCCO		MONTENEGRO		PAP/RAC		Plan Bleu		GWP-Med		Total Cofinancing	Total Project
	Total	Cash	In Kind	Cash	In Kind	Cash	In Kind	Cash	In Kind	Cash	In Kind		
COMPONENT 1	250,000.00	-	360,000.00	-	360,000.00	-	228,000.00	-	533,108.10	-	-	1,481,108.10	1,731,108.10
140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners													
Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with PAP/RAC	31,000.00		180,000.00		180,000.00		228,000.00					588,000.00	619,000.00
Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with Plan Bleu	219,000.00		180,000.00		180,000.00				533,108.10			893,108.10	1,112,108.10
COMPONENT 2	360,000.00	-	540,000.00	-	840,000.00	-	798,000.00	-	152,316.60	-	-	2,330,316.60	2,690,316.60
140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners													
Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with PAP/RAC	279,000.00		270,000.00		420,000.00		798,000.00					1,488,000.00	1,767,000.00
Execution of national activities in Morocco and Montenegro (Components 1 and 2) - PCA with Plan Bleu	81,000.00		270,000.00		420,000.00				152,316.60			842,316.60	923,316.60
COMPONENT 3	150,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,000.00	315,000.00	485,000.00	635,000.00
140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners													
Execution of regional activities (Component 3) - SSFA with GWP Med	150,000.00									170,000.00	315,000.00	485,000.00	635,000.00
COMPONENT 4	79,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	114,000.00	-	76,158.30	-	35,000.00	225,158.30	304,158.30
10 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)													
Project Manager (shared with MedPCU MedProgramme)	5,000.00												5,000.00
International Consultant - knowledge management expert	12,000.00												12,000.00
International Consultant - Gender expert	13,000.00												13,000.00
125 Operating & Other Costs													
Regional Project meeting in coordination with the MedProgramme (Output 4.1 and 4.4)	15,000.00						38,000.00		25,386.10		11,666.67	75,052.77	90,052.77
Project brochure (Output 4.3)	10,000.00						38,000.00		25,386.10		11,666.67	75,052.77	85,052.77
National awareness raising campaigns (Output 4.2)	10,000.00						38,000.00		25,386.10		11,666.67	75,052.77	85,052.77
160 Travel													
Travel to pilot sites and regional meetings (MedPCU)	14,000.00												14,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	81,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,000.00
120 Contract Services													
Inception workshop and report	10,000.00												10,000.00
Project Steering Committee meetings (three-one per project's year)	26,000.00												26,000.00
Independent Project terminal evaluation	45,000.00												45,000.00
Subtotal Activity Components	839,000.00		900,000.00		1,200,000.00		1,140,000.00		761,583.00	170,000.00	350,000.00	4,521,583.00	5,360,583.00
Subtotal M&E	81,000.00												81,000.00
Project Management Cost	80,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,311.00	-	-	370,311.00	450,311.00
10 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)													
Project Manager (shared with MedPCU MedProgramme)	40,000.00												40,000.00
Administration and Finance Officer (shared with MedPCU MedProgramme)	34,000.00								370,311.00			370,311.00	404,311.00
Travel to pilot sites and regional meetings (MedPCU)	6,000.00												6,000.00
TOTAL	1,000,000.00	-	900,000.00	-	1,200,000.00	-	1,140,000.00	-	1,131,894.00	170,000.00	350,000.00	4,891,894.00	5,891,894.00

ANNEX H

LETTERS EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS MONTENEGRO AND MOROCCO SCCF



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM

Ref. number: 114-477/3
Podgorica, 11 May 2018

To: Mr. Gaetano Leone
Coordinator
United Nations Environment Programme
Mediterranean Action Plan - Barcelona Convention Secretariat
Vassileos Konstantinou Ave. 48, 11635 Athens, Greece

Subject: SCCF Project – Execution arrangements in Montenegro

Dear Mr. Leone,

The Government of Montenegro is looking forward to the finalization of the project document for the GEF Special Climate Change Fund project “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas” (SCCF Project) (GEF Project ID 9670) in collaboration with UN Environment and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) Barcelona Convention Secretariat. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the National ICZM Strategy is one of the priorities for Montenegro, therefore we are keen to initiate the SCCF Project.

As you are aware, Montenegro was one of two selected countries in the SCCF Project where activities at the national level will be undertaken to increase the resilience of priority coastal areas to the impacts of climate change. These activities include a climate risk assessment, stakeholder engagement to build a consensus about possible adaptation solutions, and the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into coastal planning processes. Following Montenegro’s National Consultation for the SCCF Project in Podgorica (12 – 13 February 2018), it was decided that those activities will focus on the Kotor Bay area.

I would like to use this opportunity to confirm that it is our wish that these activities be executed by PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu in coordination with our Ministry. We have enjoyed a longstanding and successful collaboration with PAP/RAC in the domain of integrated coastal zone management and we would welcome the opportunity to work with Plan Bleu to implement the Climagine methodology for stakeholder engagement on the issue of climate change adaptation. This arrangement will be the most effective means of assisting the Ministry in further strengthening its institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation in the framework of the integrated coastal zone management, including through the relevant planning processes.

Yours sincerely,

Igor Gradjevic


GEF Operational Focal Point



DPCC

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0776/2018

A : Mr. Gaetano Leone

Coordonnateur

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement

Plan d'Action pour la Méditerranée – Secrétariat de la Convention de Barcelone

Vassileos Konstantinou 48, Athens 11635, Greece

24 AVR. 2018

Objet : Projet FEM/PNUE –SCCF (ID9670) – Modalité d'exécution des activités nationales au Maroc

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

Le Gouvernement du Maroc attend la finalisation du document de projet pour l'initiative financée par le Fonds spécial pour le changement climatique du FEM « Améliorer l'adaptation régionale au changement climatique dans les zones marines et côtières méditerranéennes », en collaboration avec l'Unité de Coordination du Plan d'Action pour la Méditerranée - Secrétariat de la Convention de Barcelone.

En effet, l'intégration de l'adaptation au changement climatique sur les questions relatives au littoral est l'une des priorités d'un grand nombre de politiques et plans d'action nationaux au Maroc. Ainsi, nous sommes particulièrement motivés pour lancer le projet dans les meilleurs délais.

Le Maroc est l'un des deux pays du Projet SCCF où seront mises en œuvre des activités à l'échelle nationale pour accroître la résilience des zones côtières prioritaires aux impacts du changement climatique. Ces activités incluent notamment une évaluation des risques climatiques, l'engagement des parties prenantes en vue de construire un consensus autour des solutions possibles pour l'adaptation, et l'intégration de l'adaptation aux effets du changement climatique dans les processus de gestion et d'aménagement du littoral.

Lors de la consultation nationale marocaine qui s'est tenue les 8 et 9 février 2018 à Rabat, il a été décidé que ces activités seraient entreprises dans la région de Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima.

Nous souhaiterions que les activités nationales au Maroc soient menées par le CAR/PAP et le Plan Bleu, avec qui nous avons conduit de très fructueuses collaborations. Cette modalité d'exécution représenterait le moyen le plus efficace de soutenir le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Développement Durable pour renforcer davantage ses capacités institutionnelles et techniques relatives à l'adaptation au changement climatique, y compris dans les processus de planification pertinents.

En vous remerciant de votre coopération, veuillez agréer Monsieur le coordonnateur mes salutations distinguées.

Point Opérationnel FEM

Unité de Coordination de la
Communication et de la Coopération

Rachid FIRADI

ANNEX I CO – FINANCE LETTERS

Co-finance letters from partners



Global Water Partnership Mediterranean
c/o MIO-ECSDE
Kyriistou 12, 10556 Athens
T: 210-3247490, -3247267, F: 210-3317127
E-mail: secretariat@gwpmed.org, Web: www.gwpmed.org

Mr. Gaetano Leone
Coordinator
United National Environment Programme
Barcelona Convention Secretariat
Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan
Vassileos Konstantinou 38
Athens 11635
Greece

Athens, 6 November 2017

Subject: Co-financing for the GEF Project 'Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas'

Dear Mr. Leone

I wish to reiterate GWP-Med's interest in and support to the Project 'Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas, which will contribute to the Barcelona Convention objectives.

I'm please to inform you that GWP-Med will support the Project activities, over its implementation time, with an:

- in cash contribution of around 170,000 USD
- in kind contribution of around 350,000 USD)

with resources from the GWP-Med Core Funding, GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Sida-supported 'Mediterranean Water Matchmaker' Project, and other related lines of action, through alignment and integration of their activities with the Project's activities.

Looking forward to our close collaboration for the success of the Project

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vangelis Constantianos".

Vangelis Constantianos
Executive Secretary



United Nations Environment Programme
Mediterranean Action Plan
Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre

Kraj sv. Ivana 11, 21000 Split, Croatia
Phone + 385 21 340470, fax+385 21 340490
e-mail: paprac@paprac.org
www.pap-thecoastcentre.org

Mr. Gaetano Leone
Coordinator
United Nations Environment Programme
Barcelona Convention Secretariat
Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan
Vasileos Konstantinou 48
Athens 11635
Greece

Reference: 67/ŽŠ/DPŠ

Date: 7.11.2017

Subject: In-kind co-financing of the GEF project "Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas"

Dear Mr. Leone,

I wish to reiterate PAP/RAC's interest in and support to the Project "Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas", which will substantially contribute to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean of the Barcelona Convention.

I am pleased to inform you that PAP/RAC will support the Project activities with an in-kind contribution of USD 1,140,000 with resources from the MTF, MAVA Operational Action Plan for Coastal Wetlands, EU Interreg Mediterranean and other related lines of action, through alignment, harmonization and integration of the activities.

With kindest regards, I remain,



Yours sincerely,


Željka Škaričić
PAP/RAC Director



Mr. Gaetano LEONE
United Nations Environment Programme
Barcelona Convention Secretariat
Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan
Vassilios Konstantinou 48
Athens 11835
Greece

Réf.: 1718/17/ELC/SD
Sujet par: Antoine LAFITTE
Copie:
Objet: In kind co-financing of the GEF project "Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal areas"

Sophia Antipolis, le 06/11/2017

Dear Mr. Leone,

I wish to reiterate Plan Bleu's interest in and support to the project "Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal areas", which will substantially contribute to assist countries to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas to the impacts of climate change with the view to influencing wider development processes in the region.

I am pleased to inform you that Plan Bleu will support the project activities with an in-kind contribution of 1 131 894 USD or 972 000 € (UN operational rate of exchange for November 2017: 1€ = 1,1645 USD), that will be allocated during the two years and half (30 months) of the Project duration in the following way:

- Programme, administrative and finance staff time: 370 311 USD (MAP MTF),
- French Ministry of environment - Administrative costs: 150 000 €
- EU - FP7 PEGASO project: 150 000 €
- EU - FP7 CLIMRUN project: 220 000 €
- EU - INTERREG MED-IAMER project: 34 000 €
- French Development Agency - GIZ: 100 000 €

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Elie Lemaitre-Curri
Director

Co-finance letters from countries:



To the attention of Madame Naoko Ishii
Global Environment Facility CEO & Chairperson

10 NOV. 2017

Subject: Co-financing commitment from the Kingdom of Morocco for the SCCF Project "Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas".

Dear Ms Ishii,

The State Secretary in charge of Sustainable Development is grateful to the GEF for its longstanding collaboration with the Kingdom of Morocco on the closely linked themes of climate change adaptation and integrated coastal zone management. We are looking forward to continuing this collaboration on the upcoming SCCF Project "Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas".

As you are aware, the above mentioned project will build capacities to increase climate resilience for natural and socioeconomic systems in Mediterranean coastal areas, support countries in efforts to integrate climate change adaptation measures in national plans and policies and promote access to funding mechanisms for climate change adaptation measures.

I am pleased to confirm that the Kingdom of Morocco is conducting a number of activities at the national level that are complementary to the new SCCF-financed project and for which there is ample opportunity for synergies.

To begin with, Morocco has embarked upon a multi-year capacity building program for its Strategy for Sustainable Development in view of strengthening capacities of local and regional governments on the principles of sustainable development and related themes, including adaptation to climate change. Furthermore, Morocco established a national competence center for climate change mitigation and adaptation through a technical collaboration project with GIZ. In addition to establishing the legal and institutional framework for the competence center, this project also supports the creation of a national greenhouse gas inventory to facilitate Morocco's reporting for the UNFCCC, capacity building for the country's banking and finance sectors on accessing climate finance mechanisms, as well as capacity building for national and regional actors on strategies for achieving Morocco's Nationally Determined Contributions to the UNFCCC.

In terms of activities focused on environmentally-sound management of coastal areas, Morocco has launched its National Plan for the Coast by 2030 and associated actions to prevent degradation and ensure an integrated planning approach to the coast and its resources. At the same time, Morocco has partnered with the EU on the preparation of integrated coastal zone management plans for two regions: Tanger-Tétouan-El Hociema and Rabat-Sale-Kenitra in the context of the SWIM-H2020 SM Project (Sustainable Water Integrated Management and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism 2016-2019).

These initiatives will serve both to reinforce the messages and knowledge tools of the SCCF-financed project and to provide a platform for their wider uptake at the national level. This letter serves to confirm our support of US\$ 900,000 in form of in-kind co-financing to the SCCF-financed project in Morocco for the period of 2018 -2021. This co-financing builds on the above mentioned baseline projects and on the involvement of the State Secretary in charge of Sustainable Development in meetings and events during the lifespan of the project.

We look forward to working together with the GEF on this important new initiative.

Yours sincerely,

The GEF Operational Focal Point
Le Secrétaire Général

BENYSSILA MERRACH



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM

Reference number: 101/777/30

Date: 9 November 2017

Ms. Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson
Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Subject: Co-financing commitment from Montenegro for the SCCF Project “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas”

Dear Ms Ishii,

The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT) is responsible for coordinating Montenegro’s strategic actions related to sustainable development, climate change, integrated coastal zone management, and tourism in particular. The MSDT has benefitted from the technical and financial assistance of the GEF in all of these domains and we are looking forward to our upcoming collaboration on the SCCF Project “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas”. As you are aware, the above mentioned project will build capacities to increase climate resilience for natural and socioeconomic systems in Mediterranean coastal areas, support countries in efforts to integrate climate change adaptation measures in national plans and policies and promote access to funding mechanisms for climate change adaptation measures.

It is my pleasure to confirm that the MSDT is coordinating and/or supervising a number of activities that are well-aligned with the new SCCF-financed project and for which there is ample opportunity for synergies.

The first of these is the project titled “Climate Change Adaptation in Flood Risk Management for Western Balkans (2016 – 2018)”, a collaboration between GIZ and five countries including Montenegro, aimed at building national capacities to adapt to climate change impacts, especially in relation to the risks of flooding and droughts. In Montenegro, flood management plans have been prepared for several municipalities and local capacities have been built to help ensure their effective implementation. At the same time, precipitation and stream gauging networks in Montenegro have been extended to measure real-time data for transboundary flood forecasting and early warning systems.

Other important initiatives that could contribute to and benefit from the SCCF Project are investment projects on the Montenegrin coast that will provide expanded opportunities for tourism. These initiatives

are funded by private investors and are susceptible to the effects of climate change. The SCCF-financed project represents an opportunity to engage these actors and build their capacity on how to integrate climate change considerations and adaptation strategies in the design and management of their facilities.

This letter confirms the MSDT's support of US\$ 1.2 million in form of in-kind co-financing to the SCCF-financed project in Montenegro for the period of 2018 – 2021. This co-financing builds on the above mentioned baseline projects and on the involvement of the MSDT in meetings and events during the lifespan of the project.

We look forward to continuing our collaboration with the GEF.

Yours sincerely,



MINISTER

Pavle Radulovic

GEF Political Focal Point for Montenegro

ANNEX J: GENDER ASSESSMENT & ACTION PLAN

1. Introduction

This Gender Assessment is prepared as an input to the project titled “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas”. The project blends regional activities involving all six beneficiary countries – Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia – with national activities in Montenegro and Morocco. This SCCF (Special Climate Change Fund) project is being envisioned under the aegis of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme: Enhancing Environmental Security), a comprehensive and powerful response to the environmental and social challenges faced in the region. This Gender Assessment is a functional part (individual projects develop their tailored Assessment and Action Plan to identify and take action for gender priorities relevant to the intervention objectives and outcomes) of the MedProgramme’s broader Gender Mainstreaming Strategy – which, focuses on providing a harmonized gender-responsive approach and gender mainstreaming actions throughout the pan-Mediterranean portfolio.

For the broader context of the SCCF project, it is important to understand the vision, breadth and capacity of the MedProgramme. The MedProgramme is the third step of 20 years of cooperation of UN Environment/MAP (Mediterranean Action Plan) and GEF (Global Environment Facility) in the Mediterranean region. It builds on the successful implementation of previous GEF projects and on the legal framework provided by the Barcelona Convention and its protocols. The MedProgramme comprises a series of interconnected projects (Child Projects) based on an overarching vision for change: “A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse contributing to sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations”. Through the joining of forces of three GEF focal areas and of numerous partners including UN agencies, development banks, MAP Regional Activity Centres, NGOs and others, under the leadership of UN Environment/MAP, the MedProgramme is expected to achieve large-scale impacts in improving livelihood and health of coastal populations, water security, and sustainability of marine and coastal ecosystem services. Additionally, with a region-wide Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, the Programme will strategically contribute to the sustainable development efforts; deliver on gender equality through gender mainstreamed elements within the programmatic interventions in the Mediterranean basin; and, more generally, to the dialogue, cooperation, and therefore peace and security among different peoples and communities of the region in a holistic manner.

Gender relations in the Mediterranean region are a kaleidoscope of overlapping social, economic and cultural roles, spread across a diverse multitude of countries and communities¹. The European Mediterranean countries have distinct social patterns and gender norms, which differ from the MENA Mediterranean countries, for example. Additionally, the political climate in the region also determines how women and men are able to access and leverage sustainable development opportunities to be able to cope with climate risks, and achieve social and environmental co-benefits.

¹ See [this report](#) by the Union for the Mediterranean regarding an action plan towards investing in gender equality in the region.

For the northern Mediterranean countries (in Europe), labor market dynamics exhibit a significant gender gap: women's employment rates (along with marginalized communities such as Romas) are lower, in addition to an existing gender wage gap. Since economic capital is often the most important determinant of coping capacities to external shocks (in this case, arising from climate change), women as a general trend (marginalized ethnic groups, or disadvantaged social demographics) are more likely to be vulnerable. The vulnerable groups are also likely to be affected by climate impacts on unstable livelihoods (agriculture and tourism in the region), amounting to what is called a 'double disadvantage', combining with the existing differences in labor force participation and wages.

For MENA countries, coupled with barriers to the labor market and employment opportunities, women face institutionalized exclusion from civil society and political spheres. Decision-making power within the household and the polity is limited, reducing women's capacities to engage in the public sphere and gear development opportunities to safeguard their interests. In recent years, however, women have been capitalizing on opportunities presented by pluralistic interpretations of traditional gender norms, and entering both the work force and the public space. That being said, the gains achieved through social change in this region may not keep pace with the growing threats of climate change and environmental degradation, and as with the European Mediterranean countries, burdens of emerging climate risks may fall on the vulnerable groups.

Given this gender and socioeconomic baseline in the region, the SCCF project, under the aegis of the MedProgramme, is timely. Through the components (presented below), the project will strengthen regional engagement and partnership among stakeholders, build capacity of policymakers and relevant actors, and mainstream climate change adaptation in the coastal strategies and plans. The project addresses the current need to reinforce the institutional and technical capacity of stakeholders and to foster regional dialogue and coordination to address climate and environmental risks. It also provides the means for the Mediterranean countries to sustainably manage the coastal areas and their resources, and to fill in knowledge gaps on climate risks in the region.

The proposed SCCF project delivers on two GEF programmatic objectives, as defined by the GEF-6 strategy:

Objective 2: *Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation; and,*

Objective 3: *Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.*

The programmatic objectives will be delivered through the following components:

Component 1: *Stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation;*

Component 2: *Development of best practices for enhances sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone;*

Component 3: *Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments; and,*

Component 4: *Knowledge management, project coordination and influencing.*

Given the project's adaptation focus on capacity-building, technical and institutional strengthening, and policy formulation, a gender lens is both necessary and relevant for the project to achieve its climate targets and contribute to the MedProgramme's regional Gender Mainstreaming Strategy: by mainstreaming gender-responsive actions in the regional climate change adaptation strategy, by creating the impetus towards formulating gender data-driven policy to manage climate risks and environmental resources in the region, and by engaging stakeholders on gender and socioeconomic aspects within adaptation solutions, the project can ensure both environmental and social co-benefits in its results framework.

Gender mainstreaming and promoting women's empowerment, by delivering environmental results, are increasingly the priority of both GEF and UN Environment.

Having launched its initial gender policy in 2011, GEF approved a reinforced policy in October 2017², shifting the focus from a *gender-aware, 'do no harm' approach* to a *gender-responsive, 'do good' approach*. This requires robust standards in the design, implementation and evaluation of GEF activities, and introducing measures that will allow GEF, over time, to better leverage strategic opportunities to address gender gaps critical to the achievement of global environmental benefits.³ More recently, the GEF-7 Programming Directions, prepared by the Secretariat in the April 2018 Stockholm meeting further clarifies the GEF's evolving and progressive gender strategy – by providing action points for each GEF focal point.⁴ It lays out clear gender standards for each domain under the GEF, and for this SCCF Project, gender directives of the Climate Change focal area (such as: incorporating action points to address the different climate risks faced by men, women, boys and girls and providing adaptation alternatives that improve the status quo) are particularly relevant.

UN Environment recognizes the role of gender equality as a 'driver of sustainable environmental development'⁵, to not only assuage the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on both women and men but as well to increase the visibility and capacity of vulnerable sections in sustainable developmental policy- and decision-making.

Thus, the imperative of this Gender Assessment is the inclusion of more gender-responsive elements throughout this timely project. Alongside, the development of a dedicated Gender Action Plan (with clear timelines, responsible parties, indicators and budget allocations) will ensure that the project outcomes are achieved with gender priorities.

The evaluation of baseline conditions for this Gender Assessment is focused primarily on two countries where national activities of the SCCF project will be executed on the ground, namely Montenegro and Morocco. Furthermore, since four additional countries (Albania, Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) will participate in the regional components, in-depth gender one-pagers on each of these countries have also been included in the baseline. In this manner, the unique conditions in these countries, to enable the identification of specific entry points through which project interventions may positively influence the processes and attitudes that

² [GEF](#). (2017) (publication)

³ [GEF](#). (2017) (news update)

⁴ GEF-7 Replenishment – Programming Directions. Meeting Report from the 4th meeting held at Stockholm, Sweden for the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, in April 2018.

⁵ *Gender Equality and the Environment: Policy and Strategy*. UN Environment. (2015)

can promote the empowerment of women and usher greater gender equality, have been analyzed. The Gender Action Plan, on the other hand, considers the full set of project activities at both the national and regional levels, to ensure coherent and actionable gender mainstreaming within these by leveraging sustainable development and environmental actions accessible to different genders, ethnic groups and vulnerable groups in the region.

2. Methodology

The Gender Assessment has *three* methodological building blocks:

- a. A comprehensive desk-review of existing literature on gender and climate change in Montenegro and Morocco (and, more generally, in the Mediterranean, Western Balkans, and Middle East and North Africa - MENA region) was conducted. One-pagers describing the gender status quo in Albania, Algeria, Libya and Tunisia were also compiled from these desk-reviews. The literature review revealed some useful data and research on climate change and gender issues in the countries; however, these two are not triangulated in mainstream analysis on climate risk mapping, and concomitant policies. Thus, a *socioeconomic and gender baseline* (Section 3 & 4) was formulated from these separate bodies of research to identify the potential impacts of climate change on different vulnerable groups and demographics, taking into account the status of the Mediterranean as a global climate change hotspot, with threats to natural and managed resources, degradation of coastal systems and low-lying areas and marine pollution.
- b. Gender-responsive elements towards climate change adaptation, in the context of Montenegro and Morocco, have been expounded upon. This section (5) locates specific gender considerations for the project outcomes, and presents normative information to gear the same towards better socioeconomic and environmental co-benefit.
- c. Following the assessment, a comprehensive Gender Action Plan, has been formulated, according to the GEF guidelines, for this project. The action plan develops gender elements for the larger project results framework, and addresses each outcome of the three outputs from a gender-lens

3. Socioeconomic and Gender Baseline (detailed – to support national activities) in Montenegro and Morocco

Although both Mediterranean countries, Montenegro and Morocco face different developmental challenges and socioeconomic disparities. With composite national-level statistics⁶, these are somewhat empirically quantified⁷.

TABLE I: COMPOSITE STATISTICAL INDICES

MONTENEGRO		MOROCCO	
Index	Rank	MON/MOR	Relevance
Human Development Index (HDI)⁸ – UNDP, 2018 <i>This index measures three basic dimensions of human development (long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living) and provides an overall socioeconomic landscape of a country.</i>	50 th out of 188 countries		With ‘very high human development’, Montenegro is poised to adapt to climate risks. However, due to historic ethnic exclusionism (the Roma population, in particular ⁹) in the country, social co-benefits may not be shared.
	123 rd out of 188 countries		In Morocco, with ‘medium human development’, adaptation measures may not be socioeconomically equitable.

⁶ Booyesen, F. “An Overview and Evaluation of Composite Indices of Development” in *Social Indicators Research*, (Vol. 59 No. 2). (2002)
 As Booyesen’s research shows, composite indices present both challenges and advantages. It should be noted that numerous fallacies have been identified in the methodologies employed in composite indexing. These indices are mainly quantitative, and present empirical and aggregate measures of complex development phenomena, making values apparently objective, at the cost of subjective nuances. Yet, these also remain invaluable as useful supplements to income-based development indicators, understanding relative degrees of development, simplifying complex measurement constructs as well as providing access to non-technical audiences.
 Pernmayer, I. “Are UNDP Indices Appropriate to Capture Gender Inequalities in Europe?” in *Social Indicators Research*, (Vol. 110, No. 3). (2013)
 Pernmayer finds that the functional form of the index could be unclear, particularly the inclusion of indicators of relative performance of women vis-à-vis men, along with absolute women-specific indicators.

⁸ [UNDP](#). (2018)

⁹ [World Bank](#). (2015)

Index	Rank	MON/ MOR	Relevance
<p>Gender Inequality Index (GII)¹⁰ – UNDP, 2018</p> <p><i>This index, showing inequality in achievement among men and women in three aspects (reproductive health, empowerment and labour market) provides a useful gender baseline in terms of health equity, economic capital and financial access, and opportunities of men and women.</i></p>	32 nd out of 159 countries		It is indicative of the different capacities of Montenegrin men and women to face climate-risks and capitalize on adaptation opportunities. Since climate change is a threat-multiplier, losing out on basic socioeconomic determinants such as access to labor markets, health equity et al, may render certain demographics vulnerable.
	119 th out of 159 countries		<p>Morocco’s rank among the bottom 25 countries is disconcerting: political, social and economic capital are not equitably distributed among Moroccan men and women.</p> <p>Without access to these vital resources, climate risks will only burden those at the lower echelons of society.</p>
<p>Gender Development Index (GDI)¹¹</p> <p><i>The GDI shows the ratio of female to male HDI values. This further reiterates the results of the HDI and GII, and shows the real gender gap in human development achievements.</i></p>	Group 2 (1= high equality; 5= low equality between males and female on the HDI)		Although Montenegro features among the upper categories of the previous indices, this reveals a more entrenched gender gap. Women lag behind their male counterparts, in a greater amount than expected, despite very high human development achievements in the country.
	Group 5		The gender gap in Morocco is quite pronounced, putting the country in league with conflict zones such as Yemen.

Exploring different poverty indices also show how different demographics are strewn across the country, and what capacities they possess to build climate resilience and capitalize on opportunities presented by the project outcomes.

¹⁰ [UNDP](#). (2015)

¹¹ [UNDP](#). (2015)

TABLE II: POVERTY INDICES

MONTENEGRO		MOROCCO	
Index	Rank	MON/MOR	Relevance
<p>Middle-Income-Country Poverty Line</p> <p><i>Consumption below the standardized poverty line of \$5.50/day¹².</i></p>	8.6%		Climate change is a threat multiplier, and often its impacts combine with poverty. In Montenegro, there has been sustainable reduction in poverty in the last five years.
<p>Lower-Middle-Income-Country Poverty Line</p> <p><i>Consumption below the standardized poverty line of \$3.10/day¹³.</i></p>	15.5%		<p>In Morocco, there has been steady decline in poverty, though the underlying factors may be remittances, deceleration of population growth and macroeconomic stability. Inequalities between rich and poor are still abound, and poverty essentially has a rural face in the country.</p> <p>The Multidimensional Poverty Index¹⁴ also reveals that an additional 12.6% of Moroccans are dangerously 'near' poverty. Among the 15.5% poor, 5% are in 'severe' multidimensional poverty.</p>
<p>Rural-urban divide</p> <p><i>Climate risks take different forms in rural and urban areas, but lack of rural</i></p>	60.5% of the rural populace are classified poor ¹⁵		In 2010, MONSTAT finds that not only are the rural populace are at a higher poverty risk, they also face more entrenched forms of poverty. ¹⁶

¹² World Bank. (2017)

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Calculated by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Institute (OPHI), and UNDP, the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), measures acute poverty in developing countries. It complements traditional income-based poverty measures by capturing the severe deprivations with regard to different indicators: education, health, and living standards. The index not only identifies those living in multidimensional poverty, but the extent (or intensity) of their poverty. The MPI can help the effective allocation of resources by making possible the targeting of those with the greatest intensity of poverty; it can help address some SDGs strategically and monitor impacts of policy intervention. See UNDP's [Technical Notes](#) (2016) for more.

¹⁵ [MONSTAT](#). (2010)

¹⁶ MIDAS Project, [World Bank](#). (2016)

<p>development often impedes adaptive capacities of vulnerable demographics, who also derive their livelihoods from managed and natural resources.</p>	<p>3 million out of the 4 million poor live in rural areas¹⁷</p>		<p>The subjective poverty rate has increased by 15% from 2004 figures in rural Morocco. Meanwhile, the urban poverty rate is half of the national average in 2001, and in 2014, stands at one-third.¹⁸</p>
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Labor and employment indicators also reveal that dependence on informal economy, gender gap in labor force participation and coherent macroeconomic policies impede social development in the two countries.

TABLE III: LABOR STATISTICS

MONTENEGRO		MOROCCO	
Type	Difference	MON/MOR	Relevance
<p>Labor force participation (% of working age population active)¹⁹</p> <p><i>The existing gap in labor force participation indicates that women possess less economic capital, and are limited to gendered (mostly unpaid care work) roles. This directly correlates to less adaptive capacity against climate risks.</i></p>	<p>42.5% female 55% male</p>		<p>As the country emerged from dirigisme, social property was privatized, and the economy sprouted 'grey areas' of undeclared or unregulated work. Post-conflict Montenegro is still reeling from the economic effects of war, which increased unemployment (17.8% in 2016)²⁰ and bolstered GDP loss.</p> <p>The Roma populace face entry barriers to the workforce, and employment rates are far below national averages: 47% Roma male and 8% Roma female are employed.</p>
	<p>25% female 74.1% male</p>		<p>Female labor force participation is very low in Morocco, and the gender difference in the labor force participation of the MENA region is the widest in the world.</p> <p>Women face the highest proportion of legal restrictions (<i>de jure</i> discrimination) in the MENA region²¹, as well as sociocultural norms (<i>de facto</i> discrimination) that stipulate</p>

¹⁷ [Fair Observer](#). (2017)

¹⁸ [World Bank](#). (2018)

¹⁹ [ILO](#). *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends for Women*. (2017)

²⁰ [World Bank](#). (2016)

²¹ ILO. *Women in Business and Law*. (2014)

			limits to women's entry in the public, and working sphere. Young females are particularly discouraged from seeking employment. ²²
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4. Socioeconomic and Gender Baseline (one-pagers – to support regional activities) in Albania, Algeria, Libya and Tunisia)

See country one-pagers from p. 10.

²² Morikawa, Y. *The Opportunities and Challenges of Female Labour Force Participation in Morocco*. [The Brookings Institution](#). (2015)

ALBANIA

Understanding the gender baseline²³ in contemporary Albania requires assessing of two economic, social and political timelines: the communist period; and, the transition period (1990s) to the present day. Musaj et al. find²⁴ that these timelines have specific ramifications on gender relations. The transition of Albania's political system to a market economy and politically pluralist system, they write, created new avenues for Albanian women to take part in public life, and free market activities. Yet, this transition did not necessarily precipitate an overhaul of gender inequalities in the country. The erstwhile communist regime deemed female labor force participation as a crucial measure for economic emancipation, and implemented necessary policies to that end. With the dismantling of these structures, thus, the post-socialist period has seen²⁵: massive rise in female unemployment, resulting from closing down of state enterprises; internal and external migration (particularly male emigration), leading to increased time burdens on women; and rise in poverty. In this complex landscape, the MedProgramme could impact on the following:

Labor force participation, gender wage gap and women's time poverty. In 2015, employment rates stood at 60.5% for men, and 45.5% for women.²⁶ 45% of the female population aged 15-64 was out of the labor force, compared to 26.6% men.²⁷ This significant gender gap in labor participation (hovering around 18%) has persisted since the 2010s. Additionally, half the female labor force is 'self-employed' in agriculture, as opposed to 36% of men. Gender wage gap, favoring Albanian men, exists and varies from sector to sector (3% gap in the formal sector; informal sector statistics fluctuate depending on methodology), and is more entrenched in the rural areas. A time-use survey (2011) revealed that women primarily handle domestic activities, with the ILO reporting that they are 1.3 times more likely to be deemed as 'contributing family workers' without remuneration in Albanian society.²⁸

Migration. Albania offers one of the most unique perspectives on international migration – from a point where migration was forbidden until a time when migration became a central demographic and social process, with over one-half of households reporting family members with migration experience.²⁹ In the 1990s, out migration, particularly to Greece and Italy, was male-dominated while female migration steadily increased with the turn of the century. However, using household data on demographics and shocks, Stecklov et al.³⁰ show that female elasticity to household-level factors is higher than the male counterpart, suggesting that the emergence of female agency in migration behavior is scarce.

Gender-based violence. Traditional relationships, Lawson and Saltmarshe surmise, have persisted in Albanian communities probably to a greater degree than in any other ethnic group in the Balkans. Idealistic notions of marriage, leading to desirable social conditions and

²³ See *Gender at a Glance: Albania* for latest figures on gender indicators. The World Bank. (2015)

²⁴ F. Musaj, F. Rama & E. Pandejmoni. "Gender Relations in Albania (1967-2009)", p. 35 – 64, in Daskalova, K., Hornstein Tomić, C., Kaser, K., Radunović, F. (eds) *Gendering Post-Socialist Transition: Studies of Changing Gender Perspectives*. LIT Verlag. (2012)

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Figures by INSTAT (2015), quoted in *Gender Brief: Albania*. UN Women & UNDP. (2016)

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Stecklov, G., Carletto, C., Azzarri, Carlo., & Davis, Benjamin. "Agency, Education and Network: Gender and

International Migration from Albania" (Policy Research Working Paper). The World Bank. (2008)

³⁰ *Ibid.*

economic stability, often trap women in abusive marriages as intimate partner abuse seems to be the dominant cause of abuse prevalent in the country.³¹

Female representation. Women's share in the parliament rose from 16.7% in 2013 to 23% in 2015. Lobbying efforts from women's organizations, as well as changes in policies since Albania's candidature to EU membership, have encouraged female political participation.

Lack of economic, social and political capitals, from a combination of the above factors, limit women's capacities to manage environmental degradation and adapt to climate risks, and render them more vulnerable to external shocks and changes to the status quo. The SCCF Project's gender-responsive actions in improving climate resilience could generate positive spillover effects for labor market dynamics, while assuaging migration pressures on ecosystems in the country, and in the region, thereby ensuring social co-benefits. The positive trends, such as increase in female representation could be bolstered through the SCCF Project's efforts to build capacity to manage and adapt to climate risks in a gender responsive manner.

³¹ See *Domestic Violence in Albania*. UNICEF. (2015)

ALGERIA

Understanding the gender baseline in contemporary Algeria necessitates the probe of its complex colonial history, succeeded by a national project of defining its identity. Since its revolution during the 1950s, resting at the center of a dialectic between 'tradition' and 'modernity', Algerian national identity and the women who claim it have a tumultuous relationship.³² Women were active participants in the decolonization process of the country, yet the Front for National Liberation (FLN – which led the anticolonial struggle) did little to remedy discriminatory gender relations once the country gained independence. In response to suppress any remaining debris of its long-standing Western colonization, a growing conservative and Islamist trend in the country gave way to the Family Code, a series of regulations based on a conservative reading of Shari'ah Law that fundamentally institutionalized women's inferior position in society.³³ In the 1990s, the civil war between the *Front Islamique du Salut* (FIS – a popular Islamist party) and the FLN³⁴, which quickly escalated into a prolonged conflict and gave birth to several factions, severely affected women – who were targeted particularly for their choice of clothing, education and resistance. In spite of increased violence, women protested against gender discrimination, forming support groups and associations such as The Collective against Denigration and for the Rights of the Algerian Woman (RACHDA).³⁵ In 2005, the Algerian government finally revised the clauses of the Family Code that discriminated against women directly, which are the first steps towards legal equality for Algerian women in the past few decades.³⁶

Labor force participation, gender wage gap and women's time poverty. In 2011, employment rates stood at 80% for men, and 37% for women (of working age population).³⁷ 63% of the female population aged 15-64 was out of the labor force, compared to 20% men.³⁸ The World Bank has revealed that the percentage of Algerian women in education, with those employed do not correlate – signaling a loss of human capital due to gender norms and socioeconomic status quo. In the wage equality for similar work subindex of the Gender Gap Index (published by the World Economic Forum) women earn about 65% of male earnings – pegging the gender wage gap quite high in the Mediterranean nation. Yet, despite these statistics showing an unfavorable situation, a positive trend of women contributing greater percentages of household income is evident – this, however, could imply that women suffer from time poverty, undertaking 'double shifts' of domestic and outside work.³⁹

Legal rights. The Family Code (1984) reifies discrimination in legal terms for Algerian men and women - the inclusion of an obedience clause, as well as paternal authority, provides men precedence in family decision-making over finances and education. With the amended Constitution of 2008, women have been accorded more formal rights – both civil and political (articles 29 and 31).⁴⁰

³² Baden, G. "Algeria's Gender Dialectic: Tradition, Autocracy and the Pursuit of Gender Equality in Algeria, 1954 – 2014." (Paper Presentation)

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Rohloff, C. "Reality and Representation of Algerian Women" in *French and Francophone Studies*. (2012)

³⁵ Baden, G. "Algeria's Gender Dialectic: Tradition, Autocracy and the Pursuit of Gender Equality in Algeria, 1954 – 2014." (Paper Presentation)

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Figures by ILO (2009), quoted in *Algeria: Gender Equality Profile*. UNICEF. (2011)

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Slackman, M. "Algeria's quiet revolution: gains by women". The New York Times. (2007)

⁴⁰ SIGI. (2014)

Female representation. Women's share in the parliament stands at 8% (30 of 389 seats)⁴¹ in the lower house of the Parliament (National People's Assembly). Political parties (like FLN) have adopted voluntary quotas that aim to ensure a minimum number of female candidates at the provincial level, although legislated quotas to increase political representation in Parliament do not yet exist.⁴²

Lack of economic, social and political capitals, from a combination of the above factors, limit women's capacities to manage environmental degradation and adapt to climate risks, and render them more vulnerable to external shocks and changes to the status quo. The SCCF Project's gender-responsive actions in improving climate resilience could generate positive spillover effects for labor market dynamics, while assuaging migration pressures on ecosystems in the country, and in the region, thereby ensuring social co-benefits. The positive trends, such as increase in female representation could be bolstered through the SCCF Project's efforts to build capacity to manage and adapt to climate risks in a gender responsive manner.

⁴¹ Figures by The Quota Project (2011), quoted in *Algeria: Gender Equality Profile*. UNICEF. (2011)

⁴² *Ibid.*

LIBYA

Modern Libya constitutes a zone where five empires clashed from the early 20th century on – Ottoman, Italian, British, French, and their successors (the petroleum conglomerates) – and both the Great Desert and the Mediterranean are places where empires and political reigns were born, defeated, dismantled and reimagined.⁴³ Understanding the gender baseline in contemporary Libya requires the scrutiny of both the dictatorial rule, current state of conflict and the uprisings (17 February Revolution) in the country. Women in Libya have had a long history of actively participating in the economic, social and political development of the country, going back to the 1950s. Yet, with Gaddafi's introduction of the *Declaration of the Authority of the People* in 1977 and the *Great Green Charter of Human Rights in the Age of the Masses* in 1988, these rights were compromised at a substantive level.⁴⁴ Furthermore, traditional family laws, as a general trend in the MENA region, continue to disadvantage women and exacerbate their time poverty. The 2011 uprisings signaled that women were entering the public space, yet changes in women's empowerment has been sluggish in the past seven years – as Spellman-Poots elucidates: “the ways in which the New Libyan state chooses to appropriate or obliterate the remnants of Gaddafi's gender regime remains to be seen”.⁴⁵

Labor force participation. After the 17 February Revolution, women's economic participation has been encouraged (particularly compared to the rules and practices of Gaddafi's dictatorship), and a positive trend of increased higher education enrolment of women has evinced. Yet, women's labor force participation remains low, without corresponding to these statistics on educational outcomes – with only 25% of the working age female population employed, as compared to 79% men.⁴⁶

Legal rights and security. Although the 1977 Declaration of the Authority of the People and the 1988 Great Green Charter of Human Rights in the Age of Masses guarantee formal equality between women and men, the practice of substantial equality between men and women are undermined by family law and traditional notions of gender relations. Remnants of Gaddafi-era laws and regulation, legalizing gender-specific violence, as well as ambiguous protection and personal-status laws add to the lack of security, and heightened violence against women, in the country.⁴⁷ A Freedom House report (2010) finds that men are often exempted from penalization for rape charges, if they offer to marry the survivor – as the penal code (Article 375) codifies sexual violence as ‘crimes against women's honour’, as opposed to ‘bodily integrity’.⁴⁸

Female representation. In post-Gaddafi Libya, women continue to be underrepresented in political institutions, and limited by the lack of space and incorporation of their needs and perspectives in the public. As Gender Concerns International reports, out of the 600 women running for positions in the first national elections, only two women won parliamentary seats in 2011. Further, in 2014, women continue to lack representation – especially after the 2012 move to drop the compulsory representation quota in parliament for women. Policy changes

⁴³ Clancy-Smith, J. *Gendering the History of Libya Transnational and Feminist Approaches*. (Meeting Report for the *Journal of Middle*

East Women's Studies for the Berkshire Conference). (2015)

⁴⁴ *Libya: Country Profile*. [Gender Concerns International](#). (2015)

⁴⁵ Spellman-Poots, K. “Women in New Libya: Challenges Ahead”. [OpenDemocracy](#). (2011)

⁴⁶ *Libya: Country Profile*. [Gender Concerns International](#). (2015)

⁴⁷ “A Revolution for All: Libya”. [Women's Rights Profile by Human Rights Watch](#).

⁴⁸ *Libya: Gender Equality Profile*. UNICEF. (2011)

in this regard have not been conducive, exacerbating women's exclusion from public decision-making and democratic political processes.⁴⁹

In late 2018, the rise of 'super militias', reports the Washington Post, has triggered the worst spasm of violence in Tripoli the country has seen since 2014. A renewed struggle over Libya oil crescent, according to Crisis Watch, has undermined the important progresses (UN-backed ceasefire, election promises in 2018) made between President al-Serraj and General Haftar. Several key indicators on the World Bank data portal for gender remain unavailable for the last decade, leading to difficulties in establishing a conclusive gender baseline. However, it can be surmised that the lack of economic, social and political capitals, from a combination of the above factors, limit women's capacities to manage environmental degradation and adapt to climate risks, and render them more vulnerable to external shocks and changes to the status quo. The SCCF Project's gender-responsive actions in improving climate resilience could generate positive spillover effects for labor market dynamics, while assuaging migration pressures on ecosystems in the country, and in the region, thereby ensuring social co-benefits. The positive trends, such as increase in female representation could be bolstered through the SCCF Project's efforts to build capacity to manage and adapt to climate risks in a gender responsive manner, if regional activities can be conducted.

⁴⁹ *Libya: Country Profile*. [Gender Concerns International](#). (2015)

TUNISIA

Contemporary Tunisia draws from the three cultural and ideological forces that have shaped the gender discourse in much of the Arab Muslim-majority societies (as the Algeria one-pager also demonstrates): ‘Islamic’ teaching and local traditions concerning women’s roles in a given society; Western notions of women’s rights, brought by colonial rulers; and, finally national gender-related policy reforms.⁵⁰ Tunisia’s history of liberal gender laws, based on *ijtihad* or interpretation of the Qu’ran – ban on polygamy, abolishment of a father’s right to force his daughter to marry, ban on unilateral repudiation, liberalization of abortion laws – put the Mediterranean nation at the forefront of gender and social change. An important aspect for the 2011 Arab Spring was the issue of women’s rights and gender equality, signaling that women were not only ready to take on a more public role, but the political landscape as well as legal protocols too were further primed for change. However, there exists a counter narrative of: resurgent (and somewhat popular) Islamist notions, and the question of ‘a crisis in masculinity’, wherein some men (particularly with rising unemployment and frustration among young, educated men) feel denied of their privilege accorded by gender as exercised in similar countries.⁵¹

Labor force participation. In 2017, employment rates stood at 70.6% for men, and 24.3% for women (of working age population, based on ILO estimates).⁵² The ILO further reports that although gender gaps in labor force participation and education have shrunk, the progress in uneven.⁵³ The school to work transition in Tunisia seems favorable to young men, versus young women, although the risks of long-term unemployment remains high in general for youth.⁵⁴ Additionally, married women are likelier to quit their jobs for family prerogatives, as compared to single women.⁵⁵

Legal rights. Tunisia has been a pioneer in the Arab world, in ensuring favorable legislation towards gender-responsive outcomes. For a recent example, the new draft bill to equalize inheritance rights, as announced by President Beji Caid Essebsi, is illustrative.⁵⁶ However, women have been able to capitalize on these legal provisions slowly, given the differences in interpretation, family and societal norms, and gender relations. With the rise of conservative interpretation of religious and sociocultural practices, Tunisia faces the potentiality of reversing the successes made on gender-equitable relations thus far.

Lack of economic, social and political capitals, from a combination of the above factors, limit women’s capacities to manage environmental degradation and adapt to climate risks, and render them more vulnerable to external shocks and changes to the status quo. The SCCF Project’s gender-responsive actions in improving climate resilience could generate positive spillover effects for labor market dynamics, while assuaging migration pressures on ecosystems in the country, and in the region, thereby ensuring social co-benefits. The positive trends, such as increase in female representation could be bolstered through the SCCF Project’s efforts to build capacity to manage and adapt to climate risks in a gender responsive manner.

⁵⁰ Megahed, N. & Lack, S.”Colonial legacy, women’s rights, and gender-educational inequality in the Arab World with particular reference to Egypt and Tunisia”. *International Review of Education*. (Vol. 57, No. 3/4). (2011)

⁵¹ Grami, A. “Gender Equality in Tunisia”. *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*. (Vol. 35, No. 3). (2008)

⁵² Figures by ILO (2017), retrieved from the World Bank Gender Data Portal.

⁵³ *Labour Market Entry in Tunisia: The Gender Gap*. ILO. (2015)

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ “Tunisia Drafts New Bill To Equalise Inheritance”. [Gender Concerns International](#). (2018)

5. Climate Impacts on the Socioeconomic & Gender Baseline

Below are two⁵⁷ climate impacts on the socioeconomic and gender baseline, over and above the general human impacts identified by the SCCF project document:

a. Access to water resources

Apropos of the SCCF project identification form, the Mediterranean region has been identified (by the IPCC AR5) as ‘highly vulnerable to climate change’, leading to ‘multiple stresses and systematic failures’⁵⁸. One of the primary impacts will be on water resources and their availability for economic sectors and dependent ecosystems.

Montenegro: National statistics show that Montenegrin have good access to piped water (91%⁵⁹), however, the situation in urban and rural areas is somewhat disparate. Moreover, the minority demographics (Roma, Ashkaelia and Egyptian households) are more likely to lack access to these resources, although majority can access water services.⁶⁰

Morocco: Morocco is classified as a water-scarce country, confronted with dwindling groundwater reserves and a strong dependence on rain-fed agriculture.⁶¹ Domestic water provision is traditionally allocated to women within the household, and FAO’s global water information system (AQUASTAT) calculates that ‘up to four hours’ are lost by Moroccan women (and girls) in undertaking this activity.

Thus, climate risks could both impede (and reduce chances of improvement for) the Montenegrin water access status quo, as well as worsen and increase water insecurity in Morocco. Particularly, vulnerable groups such as the Roma in Montenegro, and women (and adolescent girls) in Morocco may be faced with climate-related ‘**time poverty**’, defined as a situation where a certain person’s time is inflexible, consumed by non-remunerative and non-productive tasks, perpetuating their absence from decision-making and raising the opportunity costs for other profitable pursuits.

b. Coastal livelihoods and tourism

Coastal zones form the bedrock of both the Mediterranean civilization and environment – impacting local livelihoods and economies, climate patterns, agricultural practices and the tourism industry. With predicted rise in water insecurity, coupled with changes in the coastal climate, coastal erosion (leading to inland migration of beaches), and loss of biodiversity,

⁵⁷ Since there is a paucity of data, some impacts are extrapolated but cannot be deemed conclusive.

⁵⁸ According to the IPCC AR5, “the Mediterranean region will suffer multiple stresses and systemic failures due to climate change. Changes in species composition, increase of alien species, habitat losses, and degradation both in land and sea together with agricultural and forests production losses due to increasing heat waves and droughts exacerbated also by the competition for water will increase vulnerability.” (2014)

⁵⁹ World Bank (Danube Water). (2017)

⁶⁰ EBRD. (2017)

⁶¹ USAID (Morocco). (2017)

vulnerable groups and their coastal livelihoods are likely to be adversely affected. Since a 2017 report by the World Bank identifies the travel and tourism sector as important in the region, gender-climate nexus impacts are traced below.

Montenegro: The country generates ~11% of its GDP from the tourism industry, and the direct sectoral contribution is forecast to rise by 6.7% by 2018. 14.1% of total employment, as well, is general by this sector with the World Travel and Tourism Council predicting a 20.4% share by 2027. Naturally, livelihoods in the Bay of Kotor (selected region for project activity), are tourism-dependent.

Morocco: The country generates ~18.5% of its GDP from the tourism industry, and the direct sectoral contribution is forecast to rise by 4.1% by 2018. 16.6% of total employment, as well, is general by the sector with the World Travel and Tourism Council predicting a 17.9% share by 2027. Naturally, livelihoods in the Tangier-Tétouan-Al Hoceima (selected region for project activity), are tourism-dependent.

With climate change, tourism patterns are likely to change and predicted to dwindle, affecting the many, often informal, livelihoods dependent on the sector. Additionally, climate risks may impede the particular benefits derived by women (and men) from this sector: these benefits include increased participation in the workforce, entrepreneurship, and flexible work opportunities.

6. Gender-responsive Considerations for the Project Components

a. Gender-responsive stakeholder engagement

Although the economic and environmental benefits of climate change adaptation activities are undeniable, cost and benefits may not be distributed equally among stakeholders or societal groups, creating incentives for a select few to implement these. As Section 3 demonstrates, given unequal rights and access, and environmental stewardship, women and other marginalized groups continue to be nominal stakeholders in the decision-making and planning of climate change adaptation activities.

Any adaptation plan or strategy also needs to recognize and safeguard the key role local people and their artisanal techniques can play in mitigation and adaptation.⁶² A climate agenda fully incorporating artisanal, traditional and indigenous inputs is likely to have more sustainable and equitable outcomes – especially, in terms of having an exit strategy and continuity – than one involving only government, international actors and/or the private sector.

Output 1.1 and 1.2 of the project, thus, rightly identify the need to conduct gender-sensitive climate-risk assessments. Within this, a robust time-use analysis must be conducted to

⁶² *Convenient Solutions to an Inconvenient Truth: Approaches to Climate Change*. World Bank. (2010)

understand the specific roles, responsibilities, and opportunities men and women possess in the project activity sites of both the countries. This will ensure that adaptation plans and strategies (Output 2.1) are gender-responsive and participatory, and do not burden women's existing time-use in Montenegro and Morocco. Using Plan Bleu's stakeholder-inclusive and participatory 'Climagine' methodology will also augment this process.

b. Gender-responsive climate finance

As the 2018 edition of European Development Days indicated, the international dialogue on development aid and climate finance is increasingly shifting towards gender mainstreaming, risk and vulnerability assessment, and social development. The SCCF project's focus on increasing access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms must be envisioned within this context. The 'business as usual' approach in most countries entail 'ring-fencing' of budgets, with lip-service paid to important issues of social inequalities and gender inequities. Development and climate change agendas often relegate gender among lower priorities, particularly without dedicated budget line and tangible investment to address the issues. Thus, methodological guidelines and proposal towards international financing support (Output 3.1 and 3.2) must include gender modules and mainstreaming parameters, such that future projects are able to emulate and incorporate robust gender and socioeconomic action points.

c. Gender-responsive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, and awareness campaigns

The SCCF project has the critical task of acquiring regional agreement on adaptation-relevant M&E framework for the Mediterranean region. This effort will be embedded into the Barcelona Convention framework and supported by the MedProgramme and its Child Projects, including the SCCF Project. It is imperative to be able to develop gender-sensitive indicators and socioeconomic metrics to understand the impact of the MedProgramme on different demographics in the region. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 (Target 1.5⁶³), 5 and 13, the project will have to deliver on verifiable means to understand the MedProgramme's impact on vulnerable groups' capacities to cope with climate shocks, environmental degradation, loss of livelihoods et al.

Awareness campaigns will also be crucial to correlate climate and gender issues, and disseminate critical, region-specific information to different stakeholders (such as local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools).

⁶³ Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. ([SDG 1, UN](#))

7. Policy and Legal Environment

Montenegro and Morocco have a plethora of existing laws and policies that could be converted into a functional platform to promote gender equality and environmental justice, towards the outcomes of this project.

See Table IV from p. 21.

TABLE IV: POLICY/LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
(adapted from the Equal Futures Partnership initiative)

MONTENEGRO		MOROCCO	
Policy/Legal Instrument	Institutions	Provisions	
2006 – CEDAW		Montenegro signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2006.	
2007 – Law on Gender Equality		The first Law on Gender Equality was adopted in July 2007. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Gender Equality was adopted in June 2015, in line with international specifications of the UN, the EU, and the Council of Europe.	
2008 – Action Plan to Achieve Gender Equality in Montenegro – PAPRR		This document was drafted in the context of the accession of Montenegro to the EU, based on CEDAW. Action Plan is updated every 4 years, and out of the critical areas covered in Beijing Declaration, Montenegro has opted for 9.	
Institutions		The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights The Department of Gender Equality Affairs	
Policy/Legal Instrument	Institutions	Provisions	
1993 – CEDAW		Morocco signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2006.	
2011 – Constitution of the Government of Morocco		Article 19 establishes that men and women should enjoy equal rights and freedoms in all civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental matters.	
2013 – IKRAM		The Government Plan for Equality was developed by the Government of Morocco along with key stakeholders.	
Institutions		The Ministry of Human Rights The Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development	

However, despite these policy and legal tools, the gap between formal legal structures and substantial implementation remains. The Social Institutions and Gender Index⁶⁴, developed by the OECD Development Centre charts that discriminatory practices against women through social institutions, customary norms (son preference and sex-selective abortion in Montenegro; and social exclusion of women in Morocco, for example) and gender biases (son preference, for example) persists.

The existing policy and legal instruments also do not relate issues of gender and social development with climate change, and hence, the SCCF Project could spark important normative changes to these tools.

8. Conclusion

The Gender Assessment identifies and expounds on both the explicit and implicit gender and socioeconomic issues that could be addressed through the SCCF project components. The findings from this Assessment also form the basis for the Gender Action Plan, which specifies the SCCF project's desired gender results, corresponding actions, indicators, timelines, responsible parties and budget allocations. A gender-aware, inclusive and participatory approach to ecosystem-based adaptation can as a minimum '*do no harm*', with potentials to contribute significantly to gender equality, social inclusion and community ownership, through gender-responsive project activities and policies ('*do good*'). As gender equality becomes crucial in the work of the Global Environmental Facility, Green Climate Fund, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN Environment as well as many donor agencies, the proactive gender approach of this project, under the aegis of the MedProgramme's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, if implemented effectively, has the potential to become a good practice to shed light to other climate resilience projects in Montenegro and Morocco, the Mediterranean, Western Balkans, and MENA region, as well as globally.

See Gender Action Plan from p. 23.

⁶⁴ [SIGI](#). (2014)

GENDER ACTION PLAN

Project Component 1:		Stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation			
Outcome	Outputs	Gender Action Points	Process	Means of Verification	Cost
Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced	1.1 A gender-sensitive climate risk assessment (in at least two priority coastal hotspots areas, and based on a stakeholder-led process), which provides platform for building coastal resilience to climate change in a sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This output mainstreams gender, and should focus on:</i> Considering the distribution of economic, political and social capital among different demographics of the region throughout the gender-sensitive climate-risk assessment. This will be key in understanding the gendered vulnerabilities, and tailoring project activities in addressing them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hire a gender / social development consultant to design and conduct gender-sensitive stakeholder consultations in the implementation phase, to execute the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy formulated during the project preparation phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reports from the different processes of the assessment, such as: ✓ Stakeholder consultations ✓ Expert consultations ✓ Key-informant interviews 	Gender Consultant (GC) [\$25,000 - \$45,000] (depending on seniority and number of days hired for) [Travel Budget \$10,000] <i>Within the above budget line</i>
	1.2 Interventions identified or building coastal resilience in two priority coastal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This output mainstreams gender and is derived from output 1.1.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Within the above activity</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Participatory observation and analysis 	

	<p>areas (based on a stakeholder-led process using the participatory method 'Climagine')</p> <p>1.3 Trainings of at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries on climate change adaptation solutions (including ecosystem-based solutions) for coastal areas</p> <p>1.4 Sub-regional workshops/trainings for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas, which</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This output can mainstream gender by:</i> Sensitizing technical experts, decision makers and stakeholders (both women and men) on the difference between nominal (just attendance) and empowering (interactive, where voices are heard) participation. Ensuring empowered participation in the training sessions. • <i>This output mainstreams gender.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender workshop organized (by the GC) within the training sessions, to assess current understanding of the gender inequality and environmental nexus, and engage technical experts and decision makers on the same (through innovative modules, participatory learning, case studies et al.) ➤ Women and men are able to participate equally and tangibly in these trainings ➤ <i>Within the above activity</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of male and female participants ✓ Feedback interview within the trainings to understand how many exit the interview with an understanding of the gender inequality and environmental nexus ✓ <i>Within the above means of verification</i> 	<p>Earmark for gender workshop within the larger budget line allocated towards the training sessions [\$15,000]</p> <p><i>Within the above budget line</i></p> <p>-</p>
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	enhance the use of coastal climate risk and vulnerability assessments in investment decisions				
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Project Component 2:		Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone			
Outcome	Outputs	Gender Action Points	Process	Means of Verification	Cost
Adaptation mainstreamed into national coastal development plans	2.1 Coastal adaptation plans or recommendations to mainstream adaptation strategies into coastal plans developed for two priority coastal areas (based on a participatory process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This output can mainstream gender by:</i> Mainstreaming gender in the adaptation plans, and leveraging opportunities to address and promote both environmental and social co-benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The GC hired for Component 1 will provide gender inputs to adaptation plans, strategies and recommendations by deriving from the issues and concerns raised at the technical workshop (Output 1.3) as well as the gender-sensitive climate-risk assessment (Output 1.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adaptation strategy with gender mainstreaming will be defined by: ✓ Stakeholder consultations ✓ Expert consultations ✓ Key-informant 	<i>Within the budget line of the previous Component – 1</i>

	2.2 For at least two priority coastal areas, reports on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This output can mainstream gender by (within the above activity and also previous Component – 1):</i> Incorporating the policy analysis (from the Gender Assessment during the project preparation phase) in these reports, as well as supplementing this with information derived from stakeholder/technical workshop (Output 1.3) and gender-sensitive climate risk assessments (Output 1.1). 	➤ <i>Within the above activity and previous Component – 1</i>	interviews ✓ Participatory observation and analysis	<i>Within the budget line of the previous Component – 1</i> -
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Project Component 3:		Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments			
Outcomes	Outputs	Gender Action Points	Process	Means of Verification	Cost
Public spending relative to climate	3.1 Methodological guidelines on preparing a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This output can mainstream gender by:</i> 	➤ The GC hired for Components 1 & 2 will leverage gender budgeting within the financing plan based on	✓ Whether these guidelines adhere to	<i>Within the previous Components –</i>

<p>adaptation in the coastal zone prioritized</p>	<p>financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas (comprising domestic, international and private sector investments).</p>	<p>Mainstreaming gender in the methodological guidelines, and leveraging opportunities to address and promote both environmental and social co-benefits in the financing plan. A growing shift in development aid towards climate financing, as evinced by GEF's new gender policy, is towards incorporating actionable gender-responsive elements within interventions. Thus, it is important to reiterate gender budgeting within coastal adaptation plans through this output.</p>	<p>priority areas identified through Components 1 & 2</p>	<p>financing prerequisites set out by the different climate funds and agencies</p>	<p>1 & 2</p>
<p>Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing</p>	<p>3.2 A proposal to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone developed with at least two countries as participating partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Within the above activity</i> 	<p>➤ <i>Within the above activity</i></p>	<p>✓ <i>Within the above means of verification</i></p>	<p><i>Within the previous Components – 1 & 2</i></p> <p>-</p>

Project Component 4:		Knowledge management, project coordination and influencing			
Outcomes	Outputs	Gender Action Points	Process	Means of Verification	Cost
Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge, and enhanced regional climate information	4.1 Regional meetings to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This output can mainstream gender by:</i> Sharing gender results and therefore, highlighting the importance of the gender-sensitive climate risk assessment and workshops, in the regional meetings. <p>*Adapting gender-responsive indicators within the larger M&E framework. This is particularly important, as the M&E framework will inform the whole of the MedProgramme, as well as help us distil the specific impacts of the gender-sensitive elements adopted throughout the Programme (and this</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The GC hired for Components 1, 2 & 3 will advise on how best to disseminate gender results of the project, findings of the assessments and workshops, in collaboration with the knowledge Management expert in these regional meetings ➤ The GC will develop gender-sensitive indicators and M&E inputs based on the overall delivery of the previous Components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regional meetings will reflect the different: ✓ Stakeholder consultations ✓ Expert consultations ✓ Key-informant interviews ✓ Participatory observation and analysis 	<p><i>Within the previous Components – 1, 2 & 3</i></p> <p>Earmark for gender evaluation within the larger budget line allocated towards the M&E [\$5,000]</p>

	<p>4.2 National awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted (one in each priority coastal areas), targeting local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools.</p>	<p>particular SCCF project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This output can mainstream gender by:</i> Sharing gender results and therefore, highlighting the importance of the gender-sensitive climate risk assessment and workshops, in the national awareness raising campaigns • Developing tailored modules/training/information camps for NGOs, associations, local communities to increase gender-awareness, particularly with regard to climate change and environmental awareness in the Mediterranean region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Within Output 4.1</i> ➤ <i>Within Output 4.1</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Within the above means of verification</i> ✓ <i>Within the above means of verification</i> 	<p><i>Within Output 4.1</i></p> <p><i>Within Output 4.1</i></p>
	<p>4.3 One glossy and eye-catching brochure and one scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region (based on prepared reports and summaries for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Within the above activity</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Within Output 4.1</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Within the above means of verification</i> 	<p><i>Within Output 4.1</i></p>

	<p>decision-makers).</p> <p>4.4 One major forum in the Mediterranean region to present lessons learned from the project at the end of year 2, which strengthens the uptake of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Within the above activity</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Within Output 4.1</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Within the above means of verification</i> 	<p><i>Within Output 4.1</i></p>
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ANNEX K Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects

Project identification						
Project title:	Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas					
Country(ies):	Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and	GEF project ID:	9670			
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	Agency project ID:	1507			
Executing Partner(s):	UNEP/MAP (leading executing Agency), PAP	Council/ CEO Approval date:				
Project status at submission:	CEO Endorsement/ Approval	Tool submission date:	17-Sep-18			
Project specific targets and outcomes						
Indicator	Unit of measurement	Actual at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid term	Actual at completion	Comments (essential unit of measurement)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate						
Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries	number of people					
	% female					
	vulnerability assessment (Yes/No)					(if a vulnerability assessment has been carried out for the targeted population, please describe)
<i>Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced</i>						
Indicator 2: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	ha of land					
	km of coast					
	km of roads					
	other					(add rows as needed)
<i>Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened</i>						
Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	number of people					(describe livelihood options, add rows as needed)
	% female					
	% of targeted population					
<i>Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up</i>						
Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/	number of people					(indicate what technology and add rows as needed)
	% female					
	% of targeted					
	number of ha					

Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects

Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid term	Actual at completion	Comments (essential unit of measurement)
practices	% of targeted					
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation						
<i>Outcome 2.1: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation</i>						
Indicator 5: Public awareness activities carried out and population reached	Yes/No					
	number of people					
	% female					
<i>Outcome 2.2: Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local levels</i>						
Indicator 6: Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products		2 Climate and Vulnerability assessments undertaken for 20 priority coastal			(indicate what type of assessment/ knowledge product)
Indicator 7: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services	number of people					
	% female					
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)					
Indicator 8: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	number of people					
	% female					
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)					

Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects

Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid term	Actual at completion	Comments (especially unit of measurement)
<i>Outcome 2.3: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures</i>						
Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of people	0	250			
	% female		40			
Indicator 10: Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of institutions					
	score					(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes						
<i>Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened</i>						
Indicator 11: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	number of countries					
	score					(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)

Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects

Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid term	Actual at completion	Comments (especially unit of measurement)
<i>Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</i>						
Indicator 12: Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of policies/plans/ processes					
	score					(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Indicator 13: Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of plans/ processes		0	2		
	score		0	6		(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
<i>Outcome 3.3: Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened</i>						
Indicator 14: Countries with systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation	number of countries					
	score					(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)

Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects

Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid term	Actual at completion	Comments (essential unit of measurement)
Report on GEF Gender Indicators						
Q1: Has a gender analysis been conducted during project preparation?			YES	NA	NA	
Q2: Does the project results framework include gender-responsive indicators, and sex-disaggregated data?			YES			
Q3: Of the policies, plans frameworks and processes supported (see indicators 12 and 13 above), how many incorporate gender dimensions (number)?			Two			
Q4: At mid-term/ completion, does the mid-term review/ terminal evaluation assess progress and results in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment?			NA			

ANNEX L (SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3): STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORTS

SECTION 1: REPORT OF THE INFORMATIONAL MEETING WITH LIBYA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA - RABAT, MOROCCO (13-14 DECEMBER 2017)



Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas (SCCF Project)

**Report of the informational meeting with
Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia**

**Rabat, Morocco
13 – 14 December 2017**

Final version 18 January 2018

SCCF Project
Report of the informational meeting with
Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia
(Rabat, Morocco, 13 – 14 December 2017)

Background information

1. The SCCF-funded project “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas” (SCCF Project) is a 30-month, USD 1 million project that brings together six Mediterranean countries – Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia – to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas to the impacts of climate change, in view of influencing wider development processes in the region. The SCCF Project is implemented by UN Environment with UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) as the leading executing agency along with other executing partners including the Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med), the Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Center (PAP/RAC) and Plan Bleu. UN Environment/MAP is currently working with its partners and the participating countries to prepare the project document in view of its submission to the GEF for endorsement in 2018.
2. The objectives of the informational meeting for the SCCF Project held on 13 and 14 December 2017 in Rabat were to (1) share experiences from recently completed GEF-financed initiatives in the region focusing on climate adaptation in coastal and marine areas; (2) present the activities foreseen at the regional and national levels; (3) announce the criteria retained for the selection of locations for the national activities; and (4) inform the countries and executing partners about the additional information required to complete the project document. The agenda of the meeting is provided in Annex 1. The meeting was organized by GWP-Med with the financial support of the GWP WACDEP¹ and the Sida “Med Water Matchmaker”², in coordination with UN Environment/MAP.

Attendance

3. Eleven people attended the informational meeting, including the GEF Operational Focal Points (or their designated representatives) of Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia, representatives of the four executing agencies of the SCCF Project (GWP-Med, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and UN Environment/MAP) as well as an observer that collaborated with PAP/RAC. The list of participants is provided in Annex 2.

Opening remarks, setting the scene and presentation of the experiences of previous projects in the region devoted to climate change adaptation in coastal zones

4. Opening remarks were made by Ms. Nassira Rheyati (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development of Morocco) who welcomed the participants and recalled the experience of Morocco in the GEF-financed project “Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean” (ClimVar and ICZM Project).
5. Next, Ms. Daria Povh Škugor (PAP/RAC Senior Programme Officer) and Mr. Antoine Lafitte (Plan Bleu Programme Officer on Integrated Coastal Zone Management) presented the

¹ GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme

² Making Water Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean Project funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

methodologies, tools and experience from the ClimVar and ICZM Project, in view of their possible application to the SCCF Project. Their presentations, and all those delivered at the meeting, are available via DropBox [at this link](#).

6. Ms. Povh Škugor's presentation focused on the Coastal Plan produced in the ClimVar and ICZM Project. She presented the Coastal Plan as the guide towards building resilience to climate change and towards sustainable development. The Coastal Plan is based on Article 18 of the ICZM Protocol, and represents the new generation of ICZM plans around the Mediterranean. Ms. Povh Škugor outlined the Coastal Plan prepared for the Šibenik-Knin County in Croatia and pointed out that the key for the success of the Coastal Plan lies in the high interest, willingness for collaboration and high expectations of the responsible authorities. She presented the reasons for preparation of the Coastal Plan in Croatia, starting from the high coastal urbanization particularly of the narrow coastal strip, consequences of the low quality of the built environment, increasing need for water in the summer months due to highly seasonal tourism (needs for water and for energy), but also due to decrease of precipitation and finally increase of the risk of fires. She emphasized some key findings of the plan, including the fact that there are many coastal settlements where permanent residents make up less than 50%, or even less than 25% of the population, raising the question about the willingness to pay for protection from the marine floods by the owners of the secondary houses. She also presented the objectives of the Coastal Plan, the multi-disciplinary team that prepared it and the process of its development, pointing out the importance of the participatory approach used. She concluded by presenting the Plan's policies and measures, emphasizing those aimed at sustainable spatial development, to resilience of the narrow coastal belt, water management and to the governance structures created for successful integrated management of the Šibenik-Knin County coastal zone.
7. Mr. Lafitte's intervention emphasized the main achievements of the ClimVar & ICZM Project and presented details on the Climagine methodology and its implementation and results for two demonstration areas (in Kerkennah Archipelago, Tunisia and in Šibenik-Knin County, Croatia). He explained that the "Imagine" method is at the origin of "Climagine". Developed in 2000, it is systemic analysis which allows the articulation of the transversal vision of the territorial issues and highlights the interaction between local stakeholders. It is also a tool for territorial outlook which allows stakeholders to build shared images of the future and to present complex eco-socio system interactions in simple way. Finally, the Imagine methodology allows to determine sustainability indicators for monitoring key territorial trends for development and environment. Regarding Climagine implementation in Tunisia, Mr. Lafitte recalled that the objective was to support the update of an ICZM strategy with a focus on climate change resilience. For this, a series of workshops was organized with stakeholders to first determine the main drivers and pressures in the coastal area, to then work on five specific priority topics identified during the first workshop (fisheries, building area, tourism, agriculture, water resources), followed by a final workshop to present the results, namely 14 strategic recommendations and a GIS database, as preparatory ground to further develop the ICZM strategy for the Kerkennah archipelago. Regarding the Climagine implementation in Croatia, Mr. Lafitte explained that the objective was to support the establishment of an ICZM plan with a focus on climate change resilience. For this, a series of five national consultations was conducted to draft solid recommendations to develop an ICZM plan with a focus on climate variability and change adaptation for the county of Šibenik-Knin. A set of 15 indicators was then identified to monitor the sustainability and the trends of the key priority sectors to be followed which are threatened by the climate change. Finally, Mr. Lafitte highlighted some important prerequisites for the a successful participatory approach, including the need to train a national moderator who could ensure the moderation during workshops and maintain the process alive between workshops.

8. A brief overview of the national activities foreseen in the SCCF Project was provided at this point by Mr. Matthew Lagod of UN Environment/MAP, who explained that these included a stakeholder-led climate risk assessment and recommendations for building coastal resilience and sustainability. Mr. Lagod also confirmed that Montenegro and Morocco had been selected for national activities based on criteria developed in collaboration with the GEF.
9. The representative of each country provided feedback on the presentation of the ClimVar and ICZM Project and the nature of national activities proposed for the SCCF Project, which is set forth below.

Libya

10. The GEF Operational Focal Point of Libya, Mr. Mustafa Soliman, confirmed his country's need for updated data to manage the coast and to adapt to climate change. Mr. Soliman furthermore requested to have national focal points from Libya attend workshops and meetings of the SCCF Project, and asked the partners to consider organizing regional workshops in Tunisia to facilitate attendance by Libyan nationals, in view of their difficulties in obtaining visas for other countries.

Montenegro

11. Ms. Ivana Stojanovic, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Montenegro, confirmed that the proposed national activities of the SCCF Project are acceptable to Montenegro and are furthermore compatible with the country's National Strategy for ICZM adopted in parliament in 2015. Ms. Stojanovic expanded on this point, indicating that in two priority actions of Montenegro's National Strategy for ICZM relative to adaptation (to implement pilot projects for adaptation to climate change impacts and to strengthen capacities for adaptation to climate change impacts) it is stated that the coastal plan for Sibenik Knin County should be used as a model for future ICZM activities in Montenegro and that these activities should be implemented using a participatory approach along with capacity building and awareness raising. Ms. Stojanovic informed the partners that no national funds were available for these two priority actions of the National ICZM Strategy and that Montenegro would welcome the opportunity to work with the project partners to implement these actions in the context of the SCCF Project. It was agreed that the national consultation foreseen in Montenegro will allow for more detailed discussions of the national activities.
12. Ms. Stojanovic also recalled that the activities of the SCCF Project should be harmonized with Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme, as she expressed at the sub-regional consultation for this Child Project in Tivat (September 2017) with the participating countries of the Adriatic.
13. The representative of Montenegro also took the opportunity to inform the partners that the new GEF Operational Focal Point of Montenegro is Mr Igor Gradevic, General Director for EU Integrations and International Cooperation. She also indicated that the new Directorate related to integrated coastal zone management and climate change issues is now referred to as the Directorate of Climate Change and Mediterranean Affairs.

Morocco

14. Ms. Nassira Rheyati, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Morocco, declared that the proposed national activities of the SCCF Project were in line with the national priorities of Morocco. She furthermore specified that there was a need for Morocco to scale its national strategies and plans down to the sub-national level in the form of ICZM plans and climate change adaptation plans, using the Climagine approach to engage stakeholders in the process. Ms. Rheyati noted that Morocco's National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation has

already been implemented in some regions on the Atlantic Moroccan coast and should be expanded to Mediterranean coast.

15. In response to Ms. Rheyati's question about how to align ICZM plans with National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation, the executing partners responded that the existing policies, plans and strategies on adaptation and sustainable development will be an input for the future coastal plan.
16. Ms. Rheyati also expressed a need for methodologies (e.g., Climagine, guidelines for coastal plan set forth in the ICZM Protocol) as well risk maps for the coast.

Tunisia

17. Mr. Karim Sahnoun, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Tunisia, expressed satisfaction with results of the ClimVar and ICZM Project in Tunisia, and confirmed his country's interest to follow up on these activities in the context of the SCCF Project. The executing partners confirmed that the follow up for these activities will be secured through the regional activities of the SCCF Project as well as through the relevant activities of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme, which would also include climate change adaptation in any proposed coastal management initiative.
18. Mr. Sahnoun furthermore expressed the need for monitoring the efficiency of activities implemented under ClimVar and ICZM Project.

Criteria for selection of national level activities

19. Mr. Lagod informed the participants of the criteria that were established for the selection of countries for interventions in two coastal hotspot areas for the SCCF Project, namely:
 - Status of the ratification and implementation of the ICZM Protocol;
 - Geographic diversity: one area in the Adriatic, one in the southern Mediterranean;
 - No overlap with similar GEF-financed initiatives.
20. Based on these criteria, Montenegro and Morocco have been selected for the national level activities foreseen in the SCCF Project.
21. In the discussions that followed, both Montenegro and Morocco expressed their wish to have the national level activities of the SCCF Project executed by the PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu. In this sense, Ms. Rheyati confirmed that as a contracting party of the Barcelona Convention, Morocco views UN Environment/MAP and its Regional Activity Centers (RACs) as the appropriate choices for the execution of national activities for the SCCF Project and offered to provide an official correspondence to this effect if necessary. Likewise, Ms. Stojanovic confirmed Montenegro's desire to have UN Environment/MAP and its RACs execute the national level activities of the SCCF Project, citing the successful collaboration with the RACs on important projects such as CAMP for the Montenegrin coastal zone and the preparation of the National ICZM Strategy, and noting that it would be most efficient to keep working in this manner since the RACs have all relevant data and knowledge about the situation in the country.

Regional activities

22. Ms. Sarra Touzi of GWP-Med then presented the regional activities that are foreseen in the SCCF Project that aim specifically to assist partner countries in prioritizing and developing adaptation projects (in coastal and marine areas). Two outcomes are expected of the regional activities:

- The first outcome relates to the elaboration of guidelines to prepare financing plans for climate change adaptation in coastal areas taking into account domestic, international and private sector investment. Regarding the international funds, the guidelines will include a mapping of the current international climate finance architecture, the requirements, modalities and essential steps to be taken by the countries to access to these funds. For the domestic funds, the guidelines will elaborate on the effective coordination, screening, prioritization and monitoring of public spending. And in relation to the private sector, the guidelines will include an overview of international experience and recommendations for effective regulatory and legislative environments necessary to support and mobilize investments from the private sector.
- The second outcome relates to the development of a multi-country/regional proposal to be submitted to an appropriate and commonly agreed international climate finance fund/institution. Regional consultations, technical fact-finding missions and national workshops will be conducted leading to the identification, prioritization, definition, collecting countries commitments and drafting the proposal.

23. Following this presentation, Ms. Povh Skugor emphasized the importance of the links between Component 2 (Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone) and Component 3 (Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation), since the authorities involved in development of coastal plans will participate also in the process of identification of possible financial resources for implementation of the adaptation solutions. Country representatives were invited to provide feedback and suggestions, which are set forth below.

Libya

24. Mr. Soliman inquired about national consultations for those countries involved in the regional activities, and he was informed that fact-finding missions and national workshops will be organized in all countries that have committed to participate in the multi-country proposal foreseen in the regional activities of the SCCF Project.

Montenegro

25. Ms. Stojanovic confirmed Montenegro's interest in the regional activities proposed for the SCCF Project.

Morocco

26. Ms. Rheyati confirmed that there is an important need for guidelines on access to climate finance like those foreseen in the SCCF Project and that these will be of great assistance to countries. She furthermore expressed satisfaction that the SCCF project would enhance sustainability of the MedProgramme outcomes through leveraging additional financing for implementation of plans, strategies and other proposed adaptation solutions.

27. Ms. Rheyati, recalling the synergies between the SCCF Project and the Child Projects of the MedProgramme, indicated that there is a need to document the timeline as well as the roles of partners and countries for all projects. Mr. Lagod of UN Environment/MAP assured her that there would be an effective coordination among these projects, and that a unified process would be implemented to communicate effectively with national counterparts about the tasks of the various projects (selection of sites, setting priorities across the different projects, consultation, coordination with national partners, etc.).

28. Ms. Rheyati reminded the participants that in Morocco, the national adaptation strategy includes both Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. It was confirmed that the aim of both Child

Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme and the SCCF Project was to produce the sub-national activities/plans in alignment with existing national strategies and plans.

Tunisia

29. Mr. Sahnoun indicated that it will be helpful to have an overview of available climate funds and their requirements. He furthermore inquired about whether the activities of the SCCF Project on access to climate finance would be limited to simply mapping existing funds. Ms. Touzi of GWP-Med confirmed that the SCCF Project will support the preparation of a full-fledged funding proposal for a multi-country regional project to the targeted climate financing institution.

Information required to complete the project document

30. UN Environment/MAP then outlined the information that would be necessary to complete the project document, including:

- Present situation (climate change adaptation) and issues of concern at the national level, and at the level of the zone of intervention (zone targeted for ICZM planning, evaluation of climate risk, etc.)
- Associated baseline projects: overview of projects (GEF and other donors) showing complementarities with project activities and expected outcomes; financial resources involved.
- Institutional, sectoral and policy context related to climate change adaptation in coastal zone.
- Project counterparts (beneficiaries) at the national level (Ministries, agencies, institutes, etc.).
- Consistency of project activities and expected outcomes with national priorities and plans.
- Stakeholder mapping (identification of groups, definition of context and their expected role in the project).
- Gender aspects: women's roles and responsibilities in coastal zone management, climate change adaptation, etc.

31. UN Environment/MAP asked GWP-Med, PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu to review the current draft of the project document and then compile existing information to update the document before reaching out to the countries in mid-January 2018 to obtain the additional elements that would be required to finalize the project document. The participating countries agreed to provide the additional information within a reasonable amount of time. A deadline of 31 January 2018 for this information was requested by UN Environment/MAP.

Presentation on the SCCF criteria for financing

32. Ms. Atifa Kassam, Programme Officer in the Climate Change Adaptation Unit of UN Environment's Ecosystem Division, intervened via Skype during the meeting to provide an overview of the GEF's adaptation programming. She explained the requirements of projects seeking financing from the SCCF (a multi-disciplinary, country-driven participatory approach that is cost-effective and that builds on existing plans while promoting gender equality), and defined the concepts of baseline conditions and additionality using examples of 'climate proofing' activities considered eligible for financing (integration of stormwater management, transition towards drought resistant trees and food crops, etc.) Ms. Kassam also reminded participants about the country baseline information that would be required for the project document, including relevant

policies, strategies and plans as well as examples of relevant current initiatives that will be used to estimate the co-financing of the SCCF Project.

Action items

33. In the closing of the informational meeting, the executing partners and the participating countries agreed to the action items set forth below.

Action	Responsibility	Deadline
Set dates for national consultations in Montenegro and Morocco	GEF Operational Focal Points of Montenegro and Morocco	22 December 2017
Update baseline descriptions for each participating country in draft project document	GWP-Med, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, UN Environment/MAP	10 January 2018
Provide final inputs to baseline descriptions, based on updated text prepared by executing partners	GEF Operational Focal Points of participating countries	31 January 2018

Annex 1

Agenda of the informational meeting for the SCCF Project (13 -14 December 2017)

Day 1: 13 December	
14:00 – 14:30	<i>Registration</i>
14:30 – 15:00	Opening: Welcoming speeches - Ms. Nassira Rheyati (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development of Morocco) <i>Chair: Ms Sarra Touzi, GWP-Med</i>
15:00 – 15:15	1. Setting the scene: Objectives of the meeting, background on the project, and update on the current status of preparation. - Mr. Matthew Lagod, UN Environment/MAP
15:15 – 16:00	2. Presentation of the methodologies, tools and experience from the GEF ClimVar & ICZM project (2010 – 2015). - Ms. Daria Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC - Mr. Antoine Lafitte, Plan Bleu/RAC
16:00 – 16:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:15 – 16:45	3. Feedback from the countries on the usefulness of the methodologies developed under the ClimVar & ICZM project and other participatory approaches to build capacities for climate adaptation planning <i>Moderator: Mr. Antoine Lafitte, Plan Bleu/RAC</i>
16:45 – 17:15	4. Presentation of the criteria applied for the selection of national level activities - Mr. Matthew Lagod, UN Environment/MAP
17:15 – 17:30	Wrap up of Day 1 - Mr. Matthew Lagod, UN Environment/MAP
17:30	<i>End of Day 1</i>

Annex 1

Agenda of the informational meeting for the SCCF Project (13 -14 December 2017)

Day 2: 14 December	
9:30	<i>Opening of Day 2</i>
9:30 – 10:00	5. Presentation on Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) criteria for funding - Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment, Ecosystem Division (via Skype)
10:00 – 10:45	6. Presentation of the regional activities foreseen in the project - Ms. Sarra Touzi, GWP-Med
10:45 – 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:00 – 11:30	7. Feedback from the countries on regional activities. <i>Moderator: Ms. Sarra Touzi, GWP-Med</i>
11:30 – 12:15	8. Discussion: Identification of additional data, information and meetings required to complete the project document for submission to the GEF.
12:15 – 13:00	9. Breakout session: Identification of relevant national activities, plans and complementary projects to build baseline for SCCF project document. <i>Moderator: Mr. Matthew Lagod, UN Environment/MAP</i>
13:00 – 13:15	Wrap up of the meeting - Ms. Sarra Touzi, GWP-Med
13:15	<i>End of Day 2</i>

Annex 2

Participants

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Annex 2

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Annex 2

Participants

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS IN RABAT, MOROCCO (8-9 FEBRUARY 2018) AND PODGORICA, MONTENEGRO (11-12 FEBRUARY 2018)

Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas

GEF/SCCF/UN Environment

Summary of the national consultations with stakeholders in Rabat and Podgorica

1. Rabat, 08-09 February 2018

1.1. Meeting agenda

Day 1: 8 February 2018	
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Registration</i>
9:30 – 9:45	Opening of the national consultation - Welcome address : Secretary of State in Charge of Sustainable Development (Mr. Mohammed Benyahia, TbC)
9:45 – 10:00	1. Setting the scene: Objectives of the meeting, background on the project, and status of project preparation - Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, UN Environment/MAP - Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division
10:00 – 11:00	2. Discussion: Mapping adaptation in Morocco, opportunities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the ICZM framework Moderators: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:30 – 13:00	3. Discussion: Identification of national stakeholders responsible for development of climate change adaptation measures and governance framework at the national and local level (Part 1) Moderators: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
13:00 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 15:00	4. Discussion: Identification of national stakeholders responsible for development of climate change adaptation measures and governance framework at the national and local level (Part 2) Moderators: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
15:00 – 15:45	5. Discussion: Synergies between the project and other programmes/initiatives Moderator : Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, UN Environment/MAP
15:45 – 16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:00 – 17:00	6. Discussion: Reinforcing ongoing adaptation measures through the project activities Moderator: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division
17:00 – 17:15	7. Conclusions of Day 1
17:15	<i>End of Day 1</i>

Day 2: 9 February

9:30	<i>Opening of Day 2</i>
9:30 – 10:00	1. Overview of Morocco's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for the UNFCCC - Mr Abdelfatah Sahibi, Coordinator of 4 th National Communication on Climate Change
10:00 – 10:45	2. Discussion: Adaptation in the coastal zone – Drivers, priorities and barriers Moderators : Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
10:45 – 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:00 – 11:30	3. Discussion: Adaptation in the coastal zone – Orientations for the future Moderators : Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
11:30 – 12:15	4. Discussion: Identification of additional data, information to complete the project document Moderators: Mr. Matthew Lagod, UN Environment/MAP Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
12:15 – 13:00	5. Conclusions of the national consultation and agreement on next steps - Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division - Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, UN Environment/MAP
13:00 – 13:15	Closing of the national consultation
13:15	<i>End of Day 2</i>

1.2. Summary of the main outcomes from stakeholder consultations in Rabat

The participants formulated the following comments regarding the target region and main goal of the proposed project:

- The target region of Tétouan is indeed vulnerable to climate change impacts. It has been identified as a climate change 'hotspot' by several studies and, therefore, should be targeted by the proposed project.
- It would be relevant to organise training workshops on valorising ecosystem services/ ecosystem-based adaptation in Morocco. Building stakeholders' capacities in that field through the proposed project is a need identified by the participants.
- The coastal regions of Morocco are developing their own regional development plans (plans régionaux de développement [PRD], la déclinaison régionale de la stratégie nationale de développement durable). Participants suggest that the proposed SCCF project could contribute to mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the ICZM plan (coastal plan) that will be undertaken for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hociema region under Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme.
- Besides mainstreaming climate change adaptation into Tétouan's ICZM plan, the proposed project should also provide support to identifying adaptation solutions to implement in areas of Tétouan that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, and to defining and implementing concrete adaptation solutions.
- There is a *Plan d'Action de mise en Œuvre de la Stratégie de Développement Durable du Maroc*. To support this plan, a study was conducted to identify vulnerable hotspots in Tétouan. Other initiatives/projects have also identified climate change hotspots in Morocco. It is now important to identify all relevant existing studies, downscale them to the level of Tétouan, and complement them with additional data – e.g. from socio-economic and gender analysis – to have a comprehensive risk/vulnerability assessment.

1.3. Review of project's Outputs and Activities:

Output 1.1.

Main questions: Are there already climate risk assessments for the Tétouan region that could form the basis of this Output? Are there climate modelling studies available, and are socio-economic data and gender issues integrated?

Several studies have been conducted in Morocco (national level), and in Tétouan (local level) to assess climate related risks. These include, among others:

- Maps produced under the ClimVar project;
- Cartes d'Aptitude a l'urbanisation;
- Risk maps using probabilities.

An assessment of existing maps and risk assessments should be conducted under this Output. It is likely that existing studies would need to be downscaled at the level of Tétouane region and complement with relevant socio-economic/gender information.

Regarding socio-economic vulnerability analysis, socio-economic and poverty maps are available for Tétouan, and will be updated using the 2014 census data. These maps could serve to complement existing – downscaled – climate risk maps.

Finally, regarding gender issues, there is no study yet which integrates this concern into climate change vulnerability analysis in Tétouan. The only available document is a national-level Gender Law for Morocco.

Output 1.2.

Main questions: Is there an existing coordination mechanism to mainstream adaptation into coastal development and to link national stakeholders with local stakeholders for the adaptation decision-making processes?

There are several national level institutions that currently work on climate change-related issues in Morocco. Major ones include the National Committee on Climate Change (set up for the UNFCCC processes) and the National Committee for Sustainable Development; regional sustainable development committees will also be established in the future at local level; and report to the national committee on sustainable development. However, these existing institutions are not formally set up (there is no legal framework defining their role and responsibilities). The GIZ is currently leading a project to institutionalise a coordination mechanism for climate change initiatives in Morocco, which would also link national to local stakeholders. The proposed project could be aligned with this GIZ project.

Output 1.3.

Main questions: Are there any data/research available on ecosystem services that could be used to prepared training workshop on this topic?

Training on EbA is identified as a need by all participants. There does not seem to be any existing studies/training modules on EbA that could be used in training sessions. Hence, the proposed project would need to prepare training materials and train relevant stakeholders on ecosystem services and their valorisation.

Output 1.4.

Main questions: Who are the major players to finance CCA in the country? Who are the main investors? Which stakeholders should be targeted by the proposed training?

There is no specific domestic climate change fund in Morocco. It is rather regional and international banks – like the African Bank of Development, Bfc, French Development Agency etc... – that have tools to support adaptation and mitigation in the country.

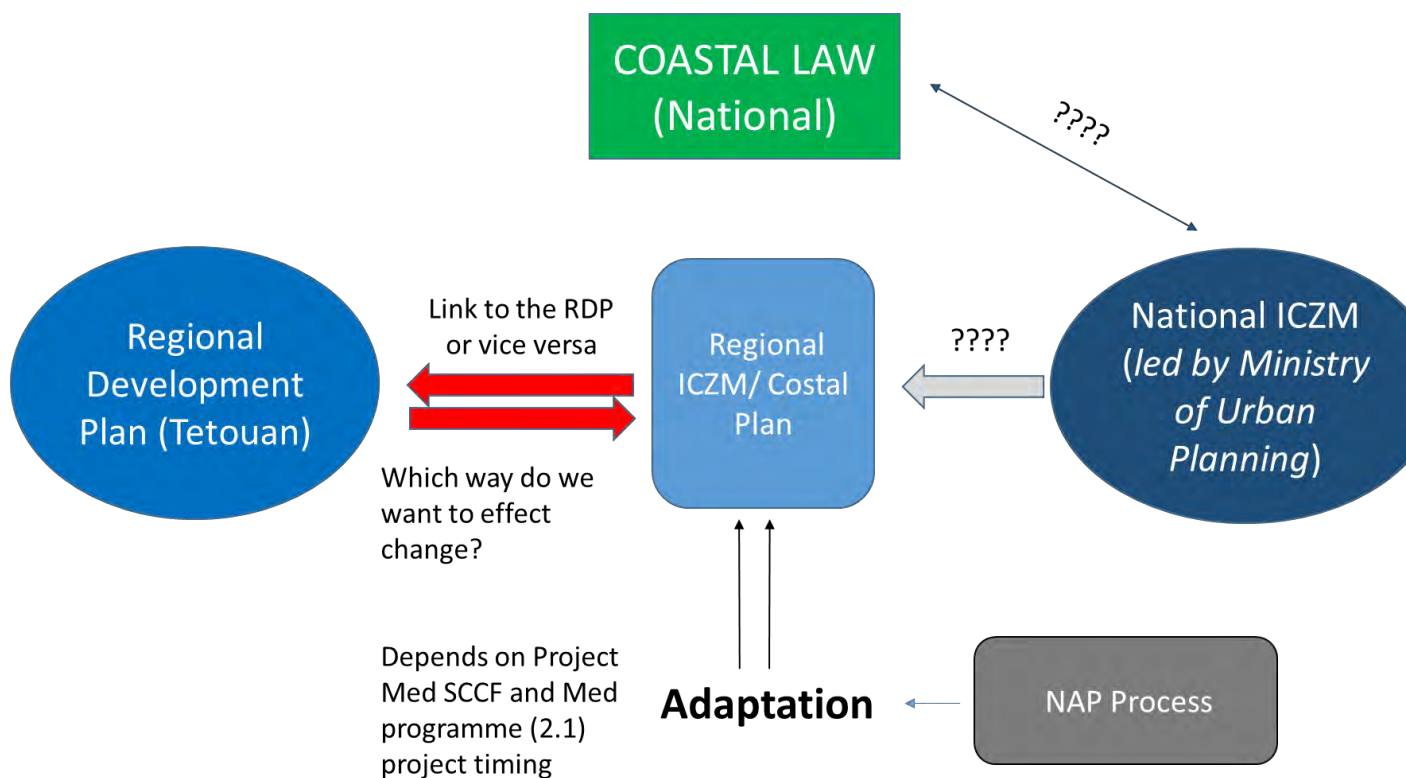
There is no system yet to help/incentivise private institutions to integrate vulnerability and adaptation into their investment plans. However, there exists a fund for Sustainable development within the various departments.

Financial institutions are often not aware of how to assess and integrate climate risks into their investment/loans plans. This is also the case of local associations and economic groups such as small-scale fishermen and women’s associations – who could be targeted by this proposed Output.

Output 2.1.

Main questions: In which plan/ strategy could the proposed project help mainstreaming climate change adaptation ?

An ICZM plan for the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hociema region will be prepared under project Child Project 2.1. of the MedProgramme. This plan would fall under the ICZM framework and could be the entry point for the proposed project to mainstream adaptation. See below diagram on what was presented to the stakeholders on the different entry points for the project.



Output 2.2.

Main question: Have barriers to adaptation in Tétouan been assessed?

Several studies have assessed barriers to implement adaptation in Morocco – for instance in the NAP Roadmap – essentially at national level. The proposed project can assess existing studies on barriers and downscale/refine the results for the Tétouan province.

Output 3.1.

Main questions: Should the proposed project develop guidelines to mainstream adaptation into development plans for national or local stakeholders?

A regional development fund will be set up in the context of the decentralisation process in Morocco to financially support the regions implementing their development plans. It is thus possible to finance regional adaptation solutions through this fund if these solutions are integrated into regional development plans. Hence, the best place to develop guidelines for climate change finance, according to the stakeholders, is at that sub-national level because each region has its own annual budget. The guidelines should also identify pathways to leverage non-public funding for adaptation.

Output 3.2.

Main questions: Are there any coastal adaptation projects under development that the proposed project could support?

Adaptation priorities have already been identified – e.g. through the NAP and GCF processes – however, there is currently no coastal adaptation project under development. In this context, the project proposals supported through this proposed project should be aligned with national priorities identified in Morocco’s existing adaptation strategies like the NAP Roadmap.

Output 4.1./4.2./4.3.

Main questions: Is there already an M&E framework for adaptation, perhaps developed for the NAP? Are there any platforms for sharing adaptation information at the national level?

The participants indicated that there isn’t a M&E process yet to monitor adaptation in Morocco.

They also indicated the need to develop an information platform to share what Morocco does for climate change adaptation, and to disseminate lessons learned across the Mediterranean region. This could be done through assessing existing knowledge platforms on adaptation in Morocco, and compiling, aggregating and sharing all useful data, which can be used for other projects. Existing platforms include the one established under project ClimVar in the MedProgramme or the ‘platform 4C’.

The participants also suggested that this output includes an awareness raising activity. Awareness raising campaigns would target the public, including young people, fishermen, and women’s associations in the province of Tétouan. The goal will be to inform them about climate change and adaptation, and the risks/opportunities for coastal development and livelihoods.

2. Podgorica, 12-13 February 2018

2.1. Meeting agenda

Day 1: 12 February 2018	
9:00 – 9:30	Registration
9:30 – 10:00	Opening of the national consultation Welcome addresses : - Mr. Igor Gradjevic, General Director for EU Integration and International Cooperation and GEF Operational Focal Point for Montenegro, GEF Operational Focal Point - Mr. Esef Husic, General Director for Climate Change and Mediterranean Affairs
10:00 – 10:15	8. Setting the scene: Objectives of the meeting, background on the project, and status of project preparation - Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, UN Environment/MAP - Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division
10:15 – 11:00	9. Discussion: Governance framework for climate change adaptation at the national and local level, governance considerations for project activities foreseen in the Kotor Bay area

	Moderator: Ms. Ivana Stojanovic, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:30 – 13:00	10. Discussion: Mapping adaptation in Montenegro, opportunities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the ICZM framework Moderator: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert - <i>Overview of NAP process</i> - <i>What is ICZM national strategy mainstreams CC, technical tools and participatory approaches</i> - <i>How is coastal plan linked to ICZM national strategy</i>
13:00 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 15:00	11. Discussion: Identification of national stakeholders responsible for development of climate change adaptation measures and mainstreaming processes Moderator: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert - <i>NAPs</i> - <i>National ICZM Strategy</i> - <i>Is there a CC committee, how to link them to coastal plan enhancement</i>
15:00 – 15:45	12. Discussion: Validation of project outcomes and outputs Moderator: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division
15:45 – 16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:00 – 17:00	(Agenda Item 5 continued)
17:00 – 17:15	13. Conclusions of Day 1
17:15	<i>End of Day 1</i>

Day 2: 13 February	
11:00	<i>Opening of Day 2</i>
11:00 – 11:30	6. Overview of Montenegro's policy and ongoing initiatives relevant for climate change adaptation and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for the UNFCCC - Ms. Milica Mudresa, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
11:30 – 12:00	7. Discussion: Synergies between the project and other programmes/initiatives Moderator : Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, UN Environment/MAP
12:00 – 12:45	8. Discussion: Adaptation in the coastal zone – Drivers, priorities and barriers Moderator: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
12:45 – 13:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
13:00 – 13:30	9. Discussion: Adaptation in the coastal zone – Orientations for the future Moderator: Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
13:30 – 14:15	10. Discussion: Identification of additional data, information to complete the project document Moderator: Mr. Matthew Lagod, UN Environment/MAP Ms. Marie-Ange Baudoin, Climate change expert
14:15 – 14:30	11. Conclusions of the national consultation and agreement on next steps - Ms. Atifa Kassam, UN Environment Ecosystems Division - Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, UN Environment/MAP
14:30 – 14:45	Closing of the national consultation
14:45	<i>End of Day 2</i>

2.2. Summary of the main outcomes from stakeholder consultations in Podgorica

A stakeholder mapping exercise helped identifying the main stakeholders to be involved in the proposed project. These are: i) the Ministries of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Agriculture and Rural Development, Economy, Transport and Maritime Issues, and Interior; ii) the Environmental Protection Agency; iii) the Institute of Hydrometeorology; iv) the local government in the Kotor Bay area; and v) the private sector (tourism development and

operations especially). The Faculty of Marine Biology at the University of Montenegro should also be included as they have conducted studies on marine ecosystems in Montenegro.

Other stakeholders in the Kotor Bay area to consult and include in various Outputs of the proposed project are: a women's association (ANIMA), an association of architects focused on sustainable construction (Expeditzia), and the Secretariat for Natural and Cultural Heritage (linked to Kotor's designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site). Fisheries are not an important part of the local economy, but there may be the possibility to engage fishermen involved in aquaculture activities in Kotor.

2.3. Review of project's Outputs and Activities

Output 1.1.

Several risk assessments and climate change maps have been produced for the Kotor Bay region but they will need to be upgraded with new/updated data. For instance, risk assessments can be found in the 2nd National Communication on Climate Change. GIS maps for the Kotor Bay are available from the Ministry of Sustainable Development, however these maps do not include climate change information. The Hydrometeorological Institute of Montenegro has also prepared climate risk maps which can be accessed upon request. These risk maps are based upon a model (EBU-POM) that Montenegro has developed with the University of Belgrade which reflects the new 2050 pathway. This is the model that was used to inform the development of priority climate change adaptation measures in the National Strategies for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). However, these maps are focused on the national level because it is challenging to prepare local climate risk maps in Montenegro due to lack of climate/weather stations and information available at that scale.

In addition, flood risks in Montenegro are being evaluated through the GIZ Project "Adaptation to climate change and flood risk management". Montenegro also has established a "Strategy for Reduction of Natural Risks 2018 – 2023" that should be considered in the risk assessment. In addition, the results of the CAMP Project should be used to inform analyses of climate vulnerability and as a resource of GIS information. Finally, another issue that should be considered in the risk assessment is seawater intrusion, a phenomenon that is exacerbated both by rising sea levels and over extraction of coastal aquifers.

Gender issues will also need to be integrated into updated risk assessments. At the moment, there is one Gender Analysis available, which was conducted by UNDP for the 2nd National Communication on Climate Change. The resulting report is focused on the national scale. This is a quite comprehensive report that highlights why women – and other vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities – are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (e.g. lack of access to loans and other resources). Its information on climate change-related gender vulnerability would need to be downscaled at the level of Kotor Bay. A more downscale study would require local data which are not easily available in Montenegro. This is a barrier to conducting local-level risk and vulnerability assessment in the country.

Besides this study, Montenegro has a general law on Gender Equality and a related Strategy on Gender Equality but these are broad, national level, analysis that do not include climate change related issues.

Output 1.2.

The current institutional framework of Montenegro is very centralised. The proposed project will work with the current governmental structure.

In terms of identifying adaptation solutions for the Kotor Bay, relevant studies will be assessed to identify adaptation solutions.

Output 1.3.

The NAP proposal – which has not been submitted to GCF yet – includes activities for training on climate change adaptation. If possible, the proposed project will align its training component with the trainings implemented within the NAP process.

Output 1.4.

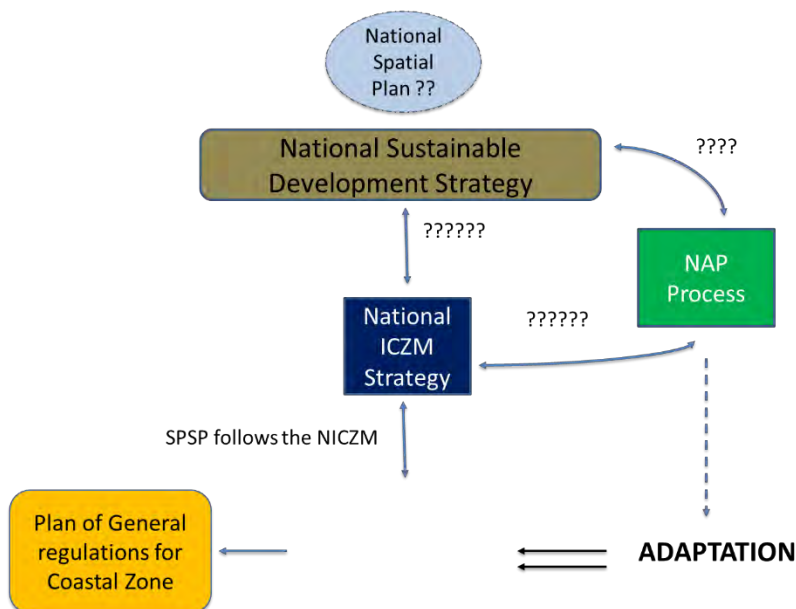
There is a clear need to train actors from the private sectors – including in the tourism sector, fishermen and women’s groups – on how to integrate adaptation into their activities. It is also important to take into account specific women’s needs into such training as women have a very limited access to loans and other resources.

Output 2.1.

In Montenegro, the best entry point to mainstream adaptation seems to be the Special Purpose Spatial Plan (SPSP) which will be valid for the entire coast of Montenegro (and which will be legally binding). This plan is, however, not yet implemented but will be enforced in July 2018. By mainstreaming adaptation into this plan, local coastal management plans – produced under the SPSP – would also integrate adaptation.

At the same time, climate change adaptation considerations will be incorporated in the management plan for the UNESCO World Heritage site that coincides with the proposed project area.

Please refer to diagram/figure below on what was presented to the stakeholders on the links to various plans nationally and locally.



Output 2.2.

Several reports have been produced and should be analysed as barriers to adaptation might have been identified. For instance, there is a UNESCO report (management plan) on the natural and cultural heritage of Kotor Bay, as well as the National Sustainable Development Strategy, which have assessed barriers to implement adaptation. A recent publication of the

European Biodiversity Platform includes a regional assessment of ecosystem services including climate change aspects for Montenegro, which could shed light on related barriers to adaptation strategies. Such existing information could be compiled into a report focused on adaptation, through the proposed project. The municipality of Kotor confirmed that there has not been an effort to identify barriers to climate change adaptation in Kotor Bay. Barriers to implement adaptation are also noted in terms of lack of local climate data available at the level of Kotor Bay.

Output 3.1. and 3.2.

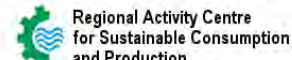
These outputs have a regional scope.

Output 4.1., 4.2. and 4.3.

Regarding output 4.1. the National Sustainable Development Strategy includes a M&E framework that can be used as basis to develop a M&E framework for adaptation.

Regarding output 4.2., existing scientific reports on climate change in Montenegro will be reviewed.

SECTION 3: REPORT OF THE FIRST AND SECOND REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS - ATHENS, GREECE (7-8 MARCH 2018) AND PARIS, FRANCE (20-21 SEPTEMBER 2018).



The Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security

Report of the First Regional Consultation

Athens, Greece
7 – 8 March 2018

MedProgramme
Report of the First Regional Consultation
(Athens, Greece 7 – 8 March 2018)

Conclusions

1. The GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia took note of the progress achieved on the preparation of the Child Projects and validated the proposed activities, the sites chosen for their execution at national level and the timelines for the submission of the Child Projects to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.
2. The implementing and executing partners agreed to evaluate the feasibility of the specific requests of the countries for additional activities (namely those of Algeria under Child Project 2.1 and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro under Child Projects 1.1 and 1.3).
3. UN Environment/MAP committed to keep the GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia fully informed of the progress on the development of the Child Projects and to provide the advanced versions of the project documents for comments at the appropriate time to the GEF Operational Focal Points and the country's nominated national thematic experts, if any.
4. The GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia committed to coordinate the gathering of comments from competent national institutions and thematic experts, and to provide UN Environment/MAP with a single set of official comments.
5. Regarding the letters of co-financing, the GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia expressed their preference for a single letter detailing the co-financing contributions for each of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme. The UN Environment / GEF Task Managers for International Waters (IW) and Chemicals and Waste (CW) agreed to seek guidance from the GEF Secretariat and to inform them about how to proceed.
6. The implementing and executing partners and the GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia agreed to take the necessary steps to ensure effective coordination with their respective counterparts in the programme (interministerial bodies, stakeholder groups, etc).
7. UN Environment/MAP took due note of the countries' call to ensure effective coordination among all Child Projects and to consider as much as possible cross-cutting issues like climate change and biodiversity.

Next steps

1. UN Environment/MAP will provide the GEF Operational Focal Points with:
 - a. an overview of the national and regional activities of the MedProgramme foreseen in each of the participating countries.
 - b. a responsibility matrix indicating the executing structure for each Child Project, including the implementing and executing partners and their respective roles.
 - c. the contact information for each of the implementing and executing partners.
 - d. clear indications about how to proceed with the preparation of co-financing letters including a template.
 - e. an overview of the national stakeholders engaged during the development of the project documents.

(Note: Items a, b and c will be submitted with the final meeting report of the First Regional Consultation. Items d and e will be provided in due course.)
2. The GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia will provide UN Environment/MAP with:
 - a. a list of national thematic experts including specific focal points for IW and CW to whom the advanced draft of the project documents will be sent for comments.
 - b. co-financing letters from any relevant national partners, including supporting coordination for combined letters across different child projects as needed.
3. The technical execution partners will support the GEF Operational Focal Points and national focal points in the identification of relevant initiatives which can contribute to the co-financing support by countries. They will also provide UN Environment/ MAP with their own organizational co-financing letters.

Background information

1. The objective of the MedProgramme is to accelerate the implementation of agreed upon priority actions to reduce the major transboundary environmental stresses affecting the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas while strengthening climate resilience and water security, and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The MedProgramme was endorsed by the GEF Council in October 2016 and is comprised of seven Child Projects which will contribute to the GEF's focal areas of International Waters (IW), Chemicals and Waste (CW), and Biodiversity (BD) (Table 1). Nine countries have endorsed the MedProgramme: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, and Tunisia. It will be executed over a period of six years starting in 2019.
2. The First Regional Consultation for the MedProgramme was convened by UN Environment/MAP to bring together the participating countries and the implementing and executing agencies to: (i) take stock of progress on the development of the Child Projects; (ii) discuss next steps for completion of the submission package, including letters of co-financing; and (iii) agree upon a timeline for the submission of documents to the GEF Secretariat. The agenda of the consultation is provided in Annex 1.

Table 1 Overview of the MedProgramme components, Child Projects, Executing Agencies and GEF Focal Areas

Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme)			
MedProgramme Component	Child Project	Indicative lists of executing Agencies	GEF Focal Areas
1. Reduction of Land Based Pollution In Priority Coastal Hotspots, and measuring progress to impacts	1.1 Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts	UNEP/MAP	IW and CW
	1.2 Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project.	EIB UNEP/MAP	IW and CW
	1.3 Mediterranean Sea Finance for Water Systems and Clean Coasts (FINWACC).	EBRD UNEP/MAP	IW and CW
2. Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone	2.1 Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience Water Security and Habitat Protection.	UNEP/MAP UNESCO-IHP GWP-Med	IW
	2.2 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem NEXUS.	GWP-Med UNEP/MAP	IW
3. Protecting Marine Biodiversity	3.1 Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya.	UNEP/MAP IUCN WWF Med	BD
4. Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination	4.1 Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project.	UNEP/MAP	IW and CW

Attendance

3. The regional consultation brought together 40 participants, including representatives from eight of the nine countries that endorsed the MedProgramme and all seven of the implementing and executing agencies. The complete list of participants is set forth in Annex 2.
4. The names, titles and affiliations of the GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia and their nominated representatives that participated in the regional consultation are provided in Table 2. It should be noted that the GEF Operational Focal Point of Libya, Mr. Mustafa Soliman, confirmed his wish to attend the consultation, but was unable to do so as a result of difficulties encountered in the organization of his travel by UN Environment/MAP.

Table 2 Names, titles and affiliations of the GEF Operational Focal Points and the nominated representatives that participated in the First Regional Consultation for the MedProgramme

Country	Representative(s)	Title and affiliation
Albania	Ms. Ornela Çuçi*	Vice Minister, Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Algeria	Ms. Samira Hamidi	Inspectrice Centrale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Ministère des Ressources en Eau et de l'Environnement Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dr. Senad Oprašić*	Head of Environmental Protection Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
Egypt	Mr. Mohamed Shehab AbdelWahab*	Chief Executive officer of Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Ministry of Environment
	Dr. Mohamed Osman	Undersecretary, Head of Sector, Environmental Management Sector, Ministry of Environment
	Mr. Moustafa Fouda	Advisor to the Minister on Biodiversity
Lebanon	Ms. Olfat Hamdan	Head of Protection of Urban Environment Department, Ministry of Environment
	Mr. Adel Yacoub	Head of Department, Protection of Natural Resources Department, Ministry of Environment
	Mr. Paul Moussa	Agricultural Engineer, Department of Natural Resources Protection, Ministry of Environment
Montenegro	Mr. Esef Husic	Acting General Director for Climate Change and Mediterranean Affairs, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
	Ms. Ivana Stojanovic	Advisor, Department for Mediterranean Affairs, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
Morocco	Ms. Nassira Rheyati	Chef de Service Coopération Multilatérale, Division de la Coopération Internationale, Direction du Partenariat, de la communication et de la Coopération, Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Développement Durable
Tunisia	Mr. Karim Sahnoun	Directeur du suivi des conventions et des projets de coopération avec les partenaires étrangers, Direction Générale des Relations Extérieures, Ministère des Affaires Locales et de l'Environnement

* GEF Operational Focal Point

Presentations

5. Presentations were delivered for each of the MedProgramme's seven Child Projects and the GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Project, in addition to three presentations on the development process for the MedProgramme. The present report does not attempt to summarize these presentations, but focuses rather on the discussions they prompted.
6. All of the presentations delivered during the regional consultation are available at: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/zp1kqx6jl9ss8jk/AAD-1U2ik3rfHt5RKOkKza6Za?dl=0>.

Welcoming remarks and initial discussions

7. Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, UN Environment/MAP Secretariat (hereafter the Secretariat), welcomed the participants to Athens on behalf of the Coordinator of the Barcelona Convention Mr. Gaetano Leone. The Secretariat recalled the 40 year collaboration among the Convention's Contracting Parties, partners and UN Environment/MAP towards a shared vision for "a healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse contributing to sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations." The Secretariat observed that the assessments, diagnostics, planning and experimentation carried out during this time had led to a consensus on priority areas for further intervention, and that together, the countries, UN/Environment MAP, the European Investment Bank, UNESCO-IHP, GWP-Med, WWF MedPO and IUCN have responded to this need by developing the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security. The MedProgramme will support countries by providing a comprehensive response to the provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, of other legally binding agreements and other instruments and programmes, among them the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and the UN Environment Global Programme of Action. The Secretariat reminded participants that the GEF Council approved the MedProgramme at the end of 2016 and will support its execution through grants from the International Waters, Chemical and Waste and Biodiversity Focal Areas. In conclusion, the Secretariat stated that the focus of the regional consultation was to update the countries on the status of the development of the MedProgramme and to agree together on the next steps to complete the process.
8. Participants were also welcomed by the MedProgramme's two implementing agencies: UN Environment and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
9. Mr. Yegor Volovic, the UN Environment GEF Task Manager for International Waters (IW), recalled the longstanding collaboration among GEF and the countries in the region, through the Barcelona Convention (for the Mediterranean Sea) and the Bucharest Convention (for the Black Sea). He also noted the forward-thinking vision of the MedProgramme (approved under GEF-6) which has environment security as its focus, a theme that is now well-established in GEF-7.
10. Ms. Eloise Touni, the UN Environment GEF Task Manager for Chemicals and Waste (CW), spoke about the multi-focal area approach of the MedProgramme and explained that this will be the GEF's strategy going forward. She explained that the GEF's activities on CW in the MedProgramme would support countries in efforts to meet obligations for POPs and mercury under the Stockholm, Basel and Minamata Conventions.
11. Ms. Dana Kupova, Principal of Resource Efficiency Investments at EBRD, explained EBRD's 10 year collaboration with the GEF Secretariat, which to present has focused on climate change

adaptation and mitigation, and expressed her positive anticipation about expanding the Bank's activities to the IW and CW focal areas.

12. The Secretariat reviewed the agenda of the consultation with participants and briefly outlined the desired outcomes of the two-day event.
13. The representatives of several countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt and Lebanon) asked for clarification on the modality for execution of activities at the national level. The Secretariat first clarified the distinction between GEF implementing and executing agencies. Implementing agencies of the GEF are responsible for delivering project proposals to the GEF Secretariat and liaising with the Secretariat and countries at the GEF Council, in addition to providing general oversight and quality control. Executing agencies of GEF projects are responsible for carrying out project preparation and execution of the activities on the ground with national, regional and international organizations, as appropriate, to achieve the expected results of the project. For the MedProgramme, the two implementing agencies are UN Environment and EBRD, and the seven executing agencies are UN Environment/MAP, EIB, EBRD, UNESCO-IHP, GWP-Med, IUCN and WWF-Med.
14. The Secretariat added that activities would be executed at the national level through a variety of arrangements, including through UN Environment's Regional Activity Centres (RACs), through international organizations like UNESCO, WWF and GWP-Med, and through other execution modalities. The Secretariat informed the participants that consultations organized with the countries to date on individual Child Projects (Annex 3) had clarified these arrangements in a number of cases and that future consultations would provide further opportunities to do so. Ultimately, it is up to the participating countries to express their wishes on the best approach to executing activities at the national level, in a manner that is compatible with the rules and regulations of the GEF Secretariat and the executing UN agencies, as well as the available resources for each Child Project.
15. In response to a question about the need to reflect emerging issues in the MedProgramme, the partners explained that GEF funds are earmarked for specific priority areas. For example, the issue of marine litter was not eligible under GEF-6 and was therefore not reflected in the MedProgramme. The issue of marine litter nevertheless will be tackled in the region thanks to complementary initiatives of the MAP system, and will furthermore be eligible under GEF-7. The UN Environment GEF Task Manager for IW reminded the participants that Mediterranean countries express their priorities on environmental issues via three consultative bodies (the UN Environment Assembly, the GEF Council and the Barcelona Convention) and on chemical-specific issues via their participation as Contracting Parties to the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.
16. Mr. Esef Husic, Acting General Director for Climate Change and Mediterranean Affairs of Montenegro, also intervened to greet the participants of the meeting on behalf of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro and Mr. Igor Gradjevic, the GEF Operational Focal Point of Montenegro. He pointed out the positive experience of Montenegro during implementation of the MedPartnership and reminded of the exceptional results achieved in that process such as the preparation and adoption of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NS ICZM), preparation of the Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP) for the Buna/Bojana Area, vulnerability assessment of the coastal area to climate change including the sea-level rise, and the mapping of the valuable coastal habitats, etc. On the basis of these results and in line with NS ICZM, and the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and NAP for protection of the coastal biodiversity, Montenegro reiterated its priorities for the MedProgramme, including:

- Disposal of harmful waste containing PCBs and remediation of the hotspots, in the framework of the Child project 1.1 and in synergy, if possible, with Child project 1.2;
- Preparation of the local plans which mainstream the adaptation measures to climate change as part of the SCCF Project;
- Realization of priorities determined in the IRMP for the Buna/Bojana Area related to mapping of vulnerability of groundwater, identification of the level of pollution of the groundwater in aquifers, and establishment of the regular monitoring of groundwaters together with their baseline assessment.

Day 1 Agenda Item 1: Setting the scene and objectives of the consultation

17. The Secretariat emphasized that the MedProgramme was designed to accelerate the implementation of agreed actions identified from a series of transboundary diagnostic analyses of the Mediterranean Sea and subsequent strategic action programmes (SAP-MED and SAP-BIO) elaborated in the context of the Barcelona Convention at the request of its Contracting Parties. The MedProgramme is a direct contribution to the implementation of the UN Environment/MAP’s Mid-term Strategy 2016 – 2021.

Day 1 Agenda Item 2: Report on progress for preparation of the MedProgramme documents

18. The Secretariat provided an update on the status of the logframes and project documents for each of the Child Projects and the SCCF Project (Table 3)

Table 3 Status of the logframes and project documents for the MedProgramme and the SCCF Project

Project	Logframe status	Project document status
Child Project 1.1	Preliminary draft prepared	Preliminary draft under preparation
Child Project 1.2	Intermediate draft prepared	Preliminary draft prepared
Child Project 1.3	Intermediate draft prepared	Intermediate draft under preparation
Child Project 2.1	Advanced draft prepared	Advanced draft prepared
Child Project 2.2	Preliminary draft prepared	Preliminary draft under preparation
Child Project 3.1	Preliminary draft prepared	Not yet initiated
Child Project 4.1	Intermediate draft prepared	Intermediate draft prepared
SCCF Project	Advanced draft prepared	Advanced draft prepared

19. The Secretariat provided an overview of the national and regional interventions planned for all countries (Annex 4). A matrix of responsibilities of the executing partners is set forth in Annex 5.

20. The representative from Egypt congratulated the partners on the progress achieved towards preparation of the MedProgramme, and expressed his view that biodiversity and climate change were not adequately addressed in the planned activities. The Secretariat explained that the MedProgramme reflected the GEF Council’s priorities and was funded primarily with earmarked funds from the IW and CW focal areas, but that these issues were being addressed through complementary activities in the region. For biodiversity, this includes the MED MPA Project, the 2020 MPA Roadmap, and the technical support activities of SPA/RAC; and for climate change, this includes a variety of GEF interventions, including the Special Climate

Change Fund Project that will address climate change adaptation in six Mediterranean countries. The Secretariat acknowledged that the MedProgramme cannot address every issue, and for this reason it was better to focus on priority areas to achieve greater impacts. The UN Environment GEF Task Manager for IW offered to work with the countries to develop medium-sized projects to address other priorities, as this type of project can be approved faster than full-size projects or programmes.

21. The representative of SPA/RAC thanked the representative of Egypt for drawing attention to the need to strengthen efforts to protect biodiversity in the region, and noted that many other countries have raised this point in other contexts. In the opinion of the representative of SPA/RAC, this is a sign that the GEF Secretariat needs to consider including a regional biodiversity component in all regional projects/programmes, in view of its link to other areas including pollution and coastal zone management. The representative of SPA/RAC asked UN Environment to consider approaching the GEF Secretariat on this issue. The UN Environment GEF Task Manager for IW indicated that there were good opportunities for this in GEF-7 since its priorities include the blue economy and marine biodiversity, and that IW was a good entry point for transboundary MPAs, for example.
22. The representative of Morocco, speaking about her experience in the preparation of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme and the SCCF Project, pointed out that there is a need for the country to nominate a specific focal point for each of the projects, since the GEF Operational Focal Point and the MAP Focal Point (the same person in this case) cannot manage the entire portfolio of projects. The Secretariat suggested that each country could have a national focal point for each specific technical issue and that these focal points could be consulted (along with the GEF Operational Focal Point) when needed and invited to attend steering committee meetings for the projects that fall under their area of expertise. The UN Environment GEF Task Manager for IW agreed that each country needed specific focal points for the various projects.

Day 1 Agenda Item 3: Next steps and timeline for submission of documents to the GEF Secretariat

23. The Secretariat described the next steps for completion of the project documents, including the gathering of additional baseline information, organization of national consultations, preparation of co-financing letters, and validation of project documents by the GEF Operational Focal Points.
24. The Secretariat then presented the tentative timeline for submission of the project documents to the GEF Secretariat (Table 4).

Table 4 Targets for submission of project documents for review and endorsement

Project	Target for submission of project document to GEF for CEO endorsement
Child Project 1.1	July 2018
Child Project 1.2	August 2018
Child Project 1.3	July 2018
Child Project 2.1	June 2018
Child Project 2.2	August 2018
Child Project 3.1	October 2018
Child Project 4.1	June 2018
SCCF Project	June 2018

25. The Secretariat recalled that each country would need to indicate clearly the different co-financing contributions for each of the relevant Child Projects, and that these contributions would be monitored on an annual basis. Furthermore, the modality for the preparation of co-financing letters in the context of a programmatic approach needs to be discussed with the GEF Secretariat, considering that normally one co-financing letter would be required per project per country (the MedProgramme would require more than 50 co-financing letters under this arrangement). There is clearly a need to simplify this process for the MedProgramme. The UN Environment IW Task Manager agreed to liaise with the GEF Secretariat to clarify this issue and propose an acceptable solution.

Day 1 Agenda Item 4: Child Project 1.1

26. Child Project 1.1 will be executed by UN Environment/MAP, in coordination between MED POL and two of UN Environment/MAP's Regional Activities Centres – SCP/RAC and Plan Bleu. The project is expected to deliver the following main outcomes:

- In coastal hot spots, measurable reduction of wastes and hazardous chemicals (POPs, mercury) impacting human health and coastal habitats is achieved;
- Update of the baseline situation (TDA), harmonization of monitoring protocols, methodologies and procedures in compliance with Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) of the Barcelona Convention, including design of offshore reference network and gender assessment.

27. The discussion ensuing the project's presentation by the representatives of MED POL and SCP/RAC touched upon various aspects, including requests for clarifications on the selection of countries, sites and options prioritized in the preliminary proposal for disposal (POPs/PCBs and mercury) activities. Another important question raised by the participating countries was about coordination between various implementing/ executing agencies within MedProgramme as well as with other implementing agencies of related (GEF-funded or not) projects.

28. The representative from Montenegro highlighted the need for cooperation and coordination between Child Projects 1.1 and 1.3 to address national priorities, including contaminated sediments at the former shipyard Bijela (categorized as the hot spot B in the Barcelona Convention National Action Plan – NAP) and provision of incentives to phase out in use PCBs in the aluminum plant in Podgorica. Furthermore, country missions were called for in order to discuss matters in greater detail. The need for coordination with the GEF-UNDP project for safe removal of PCBs was also highlighted.

29. The Secretariat explained that a partner coordination meeting would follow the two-day country consultations to address, among other things, specific issues raised by Montenegro. Missions to countries would be planned based on the partners' meeting discussions. The Secretariat emphasized the need for cooperation within the MedProgramme and with sister agencies, while avoiding double-counting and overlapping between different activities. The representative of UN Environment/MAP - MED POL reminded that endorsement letters for the PCBs management were issued by Montenegrin authorities to both UN Environment/MAP and UNDP. Missions to countries (possibly joint for Child Projects 1.1 and 1.3) could take place in April 2018, to be facilitated by national authorities.

30. The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina informed of the progress with preparation of the mercury initial assessment (MIA) and pointed out two locations where pronounced mercury contamination problems were identified. A plea was made to include Bosnia and

Herzegovina in the MedProgramme mercury removal activities. The representative of UN Environment/MAP - MED POL explained the reasons for not including Tuzla site in the preliminary plan for mercury disposal under Child Project 1.1, including its location (far outside the Mediterranean watershed) and the fact it was not addressed in the country's NAP, as well as MED POL Focal Point's confirmation of these facts. The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina was invited to provide the MED POL with the MIA report.

31. The Secretariat considered that the feasibility of inclusion of the sites outside the Mediterranean watershed should be checked with the GEF Secretariat. The UN Environment GEF Task Manager for CW emphasized the importance of the national priorities (as identified in the relevant plans prepared under the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions) for the development of the MedProgramme interventions and welcomed more detailed proposals by the countries. A reference was made to Child Project 1.1 presentation on new POPs prevention opportunities and a recommendation was made to ascertain that calculations of any quantities to be offset through project interventions were acceptable to GEF Secretariat.
32. The representative of Lebanon expressed an agreement with presented criteria for preliminary selection of countries and sites for Child Project 1.1 disposal interventions and enquired about inclusion of specific locations and disposal options for Lebanon. As regards new POPs and mercury prevention, ideas were exchanged on how to validate the baseline data; working with lamps containing mercury was singled out as a viable prevention (and disposal) option.
33. The representative of Tunisia endorsed in principle the national activities included in the preliminary plan/ presentation for Child 1.1 (as well as for Child Project 1.2), emphasizing at the same time the need for assistance with remediation of POPs/ PCBs contaminated sites in the country.
34. The representative of Morocco pointed out the use of the PCBs management platform located in Casablanca could lower disposal costs for the proposed activities (compared to exports to the EU).

Day 1 Agenda Item 5: Child Project 1.2

35. European Investment Bank (EIB) is the main executing agency for the Child 1.2 project, with a contribution from UN Environment/MAP for the regional level activities (development of standards). The following main results are planned to be achieved through the project's components that will be executed by the EIB:
 - Reduction of organic pollution reaching the Mediterranean Sea causing coastal ecosystem degradation;
 - Depollution and water resources management at the level of catchments which are draining into the Mediterranean, in order to improve the human, environmental and health situation and reduce the contaminants loads entering the Mediterranean Sea;
 - Reduction and control of chemical and organic pollution from past and present industrial activities in coastal areas impacting human health and livelihoods, and coastal ecosystems, thereby reducing pollution discharges to the Mediterranean Sea;
 - Preparation of pre-investment studies for mercury decontamination and conversion of industrial processes.

36. Under Child Project 1.2 project, a 7 million USD GEF grant¹ will be utilized to support preparation of investments and strengthen capacities needed to reduce pollution in the Mediterranean hot spots. In the course of the preparation of the programme framework document (PFD), Child Project 1.2 was projected to mobilize up to 500 million USD in co-financing. The representative of EIB presented specific sites and type of interventions considered for technical assistance under the GEF grant, including three projects in Egypt (wastewater treatment plants - WWTPs - and drains depollution), upgrade of a wastewater collection and treatment system (for the city of Tripoli) in Lebanon, upgrade of 10 WWTPs in Tunisia, and mercury depollution projects in Morocco and Tunisia. Following the EIB's presentation, the Secretariat asked whether the initially identified co-financing amount was still applicable.
37. The representative of EIB explained the background to the selection of areas of work presented at the meeting, including linkages to the Horizon 2020 goal of depolluting the Mediterranean and the pipeline of projects identified through the EU-funded Mediterranean Hot Spots Investment Programme (MeHSIP), the latter serving as the starting point for identification of specific projects to be developed through Child Project 1.2. The Barcelona Convention NAPs were also used as references, in particular for identification of hot spots (and in some instances for consideration/ cross-checking of specific projects). The representative of EIB reported that the co-financing is currently assessed at the level of 510 – 550 million USD, depending on bankability of the projects to be developed and willingness of the countries/ project promoters to borrow to implement specific interventions. Without the bankability of the selected projects, and the willingness of the countries to borrow, the co-financing would be not possible.
38. The representative of Lebanon raised a question on the possibility to add Saida WWTP and other projects (referring to reuse of treated wastewater and aquifer recharge) identified by national stakeholders to the MedProgramme/Child Project 1.2 selection process. The representative of EIB explained the selection started from the MeHSIP approved list of 24 projects and that there were delays in signing the cooperation agreement with Lebanon. Nevertheless, the Bank remains open for proposals of other projects for Lebanon (including Saida WWTP) provided that eligibility criteria are met.
39. The representative of Tunisia asked for clarification on the GEF grant funding for the MedProgramme Component 1 projects versus loans planned for specific projects implementation. UN Environment/MAP clarified the loan component (shown in the approved PFD as the Child Project 1.2 co-financing) referred to hard loans/ EIB funding to be approved for mature projects while as the in-kind portion of the total Child Project 1.2 co-financing referred to the share of the EC funds extended for the same purpose. The representative of Tunisia confirmed that the national projects (upgrade of 10 WWTPs in different regions, mercury depollution at SNCPA plant in Kasserine) considered under the Child Project 1.2 were in line with the national priorities, as outlined in the country's NAP and mercury initial assessment/ action plan.
40. The UN Environment/MAP - MED POL presented its work on Child Project 1.2 related to the outcome on standards, i.e. development of common environmental standards for desalination, aquaculture and wastewater treatment. The intent is to develop, in the course of Child Project 1.1 implementation, a set of regional standards to enable better regulation (including eventual adoption of the new/updated Regional Plans) of activities and sectors where the gaps in the Barcelona Convention's regional measures to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) in the Mediterranean have been identified.

¹ Five million USD from International Waters Focal Area and 2 million USD from Chemicals and Waste.

41. The interventions of the representatives from Lebanon and Egypt emphasized the existence of strong national standards in some of the areas that will be subject to standards development and the sensitivities/ difficulties with adoption of regional ones (including the need for regional standards to be tuned with national ones). For wastewater and sludge management, preparation of guidelines was seen as more pertinent than the development of standards. The need to mobilize and use all the existing technical knowledge in the region in the course of implementing this set of regional activities was recommended.
42. The representative of UN Environment/MAP - MED POL reiterated the development of standards was planned for the areas where the existing regional/ Barcelona Convention measures were assessed as insufficient to reach the GES. The outputs of the Child Project 1.2 activities will feed into the process of updating the existing and/or developing new Barcelona Convention Regional Plans, whereas the decision making process will be fully conducted in line with standard procedures of the Convention and its governing bodies. The work on the development of standards and new/updated Regional Plan is integrated in the UN Environment/MAP Programme of Work for the current biennium.
43. The representative of WWF pointed out the new INTERREG project implemented by WWF France (including work on aquaculture) should be consulted in the course of development of aquaculture standards.

Day 1 Agenda Item 6: Child Project 1.3

44. As the GEF Implementing Agency, the EBRD is leading on the preparation of Child Project 1.3 which will produce the following outcomes:
 - Public/ private investments enable pollution reduction in priority coastal and catchment areas through the improvement of water and waste water management systems and the introduction of modern and efficient technologies and practices;
 - Prevention or elimination of POPs.
45. Compared to Child Projects 1.1 and 1.2, preparation and implementation of the Child Project 1.3 has certain specificities due to the EBRD's different work approaches. The focus will be on municipalities and on private sector, with a dynamic project pipeline identified based on project selection criteria. The IW component of the project will focus primarily at municipal wastewater treatment projects. The areas of interest for the CW component (POPs elimination) will be electricity distribution companies, industries (where POPs/ PCBs disposal and prevention activities are likely to be linked to larger modernization loans/ packages) and potentially agri-business (for possible substitution and disposal of POPs pesticides that are still in use). Due to the dynamic nature of developing the project pipeline, sites and companies (potential beneficiaries of the project), will not be known at this stage, and the Bank's internal rules limit options for their disclosure to third parties.
46. The representative of Montenegro pointed out that no information on the Child Project 1.3 development activities had been received by the country so far and expressed interest/need to hold consultations and learn more about the scope of work of the consultants conducting pertinent assessments for the EBRD. A similar intervention was made by the representative of Albania, emphasizing the need to meet the consultants and discuss priorities with them. The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina highlighted the need for more detailed discussion as regards prevention of new POPs, and suggested the Child Project 1.1 and Child Project 1.3 activities should be combined. In addressing these interventions, the representative of EBRD explained the work conducted so far was aiming to generate a

snapshot of the countries' situation and that the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention have been analyzed. Based on these analyses, project selection criteria would be defined and project pipeline built.

47. The representative of EBRD explained the GEF funding would be used for technical assistance (including project preparation) and potentially for grants to overcome specific market barriers associated with the implementation of environmental technologies. Another potential use of the GEF funds is provision of technical assistance (including project preparation). For the time being, EBRD is not considering use of intermediary banks in the projects' implementation phase.
48. The representative of Montenegro pointed out the links between Child Projects 1.1. and 1.3 and expressed interest to explore possibilities to address two priority sites (Aluminum plant and former shipyard Bijela) through the MedProgramme and in coordination with the ongoing UNDP and the World Bank projects (the former funded by the GEF, the latter through the World Bank loan). The representative of EBRD took note of the interventions, flagged the two sites as potential Child Project 1.3 project sites, and emphasized the Bank could provide loans for the larger investment interventions while using GEF funds for technical assistance and grants. Further discussions and coordination are necessary to define possible interventions.
49. The representative of Lebanon raised the question about potential overlap concerning what Child Projects 1.1 and 1.3 are aiming to deliver. The Secretariat pointed out the differences in the targets of the two projects while the representative of EBRD highlighted the difference in the funding approaches: for example, potential disposal of PCBs supported through Child Project 1.3 funding would be coupled with the Bank's loan for new investments leading to improved management of chemicals and wastes.
50. The question of expected submission date of the Child Project 1.3 to the GEF Secretariat was raised. The representative of EBRD explained the process was challenging nevertheless the completion of project preparation phase was planned for mid-summer.
51. The representative of Albania asked for clarification on potential beneficiaries of the projects to be funded through Child Project 1.3. The representative of EBRD explained sovereign lending was not considered for the time being, while as municipal and private sectors were identified as the key potential recipients (municipalities in particular for the IW component and waste water management improvements).
52. Regarding the regional level activities, the representative of EBRD explained the strategy was to ensure that experiences with successful national interventions would be disseminated across the region and potentially replicated in partnership with participating and other companies.
53. The representative of Tunisia emphasized the necessity for coordination between different executing Agencies, since some activities concern three child projects (1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).

Day 2 Agenda Item 2: Child Project 2.1 "Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience Water Security and Habitat Protection"

54. Child Project 2.1 will be executed jointly by UN Environment/MAP and two of its RACs (PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu) and by UNESCO-IHP and GWP-Med. The Child Project will achieve the following outcomes:
 - Coastal zone sustainability enhanced through the adoption of comprehensive ICZM strategies, coastal plans and instruments (MedProgramme Outcome 4).

- Increased resilience to climate variability and change, and enhanced water security of coastal populations through improved sustainability of services provided by coastal aquifers and by groundwater related coastal habitats (MedProgramme Outcome 5).
55. The representative of Algeria expressed interest in discussing the possibility of Algeria benefitting from national level activities in the context of Child Project 2.1. The Secretariat responded that Algeria had endorsed the MedProgramme in December 2017, when the preparation of Child Project 2.1 was already well advanced. Algeria will benefit from the regional activities foreseen in this Child Project (e.g., training and capacity building including on submarine groundwater discharges, gender and conjunctive management of water resources; awareness raising; support to ICZM Protocol ratification; etc.). The executing partners agreed to evaluate the possibility of accommodating Algeria's request. However, the representative of UNESCO-IHP expressed concerns about the constraint of the budget available for the MedProgramme Outcome 5 and the risk of jeopardizing the successful implementation of initially foreseen activities by increasing the number of national activities.
56. The representative of Egypt observed that the execution of a project with four partners would be challenging and also pointed out the need to consolidate the monitoring framework for Child Project 2.1. In response, the executing partners first recalled their successful joint execution of activities for the MedPartnership, including the development of the [Integrative Methodological Framework](#) (IMF), a practical tool to integrate considerations of integrated coastal zone management, integrated water resources management and groundwater management. This tool will guide the partners in the integration of their individual and joint activities for Child Project 2.1. Next, with respect to monitoring, the executing partners recalled that the project would benefit from an existing monitoring framework established for the Barcelona Convention, including the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) for the achievement of good environmental status in the Mediterranean, and indicators related to implementation of the ICZM Protocol, the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, and the ecosystem approach, amongst others. Finally, the Secretariat reminded the participants that one of the objectives of Child Project 4.1 was to ensure the effective coordination among all projects and partners, including through the organization of yearly stocktaking meetings, communication tools such as the MedProgramme website and the establishment of a Programme-wide results monitoring framework.
57. The representative of Montenegro took the opportunity to request assistance on transboundary cooperation with Albania related to Child Project 2.1 and to draw attention to some additional priorities regarding the focus of groundwater activities. First, the representative of Montenegro reminded the participants that the Buna/Bojana area had been officially confirmed as Montenegro's priority area for Child Project 2.1 and that an integrated resource management plan had been developed for this area in the context of the MedPartnership. A framework agreement between Montenegro and Albania for the sustainable development of Skadar Lake and Buna/Bojana was subsequently drafted and is currently awaiting signature by the two countries. The plan includes the establishment of a joint commission between Montenegro and Albania to support its implementation. In view of this, the representative of Montenegro requested that efforts be made under Child Project 2.1 to support the establishment of the joint commission with Montenegro and Albania, once the agreement has been officially adopted. On a related note, the representative of Montenegro also stated that the integrated resource management plan for the Buna/Bojana area called for the preparation of vulnerability maps for the area's aquifer as well as monitoring of groundwater parameters. The representative of UNESCO-IHP congratulated the representatives of Montenegro and Albania on their cooperation and confirmed UNESCO's willingness to work with both countries on the joint commission, and to address the requested

aquifer vulnerability mapping within its activities for Child Project 2.1. UNESCO-IHP highlighted at the same time its concerns about the limitation of available funds.

58. The representative of Morocco recalled the country's request to monitor hydrographic indicators in the context of Child Project 2.1 and to ensure effective coordination between the activities of Child Project 2.1 on ICZM and those of the SCCF Project on climate change adaptation in the coastal zone. The representative of Morocco also thanked the executing partners for integrating its expressed priorities into the design of the activities for Child Project 2.1.
59. The representative of Tunisia indicated that an official letter documenting the country's priorities for Child Project 2.1 would soon be transmitted to UN Environment/MAP, and also confirmed that the priorities of Tunisia for this Child Project are: for the aquifer, it is the Ras Jebel coastal aquifer, and for ICZM, the region of coastal area of the Gulf of Monastir and the Kerkennah Archipelago.
60. As at 7 March 2018, official letters expressing priorities for activities under Child Project 2.1 have been received from the GEF Operational Focal Points of Egypt, Morocco and Lebanon.

Day 2 Agenda Item 3: Child Project 2.2 "Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem Nexus"

61. Child Project 2.2 will be executed jointly by UN Environment/MAP and GWP-Med, and will achieve the following outcomes:
 - Enhanced water, food, energy and ecosystems integrated governance, security and sharing of benefits;
 - Reduced trade-offs among sectors and more balanced competing water uses;
 - Sustainability of basin/aquifers and coastal and marine zones as well as supported economic activities and biodiversity.
62. Following an overview of the Child Project, the representative of GWP-Med informed the participants that two sub-regional consultations would be organized in the coming months: one in the Adriatic and one in the MENA region. These consultations will provide ample opportunities for the countries to express their priorities with respect to the planned activities, which include assessments and plans based on the nexus approach.
63. The representative of Albania expressed interest in participating in the activities of this Child Project, provided that the outputs are action-oriented and do not simply involve the elaboration of strategies. The representative of GWP-Med confirmed that the outputs include action plans, but reminded the participants that it was ultimately the country's responsibility to ensure their implementation.
64. The representative of Lebanon inquired about the possibility of undertaking national level activities of this Child Project in Lebanon. The representative of GWP-Med indicated that this was a possibility, especially in view of the strong synergies that could be achieved with the activities foreseen in Lebanon for Child Project 2.1, including sustainable management of the Damour aquifer and the preparation of the National ICZM Strategy.
65. The representative of Morocco expressed interest in exploring the possibility of taking part in the activities of this Child Project, recalling that Morocco has many strategies for water, energy, food and ecosystems and that opportunities existed for improved integration among these domains. Furthermore, Morocco's National Sustainable Development Strategy recognizes each of these domains as priority area, and the activities of Child Project 2.2 could

assist the country in meeting the relevant commitments under this strategy. The representative of Morocco informed the participants that the relevant institutions would be consulted about the country's potential participation in national level activities for this Child Project.

Day 2 Agenda Item 4: Child Project 3.1 “Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya”

66. Child Project 3.1 will be executed jointly by UN Environment/MAP, SPA/RAC, IUCN, and WWF-Med, and will achieve the following outcome:
- Expansion of seascapes under protection in Libya, and improved protected area management through the implementation of the Libyan Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) National Strategy, mapping of marine key habitats, monitoring of marine megafauna (mammals, seabirds, turtles and cartilaginous fish), capacity support mechanisms and adoption of permanent solutions.
67. Following a presentation of the activities of Child Project 3.1, the representative of SPA/RAC explained that development of the project document would soon begin in earnest, with the recruitment of a national expert and the organization of an inception meeting with the relevant stakeholders in Libya. UN Environment/MAP explained that the development of this Child Project had been placed on hold for a specific reason, namely to conduct discussions with other donors about the possibility of expanding activities to countries other than Libya. Finally, however, it was decided in February 2018 to proceed with the development of the project for Libya as originally planned. UN Environment/MAP indicated that the development of the project document would proceed swiftly, in view of the fact that the project involves only one country, and that executing partners have already gathered substantial information for the baseline situation.
68. In terms of the identification of the 24 sites of conservation interest that will comprise the Libyan network of MPAs to be established under Child Project 3.1, the representative of SPA/RAC indicated that the executing partners have made a preliminary assessment based on existing data from SPA/RAC and WWF in Libya as well as through desk studies. The next step will be to conduct a rapid assessment of Libya's coast to identify additional candidate areas and to agree upon a final list of sites to be included in the national network of MPAs.
69. The representative of Egypt cited the country's extensive experience in the management of MPAs and invited the executing partners to consider the organization of capacity building workshops for Libyan experts at MPAs in Egypt. The representative of SPA/RAC thanked the representative of Egypt for this suggestion and explained that capacity building within Child Project 3.1 would focus on the 'train the trainer' approach and would provide opportunities for trainees to apply MPA management strategies in small-scale projects conducted outside of the scope of the MedProgramme. The representative of SPA/RAC observed that the design of training activities – including the possibility of travel – was subject to the available budget.
70. In view of potential synergies between Child Project 3.1 and Child Project 2.1, the representative of UNESCO-IHP recalled to the participants that UNESCO will undertake activities related to submarine groundwater discharge with Libya, in the form of regional trainings and capacity building in collaboration with the General Water Authority.

Day 2 Agenda Item 5: Child Project 4.1 “Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project”

71. Child Project 4.1 will be executed by UN Environment/MAP, and will achieve the following outcomes:
- Increased uptake of lessons and of cutting-edge knowledge generated across the portfolio of interventions, and the active participation in IW LEARN activities, Communities of Practice, and events; improve the capacity of key regional stakeholders and of the global IW community to build climate resilience, maintain coastal resources, protect biodiversity and restore coastal ecosystems.
 - The effective coordination and learning among all Child Projects, consistency with the Programme objectives, and synergies among projects and partners, ensured.
72. The Secretariat informed the participants that a key element of Child Project 4.1 is the Knowledge Management Strategy and associated tools that will facilitate information sharing and promotion of the Programme's results among the partners, the region's stakeholders and beyond. He added that a Knowledge Management Specialist would be recruited in April 2018 to provide guidance on this aspect of the Child Project, including on the requirements for the creation of an appropriate knowledge platform and for populating this platform with appropriate data from the countries and partners. A successful example of an effective knowledge platform was cited: the case of the platform for the GEF's Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (GEF-CREW) (<http://www.gefcrew.org/>).
73. With respect to the Knowledge Management Strategy and the related platform, the UN Environment GEF Task Manager for CW requested that the Knowledge Management Specialist reflect all indicators of all child projects in the establishment of the relevant tools and frameworks. It was furthermore explained that the GEF's Chemical and Waste Focal Area has created a proof-of-concept platform to assist countries in meeting the reporting requirements of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions (<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=BMyc6alVeh0>).
74. The representative of Egypt asked that special attention be given to designing data collection and management tools that support policy development, while at the same time responding to the needs of the GEF Secretariat and the Programme partners. The Secretariat confirmed that one of the aims of the Child Project 4.1 was to strengthen the science-policy interface, and that a great deal of relevant data has already been generated by the countries. Furthermore, the knowledge platform proposed under Child Project 4.1 could be used to aggregate and promote these data, with the clear understanding that no data would be disseminated without the permission of its owner. The Secretariat noted that this knowledge platform could one day become a tool of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.
75. The representative of Albania noted that many countries lacked data and asked whether the Programme would support generation of data for the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP). The Secretariat confirmed that certain data generated from the MedProgramme could indeed assist countries in meeting the IMAP reporting requirements.
76. In response to the representative of Albania's suggestion to employ social media tools to promote the Programme, the Secretariat confirmed that the use of modern communication tools – including social media, YouTube and thematic videos – would be fully integrated in the Programme's communication and outreach strategy.

Day 2 Agenda Item 6: GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Project

77. The SCCF Project will be executed by UN Environment/MAP and GWP-Med and will achieve the following outcomes:

- Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced.
- Adaptation mainstreamed into IZCM strategies and coastal plans.
- Public spending relative to climate change adaptation in the coastal zone prioritized and national resources mobilized.
- Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing.
- Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.

78. The Secretariat recalled that the SCCF Project is a medium-sized project that will mainstream climate change adaptation into coastal planning using a proven approach that was successfully implemented in a past GEF intervention in the region. New funding opportunities under the GEF-7 Replenishment may provide opportunities for replication of this approach in the region.
79. Regarding the geographic scope of the national level activities foreseen in Morocco for the SCCF Project, the representative of Morocco reiterated her wish to maintain the same scope as Child Project 2.1, namely the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. The representative of Morocco recalled that it would be most efficient to work in this manner, as the same stakeholders would be engaged for both projects. The representative of PAP/RAC (the executing agency that will lead the ICZM activities in Child Project 2.1 and the integration of climate change adaptation in coastal plans for the SCCF Project) concurred that it would be best to work at the regional level.
80. During the discussion of execution modalities for activities foreseen at the national level in the SCCF Project, the representatives of Montenegro and Morocco reiterated their wishes to have PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu execute the planned activities in their respective countries on the preparation of recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation in local coastal planning processes.
81. The representative of Egypt recalled that his country was among the countries most vulnerable to climate change and inquired about why the country was not participating in the SCCF Project. The Secretariat recalled that Egypt had been invited to contribute to and endorse the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the GEF SCCF Project but that unfortunately this did not occur. The Secretariat recalled that an official letter was transmitted to the GEF Operational Focal Points of all GEF eligible countries on 9 September 2016 to inform about the opportunity to participate in the SCCF Project and to request inputs and advice from the countries on the development of the PIF. This communication was followed by a second letter on 30 September 2016 to formally request the endorsement of the PIF by the countries prior to the submission to the GEF Secretariat. Six countries issued letters of endorsement for the SCCF Project, namely Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.
82. The representative of PAP/RAC recalled that a large project entitled “Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt” had recently been approved by the Green Climate Fund for execution by UNDP Egypt and the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation. The PAP/RAC National Focal Point for Egypt has already undertaken a consultation with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and with UNDP Egypt and they agreed to build synergies with the GEF MedProgramme CP 2.1.

Day 2 Agenda Item 7: Discussion on timeline for completion of the development phase

83. Following discussions, the GEF Operational Focal Points, the nominated representatives and the implementing and executing partners agreed on the tentative timelines proposed for the completion of the project documents and their submission to the GEF Secretariat for endorsement, as set forth in Table 4 of the present report.

Day 2 Agenda Item 8: Conclusions of the first regional consultation

84. In the closing of the consultation, the GEF Operational Focal Points, the nominated representatives and the implementing and executing partners agreed on a set of conclusions and next steps, which have been reformulated for clarity and are set forth on pages 2 and 3 of the present report.

Annex 1
Agenda of the First Regional Consultation of the MedProgramme

Day 1: 7 March 2018	
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Registration</i>
9:30 – 9:45	Welcoming remarks: UN Environment
9:45 – 10:30	1. Setting the scene and objectives of the consultation: UN Environment/MAP
10:30 – 11:00	2. Report on progress for preparation of the MedProgramme documents: UN Environment/MAP
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:30 – 12:00	3. Next steps and timeline for submission of documents to the GEF Secretariat: UN Environment/MAP
12:00 – 13:00	4. Update on Child Project 1.1: Project partners (MED POL, SCP/RAC, Plan Bleu)
13:00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch</i>
14:30 – 15:30	5. Update on Child Project 1.2: Project partners (EIB and MED POL)
15:30 – 15:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>
15:45 – 16:45	6. Update on Child Project 1.3: Project partner (EBRD)
16:45 – 17:00	7. Conclusions of Day 1
17:00	<i>End of Day 1</i>

Day 2: 8 March 2018	
9:30 – 9:45	1. Opening remarks: UN Environment/MAP
9:45 – 10:45	2. Update on Child Project 2.1: Project partners (PAP/RAC, UNESCO-IHP, GWP-Med and Plan Bleu)
10:45 – 11:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:15 – 12:15	3. Update on Child Project 2.2: Project partner (GWP-Med)
12:15 – 13:45	<i>Lunch</i>
13:45 – 14:45	4. Update on Child Project 3.1: Project partners (SPA/RAC, WWF and IUCN)
14:45 – 15:15	5. Update on Child Project 4.1: UN Environment/MAP
15:15 – 15:45	6. Update on the GEF Special Climate Change Fund Project
15:45 – 16:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:15 – 17:15	7. Discussion: Timeline for completion of the development phase
17:15 – 17:30	8. Conclusions of the first regional consultation
17:30	<i>Closing of the consultation</i>

Annex 2
List of participants

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Annex 3
List of consultations organized to date in the context of the MedProgramme

Project/programme	Type of consultation/activity	Location	Dates
Child Project 1.1	Regional Workshop on "Improved and Harmonized POPs Inventories and Action Plan" organized by the Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for North Africa	Rabat, Morocco	30 October to 3 November 2017
Child Project 1.1	Technical mission to Lebanon to identify potential interventions and sites for PCBs disposal/remediation	Beirut, Tripoli, Lebanon	17 - 21 December 2017
Child Project 1.1	Technical mission to Tunisia to identify potential interventions and sites for PCBs and mercury disposal/remediation	Tunis, Tunisia	31 January - 2 February 2018
Child Project 1.1	Technical mission to Algeria to identify potential interventions and sites for PCBs and mercury disposal/remediation	Algiers, Tizi Ouzu, Algeria	12 - 15 February 2018
Child Project 1.2	Meeting mission with promotor and GEF focal point in relation to upgrading and extension of 10 WWTP	Tunis, Tunisia	23-24 March 2017
Child Project 1.2	Technical mission to meet the promotor and GEF focal point in relation to COELMA project	Tetouan, Morocco	24-26 July 2017
Child Project 1.2	Meeting with promoter, GEF focal point and project consultants to kick off technical assistance for project preparation	Rabat, Morocco	5 February 2018
Child Project 1.2	Meeting with promoter, GEF focal point and stakeholders to present COELMA project	Tétouan, Morocco	6 February 2018
Child Project 1.2	Stakeholder consultation and pre-appraisal of the project by EIB	Tripoli, Lebanon	On going
Child Project 1.2	Feasibility studies are on-going for the three projects. A baseline data have been collected and available information on the institutional/policy framework has been prepared for Alexandria West WWTP.	Egypt	On going
Child Project 2.1	Sub-regional consultation with the Adriatic countries	Tivat, Montenegro	26 September 2017
Child Project 2.1	Sub-regional consultation with the Southern Mediterranean countries	Rabat, Morocco	12 - 13 December 2017
SCCF Project	First Regional Consultation	Rabat, Morocco	13 - 14 December 2017
SCCF Project	National consultation with Morocco	Rabat, Morocco	8 - 9 February 2018

Annex 3
List of consultations organized to date in the context of the MedProgramme

Project/programme	Type of consultation/activity	Location	Dates
SCCF Project	National consultation with Montenegro	Podgorica, Montenegro	12 – 13 February 2018
MedProgramme	First Regional Consultation	Athens, Greece	7 – 8 March 2018

Annex 4
Overview of the national and regional interventions planned for all countries in the MedProgramme

(ATTACHED)

Annex 5
Matrix of responsibilities of the executing partners for the MedProgramme

MedProgramme – Overview of responsibilities for execution

Partner countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, State of Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, and Tunisia

Lead GEF Agency: UN Environment

Other GEF Agency: EBRD

Executing Partners: UN Environment/MAP, EIB, UNESCO-IHP, GWP-Med, WWFMedPO, IUCN

Component 1: Reduction of Land Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots, and Measuring Progress to Impacts

Child Project 1.1 “Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hotspots and Measuring Progress to Impacts”

Type of activity	Plan Bleu	SCP/RAC	MED POL	UN Environment MAP
Disposal		✓	✓	
Remediation			✓	
Prevention		✓		
Other		✓	✓	
Measuring progress to impacts	✓		✓	
Programme-wide communication and knowledge management				✓

Child Project 1.2 “Mediterranean Pollution Hotspots Investment Project”

Type of activity	EIB	MED POL	UN Environment MAP
WWTP extension and upgrade (incl. reuse)	✓		
Depollution of catchment areas	✓		
Reduction and control of industrial pollution	✓		
Reduction of mercury releases	✓		
Other activities	✓		
Environmental standards		✓	
Programme-wide communication and knowledge management			✓

Child Project 1.3 “Mediterranean Sea Finance for Water Systems and Clean Coasts (FINWACC)”

Type of activity	EBRD	UN Environment MAP
Water management systems upgrades	✓	
Reduction and prevention of POPs	✓	
Other activities	✓	
Dissemination/ replication	✓	
Programme-wide communication and knowledge management		✓

Annex 5
Matrix of responsibilities of the executing partners for the MedProgramme

Component 2: Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone

Child Project 2.1 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience, Water Security and Habitat Protection”

Type of activity	GWP-Med	Plan Bleu	PAP/RAC	UNESCO IHP	UN Environment MAP
Coastal zone management	✓	✓	✓		
Management of Coastal Aquifers and Related Ecosystems				✓	
Programme-wide communication and knowledge management					✓

Child Project 2.2 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem Nexus”

Type of activity	GWP-Med	UN Environment MAP
Nexus assessments, related capacity building and institutional support	✓	
Identification of bankable nexus interventions	✓	
Communication and outreach	✓	✓
Programme-wide communication and knowledge management		✓

Component 3: Protecting Marine Biodiversity

Child Project 3.1 “Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya”

Type of activity	IUCN	SPA/RAC	WWF MedPO	UN Environment MAP
Inventory of marine and coastal sites of conservation interest in Libya	✓	✓		
Strengthening the governance of marine protected areas		✓		
Reduction and control of industrial pollution				
Effective management of MPAs	✓	✓	✓	
Civil society engagement	✓	✓	✓	
Capacity building	✓	✓	✓	
Awareness raising and communication	✓	✓	✓	✓
Programme-wide communication and knowledge management				✓

Annex 5
Matrix of responsibilities of the executing partners for the MedProgramme

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination

Child Project 4.1 “Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project”

Type of activity	UN Environment MAP	All partners
Knowledge sharing and dissemination of results	✓	✓
Coordination and synergies	✓	

GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Project²

SCCF Project “Enhancing Regional Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas”

Partner countries: Albania, Algeria, State of Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia

GEF Agency: UN Environment

Executing partners : UN Environment/MAP, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, GWP-Med

Type of activity	GWP-Med	PAP/RAC	Plan Bleu	UN Environment MAP
Stakeholder engagement, capacity building and cooperation	✓	✓	✓	
Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in coastal planning		✓	✓	
Access to financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation	✓			
Knowledge management, communication and dissemination				✓

² The SCCF Project “Enhancing Regional Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas” was approved after the adoption of the MedProgramme as an external intervention. However, it was agreed with the GEF Secretariat and the participating countries that the project, would be executed as part of the Programme to maximize synergies and efficient use of resources.



The Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security

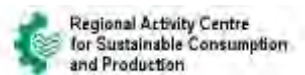
Report of the Second Regional Consultation

Paris, France
20 and 21 September 2018



Photo credit : Chloé Meyer (UNESCO IHP) and Lucilla Minelli (UN Environment/MAP)

Final version 25 October 2018



MedProgramme Report of the Second Regional Consultation (Paris, France – 20 and 21 September 2018)

Conclusions

1. The GEF Operational Focal Points (or their representatives) of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro and Tunisia confirmed the importance of the MedProgramme for their countries and for the region, and endorsed the proposals of UN Environment/MAP on (i) the timeline for finalization of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme and their submission to the GEF Secretariat for endorsement; (ii) the development of the overarching strategies for Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming; and (iii) the arrangements for execution of the MedProgramme through the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU).
2. Following final comments from the GEF Operational Focal Points and the UN Environment Project Review Committee (PRC), Child Project 2.1 and the SCCF Project will be submitted to the GEF for endorsement in October 2018.
3. Child Projects 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.1 and 4.1 will be submitted to the GEF for endorsement between October and December 2018.

Next steps

	Action item	Responsibility	Deadline
1.	Circulate links to project documents and substantive annexes for Child Project 2.1 and the SCCF Project via DropBox	UN Environment/MAP	21/09/2018
2.	Circulate link to presentations via DropBox	UN Environment/MAP	21/09/2018
3.	Provide deadlines for comments on Child Project 2.1 and the SCCF Project	UN Environment/MAP	24/09/2018
4.	Initiate discussions with the GEF Operational Focal Points on co-financing for Child Projects 1.1, 2.2 and 3.1	UN Environment/MAP	24/09/2018
5.	Prepare and circulate draft report of the 2 nd Regional Consultation	UN Environment/MAP	28/09/2018
6.	Provide the list of national focal points for the UN Environment/MAP Regional Activity Centres to GEF Operational Focal Points	UN Environment/MAP	28/09/2018
7.	Provide Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies to GEF Operational Focal Points and all partners for comments	UN Environment/MAP	08/10/2018
8.	Provide advanced draft of Child Project 4.1 to GEF Operational Focal Points and all partners for comments	UN Environment/MAP	15/10/2018
9.	Submit co-financing letters for Child Projects 1.1, 2.2 and 3.1	GEF Operational Focal Points	31/10/2018

Background information

1. The Second Regional Consultation was organized by the Coordinating Unit of the UN Environment Mediterranean Action Plan (UN Environment/MAP) and the implementing and executing agencies of the MedProgramme to update the GEF Operational Focal Points about progress on the preparation of the Child Projects, to present the main features of the MedProgramme's overarching strategies for Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming, and to agree on the next steps for the finalization of all project documents prior to their submission to the GEF for endorsement. The agenda of the Second Regional Consultation is provided in Annex 1.
2. The objective of the MedProgramme is to accelerate the implementation of agreed upon priority actions to reduce the major transboundary environmental stresses affecting the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas while strengthening climate resilience and water security, and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The MedProgramme was endorsed by the GEF Council in October 2016 with seven Child Projects contributing to the GEF's focal areas of International Waters (IW), Chemicals and Waste (CW), and Biodiversity (BD) (Table 1). An additional project financed by the GEF's Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was subsequently developed and is now also considered one of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme, in support of the GEF focal area on Climate Change (CC). Hence, there is a total of eight Child Projects in the MedProgramme.
3. Nine countries have endorsed the MedProgramme: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, and Tunisia. It will be executed over a period of five years starting in 2019.

Table 1 Overview of the MedProgramme components, Child Projects, Executing Agencies and GEF Focal Areas

Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme)			
MedProgramme Component	Child Project	Indicative lists of executing Agencies	GEF Focal Areas
1. Reduction of Land Based Pollution In Priority Coastal Hotspots, and measuring progress to impacts	1.1 Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts.	UN Environment/MAP	IW and CW
	1.2 Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project.	EIB, UN Environment/MAP	IW and CW
	1.3 Mediterranean Sea Finance for Water Systems and Clean Coasts (FINWACC).	EBRD, UN Environment/MAP	IW and CW
2. Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone	2.1 Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience Water Security and Habitat Protection.	UN Environment/MAP, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, UNESCO-IHP, GWP Med	IW
	2.2 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem NEXUS.	GWP Med, UN Environment/MAP	IW
	SCCF Project: Enhancing Regional Adaptation to Climate Change in	UN Environment/MAP, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, GWP Med	CC

	Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas.		
3. Protecting Marine Biodiversity	3.1 Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya.	UN Environment/MAP IUCN, SPA/RAC WWF Med	BD
4. Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination	4.1 Mediterranean Sea LME Environment and Climate Regional Support Project.	UN Environment/MAP	IW and CW

Attendance

- The Second Regional Consultation brought together 50 participants, including representatives from eight of the nine countries that endorsed the MedProgramme and all 11 of the implementing and executing agencies. Also in attendance were representatives of the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO of Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro and Tunisia. The complete list of participants is set forth in Annex 2.
- The names, titles and affiliations of the GEF Operational Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro and Tunisia (or their nominated representatives) that participated in the regional consultation are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 Names, titles and affiliations of the GEF Operational Focal Points and the nominated representatives that participated in the Second Regional Consultation for the MedProgramme

Country	Representative(s)	Title and affiliation
Albania	Ms. Jula Selmani	Chief of Projects Unit, National Agency of Protected Areas, Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Algeria	Ms. Samira Hamidi*	Inspectrice Centrale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Ministère des Ressources en Eau et de l'Environnement, Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mr. Senad Oprašić*	Head of Environmental Protection Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
Egypt	Mrs. Abir Abu Zeid	Undersecretary for International Cooperation and Technical Assistance at EEAA, Ministry of International Cooperation
Lebanon	Ms. Olfat Hamdan	Head of Protection of Urban Environment Department, Ministry of Environment
Libya	Mr. Mustafa Soliman*	Management Committee Member, Environment General Authority
Montenegro	Ms. Ivana Stojanovic	Advisor, Department for Mediterranean Affairs, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
Tunisia	Mr. Karim Sahnoun	Directeur du suivi des conventions et des projets de coopération avec les partenaires étrangers, Direction Générale des Relations Extérieures, Ministère des Affaires Locales et de l'Environnement

* GEF Operational Focal Point

Presentations

6. Presentations were delivered for the eight Child Projects of the MedProgramme, as well as a progress report on the preparation of all projects and interventions on the development of the MedProgramme's overarching strategies for Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming. The present report does not attempt to summarize these presentations, but focuses rather on the discussions they prompted.
7. All of the presentations delivered during the Second Regional Consultation are available at: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/544agsnimsbag3m/AAB9dRSpwR9Ur5qRkTzNpPO_a?dl=0.

Welcoming remarks and initial discussions

8. Ms. Alice Aureli, Chief of the Section on Groundwater Systems and Settlements at UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP), welcomed participants on behalf of UNESCO and declared that the preparation of the MedProgramme was an excellent example of effective collaboration between countries, UN organizations, nongovernmental organizations and associations. Ms. Aureli recalled that implementing solutions to the complex environmental challenges in the Mediterranean will require a multi-sector, multi-disciplinary strategy, consistent with the programmatic approach used in the design of the MedProgramme.
9. Mr. Gaetano Leone, Coordinator of the UN Environment/MAP-Barcelona Convention Secretariat, welcomed participants and thanked UNESCO for hosting the event. Mr. Leone observed that the decision to prepare a multi-focal area programme with the GEF had been a risk, but one that was carefully considered and necessary to amplify the positive impacts of the work of the many stakeholders in the region that had joined forces in 2016 to realize a collective vision: "A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse contributing to sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations". Mr. Leone recalled that the MedProgramme builds on the work undertaken in the region by the Contracting Parties, the UN Environment/MAP Regional Activity Centres and other partners, as well as on the foundations of an important set of tools developed in the framework of the Barcelona Convention, including its Protocols, the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, and regional and national action plans, amongst others. Mr. Leone recognized the GEF for its twenty years of investments in the region, many of which directly supported these activities. In closing, Mr. Leone informed participants that significant progress had been made since the First Regional Consultation in March 2018, noting that two Child Projects of the MedProgramme are ready for submission to the GEF, that two additional Child Projects are nearing finalization, and that the remaining four Child Projects will be completed by the close of 2018.
10. Mr. Yegor Volovic, the UN Environment GEF Portfolio Manager for International Waters (IW), declared that the MedProgramme was one of UN Environment's flagship initiatives due to its wide-reaching activities, its innovative programmatic approach, and its ability to convene a diverse set of stakeholders to design interventions on the ground, including international finance institutions, development banks, the MAP system with its Regional Activity Centres, and technical experts. He recalled that the implementation of actions on the ground represents one of the key comparative advantages of UN Environment and the Regional Seas Programme (RSP) that it administers. Mr. Volovic noted that the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan, which form the legal and policy framework for the MedProgramme, were developed in the context of the RSP for the Mediterranean, one of the first that was established.

11. Ms. Eloise Touni, the UN Environment GEF Task Manager for Chemicals and Waste (CW), recalled that the MedProgramme’s activities on CW would support countries in efforts to meet their commitments on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury under the Stockholm, Basel and Minamata Conventions and announced the corresponding targets for the MedProgramme: removal of 50 tons of mercury and 3,250 tons of POPs. In terms of progress with the development of the MedProgramme’s CW activities, Ms. Touni informed participants that quantities of wastes had been confirmed in the participating countries and that life cycle analyses had been undertaken to identify strategies for the prevention of new wastes, especially the new POPs recently added to the Stockholm Convention. Ms. Touni also highlighted a challenge concerning the mercury removal activities intended to assist countries meet obligations under the Minamata Convention: since the Convention only recently entered into force, many countries have still not ratified it, thereby affecting their ability to take part in the mercury removal activities foreseen under the MedProgramme. Ms. Touni asked the representatives of the participating countries to indicate any assistance they may require to ratify the Minamata Convention, and offered the full support of UN Environment in this regard.

Day 1 Agenda Item 1: GEF and the Mediterranean – 20 years of support, and expectations under GEF-7

12. Mr. Steffen Hansen, Environmental Specialist on International Waters for the Europe and Central Asia regional team at the GEF Secretariat (hereafter the representative of the GEF Secretariat), reconfirmed that the MedProgramme is a flagship for the GEF in the region and outlined the interventions leading up to its development that the GEF had financed in the Mediterranean over the past 20 years. These have included the preparation of the previous Transboundary Diagnostic Analyses (TDAs) and of the Strategic Action Programmes on pollution (SAP MED) and biodiversity (SAP BIO) in the Mediterranean. He noted that several factors were creating momentum that will increase the MedProgramme’s chances for success, including the update by countries of their National Action Plans (NAPs) for the prevention of land-based pollution; the scaling up of these action plans; and capacity building for institutional reforms. Responding to an earlier statement about the risk involved in developing an ambitious multi-focal area programme, the representative of the GEF Secretariat recalled that the GEF is committed to doing “what is difficult, what might fail” but to ensure that this process leads to positive results for countries.
13. In 2018, countries pledged US\$ 4.1 billion for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) trust fund. This new four-year investment cycle (GEF-7) will provide funds to protect the planet and human wellbeing through activities in the GEF focal areas of Biodiversity, Chemicals and Waste, Climate Change, International Waters, Land Degradation, and through other programs.
14. The GEF has set three strategic objectives for the International Waters focal area under GEF-7: (i) strengthening the Blue Economy opportunities, (ii) improving management in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, and (iii) enhancing water security in freshwater ecosystems. Enhancing water security is one of the primary objectives of the MedProgramme, and is reflected in the Child Projects of Component 2 and the activities to promote the sustainable management of coastal aquifers, integrated water resources management, adaptation to climate change, and the nexus approach for evaluating competing demands for water, energy, food and ecosystem goods and services.
15. Further information about the GEF-7 programming framework and the associated global environmental benefits can be found in the GEF Council Document GEF/R.7/19 [GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions](#).

Day 1 Agenda Item 2: Remarks from the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO

16. The representative of UNESCO IHP opened the floor to interventions from the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO, recalling that one of the assets of UNESCO's participation in the MedProgramme was its direct voice with the representatives of the countries, who will be able to support implementation of the programme by providing information and facilitating contacts with institutions, scientist and technicians.
17. H. E. Mr. Ferit Hoxha, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of Albania to UNESCO, thanked the partners of the MedProgramme for their work to protect the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas, and confirmed that the activities of the MedProgramme would assist Albania in its efforts to achieve progress through sustainable development and protection of the environment. The Ambassador recalled that Albania was facing increasing risks associated with climate change and natural hazards and that the country's coastal zone was most vulnerable to these risks, which were affecting water supplies, agriculture and tourism in these areas. The Ambassador also cited a number of expectations for the MedProgramme, including strong coordination, effective exchange of information and opportunities for capacity building, increased resilience to climate change in coastal communities, assistance with the management of groundwater resources, and the protection of biodiversity.
18. H. E. Ms. Dragica Ponorac, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Montenegro to France, Permanent Delegate of Montenegro to UNESCO, also thanked the partners and expressed Montenegro's satisfaction with participating in the MedProgramme. The Ambassador underlined the importance of the MedProgramme to Montenegro, which is currently working to meet its obligations under Chapter 27 (Environment) for its accession to the European Union (EU), which will require more than US\$ 1.7 billion in investments. The Ambassador reminded participants that Montenegro is defined as an ecological state in its Constitution, and reiterated the country's commitment to meet the objectives of the MedProgramme especially through the activities foreseen in the hotspot areas of the Kotor Bay and the Bijela shipyard.
19. H.E. Mr. Ghazi Gherairi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of Tunisia to UNESCO, thanked the partners for their collaboration to implement the MedProgramme, and expressed appreciation for the fact that the programme will address the role of the environment in ensuring security. The Ambassador noted that the overarching challenge for the region is to transmit a healthy Mediterranean to the next generation, and that Tunisia is aware of the stakes at hand and has placed environmental values at the heart of its strategy of growth for the future. The Ambassador also took the opportunity to recognize the IHP for its work with the Government of Tunisia. In closing, the Ambassador pledged the willingness of the Government of Tunisia to provide the tools necessary for the success of the MedProgramme.
20. The Coordinator of the UN Environment/MAP-Barcelona Convention Secretariat thanked the ambassadors for their remarks and recalled that the MedProgramme is being prepared under the leadership of the participating countries and that their guidance is important to move the programme towards success. The Coordinator highlighted that all participating countries of the MedProgramme are Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention, and many are participating in the Bureau including Egypt, Montenegro and Tunisia as well as Albania which currently holds the presidency. In closing, the Coordinator expressed gratitude to all countries present and contributing to the MedProgramme.

Day 1 Agenda Item 3: Setting the scene and objectives of the consultation

21. Mr. Lorenzo Galbiati, Project Pool Manager at the UN Environment/MAP-Barcelona Convention Secretariat (hereafter the Secretariat), reviewed the agenda of the consultation with participants and outlined the main objectives of the two-day event: (i) update the GEF Operational Focal Points on the status of the development of all Child Projects; (ii) request their feedback on outstanding issues; (iii) agree on the next steps for finalization of the preparation phase of the MedProgramme; and (iv) present the main features of the Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies that will be applied to all Child Projects.
22. The Secretariat recalled that the MedProgramme builds on the strong foundations established in the region from more than US\$ 70 million in investments from the GEF over 20 years for activities supporting the implementation of the Barcelona Convention. These investments have led to the development of the initial Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem (TDA-MED) as well as its 2005 update and 2015 supplement on coastal aquifers; Strategic Action Programmes to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (SAP-MED) and for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (SAP-BIO), as well as their associated National Action Plans (NAPs); and the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).
23. The Secretariat also informed the participants about the delays encountered in the development of the Child Projects and explained that the period for submission to the GEF would be extended to December 2018. However, this should not affect the anticipated initiation of execution of the MedProgramme, which is foreseen in the first or second quarter of 2019.

Day 1 Agenda Item 4: Progress report on preparation of the MedProgramme Child Projects and their submission to the GEF

24. The Secretariat provided the milestones of the MedProgramme (Figure 1), an update on the status of action items from the First Regional Consultation in March 2018 (Table 3), the status of the development of each of the Child Projects (Table 4), the national and regional consultations foreseen between October and December 2018 (Table 5), the schedule for the completion of the preparation phase of the MedProgramme (Table 6) and the tentative timeline for the initiation of activities (Table 7).

Figure 1 Milestones of the MedProgramme (2016 – 2019)



Table 3 Status of action items from First Regional Consultation for the MedProgramme

Action item	Responsibility	Status
1. An overview of national and regional activities in each country	UN Environment/MAP	Complete
2. A responsibility matrix for the executing structure of each Child Project	UN Environment/MAP	Complete
3. Contact information for all implementing and executing partners	UN Environment/MAP	Complete
4. Instructions on the preparation of co-financing letters	UN Environment/MAP	Complete
5. An overview of national stakeholders engaged during project preparation	UN Environment/MAP	Ongoing
6. A list of national thematic experts for CW and IW that will review project documents	GEF Operational Focal Points	Complete
7. Letters of co-financing for Child Projects 1.2, 2.1 and 4.1	GEF Operational Focal Points	7 of 9 received
8. Support the GEF Operational Focal Points in the identification of initiatives that can constitute co-financing contributions to the Child Projects	Executing partners	Complete
9. Provide letters of co-financing for Child Projects 1.2, 2.1 and 4.1	Executing partners	Complete

Table 4 Status of the development of the Child Projects (CP) of the MedProgramme

Project	Draft application package complete? (Yes/No)	Final application package complete? (Yes/No)	Anticipated timeframe for PRC ¹	Anticipated timeframe for submission to GEF
CP 1.1	Yes	No	November 2018	December 2018
CP 1.2	Yes	No	November 2018	November 2018
CP 1.3	Yes	No	(Not applicable)	December 2018
CP 2.1	Yes	Yes	October 2018	October 2018
SCCF	Yes	Yes	October 2018	October 2018
CP 2.2	Yes	No	December 2018	December 2018
CP 3.1	Yes	No	December 2018	December 2018
CP 4.1	Yes	No	November 2018	November 2018

Table 5 National and regional consultations foreseen between October and December 2018

Project	Type of consultation	Timeframe
CP 1.1	Virtual (comments gathered via email)	November 2018
CP 1.2	Virtual (comments gathered via email)	October 2018
CP 1.3	Virtual (comments gathered via email)	December 2018
CP 2.2	Regional meeting for all countries	November 2018
CP 2.2	Virtual (comments gathered via email)	December 2018
CP 3.1	National meeting	October 2018
CP 4.1	Virtual (comments gathered via email)	October 2018

Table 6 Schedule for the completion of the preparation phase of the MedProgramme

Timeframe	Actions
September – December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize all application packages • Complete all PRCs • Submit all application packages to GEF for review • Obtain GEF CEO endorsement • Prepare all final reports and expenditure statements for PPG
January – March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close all legal agreements for PPG phase with implementing and executing partners • Formal closure of the PPG phase

¹ PRC: UN Environment's Project Review Committee, the internal review undertaken for all GEF projects prior to their submission to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement. EBRD, as an implementing agency for the GEF, is not subject to this review.

Table 7 Tentative timeline for the initiation of activities of the MedProgramme

Timeframe	Actions
November – December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the legal and procedural frameworks for the Programme execution • Evaluate needs for the new legal agreements that will be established with implementing and executing partners, national institutions, etc. • Prepare terms of reference for staff that will be involved in the Programme
January – March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new legal agreements • Set an operative budget in the UN Environment Enterprise Resource Planning System (Umoja) • Allocate funds for each Child Project
April – June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate preparation of the inception report and workshop • Arrange consultations with the countries • Staff the Child Projects

25. Ms. Olfat Hamdan, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Lebanon (hereafter the representative of Lebanon), inquired about one of the action items from the First National Consultation, namely the nomination by the GEF Operational Focal Points of national CW and IW focal points, indicating that Lebanon had not provided this information. The Secretariat informed that the selection of national focal points for CW and IW for the purposes of the MedProgramme was an internal matter for each country, and that all communications from the Secretariat regarding project development would continue to be directed to the GEF Operational Focal Point. As agreed at the First Regional Consultation, the GEF Operational Focal Point will coordinate the review of project documents with their national experts and provide a single set of comments to the executing agency that is responsible for the preparation of the Child Project.

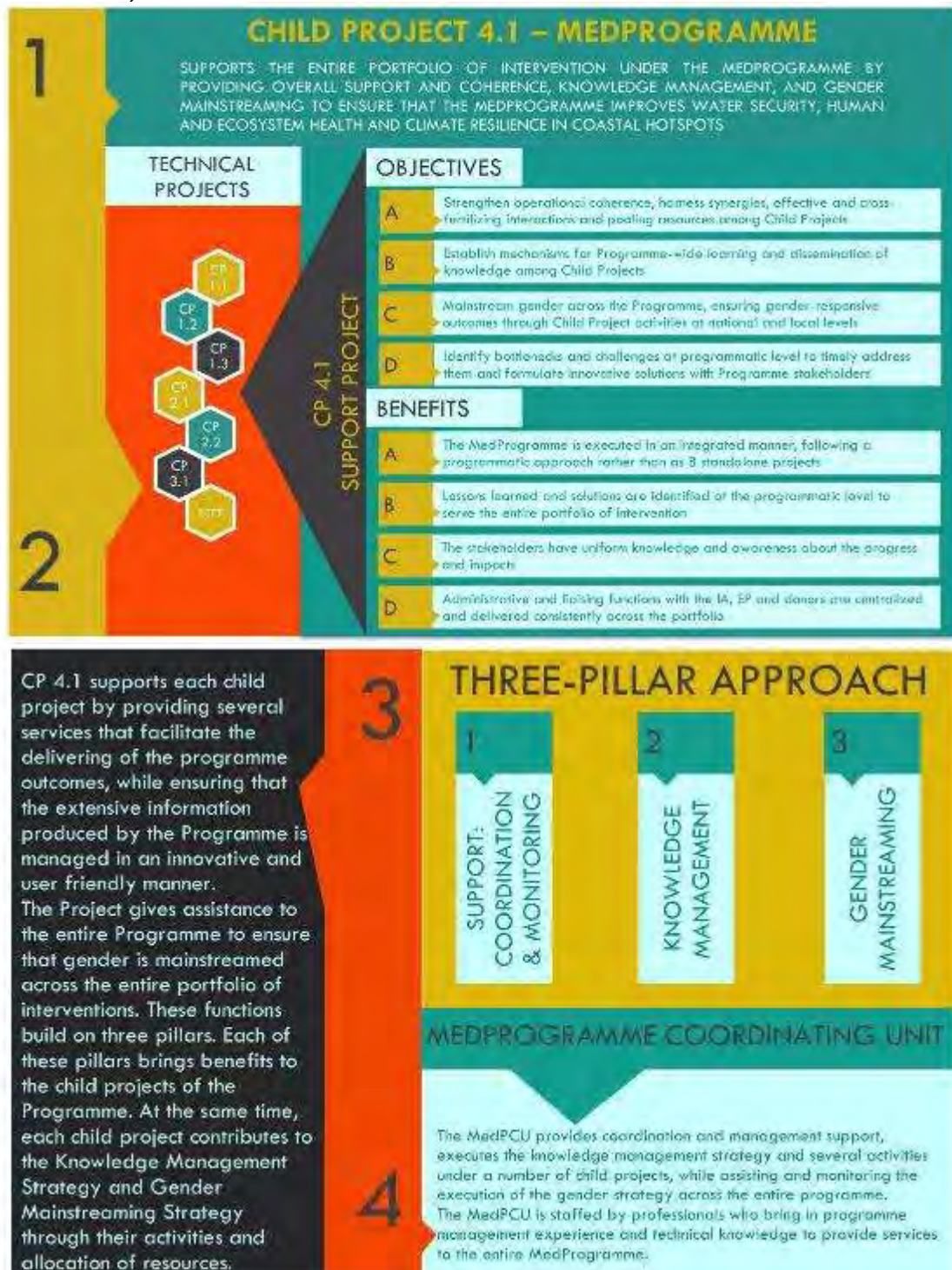
26. Mr. Karim Sahnoun, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Tunisia (hereafter the representative of Tunisia), asked for clarification about the national activities for Child Project 2.2 presented in the overview of national and regional activities of the Child Projects for each country. Mr. Dimitris Faloutsos, Deputy Regional Coordinator of GWP Med, the leading executing agency for this Child Project, explained that a nexus assessment for the North West Sahara aquifer was foreseen in the context of a project funded by Sida, and that this assessment would contribute to the overall results of Child Project 2.2, but that no GEF funds would be used to finance national level activities in Tunisia for this Child Project.

Day 1 Agenda Item 5: Update on Child Project 4.1

27. Child Project 4.1 will play a key role in the MedProgramme, as it will: (i) monitor the progress of the entire portfolio of projects towards the programme's overarching goal of enhancing environmental security, and (ii) provide essential support functions to all Child Projects of the MedProgramme through three main lines of action: coordination and monitoring; knowledge management; and gender mainstreaming. In addition, Child Project 4.1 will produce technical activities, including the development of databases, the implementation of the Knowledge Management Strategy, as well as preparation of communication materials and the Annual Stocktaking Meetings. A conceptual overview of the objectives, benefits and structure of Child Project 4.1 is provided in Figure 2.

28. The project document and substantive annexes for Child Project 4.1 will be provided to the GEF Operational Focal Points and the partners for comments by 15 October.

Figure 2 Infographic on the objectives, benefits and structure of Child Project 4.1 (Credit: Debasmita Boral)



29. The Secretariat emphasized that the development of programme-level strategies for knowledge management and gender mainstreaming has not been attempted before in the context of a GEF programmatic approach, and therefore represents an important innovation

for the GEF portfolio. These strategies for the MedProgramme will be provided to the GEF Operational Focal Points and the partners by 8 October for comments.

30. The representative of Lebanon confirmed that Child Project 4.1 has an important role in the MedProgramme, especially for overall coordination and to identify synergies with other initiatives and projects at the regional and international level. The representative of Lebanon then asked for clarification about the link between the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU) and the implementation of activities at the national level. The Secretariat explained that the national activities will be developed by the executing partners of the corresponding Child Projects and that the MedPCU – in the framework of Child Project 4.1 – will monitor progress on all Child Projects and help them to promote their knowledge tools at the level of the programme, in addition to providing other services. The specific modalities for execution of national level activities will be discussed during the inception phase of each Child Project. The Secretariat emphasized that the execution of activities with the relevant national and sub-national institutions for all countries will be coordinated by the executing partners (the approach successfully used in the MedPartnership) and that there was no expectation for the governments of the participating countries to create a national coordination structure for the MedProgramme.
31. Ms. Ivana Stojanovic, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Montenegro (hereafter the representative of Montenegro), expressed support for the cross-cutting approach proposed for the design of Child Project 4.1 and thanked the partners for reflecting the national priorities of Montenegro in the design of Child Project 2.1 and the SCCF Project. Making reference to the activities of Child Project 2.1 on coastal observation, the representative of Montenegro expressed her point of view about how these activities could be linked to Child Project 4.1. Given that the Child Project 2.1 could not address Montenegro's priority related to the development of a coastal database and observatory with the aim of connecting relevant stakeholders and managers of coastal data, Child Project 4.1 is therefore seen as an opportunity to assist the country with this request (in the context of the execution of the Knowledge Management Strategy and its development of knowledge tools).
32. The Coordinator of the UN Environment/MAP-Barcelona Convention Secretariat declared that a centralized approach to knowledge management for the MedProgramme would be more effective and yield more positive impacts than the decentralized approach employed for the MedPartnership, and stated that the knowledge management platform foreseen under Child Project 4.1 would be important to the MAP system during and after the lifespan of the MedProgramme.
33. Mr. Mohamad Kayyal, MED POL Programme Management Officer, observed that the management function of the MedPCU in Child Project 4.1 had been underemphasized with respect to coordination services, and that this management function would require significant efforts across the various Child Projects. The Secretariat explained that this was provided for in the design of the MedPCU, which would ensure traditional management functions for the Child Projects (such as establishment of legal agreements, financial management and procurement), as well as monitoring functions to measure progress to impacts and to prepare the Project Implementation Reports (PIR) of each Child Project for the GEF. The Project Management Cost (PMC) of each Child Project will support the overall management, coordination and monitoring functions delivered by the MedPCU. It was also noted that the MedPCU will execute technical activities under the Child Projects 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 4.1 as well as the SCCF Project. This is not the case for the Child Projects 1.1 and 1.2 where dedicated and specific technical assistance will be identified and supported by the project grants for the execution of the activities.

34. Prof. Michael Scoullou, the Chair of GWP Med, recognized the important step taken by the designers of the MedProgramme to coordinate knowledge in the region, and noted the challenge of harnessing all the knowledge generated by activities on the ground in many countries and with many partners. Prof. Scoullou asked what could be done to facilitate the understanding of the countries about the locations of activities and the potential for synergies. The Secretariat indicated that relevant information on this point would be provided during the presentation on the MedProgramme's Knowledge Management Strategy.

Day 1 Agenda Item 6 – Knowledge Management in the MedProgramme

35. Ms. Lucilla Minelli, the Knowledge Management Expert for the preparatory phase of the MedProgramme, recalled that the overall objective for the Knowledge Management Strategy (KM Strategy) is to "provide a structured and centralized approach to leverage and share knowledge assets generated by the Child Projects of the MedProgramme with the intended beneficiaries and audiences." The KM Strategy was developed through analysis of the Programme Framework Document and background documentation, surveys, exchanges with project designers, desk studies, and contact with relevant technical counterparts regarding performance and functionality of information technologies.
36. The representative of Lebanon recognized that a diverse set of ideas and activities must be accounted for under the KM Strategy and that it will be important to develop indicators to track the progress towards operational objectives and targets associated with specific knowledge management activities. The Secretariat explained that objectives and activities had been established for knowledge management and that an appropriate number of indicators for these would be reflected in the design of Child Project 4.1. The Secretariat reminded the participants, however, that the decision to implement a KM Strategy represents an additional task that goes above and beyond what is required by the Programme Framework Document approved by the GEF for the MedProgramme.
37. The Chair of GWP Med urged the Secretariat to ensure that the knowledge management tools of the MedProgramme are tailored to the needs of policy makers in particular, and not only to those of the coordinating and/or executing agencies. This sentiment was reiterated by Ms. Daria Povh Skugor, Senior Programme Officer at the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), who also inquired about the source of the human and financial resources that would be necessary to implement the KM Strategy. The Secretariat confirmed that governments and policy makers are the primary client for the knowledge tools of the MedProgramme, and that the MedProgramme will dedicate sufficient resources to operationalize the strategy, including through the recruitment of a knowledge management expert for the MedPCU and through trainings for partners on how to generate and package data. The Secretariat reminded participants that the KM Strategy is modular in nature, and will start with simple tools and expand to meet the needs of the programme.
38. The representative of the GEF Secretariat noted that the KM Strategy represents an effective tool for the GEF to distill results from the MedProgramme, and asked if the knowledge products of the MedPartnership could be further disseminated via the Knowledge Management Platform, especially to private sector stakeholders. The Knowledge Management Expert confirmed that the results of the MedPartnership would be promoted on the platform, and that the private sector was a targeted audience and beneficiary of the KM Strategy, as well as a potential provider of knowledge. The Secretariat indicated that efforts could be made under the MedProgramme to create partnerships with the private sector.
39. The Chair of GWP Med added that the private sector holds a great amount of data (sometimes of higher quality than that of governments) and recommended that efforts be taken from the

onset of the MedProgramme to clearly define the requirements for data gathering, to determine with countries what data can be shared, and with whom. The representative of UNESCO IHP recalled that in the context of the Barcelona Convention stakeholders have rights to seek data from the private sector, and that the MedProgramme could support these efforts by creating awareness and encouraging the private sector to communicate more.

40. The Secretariat informed participants that the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) of the Barcelona Convention would be considered in the design of the Knowledge Management Platform, and that relevant data from the MedProgramme would be integrated in the IMAP platform.
41. Ms. Abir Abu Zeid, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Egypt (hereafter the representative of Egypt), expressed satisfaction with the KM Strategy and its goal to integrate all projects and share lessons across the programme, adding that this will be important for all countries. In response to her question about how data would be collected at the national level, the Secretariat explained that the executing partner of each Child Project will have resources to develop activities with the countries and to support national institutions, and that each Child Project will have a dedicated budget for knowledge management activities to produce and manage harmonized data specific to the focus of each Child Project. This includes if appropriate, the use of raw data on specific issues provided by national institutions to contribute to the MedProgramme KM Strategy. The Secretariat reassured participants that data could be shared in an aggregated manner, but that raw data belonging to the countries would not be made available unless the owners of the data agreed to this.

Day 1 Agenda Item 7: Coordination with IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN

42. Mr. Mish Hamid, Project Manager for the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resources Network (IW:LEARN), recalled that the IW:LEARN platform was created to provide knowledge management services to the GEF's International Waters project managers, since International Waters is the only GEF focal area for which an overarching convention or agreement does not exist. LME:LEARN is a cousin initiative of IW:LEARN, providing services to GEF IW projects in coastal and marine areas, with the goal of strengthening global governance of Large Marine Ecosystems (LME). Mr. Hamid outlined the main services of these initiatives, including knowledge sharing and partnership building, information management, programmatic support, and training (biennial International Waters Conferences, GEF project twinnings, ...). Further information on both initiatives is available at <https://iwlearn.net/>.
43. The Secretariat confirmed that the outputs of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme will feed into the IW:LEARN platform, and that information exchanges with IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN are foreseen in the KM Strategy.

Day 1 Agenda Item 8: Gender Mainstreaming in the MedProgramme

44. Ms. Debasmita Boral, the Gender Expert for the preparatory phase of the MedProgramme, provided a brief history of the evolution of gender considerations in development policies and described the benefits of gender mainstreaming before presenting the MedProgramme's Gender Mainstreaming (GM) Strategy. The GM Strategy comprises three lines of action: (i) address gender-blind hurdles with gender-differentiated consequences; (ii) mitigate gender-specific barriers and discriminatory norms; and (iii) scale up gender-sensitive policies and deliver gender-responsive outcomes. The MedProgramme is operationalizing the GM Strategy in the preparatory phase by conducting tailored gender assessments and preparing

costed gender action plans for each Child Project. Specific activities on gender will be defined and approved during the inception phase with all stakeholders.

45. The Secretariat recalled that Child Project 4.1 will ensure overall monitoring of the implementation of the GM Strategy and that executing partners will receive training on how to mainstream gender in project activities.
46. The Chair of GWP Med suggested that in some cases, project activities should also be designed to consider the specific needs of marginalized groups, in addition to considerations for gender.

Day 1 Agenda Item 9: Update on Child Project 2.1

47. Child Project 2.1 encompasses activities on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), protection of coastal aquifers and groundwater-related ecosystems, as well as integrated management of water resources management, including conjunctive management of surface water and groundwater resources. A joint presentation on the development of the project and its activities was made by representatives of the four executing partners: PAP/RAC (Ms. Daria Povh), Plan Bleu (Mr. Antoine Lafitte), GWP Med (Mr. Dimitris Faloutsos) and UNESCO IHP (Mr. Youssef Filali-Meknassi).
48. Mr. Amr Abdallah Morsy, First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of the Arabic Republic of Egypt to UNESCO, informed the Secretariat that the Government of Egypt will provide written comments to IHP to be reflected in the final version of the project document for Child Project 2.1.
49. The representative of Lebanon also indicated that Lebanon would provide comments on the project document and furthermore asked for clarification on the activities foreseen in the Damour area of Lebanon, including on the management approach that would be employed for the Damour area and on responsibilities for the implementation of the management that will be produced for this area. The executing partners confirmed that a river basin management approach will be used in the design of an integrated resources management plan for the Damour area (taking into account upstream activities that affect the coast) and that the implementation of the plan will be the responsibility of the country.
50. The representative of Montenegro raised a concern about one of the activities of Child Project 2.1 foreseen in Montenegro, "Preparation of the Management Plan for the Buna-Bojana Transboundary Aquifer", noting that the title of this plan was similar to the existing plan for the Buna-Bojana area prepared under the MedPartnership. The Secretariat promised to address this concern in the final project document, based on the comments that the representative of Montenegro will provide.
51. Ms. Samira Hamidi, the GEF Operational Focal Point of Algeria (hereafter the representative of Algeria) expressed a wish to see more reference in the project document to the activities on ICZM already undertaken in Algeria (preparation of a coastal strategy and a coastal plan for the Reghaia area) and to discuss the possibility of having activities on ICZM in Algeria that were more concrete than those described in the project document (support for ratification of the ICZM Protocol). The representative of PAP/RAC recalled that the adoption of the ICZM tools already developed in Algeria would support the adoption of the ICZM Protocol, and that efforts would be made to seek additional investments to support Algeria in this work. The Secretariat clarified that no promises could be made however at this stage about the development of bankable projects and access to loans under the activities of Child Project 2.1.

Day 1 Agenda Item 10: Update on the GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Project

52. Mr. Matthew Lagod, Consultant for UN Environment/MAP, outlined the progress achieved on the preparation of the SCCF Project and its activities. The SCCF Project will enhance regional adaptation to climate change in Mediterranean marine and coastal areas through four lines of action: (i) stakeholder engagement and capacity building; (ii) application of best practices for climate resilience in the coastal zone; (iii) access to climate financing mechanisms; and (iv) knowledge management and project coordination. The project document for the SCCF Project is complete and will be submitted to UN Environment's Project Review Committee in October 2018.

Day 2 Agenda Item 1: Update on Child Project 1.1

53. A joint presentation on the development the Child Project 1.1 and its activities was made by representatives of the implementing and executing agencies – Ms. Eloise Touni of the Chemicals and Health Branch/ GEF Team at UN Environment and Ms. Marina Markovic of the UN Environment/ MAP – MED POL. Project activities under the CW component are designed to remove existing stockpiles of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and mercury, and to prevent the generation of new wastes containing these pollutants. Disposal activities will be carried out in two phases. Phase 1 will target stockpiles verified during the current preparation phase of the project as being ready for immediate disposal, and Phase 2 will entail further inventories and data gathering to identify the remaining stockpiles that can be eliminated to meet the project's disposal targets. Prevention activities will focus on strategies for avoiding further generation of wastes containing mercury and two types of new POPs (PFOS and HBCD). An additional set of activities will be undertaken under the IW project component to produce an updated TDA for the Mediterranean (including gender assessment), a report on progress to impacts, a data sharing policy and an offshore monitoring strategy. The project document for Child Project 1.1 will be submitted to the GEF for endorsement in December 2018.

54. The representative of Lebanon inquired about the modalities for implementation of the activities, whether the new POPs targeted under the project could be expanded to include other chemicals (such as SCCP, a priority chemical for Lebanon), and also about how countries had been consulted about the International Waters (IW) activities. In terms of implementation modalities, Ms. Touni explained for each Phase 1 disposal site an environmental management plan (EMP) would be developed to establish responsibilities, identify national capacities and determine the need to bring in outside assistance. Regarding the possibility of considering additional new POPs for prevention activities, Ms. Touni indicated that it could be discussed, but recalled the existing proposals for Lebanon were designed to address the POPs identified in the country's NIP. Regarding the consultations on the IW activities, Ms. Markovic explained the meetings organized within the MAP system were used to consult the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (on, for example, national needs for IMAP – Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme – implementation, indicators and other relevant topics); proceedings of such meetings were used as a starting point in developing relevant sections of the project document. The Secretariat reconfirmed that the countries would have ample opportunity to review and comment on the project document prior to its submission to the GEF.

55. The representative of Egypt recalled that Egypt had expressed interest in participating in the national project activities, and had recently provided UN Environment with its NIP, the list of relevant national institutions and an indication of candidate companies for the development of prevention pilots. The representative of Egypt inquired about how the country could catch

up to the others in the project, about the possibility of reinforcing national capacities, and about the criteria for allocation of funds to the countries. She also expressed interest to receive more information on the forums used to consult the countries on the needs for the development of IW activities, in particular proceedings of the meeting held in July 2018 in Rome on the IMAP implementation. Ms. Touni, taking the questions in turn, explained that Egypt could not participate in Phase 1 for disposal but that this may be possible for Phase 2. In terms of enhancing national capacities, the EMP process for each disposal site will include an assessment of national capacities, and national experts will gain expertise by participating in execution of the EMP and inspection activities under the supervision of UN Environment consultants. Criteria for allocation of resources to priority sites is based on the presence of verified stockpiles that are ready for immediate disposal and also on the co-financing contribution that countries may bring to dispose additional quantities of waste. Priorities for disposal sites will be reviewed each year during the project's steering committee. Finally, Ms. Markovic assured that the requested information on the Rome meeting deliberations will be shared with the Government of Egypt.

56. The representative of Algeria underlined the importance of the project to the Government of Algeria, its wish to participate in the activities on mercury disposal and its need for capacity building with respect to mercury elimination and implementation of its NAP (National Action Plan). The representative of Algeria also informed participants that experts from UN Environment were currently being hosted in Algeria for a technical mission for the project and that all necessary information would be provided.
57. The representative of Montenegro confirmed that Montenegro's priorities for the project were well represented in the activities considered for the project, while inquiring whether the priorities for Phase 2 had been confirmed and expressing interest for hearing about possible synergies with Child Project 1.3. Ms. Touni responded that the project document would not make reference to sites for Phase 2. The first step of Phase 2 will be to confirm the presence of the chemicals reported in the national inventories/ accounted for in the project document, followed by decisions about site selection during the second or third steering committee meetings.
58. Mr. Roland Weber, Associated Expert of SCP/RAC, called on the GEF to consider activities on POPs that were not in NIPs but that were particularly dangerous, difficult and expensive to remove, and which are seriously affecting drinking water supplies.

Day 2 Agenda Item 2: Update on Child Project 1.2

59. Mr. Mark Pevsner, Senior Advisor – Strategy and Coordination Division Advisory Services Department/Projects Directorate of the European Investment Bank (EIB), explained that the primary objective of Child Project 1.2 is to prepare investments for physical infrastructure projects to reduce the discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater that impact the sea. The target countries for Child Project 1.2 are Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia, and the project document is nearly complete. The representative of UN Environment/ MAP – MED POL, Ms. Markovic, presented a component of the project that will support development of regional standards (wastewater management, sludge management, desalinization and aquaculture) for consideration and adoption by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.
60. The representative of Tunisia recalled the country's strong involvement in the project. He asked about developments related to his recommendation (expressed at the First Consultation meeting from March 2018) for a coordinated approach in the implementation of the activities on mercury in Child Projects 1.1 and 1.2, including how Tunisia would benefit from these. Ms. Touni explained that analysis was ongoing about whether mercury activities

originally foreseen under Child Project 1.2 would be taken up by Child Project 1.1, whereas Child Project 1.1 is not aiming to facilitate access to investments for decontamination, but rather focuses on removal of mercury from those countries that had ratified the Minamata Convention. Child Project 1.1 activities in Tunisia will thus be limited to removal of mercury stockpiles. The representative of EIB added that EIB would consider granting a loan for any well-prepared project on mercury decontamination that a country was prepared to undertake. The Secretariat recalled that the priorities of the Child Projects are set in the Programme Framework Document for the MedProgramme approved by the GEF in 2016, and that the first priority is to meet the targets set forth therein for disposal/removal and co-financing.

61. The representative of Lebanon indicated that the country has an important need for wastewater projects and capacity building in this domain, and asked for capacity building activities to be included in the project. Regarding the regional standards to be developed under the project, the representative of Lebanon emphasized the high relevance of regional wastewater and sludge management standards for her country. As regards desalination, the advice was to also take into account/address small and medium sized enterprises in Lebanon and their small-scale desalination capacities.
62. The Chair of GWP Med stated that the Mediterranean region needed active encouragement to shift towards non-conventional water resources, and considered that the regional standards to be developed under the project could contribute to this shift. Ms. Maria Diamanti, Environmental Expert of EIB, agreed that water reuse is important but noted that society's perception of this was poor. EIB works to raise awareness about the quality of treated wastewater, but ultimately it is a country's choice to encourage acceptance for the use of treated wastewater. As water becomes more scarce, the public's opinion about the use of treated wastewater may change. The Chair of GWP Med noted that there has been a rapid shift in the mentality of people regarding non-conventional water resources – including through efforts of religious leaders that have expressed support for the use of these kinds of water resources – and that the partners and countries of the MedProgramme should collectively step up efforts to encourage the use of these resources.

Day 2 Agenda Item 3: Update on Child Project 1.3

63. Two representatives of European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) – Ms. Astrid Motta, Principal, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change, and Ms. Claudia Neuschulz, Analyst – presented the progress on the development of activities for Child Project 1.3, which is designed to reduce land-based sources of pollution in hotspots through a combination of technical assistance and investment grants to rehabilitate wastewater treatment plants and increase the volume of wastewater treated in the region. Under the CW component of the project, activities are being developed aiming to reduce and prevent 1,250 t of POPs. Like UN Environment, EBRD is an accredited GEF agency and has its own modalities for project preparation. EBRD intends to submit the project document for Child Project 1.3 to the GEF by December 2018.
64. Two examples of existing on-the-ground support from EBRB were presented. The first is a technology transfer platform designed to assist countries adopt best technologies; EBRD provides a loan to the countries to finance the implementation of the technology and countries later recover up to 25% of the loan from grants. The second example is an infrastructure project preparation facility.
65. The representative of Egypt inquired about the business model for the implementation of Child Project 1.3. Ms. Motta indicated that the project will be implemented through a combination of technical assistance and investment grants. EBRD assists companies to

identify the best technologies for their needs and proposes loans to enable companies to finance implementation of these technologies (for example to shift to PBC-free production methods, to promote water efficiency, ...). Following successful implementation of the technologies, EBRD will reimburse a portion of the implementation cost. Countries are eligible for this assistance only if they are bankable (i.e., able to borrow money).

66. The representative of Lebanon asked for clarification about the specific activities foreseen in the project. The Secretariat responded that a portfolio of potential investments will be developed during the project preparation phase, but that it was not possible to commit to specific investments at present. The Secretariat also recalled that EBRD is an implementing agency of the GEF and as a development bank, has different working modalities than UN Environment regarding budgeting, reporting and execution of activities. In the MedProgramme, EBRD will also have its own project management budget which is separate from that of UN Environment. The management of projects in the UN Environment portfolio will be ensured through Child Project 4.1.
67. In response to a question from the representative of Egypt, the Secretariat clarified that the GEF funds provided for Child Project 1.3 are not for loans but rather for pre-investment studies to prepare investments. The representative of the GEF confirmed that the GEF provides seed money to institutions that can scale-up investments to deliver global environmental benefits.
68. The representative of Montenegro inquired about the consultations with countries for Child Project 1.3 that were announced during the First Regional Consultation, and indicated that the Government needed more details about activities (including on possible synergies between Child Projects 1.1 and 1.3) before preparing its letter of co-financing. The representative of EBRD explained that the consultations will take place in the coming weeks to inform the countries about the potential activities and the opportunities for investments/loans in the context of this project.
69. The representative of Tunisia asked whether the technical assistance activities of the project included pilot projects for the private sector to demonstrate the effectiveness of new technologies. The representative of EBRD confirmed that demonstration of new technologies is one of the key objectives for this work and that pilot projects could be financed.

Day 2 Agenda Item 4: Update on Child Project 3.1

70. Mr. Atef Limam, MedMPAnet Project Officer at SPA/RAC, described the main lines of action for Child Project 3.1, a project devoted to enhancing the management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Libya. These include capacity building for managers of MPAs in Libya, the revision of Libya's National Strategy on MPAs and its draft law on protected areas, and an inventory of marine and coastal sites of ecological importance. A consultation with Libyan stakeholders is planned for October 2018, and the project document will be submitted to the GEF in December 2018.
71. Mr. Mustafa Soliman, the GEF Operational Focal Point for Libya (hereafter the representative of Libya), indicated satisfaction with the proposed intervention in Libya and positive anticipation about the implementation of activities on the ground. Regarding the consultation with Libyan stakeholders, the representative of Libya indicated that his presence will be beneficial and that he will also extend the invitation to the Environment General Authority.
72. In response to a question raised about the possibility of MPAs imposing on navigation rights in the high seas, the representative of SPA/RAC confirmed that none of the MPAs in Libya are beyond national jurisdiction. However, efforts are underway in the context of the Barcelona

Convention to create a framework for the creation of MPAs that are beyond national jurisdiction.

Day 2 Agenda Item 5: Update on Child Project 2.2

73. Mr. Dimitris Faloutsos, Deputy Regional Coordinator of GWP Med, provided an overview of the design of activities for Child Project 2.2 and recalled its overarching objective: fostering water-food-energy security and the reduction of land based nutrient pollution and other pressures, through the adoption of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus approach. The project activities will follow four main lines of action: strengthening the capacities of institutions on the nexus approach; addressing nexus issues affecting the Mediterranean Sea LME; testing and upscaling nexus solutions; and engaging stakeholders in these processes. A consultation with the participating countries to confirm interest and priorities in the project will be organized in Beirut, Lebanon on the sidelines of the First MENA Nexus Roundtable that will take place from 26-28 November 2018.

Day 2 Agenda Item 6: Discussion

74. In summary, the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro and Tunisia confirmed the importance of the MedProgramme for their countries and for the region, and endorsed the proposals of UN Environment/MAP on (i) the timeline for finalization of the Child Projects of the MedProgramme and their submission to the GEF Secretariat for endorsement; (ii) the development of the overarching strategies for Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming; and (iii) the arrangements for execution of the MedProgramme through the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (Med PCU).

75. Ms. Jula Selmani, the representative of the GEF Operational Focal Point of Albania (hereafter the representative of Albania), congratulated the partners and acknowledged the excellent quality of the workshop. She also indicated that although she had not been involved in the previous meetings and the development of the MedProgramme, she now had a clear vision of the process, thanks to the organization of the consultation. In closing, the representative of Albania declared that the strategy for the implementation of the MedProgramme appeared to be effective and would serve the needs of the countries.

76. The representative of Algeria asserted that the MedProgramme is an important opportunity for the region and predicted that it would result in success for countries and partners alike. She emphasized that the effective coordination among the countries and project partners during the preparation phase of the MedProgramme represented a positive start to the process. The representative of Algeria also announced that a coordination mechanism at the national level in Algeria will be implemented to ensure effective interaction with the regional coordination mechanism of the MedProgramme. In closing, the representative of Algeria confirmed that the country is committed to involving government institutions, the private sector and the media in the MedProgramme, and thanked the partners and the GEF for their assistance in depolluting the Mediterranean Sea.

77. Mr. Senad Oprašić, the GEF Operational Focal Point of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina) thanked the partners for the excellent presentations and asserted that the two regional consultations had provided a solid foundation for the effective implementation of the projects of the MedProgramme. He furthermore recalled the priority that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina places on the alignment of all activities and results of the MedProgramme with national legislation, EU Directives and the requirements of EU acquis, as well as the SDGs. In closing, the

representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina wished success to all partners for the implementation of activities, and thanked UNESCO for hosting the meeting.

78. The representative of Egypt thanked the partners for the meeting and confirmed that the presentations had provided a clear indication of the links between the projects and how the MedProgramme is being implemented in a holistic manner. She promised to work to ensure effective communication among national partners involved in the activities, and expressed satisfaction with the fact that the countries sharing the Mediterranean were sitting around the same table and working together for the common good of the Sea. In closing, the representative of Egypt indicated her interest in the implementation of the Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies and indicated her belief that these will assist countries in dealing with environmental challenges.
79. The representative of Lebanon thanked the partners for a fruitful meeting and reconfirmed the country's commitment to contribute to the MedProgramme and to share the necessary knowledge and information to support its successful execution. She underlined the importance of involving national stakeholders, of ensuring effective coordination and management, and of seeking synergies in the MedProgramme. In closing, the representative of Lebanon expressed her satisfaction with the progress achieved to date, and her positive anticipation for the initiation of the activities of the MedProgramme.
80. The representative of Libya recognized the partners for the progress achieved on the preparation of the MedProgramme, and confirmed that the consultation had been extremely useful for gaining a deeper understanding of the activities and how they will be carried out. He furthermore expressed appreciation for the chance to cooperate with the other countries in the region on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea. At the same time, the representative of Libya shared his concern about the MedProgramme's integrated approach to environmental challenges spanning several GEF focal areas, indicating that this can complicate activities on the ground. In closing, the representative of Libya wished all the partners success in the execution of their activities.
81. The representative of Montenegro thanked the partners for the all the work completed to date, and recalled that one of the benefits of a regional programme is the opportunity for activities covering many thematic areas at both the national and regional levels, which has great value for the countries. She recalled that Montenegro is in the stage of pre-accession to the EU and does not have the resources to finance all the corresponding obligations, and that for this reason it is important to identify additional sources of assistance. Besides the MedProgramme, the Government of Montenegro is also participating in the GEF Adriatic Project and the UN Environment Vienna biodiversity assessment in coastal and marine areas, which will lead to the establishment of three new MPAs in Montenegro. The representative of Montenegro also highlighted the synergies that were identified during the design of the MedProgramme, and notably the integration of activities between Child Project 2.1 and the SCCF Project in Montenegro, maintaining that without a programmatic approach this kind of synergy and integration would not have occurred. In closing, the representative of Montenegro acknowledged the effectiveness of the programmatic approach in terms of communication with partners on the design of activities, and her interest in the future implementation of the Knowledge Management and the Gender Mainstreaming Strategies.
82. The representative of Tunisia thanked the MedProgramme team for the progress achieved on the preparation of the projects and recalled the contributions of Tunisia throughout the process. He also underlined the importance of initiating efforts to establish the implementing modalities at the national level with the relevant institutions to avoid delays and to ensure that the objectives of the MedProgramme are achieved. In closing, the representative of Tunisia

stressed the need to identify synergies and complementarities among the activities of the MedProgramme, and more importantly, with other ongoing and future initiative in the region, such as Horizon 2020 and post-Horizon 2020 activities.

Day 2 Agenda Item 7: Conclusions and closing of the meeting

83. The Secretariat presented the conclusions and next steps recorded during the proceedings of the Second Regional Consultation and asked the GEF Operational Focal Points (or their representatives) for their comments and approval. The GEF Operational Focal Points (or their representatives) endorsed these conclusions and approved the next steps, which appear on page 1 of the present report.
84. The Coordinator of the UN Environment/MAP-Barcelona Convention Secretariat declared that the presentations and discussions had been illuminating and had helped to clarify for everyone once again the importance of the MedProgramme and the complex challenges that would be tackled by this ambitious and innovative joint initiative. He asserted that the overall level of buy-in and interest are high for the MedProgramme and assured that all the concerns raised by the Contracting Parties would be duly addressed in the final project documents, prior to their submission to the GEF Secretariat. The Coordinator thanked all participants for their continued commitment of energy, time and resources and expressed positive anticipation for the continued collaboration. In closing, the Coordinator recognized the contributions of the countries, the partners, the UN Environment team, the GEF and UNESCO, a gracious host for the event and an important partner of the programme.
85. The representative of UNESCO IHP expressed UNESCO's pleasure in hosting the participants of the consultation. Recalling that 21 September is the International Day of Peace, the representative of UNESCO IHP explained that people of all cultures and beliefs were present at UNESCO on this day to discuss peace, and declared that peace can also be built on science and environmental sustainability.
86. The Second Regional Consultation for the MedProgramme was closed at 17.00 on 21 September 2018.

Annex 1
Agenda of the Second Regional Consultation of the MedProgramme

Day 1: 20 September 2018	
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Registration</i>
9:30 – 10:00	Welcoming remarks: UNESCO-IHP, UN Environment/MAP and UN Environment/GEF
10:00 – 10:15	1. GEF and the Mediterranean Sea: 20 years of support and expectations under GEF-7
10:15 – 11:00	2. Remarks from the Permanent Delegations of UNESCO
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:30 – 12:00	3. Setting the scene and objectives of the consultation: UN Environment/MAP
12:00 – 12:30	4. Progress report on preparation of the MedProgramme Child Projects and on their submission to the GEF: UN Environment/MAP
12:30 – 13:00	5. Update on Child Project 4.1: UN Environment/MAP
13:00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch</i>
14:30 – 15:00	6. Knowledge Management in the MedProgramme: UN Environment/MAP
15:00 – 15:30	7. Coordination with the GEF's established knowledge management platforms: IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN
15:30 – 16:00	8. Gender Mainstreaming in the MedProgramme: UN Environment/MAP
16:00 – 16:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:15 – 17:00	9. Update on Child Project 2.1: GWP-Med, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and UNESCO-IHP
17:00 – 17:30	10. Update on the GEF Special Climate Change Fund Project: UN Environment/MAP
17:30 – 17:45	11. Conclusions of Day 1
17:45	<i>End of Day 1</i>

Day 2: 21 September 2018	
9:00 – 9:15	Opening remarks: UN Environment/MAP
9:15 – 10:00	1. Update on Child Project 1.1: UN Environment/Chemicals and Waste, MED POL, SCP/RAC, Plan Bleu
10:00 – 10:45	2. Update on Child Project 1.2: EIB and MED POL
10:45 – 11:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:15 – 12:00	3. Update on Child Project 1.3: EBRD
12:00 – 12:30	4. Update on Child Project 3.1: SPA/RAC, WWF and IUCN
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 14:30	5. Update on Child Project 2.2: GWP-Med
14:30 – 16:00	6. Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added-value of GEF programmatic approach; • Complementarities among the Child Projects; • Feedback from the GEF Operational Focal Points.
16:00 – 16:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:30 – 17:00	7. Conclusions and closing of the meeting – UN Environment/MAP, UN Environment/GEF and UNESCO-IHP
17:00	<i>End of the consultation</i>

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Annex 2

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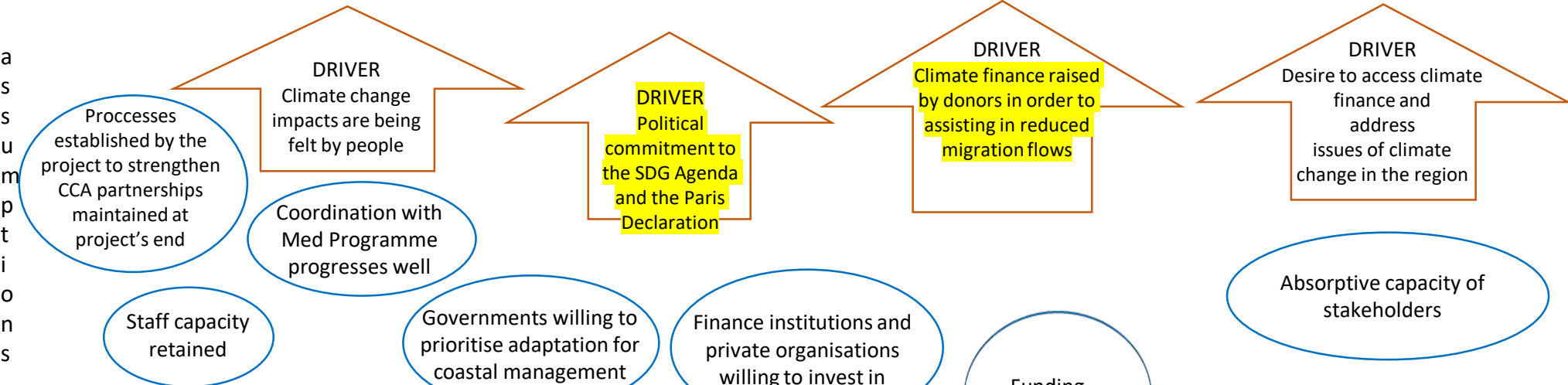
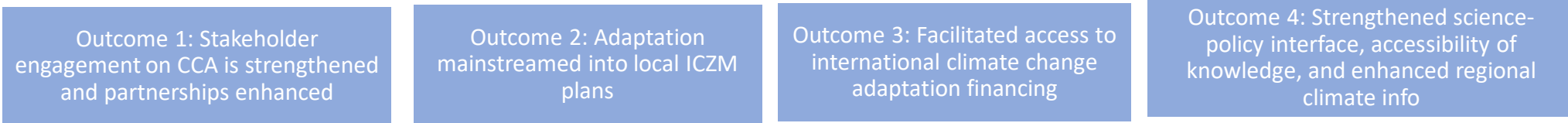
ANNEX M

THEORY OF CHANGE SCCF

Impact: Enhanced adaptive capacity of countries in the Mediterranean



Objective: Enhanced capacity of countries in the Med to plan, fund and implement climate-resilient development in coastal areas



- 1.1 Climate risk assessments produced in 2 coastal areas
- 1.2 Interventions identified for investments in coastal resilience
- 1.3 Decision-makers trained on CCA planning
- 1.4 Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas held

- 2.1 CCA priorities mainstreamed into local ICZM coastal plans
- 2.2 Barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions taken up by planners

- 3.1 Guidelines for preparing a financing plan for CCA developed
- 3.2 A proposal developed to access international financing support for CCA

- 4.1 Regional meeting to share knowledge on adaptation planning processes
- 4.2 Awareness raising campaigns on CCA
- 4.3 Reports on climate risks in coastal areas
- 4.4 Regional forum on lessons learned from the project

assumptions Outputs

Ecosystems and communities living in coastal areas of the Mediterranean are vulnerable to CC impacts

The goods and services provided coastal areas are reduced; as well as their buffer role against CC

Impacts of increasing pressures on coastal areas are exacerbated by CC impacts

Negative impacts of CC such as increased frequency of droughts, sea-level rise and floods

Unsustainable management of coastal areas and resources

Limited financial, technical capacity and coordination for climate-resilient coastal development

Key development sectors in the Mediterranean – e.g. water, fishery, energy – are under pressure from unsustainable resource uses

Unsustainable development trends, e.g. rapid urban development and settlement in low-laying areas, increase pressures on coastal areas

There is limited cooperation in the Mediterranean for sustainable coastal management

There is a lack of knowledge and capacity to implement adaptation options for coastal management

ANNEX N

Threats to natural and managed resources in the Mediterranean coastal areas, and effects of climate change

Freshwater resources: The Mediterranean region is vulnerable to water scarcity and drought, in particular, countries in the South and East, and even in the North. A growing percentage of water production is non-sustainable, which leads to an over-exploitation of water resources, most notably groundwater resources. A reduction in precipitation and structural water shortages, is expected to affect 60 million people by as early as 2025¹. Water resources in the Mediterranean are distributed unevenly within the region – with 71% located in the North, 9% in the South and 20% in the Near East – meaning that different regions of the Mediterranean are affected to varying degrees.

The changes in climate patterns will result in various physical impacts on water resources, since water is involved in all components of the climate system, and affects different aspects of human well-being from agricultural productivity and irrigation supply to flood and drought control, municipal and industrial water supply, ecosystem protection and energy use.

Most countries on the Southern and Eastern shores of the Mediterranean are already considered as facing chronic scarcity of water resources. This situation is expected to worsen in the future due to increased demand for water coupled with the projected impacts of climate change, which include declines in average rainfall and in total runoff, and depletion of groundwater resources. Coastal aquifers will also become threatened by salinization due to rising sea levels, and by overexploitation which decreases their resilience to saline intrusion.

Moreover, despite a predicted decrease in average precipitation, models predict that Mediterranean summers will be characterized by an increase in frequency of extreme daily precipitation. This tendency can lead to longer dry periods, interrupted by extreme intense precipitation, enhancing the risk of floods. The Joint Research Center Projection of Economic impacts of climate change in Sectors of the European Union based on bottom-up Analysis (JRC PESETA II) Project “Climate Impacts in Europe”², estimates that even in the 2°C warming scenario, direct economic damages from river flooding in Southern Europe will increase from 0.67 to 1.19 billion euros per year by the 2080s.

The rapidly growing agricultural and non-agricultural water needs of many countries in the region cannot generally be met by further exploitation of water resources except through either the development of major and, at times, controversial water development infrastructure, expensive and energy-intensive desalination facilities or the reallocation of water resources from other uses, primarily agriculture as the main water user. This could bring major social and political change and risk exacerbating existing inequalities and regional tensions. Thus, increasing water efficiency should be a primary focus through application of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approaches, including with due consideration of environmental needs and sustainability of ecosystems services.

Terrestrial systems: Over the past 15 years, the Mediterranean region has seen a dramatic increased risk of fires in terrestrial coastal ecosystems in Mediterranean countries, especially in the North, due to climate change.

Changes in land use, together with climate change, result in an increased risk of forest fires. Higher temperatures, increasing heatwaves in combination with reduced rainfall and more

¹ Lionello P, Malanotte-Rizzoli P, Boscolo R (eds) (2006) Mediterranean climate variability. Elsevier, Amsterdam.

² JRC, 2014. Climate Impacts in Europe. The JRC PESETA II Project. JRC Scientific and Policy Reports, EUR 26586EN.

severe droughts, are expected to lead to increased mean fire-weather indices and length of the fire season, including areas in which fires were not prevalent until now.

The “Forest fires under climate, social and economic changes in Europe, the Mediterranean and other fire-affected areas of the world” (FUME) project which uses appropriate mathematical procedures to relate climate and fires, while controlling for the possible interference of other factors in this relationship, revealed a significant and positive relationship between climate and fires during the last three decades for the various Mediterranean regions in southern Europe.

The JRC PESETA II Project “Climate Impacts in Europe”, estimates that even in the 2°C warming scenario average annual burnt area from forest fires in Southern Europe will increase from 361 to 526 thousand hectares per year by 2080s.

Coastal systems and low-lying areas: Coastal zones, arguably the most appealing assets of the Mediterranean, are already exposed to significant pressures from land-based and marine pollution, urban development, fishing, aquaculture, tourism, damming, extraction of materials, and marine biological invasions. Climate change, and especially sea level rise (the major driver), is expected to significantly increase these pressures. In particular, many coastal systems are already experiencing, and many more will experience increased inundations and storm flooding, accelerated coastal erosion, seawater contamination of fresh groundwater, displacement of coastal lowlands and wetlands, encroachment of tidal waters into estuaries and river systems, possible loss of nesting beaches. More frequent and severe weather and climatic events will further exacerbate these phenomena, while in the longer term, changes in wind and wave patterns could interfere with sediment transport leading to greater erosion or accretion.

Coastal erosion will lead over time to the inland migration of the beaches of the Mediterranean with soft sedimentary coasts being more vulnerable than harder, rocky coastlines. River deltas, due to their unique topography, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of erosion and inundation. The damming of rivers upstream prevents the normal transport of sediment, which can no longer replenish the deltas.

At the local scale, possible impacts from sea level rise are also determined by other non-climatic factors such as the subsidence of coastal land, subsurface resource extraction, and tectonic movements.

The JRC PESETA II Project “Climate Impacts in Europe”, estimates that even in the 2°C warming scenario the average annual costs from sea floods damage in Southern Europe will increase from 163 to 903 million euros by 2080s.

Ocean systems: The Mediterranean Sea is among the richest in biodiversity of global importance, rich with endemism and autochthonous species. At the same time, it has unique marine features that make this region particularly vulnerable to climate change. The overall extent of water exchange is restricted due to the narrow connections with the Atlantic Ocean, the Red Sea and the Black Sea. In addition, due to the relatively small size of the basin, seawater in the Mediterranean can easily heat up and evaporate, especially in view of the hot, dry summers and low inflow from rivers.

Increases in sea temperatures will alter distribution of species and foster the spread of warm water species into the Mediterranean, thus promoting the displacement of ecotypes and shifts in ecosystem functioning and ultimately lead to loss of species. The IPCC AR5 identified the Mediterranean Sea as one of the semi-enclosed seas with projected high rates of local extinction because land boundaries will make it difficult for species to move laterally to escape waters that may be too warm. Additionally, periods of extreme increased seawater

temperatures during heatwaves will contribute to mortality events that affect many invertebrate species as well as Posidonia meadows.

Another threat to Mediterranean marine ecosystems is ocean acidification: the phenomenon of shifting the chemical balance of seawater to a more acidic state (lower pH) due to increased CO₂ concentrations in the sea because of increased CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere. Acidification is currently occurring at a geologically unprecedented rate, subjecting marine organisms to additional environmental stresses. According to the project “Mediterranean Sea Acidification in a changing climate” (MedSEA), the acidity of Northwestern Mediterranean seawater has increased by 10% since 1995 and if current CO₂ emission rates continue, it will increase another 30% by 2050 and 150% by 2100. Several planktonic organisms are affected by acidification with possible negative impacts on fish populations. Acidification also threatens iconic and invaluable Mediterranean ecosystem-building species (such as sea grass meadows, Coralligene reefs and Vermetid snail reefs) which create rich key habitats for thousands of species, protect shores from erosion and provide a source of food and natural products to society.

Food security and food production systems: Irrigated agriculture accounts for over 80% of total water demand in Eastern and Southern Mediterranean countries³. The general decrease in soil moisture and water availability, and the increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts as a result of climate variability and change in the Mediterranean will increase the existing water-related stresses and have strong negative effects on crops and agriculture in general. The increased need for irrigation will be constrained by reduced runoff, reduced recharge of aquifers, and competition from other sectors, in particular human settlements and energy.

Beyond the availability of water resources, agricultural production in the Mediterranean will be affected by temperature increases. A large negative sensitivity of crop yields to extreme daytime temperatures around 30°C has been documented by numerous studies, characteristically for wheat in the Mediterranean. A warmer and drier climate is projected to shift vegetation and agricultural zones northward e.g., by 75 km for 2090–2099 relative to 2000–2009 in Middle East and North Africa, under the 4°C warming scenario⁴.

Additional pressures, considering the region’s very long coastline, will occur due to soil loss, coastal erosion and seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers, all of which are a result of sea level rise. Additionally, the negative impacts of agricultural fertilizers will be greater under climate change: higher concentrations of nitrates in warmer receiving watercourses will lead to adverse impacts on water quality.

Moreover, studies have shown food quality is being affected by climate change and that growing wheat, rice, barley or potato in high CO₂ concentrations reduces the protein content by 10–14%⁵, while some crops may also show reduced mineral and micronutrient concentrations. Furthermore, some pest outbreaks are attributed to climate change. Rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns, undermine the natural regulation of pests and diseases, while increasing the ranges of various pests⁶.

Regarding the quantification of possible impacts of climate change to the agricultural sector, the IPCC AR5 Working Group 2 (WG2) Report, under future scenarios, projects yield impacts

³ Daccache A. et al., 2014. Water and energy footprint of irrigated agriculture in the Mediterranean region. Environmental Research Letters, 12(9).

⁴ World Bank. 2014. Turn Down the Heat: Confronting the New Climate Normal. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁵ Implications of climate change for agricultural productivity in the early twenty-first century, Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci. 2010 Sep 27; 365(1554): 2973–2989. doi: 10.1098/rstb.2010.0158

⁶ Ponti L. et al., 2016. *Climate change and crop-pest dynamics in the Mediterranean Basin*. Agenzia nazionale per le nuove tecnologie, l’energia e lo sviluppo economico sostenibile (ENEA).

for wheat, maize and soybean of -22% to 0% in the North of the Mediterranean and -27% to +5% in the South. The World Bank's "Turn down the heat" report estimates that crop yields in Middle East and North Africa will eventually decline by 30% in the 1.5–2°C warming scenario and up to 60% in the 3–4°C one. Legumes and maize crops are expected to be worst affected in both areas as they are grown during the summer period. The JRC PESETA II Project "Climate Impacts in Europe", estimates that even in the 2°C warming scenario, in Southern Europe the average agriculture yields will decrease by 18% and the cropland that will be affected by drought will increase by 1400%

Livestock production in the Mediterranean region will also be affected by climate change through various pathways, including changes in the quantity and quality of available feeds, changes in the length of the grazing season, additional heat stress, reduced drinking water availability and changes in livestock diseases and disease vectors. The gender climate risk assessment (Output 1.1) will aim to map local knowledge and practices around livestock production in the region, and identify the different climate risks faced by men and women as custodians of domestic animal diversity.

Fish diversity and fishing catches in the Mediterranean are already vulnerable as fisheries are already overfished or fully exploited. Because of climate change, they will be further affected due to increases in salinity and seawater temperatures that will induce migration towards higher latitudes or deeper waters, and due to the spread of invasive species which may outcompeted or replace native ones. As a result, species that are commercially important in some areas may no longer be available in the near future and markets may have to explore other target species rather than those currently sold. Climate change can also influence where aquaculture is possible, which species are raised, and the efficiency of the production. The gender climate risk assessment (Output 1.1) will aim to map gendered local knowledge and practices around pisciculture in the region.

Human Settlements, Industry, and Infrastructure:

Urban areas: More than a third of the population of Mediterranean countries live in coastal zones. This is more evident in Northern African and Middle Eastern countries where coastal cities have traditionally been particularly important due to the aridity of inland regions. As coastal populations and assets in coastal areas continue to grow, exposure to climate change-related hazards – and especially those associated with sea level rise – is also increasing. Rapid growth of cities leads to vulnerable urban communities living in informal settlements, many of which often lack essential infrastructure and services and hence are less able to adapt to the additional stress from extreme weather events, e.g., flooding. The key expected impacts of climate change in coastal urban areas include:

- Inland flooding, especially threatening settlements with inadequate infrastructure on flood plains or along river banks.
- Coastal flooding and storm surges in low-lying and unprotected coastal zones.
- Heatwaves, exacerbated by the urban heat island effect, with vulnerability higher among urban populations of infants, older age groups, expectant mothers, people with chronic diseases, urban poor with limited access to housing, social services or located in risk-prone areas (e.g. low-lying areas).
- Wind storms with higher intensity and other extreme events threatening substandard buildings and infrastructure.
- Water shortages and drought especially in settlements lacking piped water.
- Enhanced air pollution due to changes in urban meteorological regimes.
- Other geo-hydrological hazards, such as seawater intrusion and landslides.

Several coastal cities in North African and Middle Eastern countries are highly exposed to such hazards and especially sea level rise, due to their low-lying topographies.

One study⁷ has found that in terms of the percentage of urban area lost to one meter of sea-level rise, highly vulnerable countries are Egypt (5.5%), Libya (5.4%), and Tunisia (4.5%). The authors of the study also estimated that Egypt and Tunisia have 9.3% and 4.9% of their population respectively exposed to a 1-meter sea level rise. A second study⁸ suggested that, in the absence of adaptation, 1.97 million people in Egypt could be affected by a sea level rise of 0.54m and 1.82 million people in Morocco could be affected by a sea level rise of 0.44 m with 2.6°C global warming compared to 1990 levels. A third study⁹ identified Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, and Libya as among the most vulnerable African countries in terms of total population affected by sea level rise under scenarios of 0.42–1.26 meters in sea level rise by 2100, assuming no adaptation.

Tourism: The Mediterranean is the world's most popular touristic destination with about half of the region's tourists visiting its coastal zones. Climate change is expected to have a wide range of negative consequences for tourism in the region, including heat waves, spread of diseases, drought, the associated risk of fires, increased growth/ population of organisms such as algae and jellyfish. Sea level rise and coastal erosion will lead to loss of beaches and other natural attractions, as well as infrastructure relevant to tourism activities. In general, climatic conditions for outdoor tourist activities are expected to deteriorate in summer.

As a result, an increased variation of the distribution of tourists, rather than the volume of tourism should be expected. It is likely that climate change will cause a shift in the choice of tourist destinations towards greater latitudes and altitudes. In addition, the occurrence of a shift in the tourism season is likely, with an increase in the influx of tourists to the coast in the months when the air and water temperature will not be too hot, thus shifting from the hot summer months to the spring and autumn months.

However, there is considerable uncertainty about how tourists will respond to the effects of climate change and therefore overall vulnerability of coastal tourism is hard to assess. The gender assessment and action plan identifies this particular issue in the region, as coastal livelihoods are tourism-dependent. Tourism provides flexible working hours and entrepreneurship opportunities to women and vulnerable groups, who face entry barriers to more formal employment, due to entrenched resource and technical knowledge gap. Climate risks to this important sector, thus, may impede different demographics by combining with gendered nature of livelihoods, and existing social gaps. (See Annex J).

Transportation: Port infrastructure, but also coastal roads, railways, and airports, are expected to be at risk mainly due to temporary and permanent flooding arising from sea level rise, high winds and storm surges. Negative impacts are also expected from large waves generated by storm surges and floods/landslides especially in the Northern Adriatic¹⁰. These phenomena are likely to cause damage to infrastructure, interruptions and bottlenecks in the flow of products through ports. In general, port infrastructure will experience disruption of "just in time" delivery of goods; welfare losses; increased cost for reparation and maintenance. Increasing

⁷ Dasgupta, S., Laplante, B., Meisner, C., Wheeler, D., and Yan, J. (2009). "The Impact of Sea-level Rise on Developing Countries: A Comparative Analysis." *Climatic Change*, 93(3-4), 379–88.

⁸ Brown S, Nicholls RJ, Vafeidis A, Hinkel J, and Watkiss P (2011). *The Impacts and Economic Costs of Sea-Level Rise in Europe and the Costs and Benefits of Adaptation. Summary of Results from the EC RTD ClimateCost Project.* In Watkiss, P (Editor), 2011. *The ClimateCost Project. Final Report. Volume 1: Europe.* Published by the Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden, 2011.

⁹ Hinkel, J., Brown, S., Exner, L., Nicholls, R.J., Vafeidis, A.T., and Kebede, A.S. (2012). "Sea-level Rise Impacts on Africa and the Effects of Mitigation and Adaptation: An Application of DIVA." *Regional Environmental Change*, 12(1), 207–24.

¹⁰ Lionello P. (Ed.), 2012. *The Climate of the Mediterranean Region. From the Past to the Future*, Amsterdam: Elsevier.

wind speeds present numerous challenges to the berthing of ships, and the operation of harbor equipment. Changes in water temperature and water quality can lead to invasive species causing damage to wooden structures, and the fouling of ships and harbor facilities.

Road and rail transport networks located on the coast can be negatively affected by sea level rise (and sea storms) causing increased risks of inundation and erosion, leading to disruptions in the transport of goods and in the mobility of local communities. Moreover, increased inspections and repairs may become necessary due to erosion of transport structures caused by inundation and saline intrusion.

Energy: Climate change impacts are projected to also affect energy systems, especially thermal and hydro electricity production, distribution infrastructure, as well as electricity demand.

Thermal power plants can face risks due to increased air temperatures that reduce thermal conversion efficiency and to decreased water availability (and increased temperatures) necessary for the cooling of the plants. Extreme weather events may affect not only power plants but also the transmission and distribution systems and their overall reliability potentially leading to power outages. The projected overall decrease in precipitation and river runoff and/or increased seasonality due to climate change, will also affect hydropower generation.

Energy demand for heating and cooling will be strongly by affected by climate change as a result of increasing temperatures, with decreasing demand for heating and increasing for cooling respectively. The JRC PESETA II Project “Climate Impacts in Europe”, estimates that in the Reference (business-as-usual) scenario, while energy demand in the EU as a whole will decrease by 13% by 2080, in Southern Europe it will increase by 8%. In that context, Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem Nexus approaches may provide integrated tools for addressing also climate change challenges.

Human Health, Well-Being, and Security:

Human health: The main driver of climate-related direct effects on human health is heat-related mortality and morbidity (due to cardiovascular and respiratory causes) and additional heat stress during heatwaves, as well as deaths and injuries due to extreme weather events. Observations in various Mediterranean countries^{11 12} showed that the percentage increase of mortality associated with 1°C increase of apparent temperature ranged from 0.1% to 8.0%. Concerning heatwaves, the increase in mortality is high: total deaths from natural causes increased by 14%, deaths from cardiovascular problems by 22% and respiratory problems by 32% during heatwaves events. According to recent studies¹³, for 2040–2069 and under the IPCC Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES A1B) warming scenario, the number of days characterized by high thermal discomfort in North Africa is projected to increase by approximately 35 days, from approximately 100 days in the base period of 1961–1990. The JRC PESETA II Project “Climate Impacts in Europe”, estimates that even in the 2°C warming scenario, the impact of heat-related events will lead to 65% additional deaths (14,000) per year in Southern Europe by 2080.

Additionally, climate change is expected to affect public health via changes in biological and ecological processes that influence the transmission of several infectious diseases. Countries in North Africa and Middle East are experiencing a resurgence of several vector-borne and

¹¹ Navarra, A., Tubiana, L. (eds.), 2013 a. Regional Assessment of Climate Change in the Mediterranean. Volume 1: Air, Sea and Precipitation and Water. Springer Verlag. ed.

¹² Navarra, A., Tubiana, L. (eds.), 2013 b. Regional Assessment of Climate Change in the Mediterranean. Volume 2: Agriculture, Forests and Ecosystem Services and People. Springer Verlag. ed.

¹³ Giannakopoulos, C., Kostopoulou, E., Hadjinicolaou, P., Hatzaki, M., Karali, A., Lelieveld, J., and Lange, M.A. (2013). “Impacts of Climate Change Over the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East Region Using the Hadley Centre PRECIS RCM.” *Advances in Meteorology, Climatology and Atmospheric Physics*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.

viral diseases that had previously been in decline. Scientific evidence indicates that changes in climatic factors can affect the incidence of vector-borne diseases in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region such as malaria, leishmaniasis and schistosomiasis.

Human security: Climate change could act as a threat multiplier in the Mediterranean region, predominantly in countries outside of the European Union (EU), by placing additional pressure on already scarce resources (especially water and land), reinforcing preexisting threats as political instability, poverty, and unemployment particularly affecting youth and women, and overstressing societies' adaptive capacities. However, currently the research is divided: one strand suggests that exists no scientific consensus on the primary causes, mechanisms, links, and interventions between climate change and conflicts and insecurity¹⁴. Others argue that since climate change is a threat multiplier, it often combines with the impediments in a conflict context, heightening poverty and insecurity.¹⁵

Climate change poses significant challenges to Mediterranean countries and is expected to worsen already critical situations in the region. Essential resources like fresh water, agricultural production and fish provisions may become endangered while coastal communities, ecosystems and infrastructure will be challenged by increased physical risks. More importantly, human lives may become endangered and health risks increased in a warmer climate. The development of an adaptation strategy for the Mediterranean region should provide answers to these risks, reduce the exposure of the society and the ecosystems and increase the overall resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas. The Mediterranean countries need to transform the challenges they face under a changing climate into opportunities to increase their resilience by addressing the reasons that have so far led many environmental parameters into almost critical status.

¹⁴ Gemenne, F., Barnett, J., Adger, W.N., and Dabelko, G.D. (2014). "Climate and Security: Evidence, Emerging Risks, and a New Agenda." *Climatic Change*, 123(1).

¹⁵ Adger, Neil W., Paavola, J., Huq, S., Mace, M. J., (2006). *Fairness in Adaptation to Climate Change*. The MIT Press.

Annex O

Exhaustive list of project stakeholders

Regional:

- UN Environment/MAP Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)
- UN Environment/MAP Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (Plan Bleu)
- Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med)
- European Commission
- European Financing Institutions Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change (EUFIWACC)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative
- World Bank Group (WB)
- The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)
- NGO “Green home”
- NGO ECODEL
- NGO Le Centre Méditerranéen pour l’Environnement et le Développement (CMED)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

National:

Albania

1. Ministry of Tourism and Environment
 - a. National Environmental Agency
 - b. National Coastal Agency
 - c. National Agency of Protected areas
2. Ministry of Urban Development
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
4. Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
 - a. KESH - Albanian Power Corporate
5. Ministry of Finance and Economy
6. Agency of management of water resources
 - a. River basin agencies
7. Ministry of Health
 - a. Institute of public health
8. Shoqata per Zhvillim Mediatik (Association for Media Development)
9. Shoqata Eko-Alb (The Eco-Alb Association)
10. MMPAU-zonat e mbrojtura (MMPAU-protected areas)
11. Shoqata Miqesia Ulez (Friendship Association from Ulez)
12. Water Resources Management Agency (formerly Technical Secretariat of National Water Council)
13. Albanian Geological Survey
14. Academic institutions and Research Centres
15. NGOs

Algeria

1. Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy
2. Ministry of Housing, Urban Affairs and Cities
3. Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy
4. Ministry of Housing, Urban Affairs and Cities
5. Ministry of Finance
6. National Agency for Territorial Development and Attractiveness
7. National Agency of Dams and Transfer
8. National Agency for Climate Change
9. National Tourism Development Agency
10. National Hydric Resources Agency
11. Urban Agency in charge of the Protection and Promotion of the Littoral and tourist areas of the wilaya of Algiers
12. National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of the Use of Energy
13. Algerian Space Agency
14. National Center for the Development of Biological Resources
15. National Commissariat of the Littoral
16. Directorate General of Forests
17. Directorate of Urban Planning, Construction and Housing
18. National School of Sciences of the Sea and Coastal Development
19. National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing
20. National Soil Institute for Irrigation and Drainage
21. Laboratory of Marine Studies
22. Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
23. National Office for the Environment and Sustainable Development
 - a. Directorate General for the Environment and the Sustainable Development
 - b. National Observatory of the Environment and the Sustainable Development
 - c. National Agency for Climate Change
24. National Meteorological Office
25. National Office of Statistics
26. Ministry of Water Resources
 - a. Directorate of Studies and Hydraulic Facilities
 - b. Directorate of Mobilization of Water Resources
 - c. Directorate of Drinking Water Supply
 - d. Directorate of Agricultural Hydraulics
 - e. Directorate of Sanitation
 - f. Desalination Directorate
 - g. National Agency of Hydraulic Resources
 - h. Algerian Waters
 - i. National Office of Irrigation and Drainage
 - j. National Office of Sanitation
 - k. National Agency of Dams and Transfers
 - l. National Agency for Integrated Water Resources Management
27. Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries
28. Ministry of Energy
29. Ministry of Industry and Mines
30. Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and the City
31. Ministry of Tourism and Crafts
32. Ministry of Interior, Local Authorities and Territorial Planning
33. National Electricity and Gas Company

Libya

1. Environment General Authority
2. General Water Authority
 - a. General Water Resources Authority
 - b. Man-made River Authority
 - c. General Company for Water Desalination
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Marine Wealth
4. Ministry of Finance
5. National Committee for Desertification
6. Man-Made River Water Utilization Authorities
7. Ministry of Industry
8. Ministry of Housing and Utilities
9. Ministry of Local government
10. Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

Montenegro:

1. Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro
2. Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro
3. National Council for Sustainable Development, Climate Change and ICZM
4. Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology
5. Ministry of Interior Affairs
6. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
7. Ministry for Human and Minority Rights
8. Ministry of Economy
9. Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs
10. Environmental and Nature Protection Agency
11. Ministry of Culture – Administration for the Protection of Cultural Properties
12. Geological Survey of Montenegro
13. Municipality of Kotor
14. Municipality of Tivat
15. Municipality of Herceg Novi
16. NGOs (Expeditio, Green Net, Bokobran, ANIMA etc.)
17. Institute of Marine Biology, University of Montenegro
18. UNDP Montenegro

Morocco:

1. State Secretariat in charge of sustainable development (Morocco).
2. National Committee on Vulnerability and Adaptation (intersectoral committee)
3. National Committee on Climate Change
4. National Centre for Meteorological Research
5. National Committee for Sustainable Development
6. National Laboratory of the Environment
7. Coastal services
8. Regional Council of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima

9. Regional Directorate of the following ministries: Ministry of agriculture, maritime fishery, rural development and forests; Ministry of Land Management, Urbanism and Habitat, State secretary in charge with water
10. Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima observatory for environment and sustainable development
11. Port Authority of Tangers-Med
12. Provincial associations for tourism
13. University Abdelmaled Saadi
14. University Hassan I
15. Fondation Mohammed VI pour l'Environnement
16. Regional Association of Life Science Teachers
17. Association for Integrated Resource Management (AGIR)
18. Moroccan Association for Ecotourism and Nature Protection (AMEPN)
19. FM6E (NGO)
20. Local fisherfolk
21. Local women's associations

Tunisia

1. Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL)
2. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
3. Tunisian Association for the Protection of Nature and the Environment
4. Child Network of the Earth (Protection of the Environment)
5. The Tunisian Association of Climate Change and Sustainable Development
6. Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche
7. Academic institutions and Research Centers
8. Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries
9. Ministry of Finance
10. Office of Planning and Hydraulic Balance
11. General Directorate of Water Resources
12. Office of Inventory and Hydraulic Research
13. General Directorate of Dams and Large Hydraulic Works
14. General Directorate of Rural Engineering and Water Use
15. General Directorate for the Management and Conservation of Agricultural Land
16. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energies
17. Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment
18. General Directorate of Environment and Quality of Life
19. General Directorate for Sustainable Development
20. National Agency for the Protection of the Environment
21. Ministry of Equipment, Housing and Territorial Development
22. Directorate of Urban Hydraulics
23. Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation
24. Ministry of Tourism and Crafts
25. Minister of Public Health
26. Directorate of Environmental Health and Environmental Protection
27. National Company of Exploitation and Distribution of Waters

28. Tunisian Company of Electricity and Gas
29. National Office of Sanitation

ANNEX P

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report
ASGM	Artisanal Gold Mining
BAU	Business as Usual
BUR	Bottom Up Review
CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CEB	Corporate Executive Board
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Directorate-General (European Union)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EFIWGACC	European Financing Institutions Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gases
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GWP-Med	Global Water Partnership Mediterranean
IA	Implementing Agency
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IMAP	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IW	International Waters
JRC	Joint Research Center
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOOC	Massive Open Line Course
MSP	Medium-Size Project

NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NC	National Communication
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIB	Nordic Investment Bank
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme - Regional Action Center
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PIF	Project Identification Form
PM	Project Manager
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCCAF	Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SLR	Sea Level Rise
TM	Task Manager
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States dollars
WACDEP	Water Climate Development Programme
WB	World Bank

ANNEX Q

MEDPROGRAMME KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT(KM) STRATEGY

GEF/UN Environment
“Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme)
Enhancing Environmental Security”
(2019- 2024)



*The strategy was developed in the framework of the
Project Preparation Grant (PPG) of the MedProgramme by Lucilla Minelli,
UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) consultant.
June-October 2018*

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1. Overview and background

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the present Knowledge Management (KM) strategy¹ is to offer a structured and integrated approach to leverage and systematically share knowledge assets generated by the Child Projects of the MedProgramme with the intended beneficiaries and audiences. In doing so, the strategy aims to maximize the MedProgramme's impact by: strengthening operational coherence; harnessing synergies and pooling resources, including time; inform policy makers and key stakeholders about the MedProgramme (its activities, needs, outputs, meetings, results, etc.) and of the benefits arising from the Programme interventions. It will also contribute to the objectives of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention), the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants by fostering a broader culture of learning, cooperation and environmental sustainability in the region.

1.2 Context

The present KM strategy is designed to support the implementation of the GEF/UN Environment "Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security" (2019- 2024)². The MedProgramme represents the first GEF programmatic multi-focal area initiative in the Mediterranean Sea aiming to operationalize priority actions to reduce major transboundary environmental stresses in its coastal areas while strengthening climate resilience and water security and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The MedProgramme is implemented in nine beneficiary countries sharing the Mediterranean basin: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. Its eight Child Projects³ cut across four different Focal Areas of the Global Environment Facility (International Waters [IW], Biodiversity [BD], Chemicals and Waste [CW], and Climate Change [CC]) and involve a wide spectrum of developmental and societal sectors, ranging from banking institutions, the private sector, governmental and non-governmental bodies, industry, research, media, and various other organizations. It builds on the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM⁴ GEF projects which have enriched the knowledge on the Mediterranean environment and unraveled the implications of climate change and variability; strengthened countries' mutual trust, cooperation and common purpose; consolidated the partnership among countries,

¹ The strategy is illustrated in relevant sections of MedProgramme Child Project 4.1. The full document is annexed to individual MedProgramme Child Project documents to provide a harmonized and consistent reference across the entire portfolio of interventions.

² GEF Lead Implementing Agency: UN Environment. Other GEF Implementing Agency: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Leading Executing Agency: UN Environment/MAP. Executing partners: UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP), European Investment Bank (EIB), Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med), WWF Mediterranean Programme Office (WWF MedPO), IUCN, Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (Plan Bleu), Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) and the Sustainable Consumption and Production Regional Activity Centre (SCP/RAC).

³ At the time of its approval in October 2016, the MedProgramme was comprised of seven Child Projects. Subsequently, a Mediterranean climate change adaptation project was developed by UN Environment/MAP for financing through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). It was agreed by the UN Environment/MAP, UN Environment and the GEF Secretariat that this SCCF project would be managed for all intents and purposes as an additional Child Project of the MedProgramme. Hence the reference to eight Child Projects of the MedProgramme.

⁴ More info on MedPartnership, ClimVar and ICZM (Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean) projects: <http://www.themedpartnership.org/>, <https://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/2600> and <https://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/3990>. Some partners to the MedPartnership developed a series of dedicated websites for their activities. For instance, PAP/RAC activities on MedPartnership can be found at: <https://pap-thecoastcentre.org/medpartnership> ; <https://pap-thecoastcentre.org/climvar/> and <https://pap-thecoastcentre.org/projects/>

UN bodies, civil society organizations, bilateral donors and the European Union (EU); and tested on the ground the feasibility and effectiveness of technical and policy instruments aimed at addressing major present and future threats to environmental sustainability and climate related impacts.

The Mediterranean countries have worked together with GEF IW support since the late 1990s to set priorities related to national, as well as transboundary environmental concerns (Transboundary diagnostic analysis [TDA] for the Mediterranean Sea⁵) and have jointly agreed on the interventions needed to address these priorities in two Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs): 1) The Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP-MED); and 2) the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP-BIO).

Following the formal adoption by the Barcelona Convention of the SAP-MED and SAP-BIO (2005 and 2003), the Mediterranean countries translated the SAP priorities into National Action Plans (NAPs), and benefited from international support in moving towards on the ground implementation. The MedPartnership project (2010-2015) supported countries in the initial implementation of the SAPs and of the newly developed Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), which was adopted in 2011.

More recently, the 2015 – 2016 update of the NAPs associated with the SAP-MED has succeeded in creating additional momentum at local, national and regional levels, with a remarkable level of involvement and participation of all stakeholders. In each country, national and local authorities, the industrial sector and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) discussed priorities, possible actions and opportunities for investment thus making the NAPs a realistic initiative. These significant achievements, while not yet bringing about measurable changes in the levels of environmental stress or in degradation trends, have however created the indispensable foundation and the enabling conditions for initiating national actions targeting major causes of marine and coastal transboundary degradation. To confront the challenge of implementation, to execute the SAPs and to reinforce implementation of the NAPs thereby achieving concrete and lasting results, are the *raison d'être* of MedProgramme.

The Barcelona Convention provides the policy framework under which the MedProgramme will operate and the UN Environment Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) system will ultimately carry forward the legacy of the outcomes of the MedProgramme's Child Projects, and in particular of its knowledge management mechanisms, approaches and tools. The MAP Regional Activity Centers (RACs) will play a crucial role in sustaining and amplifying these efforts. Moreover, regular reporting to the Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention on the progress made by the MedProgramme will be ensured through the UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan-Barcelona Convention Secretariat.

⁵ Transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) for the Mediterranean Sea, UNEP/MAP, 2005 - <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/598/medtda.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>

Box 1 The Barcelona Convention and the MAP system

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (referred to as the Barcelona Convention) is a regional convention adopted in 1976 to prevent and abate pollution from ships, aircraft and land-based sources in the Mediterranean Sea. It is developed under the UN Environment Regional Seas Programme which was established in 1974 with the scope of coordinating activities aimed at the protection of the marine environment through a regional approach. The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was the first UN Environment initiative to be developed under the Programme and became the model for other seas across the globe. Since 1975, MAP has provided the institutional framework for cooperation in addressing common challenges of marine environmental degradation adopted by the Mediterranean States and the European Union.

There are 22 Contracting Parties (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, the European Union, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey) and they decide on MAP strategies, budget and programme of work in pursuit of MAP's goal at their Ministerial level meetings, held every two years. They appoint Focal Points to review the progress of work and ensure the implementation of recommendations at the national level. A rotating Bureau of six representatives of the Contracting Parties guides and advises the MAP Secretariat (located in Athens) in the interim period between the biannual meetings.

More information on the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan, Secretariat to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols at: <http://web.unep.org/uneppmap/>.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury⁶, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants⁷, the Basel Convention⁸ and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activity (GPA)⁹ are also among the key guiding frameworks for the Child Projects focusing on reduction of land-based pollution (Component 1 of the MedProgramme).

In terms of knowledge management (KM), the MedProgramme holds a tremendous opportunity to generate new information and consciousness, encourage transboundary cooperation, scale up needed investments and raise general awareness about the benefits arising from good governance and management of natural resources in coastal areas.

The eight Child Projects (CP) of the MedProgramme are expected to deliver a set of complementary results embracing the categories of priorities identified by the TDA for the Mediterranean Sea which are translated into three components of the program: i) Reduction of Land-Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots and measuring progress to impacts; ii) Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone; and iii) Protecting Marine Biodiversity (see Table 2, MedProgramme Components, Child Projects and GEF Focal Areas, page 16).

⁶ The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. It entered into force on 16 August 2017. More info: <http://www.mercuryconvention.org>

⁷ The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty, signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004, that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). More info: <http://chm.pops.int>

⁸ The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal is an international treaty that was designed to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs). The Convention was opened for signature on 22 March 1989 and entered into force on 5 May 1992. As of February 2018, 185 states and the European Union are parties to the Convention. More info: <http://www.basel.int>

⁹ The UNEP Global Programme of Action (UNEP/GPA) aims at preventing the degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities by facilitating the realization of the duty of States to preserve and protect the marine environment. It is unique in that it is the only global initiative directly addressing the connectivity between terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems. More info: <https://www.unenvironment.org/nairobiconvention/unesp-global-programme-action-uneppgpa>

The fourth component (Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination) includes Child Project 4.1 “Mediterranean Sea LME Environment and Climate Regional Support Project” which plays a key role within the MedProgramme as it “implements mechanisms for Programme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge, monitoring the Programme’s progress to impacts, and fostering synergistic interactions among Child Projects”. Within the GEF programmatic approaches there is a need to ensure programme coherence and impact through coordination among diverse sets of multi-focal area Child Projects contributing to the same programme outcomes. A Support Project functions as a *trait d’union* (a common link) among Child Projects by providing overall coordination of the programme portfolio, resource-saving services, a robust system to managing knowledge effectively and a sound action plan for gender mainstreaming.

The present strategy provides the context and the boundaries within which KM will operate in the MedProgramme, essentially answering the strategic questions: where are we now? (baseline and project needs), what do we want to achieve? (vision and objectives), and how to get there? (framework for processes, tools, activities and governance).

The present strategy does not aim to provide a final definition of the tools, software and instruments that will be used to reach its goals. Although a wide range of them is considered and analysed, their selection will take place during the inception phase of the MedProgramme together with its stakeholders (countries and executing partners). This process will be driven by the specific needs of the stakeholders and will follow a competitive process for selection ensuring an efficient use of resources.

1.3 Where are we? (Baseline Scenario)

A baseline scenario in the context of this strategy was built through a detailed scanning of existing initiatives related to KM and the objectives of the MedProgramme, and a survey addressed to project designers aimed at diagnosing needs and expectations related to KM and outreach of Child Projects.

The overview of regional (and global when relevant) initiatives on knowledge/ information management focusing on pollution reduction, biodiversity, water resources (fresh water and marine) and climate change revealed that there is a great potential for cross-fertilization and incremental innovation. At the same time, the analysis brought to light some challenges, such as fragmentation, the inability of some projects to sustain their results, insufficient resources or attention devoted to KM approaches, gaps in information sharing, among others, which point to the need to clearly address these challenges at the onset of the MedProgramme.

The responses to the web-based survey served to inform the design of the strategy and its levels, in terms of target audiences, objectives, tools and activities.

1.4 What do we want to achieve? (KM Vision and Objectives)

The MedProgramme strives to become a knowledge hub in the Mediterranean region to scale up successful practices, encourage broader adoption, promote knowledge sharing and support the common objectives of the parties to the Barcelona Convention.

In this effort, it also pioneers a new integrated KM methodology for GEF-financed programs in line with GEF programmatic approaches. The strategy puts in place a framework that will underpin and guide the MedProgramme knowledge-sharing activities and support the achievement of the programme outcome(s), reflecting the complexity of its portfolio while ensuring that its findings are effectively translated, shared and delivered to the intended audiences.

The strategy aims to maximize the MedProgramme impact by (the KM strategy objectives):

- Strengthening coordination and operational coherence among Child Projects and their partners;
- Monitoring the execution of the activities under the entire Programme to assess progress to impact;
- Leveraging and systematically sharing knowledge assets generated by the Child Projects with the intended beneficiaries and audiences;
- Strengthening the science-policy interface (SPI) and influencing decision making through data and information sharing, capacity building, and regional stakeholder engagement;
- Supporting the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and the work of the MAP system through effective stocktaking and scaling up of programme results; and
- Fostering incremental innovation within GEF programmatic approaches and enriching the knowledge base of GEF Implementing and Executing Agencies.

1.5 How to get there?

In order to achieve this vision and related objectives, three interconnected functional levels¹⁰ have been identified to articulate the KM strategy:

1. at the **PORTFOLIO LEVEL** to support the work of project managers and executing partners by providing project management tools and training to key regional stakeholders;
2. at the **GENERAL PUBLIC LEVEL** to share results, inform and influence target audiences by reaching out to and engaging with civil society, media, and representatives of non-scientific community;
3. at the **POLICY and DECISION-MAKING LEVEL** to support the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention, relevant decision makers in the region and the work of GEF Implementing and Executing Agencies by contributing to relevant regional policy processes and related GEF initiatives (particularly the IW:LEARN project).

Organizational coherence and strong synergies among MedProgramme Child Projects are considered critical to sustain effective knowledge sharing and ensure the successful achievement of the KM objectives. Careful consideration was given to the different types of knowledge that will be generated throughout the lifespan of the programme to ensure that intangible assets (tacit knowledge, intended as human and intellectual capital) as well as technical and codified information (explicit knowledge) are properly valued and managed.

1.6 Methodology

The strategy was prepared during the period June - September 2018 in the framework of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase of the MedProgramme (October 2017- December 2018) in close coordination with the senior staff of the UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan Secretariat. It is based on the analysis of the Program Framework Document (PFD) of the MedProgramme¹¹ various background documentation (including the Report from the First Regional Consultation held on 7-8 March 2018 in Athens which confirmed the decision of the countries to prepare a KM strategy), the results of a dedicated online survey, exchanges

¹⁰ Activities and tools outlined in this strategy contribute to one or more of these operational levels.

¹¹ The Program Framework Document (PFD) was approved by the GEF Council on 26 October 2016. More info: <https://www.thegef.org/project/mediterranean-sea-programme-medprogramme-enhancing-environmental-securitynairobiconvention/unep-global-programme-action-uneppga>

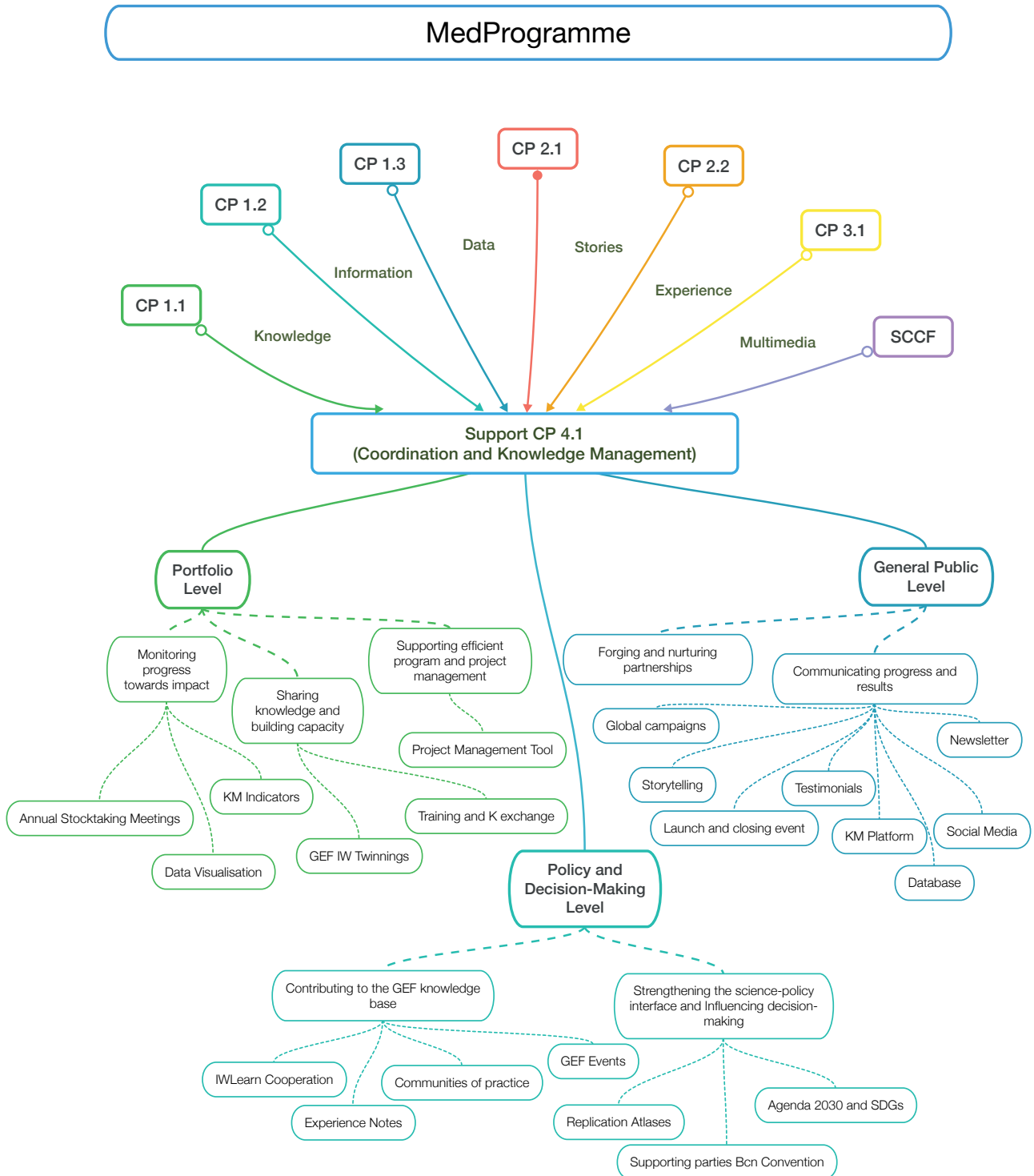
with project designers (with in-depth review of available drafts of Child Project documents), desk research, contact with relevant technical counterparts (i.e. for project management tool, visualization, etc). Further inputs were collected during the Second Regional Consultations for the MedProgramme held on 20 and 21 September 2018 at UNESCO HQ in Paris. Moreover, the design of the strategy took into account lessons learned from the predecessor project of the MedProgramme, the MedPartnership Project.

The approach illustrated in the present strategy will be operationalized during the MedProgramme inception phase in 2019.

1.7 Implementation

The overall KM strategy is built within the MedProgramme Support Child Project 4.1 and executed by the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU) in close coordination with all Child Projects. Outcomes and outputs of Child Project 4.1 are closely aligned with the present strategy, which, in addition to the logframe in the project document, also envisions actions to be possibly undertaken in the course of the execution of the Programme. The final detailed list of tools, activities and initiatives (and their costs) will be validated during the MedProgramme inception phase and fully agreed with the countries, executing partners and stakeholders of the Programme.

Fig. 1 Knowledge production, management and dissemination in the MedProgramme



2. Baseline scenario and projects needs

2.1 Overview of regional KM initiatives

“ Connection, not collection: that’s the essence of knowledge management. –Tom Stewart ”

As the MedProgramme cuts across four different GEF Focal Areas (Biodiversity, Chemicals and Waste, International Waters and Climate Change), its results will be relevant for many different sectors and activities in the Mediterranean region. A review of the existing initiatives related to knowledge management in these domains was carried out with the purpose to: 1) avoid unnecessary duplication; 2) replicate and build on successful practices; and 3) establish potential synergies and partnerships. The research included knowledge platforms, databases, initiatives and projects on knowledge/information sharing in the Mediterranean region (or globally when relevant) focusing on pollution reduction, biodiversity, water resources (fresh and marine) and climate change.

The result is a detailed knowledge map that will be useful during the execution of the MedProgramme to: establish collaborations (for content sharing and use of respective networks to increase impact and dissemination), benefit from existing collected data and technical information, make reference to relevant policy and legal frameworks, get inspiration from effective data visualization examples and platform designs, and replicate/participate in successful awareness raising campaigns and capacity building activities (see legend in Table 1 “Relevance for the MedProgramme”).

Against this baseline, the MedProgramme will generate new data and develop additional capacity of beneficiary countries to reduce pollution in marine and freshwater coastal bodies, increase resilience to climate change, improve the governance of water resources, promote the nexus approach and protect biodiversity and ecosystems.

The analysis of the knowledge map shows that there is an existing wealth of information in these domains. This poses a number of challenges as well as opportunities for effective knowledge sharing. The risk of fragmentation is high, and coordination among similar or complementary initiatives is not always optimal. Often, the results of projects are not fully sustained after their closure (possibly due to lack of funds after project execution is completed, insufficient ownership of results by key stakeholders and partners, or inadequate emphasis and instruments dedicated to KM). Another crucial issue remains the integration of different environmental datasets. Aware of these challenges, the MedProgramme is tackling KM at the very outset identifying possible solutions to overcome them. Moreover, there is ample room for cross-fertilization and learning: one must avoid the temptation to reinvent the wheel, and build instead on existing knowledge useful for incremental innovation. Lastly, the wealth of partners involved in the MedProgramme and especially the MAP system, can prevent pitfalls due to lack of ownership by leveraging and sustaining the KM efforts through their networks.

Legend Table 1




 <p>Potential Collaboration for Content Sharing and use of Respective Networks to Increase Impact and Dissemination</p>	 <p>Relevant Scientific Data and Technical Information</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>IW</td> <td>BD</td> <td rowspan="2">GEF Focal Areas (International Waters, Biodiversity, Chemical and Waste, Climate Change)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CW</td> <td>CC</td> </tr> </table>	IW	BD	GEF Focal Areas (International Waters, Biodiversity, Chemical and Waste, Climate Change)	CW	CC
IW	BD	GEF Focal Areas (International Waters, Biodiversity, Chemical and Waste, Climate Change)					
CW	CC						
 <p>Reference to Key Policy and legal Frameworks</p>	 <p>Effective Example(s) of Data Visualisation, Web Design and UX</p>	 <p>Successful Awareness Raising, Outreach and Capacity Building</p>					

Table 1 Overview of selected knowledge platforms and initiatives relevant for the MedProgramme (2018)

A selection of platforms, databases, initiatives and projects on knowledge - and information - sharing in the Mediterranean region (or globally when relevant) focusing on pollution reduction, biodiversity, water resources and climate change compiled for the purpose of drawing a KM baseline scenario for the GEF/UN Environment “MedProgramme”.

Initiative Name and URL	Organizations	Where - When - What	Relevance for MedProgramme					
AMAre https://amare.interreg-med.eu https://bit.ly/2BxKG9J	Executing Partners: CNR, Interreg Mediterranean Donors: ERDF, IPA	Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 36 months (ongoing) Description: The objectives of this project are 1- to develop shared methodologies and geospatial tools for multiple stressors assessment, coordinated environmental monitoring, multi criteria analyses and stakeholders' engagements; 2- to translate these guidelines into concrete pilot actions and coordinated strategies in selected Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to solve hot spots of conflicts affecting marine biodiversity and the services it provides.						BD CW
AQUACROSS http://dataportal.aquacross.eu	Executing Partners: IOC-UNESCO Donors: EU	Geographical Area: Europe Activity Period: 2018 - ongoing Description: Aquacross Information Platform aims to provide open access to a wide range of resources related to aquatic (freshwater, marine and coastal) ecosystem and biodiversity management at the European level. The primary focus is on data used in the various project Case Studies and Work packages, and resulting maps, model outputs and tools.						IW BD
Aquastat http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm	FAO	Geographical Area: Global (particular focus on Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean) Activity Period: 1994 - ongoing Description: AQUASTAT started with the aim to contribute to FAO's goals through the collection, analysis and dissemination of information related to water resources, water uses and agricultural water management, with an emphasis on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. AQUASTAT is FAO's global water information system, developed by the Land and Water Division. It is the most quoted source on global water statistics. We collect, analyze and disseminate data and information by country on water resources, water uses, agricultural water management.	 					IW CW CC
Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions Joint Clearing House Mechanism http://synergies.pops.int/Implementation/KnowledgeManagementandOutreach/Clearinghousemechanism/tabid/5382/language/en-US/Default.aspx	UN and UN Environment	Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2001 - ongoing Description: The joint clearing-house mechanism is a multi-stakeholder global system that facilitate the exchange of information and expertise relevant for the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. To achieve such an objective the Secretariat has developed, and is continuously enhancing, a global knowledge base made of <i>information and tools</i> , fed and used by all members of the clearing-house community.	 					IW CW
Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE) https://biodiversity.europa.eu/	European Commission, European Environment Agency	Geographical Area: Europe Activity Period: Ongoing Description: BISE is a single entry point for data and information on biodiversity supporting the implementation of the EU strategy and the Aichi targets in Europe.	 					IW BD CW
Blue Med Virtual Knowledge Centre http://www.bluedmed-initiative.eu/virtual-knowledge-centre/	Executing Partners: UiM, EU Commission, EIB, IMO Donors: EU Commission	Geographical Area: Mediterranean Area Activity Period: 2014 - ongoing Description: The Digi-gate for Marine and Maritime Knowledge in the Mediterranean. The Virtual Knowledge Centre (VKC) was launched with the objective to provide a centralised platform for marine and maritime information and to improve synergies across different initiatives and projects in the Mediterranean region.	 					IW
Climate-ADAPT https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu	EU Commission, European Environment Agency	Geographical Area: Europe Activity Period: 2012 - ongoing Description: Climate-ADAPT aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change. It is an initiative of the European Commission and helps users to access and share data and information on: Expected climate change in Europe; Current and future vulnerability of regions and sectors; EU, national and transnational adaptation strategies and actions; Adaptation case studies and potential adaptation options; Tools that support adaptation planning.	 					CC
CONSUME-LESS Consume Less in Mediterranean Touristic Communities https://consume-less.interreg-med.eu		Geographical Area: Mediterranean Area Activity Period: 2016 - 2019 Description: Consume-Less aims to develop integrated sustainable energy, water and waste management strategies and to promote sustainable tourism models in Mediterranean cities. Six pilot areas are involved: Gozo, Vélez-Málaga, Saranda, Ragusa, Realmonte and Naxos.						CW
COPERNICUS Marine Environment Monitoring Service http://marine.copernicus.eu	Executing Partners: EU Commission, ESA, EUMETSAT, ECMWF Donors: EU Commission	Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2015 - ongoing Description: The Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) provides regular and systematic reference information on the physical state, variability and dynamics of the ocean and marine ecosystems for the global ocean and the European regional seas.	 					IW BD CW CC
COPERNICUS Land Monitoring Service https://land.copernicus.eu/ https://scihub.copernicus.eu/ https://www.sentinel-hub.com/	Executing Partners: EU Commission, ESA, EUMETSAT, ECMWF Donors: EU Commission	Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2015 - ongoing Description: Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (CLMS) provides geographical information on land cover to a broad range of users in the field of environmental terrestrial applications. This includes land use, land cover characteristics and changes, vegetation state, water cycle and earth surface energy variables.	 					BD CW CC

<p>EMODnet http://www.emodnet.eu/</p>	<p>Executing Partners: EU Commission DG MARE</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Europe Marine Environment Activity period: 2013 - ongoing Description: The European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) consists of more than 160 organisations that together work on assembling, harmonising and making marine data, products and metadata more available to public and private users. The main purpose of EMODnet is to unlock fragmented and hidden marine data resources and to make these available to individuals and organisations (public and private), and to facilitate investment in sustainable coastal and offshore activities through improved access to quality-assured, standardised and harmonised marine data which are interoperable and free of restrictions on use. EMODnet provides access to European marine data across seven discipline-based themes: Bathymetry; Geology; Seabed habitats; Chemistry; Biology; Physics; Human activities. EMODnet motto is 'collect data once and use it many times'.</p>							IW	BD	CW	
<p>Environment LIVE https://environmentlive.unep.org</p>	<p>UN Environment</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: Ongoing Description: Environment Live provides the UN Member States open access to information and knowledge on the environment at the global, regional and national levels. Environment Live is a dynamic on-line platform for sharing contextualized data and knowledge to keep the environment under review.</p>							IW	BD	CW	CC
<p>Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water sector (EMWIS) http://www.semide.net/ http://www.emwis.org</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UfM, EEA, GWP, WWF, Lebanese Minister of Energy and Water, INBO-MENBO, MED-EUWI, IME, ACWUA, AQUAMADRE, EcoMENA, MEDRC, UNU-INWEH, L'Ambassade de l'Eau Donors: EU Commission, EuropeAid Co-operation Office & EC DG Environment, France, Italy and Spain</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 1999 - 2020 Description: EMWIS is an initiative of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It provides a strategic tool for exchanging information and knowledge in the water sector between and within the Euro Mediterranean partnership countries. All the countries involved in the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) are concerned: The 27 EU member states of the EU and the 16 Mediterranean Partner Countries (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey).</p>							IW			
<p>European MSP Platform https://www.msp-platform.eu/</p>	<p>Executing Partners: EASME on behalf of DG MARE Donors: EU Commission under the EMFF</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Europe Activity Period: Ongoing Description: The European MSP Platform is an information and communication gateway designed to offer support to all EU Member States in their efforts to implement Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) in the years to come. Funded by the EU Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE), the European MSP Platform acts as the central exchange forum for the rich knowledge generated in past, current and upcoming MSP processes and projects.</p>							IW			
<p>European Ocean Biogeographic Information System – EurOBIS http://www.eurobis.org</p>	<p>EMODnet, MarBEF, LifeWatch, Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Area Activity Period: 2004 - ongoing Description: EurOBIS - the European Node of the international Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) - publishes distribution data on marine species, collected within European marine waters or collected by European researchers outside European marine waters. EurOBIS is an online marine biogeographic database compiling data on all living marine creatures. The principle aims of EurOBIS are to centralize the largely scattered biogeographic data on marine species collected by European institutions and to make these data freely available and easily accessible.</p>							IW	BD		
<p>FATE and impact of pollutants in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems http://fate.jrc.ec.europa.eu/rational/home.html</p>	<p>Executing Partners: EU Commission, JRC, Institute for Environment and Sustainability Donors: EU, JRC</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Europe Activity Period: 2009 - 2015 Description: FATE is the ensemble name for the pool of activities related to the assessment of fate and impacts of pollutants in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems carried out at the Institute for Environment and Sustainability (IES) of the Joint Research Centre (JRC). Contaminants spread across different environmental media through atmospheric deposition, leaching from soil to groundwater, accumulation in rivers and lakes, and discharge into the sea. FATE addresses the fate and impacts of pollutants across a range of temporal and spatial scales depending on the policy question and making the best use of available data. The results are pollution risk and vulnerability maps, which are very useful to assess the impact of EU policies, raise public awareness and facilitate planning of management scenarios.</p>								BD	CW	
<p>GBIF Global Biodiversity Information Facility https://www.gbif.org</p>	<p>EMODnet, EU, EU BON, Japan Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 1999 - ongoing Description: GBIF—the Global Biodiversity Information Facility—is an international network and research infrastructure funded by the world's governments and aimed at providing anyone, anywhere, open access to data about all types of life on Earth. Coordinated through its Secretariat in Copenhagen, the GBIF network of participating countries and organizations, working through participant nodes, provides data-holding institutions around the world with common standards and open-source tools that enable them to share information about where and when species have been recorded.</p>								BD		
<p>General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) http://www.fao.org/gfcm/data/en/</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea Activity Period: 1997 - ongoing Description: The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) is a regional fisheries management organization (RFMO) established under the provisions of Article XIV of the FAO Constitution. The GFCM initially started its activities as a Council in 1952, when the Agreement for its establishment came into force, and became a Commission in 1997. The main objective of the GFCM is to ensure the conservation and the sustainable use, at the biological, social, economic and environmental level, of living marine resources as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea (GFCM area of application).</p>							IW	BD		
<p>Geo-referenced information system for coastal aquifers in the Mediterranean (INWEB) http://www.inweb.gr/index.php?option=com_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=220#</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNESCO Chair and Network/International Network of Water-Environment, Centres for the Balkans (INWEB), Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Donors: UNESCO</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Area Activity Period: 2003 - 2015 Description: The UNESCO Chair/INWEB is a network of academic and non-academic institutions. Each of the ten Balkan member countries has a focal point for its own country's members. Concentrating mainly on transboundary issues, the UNESCO Chair/INWEB promotes a multi-disciplinary approach to water resources management issues, involving scientists, engineers, economists, legal experts and sociologists. It encourages initiatives on water resources management issues from the bottom up, and promotes joint training projects and the sharing of expertise. The objectives of INWEB are to: 1. Establish an open international network of communication and shared expertise in the Balkans and other developing countries to facilitate the exchange of information and expertise in the field of water and the environment; 2. Promote the services to the region of an international body of recognised experts in water and environmental issues; 3. Create and maintain a database on transboundary water and the environment by developing an inventory of existing transboundary monitoring systems for water resources and the environment.</p>							IW			

<p>GODEM - Optimised Management of Waste in the Mediterranean</p> <p>https://tra4dev.cor.europa.eu/portal/EN/coopmonth/Pages/GODEM.aspx</p> <p>Green Growth Knowledge Platform - GGKP</p> <p>http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org</p>	<p>EU Commission</p> <p>Executing Partners: GGGI; OECD; World Bank; UNEP.</p> <p>Donors: MAVA, Swiss, Netherlands, Germany</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin</p> <p>Activity Period: 2010 - 2012</p> <p>Description: The project is aimed at setting a network for the exchange of information and experiences between European local/regional authorities and institutions of the southern Mediterranean on the sustainable management of waste treatment.</p> <p>Geographical Area: Global</p> <p>Activity Period: 2012 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: The GGKP is a global community of organisations and experts committed to collaboratively generating, managing and sharing green growth knowledge and data to mobilise a sustainable future.</p>									<p>CW</p>
<p>H2020/SEIS Info system</p> <p>https://eni-seis.eionet.europa.eu/south https://www.h2020.net/</p>	<p>Executing Partners: EEA, UN Environment MAP</p> <p>Donors: EU</p>	<p>Geographical Area: South Mediterranean (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia)</p> <p>Activity Period: 2015 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: ENI SEIS II South Project aims to contribute to the reduction of the marine pollution in the Mediterranean by developing a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) supporting the regular production and sharing of quality assessed environmental data, indicators and information.</p>								<p>IW</p>	<p>CW</p>
<p>ICZM Platform</p> <p>http://www.iczmpatform.org</p>	<p>Executing Partners: PAP/RAC</p> <p>Donors: MTF</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Area</p> <p>Activity Period: 2018 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: This interactive space is designed as a multi-disciplinary "bank" of information, documentation and good practices related to ICZM in the Mediterranean (and elsewhere), as well as a place for networking and exchange. This platform provides information on the legal and policy framework, capacity building, awareness raising, data base of projects, library and the resources for networking.</p>								<p>IW</p>	<p>CC</p>
<p>IMAP Info Pilot System</p> <p>(website under development as of 11/2018)</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UN Environment MAP, InfoRAC</p> <p>Donors: UN Environment MAP, EC</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin</p> <p>Activity Period:</p> <p>Description: Pilot IMAP compatible Data and Information System, connected to MAP Components' information systems and other relevant regional knowledge platforms, will provide data based on data standards and data dictionaries for ten selected IMAP Common Indicators.</p>								<p>IW</p>	
<p>INSPIRE Knowledge Base</p> <p>https://inspire.ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Member States of the EU</p>	<p>Geographical Area: EU</p> <p>Activity Period: 2007 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: The INSPIRE Directive aims to create a European Union spatial data infrastructure for the purposes of EU environmental policies and policies or activities which may have an impact on the environment. This European Spatial Data Infrastructure will enable the sharing of environmental spatial information among public sector organisations, facilitate public access to spatial information across Europe and assist in policy-making across boundaries. INSPIRE is based on the infrastructures for spatial information established and operated by the Member States of the European Union. The Directive addresses 34 spatial data themes needed for environmental applications. The Directive came into force on 15 May 2007 and will be implemented in various stages, with full implementation required by 2021.</p>									
<p>INTEGRATED COASTAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOR MED (ICWM)</p> <p>https://business.esa.int/projects/icwm-for-med</p>	<p>ESA; Planetek</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Tyrrhenian Sea</p> <p>Activity Period: 2015 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: The objective of ICWM for MED is to demonstrate the benefits of a service based on the integration of Earth Observation based products, Satellite Communication and Navigation solutions together with Terrestrial assets and crowdsourcing features, for the set-up of an improved coastal surveillance and water quality monitoring service.</p>								<p>IW</p>	<p>CW</p>
<p>Interreg Mediterranean</p> <p>https://interreg-med.eu http://forum.interreg-med.eu/en/med-community/(Forum)</p>	<p>European Regional Development Fund, IPA fund</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin</p> <p>Activity Period: 2014 - 2020</p> <p>Description: 13 countries are working together in the transnational European Cooperation Programme for the Mediterranean area towards low carbon economy, the protection of natural and cultural resources and the strengthening of innovation. The main objective of the Interreg MED Programme is to promote sustainable growth in the Mediterranean area by fostering innovative concepts and practices and a reasonable use of resources and by supporting social integration through an integrated and territorially based cooperation approach. In the period 2014-2020, Interreg MED Programme will promote cooperation between a varied typology of actors of these thirteen Mediterranean countries.</p>						<p>IW</p>	<p>BD</p>		<p>CC</p>
<p>IODE</p> <p>https://www.iode.org</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNESCO IODE</p> <p>Donors: UNESCO</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global</p> <p>Activity Period: 1961 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: The programme "International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange" (IODE) of the "Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission" (IOC) of UNESCO was established in 1961. Its purpose is to enhance marine research, exploitation and development, by facilitating the exchange of oceanographic data and information between participating Member States, and by meeting the needs of users for data and information products.</p>								<p>IW</p>	
<p>IW:LEARN (Global Environment Facility's International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network)</p> <p>www.iwlearn.net</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNDP; UN Environment.</p> <p>Donors: GEF</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global (GEF IW portfolio)</p> <p>Activity Period: 2004 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: IW:LEARN is the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network. The IW:LEARN project was established to strengthen transboundary water management around the globe by collecting and sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems across the GEF International Waters portfolio. It promotes learning among project managers, country officials, implementing agencies, and other partners.</p>								<p>IW</p>	
<p>IW:LEARN Groundwater Community of Practice</p> <p>http://groundwatercop.iwlearn.net</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNDP, UN Environment (Implementing Agencies); UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (Executing Agency)</p> <p>Donors: GEF</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global (GEF IW portfolio)</p> <p>Activity Period: 2012 - ongoing</p> <p>Description: The GW CoPs aims to accelerate learning from and within the GEF IW portfolio, and promote replication of good practices in transboundary freshwater management. The CoP acts as a catalytic coalition among GEF IW projects to promote learning that meets project-level priorities. It is designed to build on existing knowledge from inside and outside the GEF portfolio and be responsive to the learning needs of the GEF IW projects. The CoP provide an opportunity to build capacity on groundwater resources management and promote the conjunctive management with surface freshwater and marine waters.</p>						<p>IW</p>	<p>BD</p>		<p>CW</p>

<p>MAMIAS - Marine Mediterranean Invasive Alien Species http://www.mamias.org</p>	<p>UNEP/MAP, RAC/SPA</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 2012 - ongoing Description: The Database includes among Alien species, cryptogenic ones. Tropical Atlantic species, which have expanded their geographic distribution in the Mediterranean, are noted as range expansion, or vagrant. The Database includes also species that have been occasionally reported as alien but were subsequently excluded from lists, along with the reasoning of their exclusion.</p>									BD
<p>MAPAMED http://www.rac-spa.org/mapamed</p>	<p>MedPAN and SPA/RAC</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 2012 - ongoing Description: MAPAMED (Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean) is a GIS database that gathers information on marine protected areas of the Mediterranean, and more generally on sites of interest to the conservation of the marine environment. It is developed and jointly administered by the MedPAN association and SPA/RAC. MAPAMED (i) facilitates the access and the sharing of data on Mediterranean MPAs, (ii) allows the analysis and the evaluation of the status and trends of the MPA network and (iii) identifies ecological and management issues at a supra-AMP scale.</p>								IW	BD
<p>MapX https://www.mapx.org</p>	<p>UN Environment, World Bank, GRID-Geneva</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: Ongoing Description: MapX was developed by UN Environment, the World Bank and the Global Resource Information Database (GRID-Geneva) to capitalize on the use of new digital technologies and cloud computing in the sustainable management of natural resources. One of the founding principles was to equalize information held by different stakeholders as a prerequisite to better dialogue, decision making and monitoring. MapX evolved from an initial focus on extractive resources to include a range of different resource types and themes. Of particular relevance for the MedProgramme are the data layers in MapX developed by UN Environment for MapX to support countries in meeting their reporting obligations on mercury use and emissions under the Minamata Convention, and to manage spatial information regarding PCBs and facilitate reporting for the Stockholm Convention.</p>								IW	BD CW CC
<p>Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning EU Network of Excellence - MarBEF http://www.marbef.org</p>	<p>EU</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Europe Marine Environment Activity Period: 2004 - 2009 Description: A key task of the MarBEF Network is the integration of different resources related to marine biodiversity. The inventory of these resources can be found on this website. At the moment, this relational database includes information on different European marine biodiversity research sites and European marine biodiversity datasets. The European Register of Marine Species, ERMS and the European node of the Ocean Biogeographic Information System, EurOBIS is also accessible through this website. The terms of use of data are formulated in the MarBEF data policy.</p>								IW	BD
<p>MED POL Info System http://www.info-rac.org/en/activities/infomap</p>	<p>UNEP/MAP</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 2001 - ongoing Description: MED POL Info System is an online portal that allows Contracting Parties to submit their quality assured data generated from the implementation of the national marine pollution programmes designed in accordance with LBS Protocol.</p>								IW	CW
<p>MED-3R Euro-Mediterranean Strategic Platform for a Suitable Waste Management - Recycle, Reduce, Reemploy http://www.med-3r.org/index.php/en/about/the-med-3r-project</p>	<p>Executing Partners: Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme ENPI CBCMED Donors: 90% European Union, 10% Partners</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin Activity Period: 2012 - 2015 Description: MED-3R sets up an institutional innovation of multi-level governance, implemented on the basis of strategic platform: "The Euro-Mediterranean Strategic Platform for a Suitable Waste Management" to the benefit of technical managers and experts on waste management over the Mediterranean basin.</p>									CW
<p>MEDACES - Mediterranean Database of Cetacean Strandings medaces.uv.es/home_eng.htm</p>	<p>Executing Partners: RAC/SPA, ICBIBE Donors: Spanish Ministry of the Environment, and Rural and Marine Affairs (MMA)</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 2001 - ? Description: In November 2001, the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols, within the "Biological Diversity and Specially Protected Areas" section, recommended for implementing the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea, to approve the offer by Spain with regard to the establishment in Valencia of a Mediterranean database on cetacean strandings (MEDACES).</p>									BD
<p>MediCIP http://medicip.grid.unep.ch</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNEP/MAP, Plan Bleu, GWR, PAP/RAC Donors: GEF</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin Activity Period: 2009 - 2015 Description: MediCIP is an online multi countries effort to share data and information on Climate Change in the Mediterranean coastal areas. It is a "portal of portals" which gathers data, information and web links towards other institutions (national and regional), in support the implementation of the ICZM protocol.</p>								IW	CC
<p>Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot http://www.birdlife.org/cepf-mad/hotspot</p>	<p>Executing Partners: CEFP (Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund); Bird's Life; LPO; DOPPS. Donors: CEFP (GEF, World Bank, AFD, CI, EU, Japan Gov.)</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin Activity Period: 2012 - 2022 Description: During the initial investment, 108 grants were awarded to 84 different organizations in 12 countries. This first investment phase demonstrated that civil society organizations do exist in each hotspot country, and that adequate financial support, combined with technical support, has the potential to build strong constituencies able to tackle conservation issues at the local level. CEFP's second phase of investment will focus on protecting plants, promoting regional networking and preserving three ecosystems—coastal, freshwater and traditionally managed landscapes. CEFP is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank.</p>								BD	CC
<p>MEDITERRANEAN OBSERVATORY ON ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT http://obs.planbleu.org/en/</p>	<p>Executing Partners: Plan Bleu, UNEP/MAP Donors: MAVA, UN Environment</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin Activity Period: Ongoing Description: Plan Bleu, acting as a Mediterranean Observatory on Environment and Sustainable Development, has developed an experience in collecting, managing and disseminating data on Sustainable development issues in the Mediterranean Region. One of Plan Bleu's mission is to provide the Contracting Parties of Barcelona Convention with environmental and sustainable development statistics, indicators and assessments to support their action and decision making process.</p>								IW	CC

<p>Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform (MWKP) http://www.emwis.net/initiatives/MWKP</p>	<p>International Office for Water (IOWater); Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau (IME); Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin Activity Period: (Phase 1) 2013-2016 - (Phase 2) 2016-2018 Description: The regional project towards a Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform got the UfM label on 8 April 2014, at the unanimity of 43 countries members of the Union for the Mediterranean. The project has two components: the 1st one, coordinated by the International Office for Water (IOWater), aims at strengthening the National Information Systems on Water in line with the regional approach taken implemented by the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water sector (EMWIS); the 2nd one, coordinated by the Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau (IME), is based on the exploitation of data and information on water for the preparation of a Mediterranean White Paper on Water. This White Paper is part of logical showcasing best practices for integrated water resources management.</p>									<p>IW</p>
<p>MEDLEM (MEDiterranean Large Elasmobranchs Monitoring) PROGRAM www.arpat.toscana.it/medlem</p>	<p>ARPAT (agenzia regionale per la protezione ambientale della Toscana)</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 2002 - ongoing Description: MedLem is a monitoring programme on the captures and sightings of the large cartilaginous fishes occurring in the Mediterranean Sea. A tool for storing and sharing the large shark's data collected in the mediterranean countries. The database is under maintenance: it will be on line again at the end of 2017.</p>									<p>BD</p>
<p>MedOpen http://www.medopen.org</p>	<p>Executing Partners: PAP/RAC Donors: UNEP</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Area Activity Period: Ongoing Description: MedOpen aims at assisting Mediterranean countries in building capacities for coastal management. The training programme has been created to share ideas, knowledge and strategies to forward the art of designing and implementing local, national and regional place-based integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), as well as to enhance a policy dialogue and build / improve capacities on implications of climate variability and change (CV&C) considerations. The MedOpen training is completely free of charge.</p>					<p>IW</p>				
<p>MedPAN - The network of Marine Protected Areas managers in the Mediterranean http://medpan.org</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNEP RAC/SPA, WWF, IUCN Donors: EU Commission, UNEP, WWF and others</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 2008 - ongoing Description: The MedPAN network's mission is to promote, through a partnership approach, the sustainability and operation of a network of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean which are ecologically representative, connected and effectively managed to help reduce the current rate of marine biodiversity loss.</p>					<p>IW</p>	<p>BD</p>		<p>CC</p>	
<p>NBB PRTR (website under development as of 11/2018)</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UN Environment MAP, InfoRAC Donors: UN Environment MAP, EC</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin Activity Period: Description: Provides information on pollution load from sectors and activities in accordance with the requirements LBS Protocol of Barcelona Convention</p>					<p>IW</p>			<p>CW</p>	
<p>OBIS - Ocean Biogeographic Information System http://www.iobis.org/</p>	<p>IOC-UNESCO, IODE</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 1997 - ongoing Description: OBIS is a global open-access data and information clearing-house on marine biodiversity for science, conservation and sustainable development. Its aim is to build and maintain a global alliance that collaborates with scientific communities to facilitate free and open access to, and application of, biodiversity and biogeographic data and information on marine life. Obis mission is to build and maintain a global alliance that collaborates with scientific communities to facilitate free and open access to, and application of, biodiversity and biogeographic data and information on marine life.</p>					<p>IW</p>	<p>BD</p>			
<p>OpenChannels https://www.openchannels.org/</p>	<p>Executing Partners: Open Communication for The Ocean and Partners Donors: Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2012 - ongoing Description: OpenChannels aims to foster a vibrant online community of ocean planners and managers sharing experience, knowledge, and advice with peers. In doing so, we can speed the advancement of sustainable ocean management and conservation. OpenChannels is designed to be highly focused on user needs. We want to provide access to all the information that ocean planners and managers need to do their jobs most effectively, including existing high-quality content and new information products and services.</p>					<p>IW</p>				
<p>PANACeA project https://biodiversity-protection.interreg-med.eu</p>	<p>Executing Partners: Malaga University, Interreg Mediterranean, Plan Bleu Donors: ERDF, IPA</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin Activity Period: 36 months (ongoing) Description: Devised as a one entry point to scientific evidence supporting best practice on protected area management and environmental policymaking in the region, the Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Platform (BPP) gathers the expert knowledge generated by the Mediterranean biodiversity protection community as main providers of content. The MedBiodiversity Knowledge platform will open in 2018.</p>								<p>BD</p>	<p>CC</p>
<p>Pegaso Project - People for Ecosystem-based Governance in Assessing Sustainable development of Ocean and coast http://pegasosdi.uab.es/</p>	<p>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB)</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea Activity Period: 2010 - 2014 Description: The main objective of PEGASO is to build on existing capacities and develop common novel approaches to support integrated policies for the coastal, marine and maritime realms of the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins in ways that are consistent with and relevant to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean. The PEGASO SDI is a distributed sharing infrastructure made up of GeoNodes and with three main components: a map viewer, map services and a spatial catalog.</p>					<p>IW</p>				
<p>Protected Planet https://www.protectedplanet.net/marine</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNEP-WCMC, IUCN Donors: UNEP, IUCN</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2014-ongoing Description: Protected Planet is the most up to date and complete source of information on protected areas, updated monthly with submissions from governments, non-governmental organizations, landowners and communities. It is managed by the United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre with support from IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA). It is a publicly available online platform where users can discover terrestrial and marine protected areas, access related statistics and download data from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).</p>					<p>IW</p>	<p>BD</p>			
<p>SPACE ALBORAN http://www.iucn-geoportalboran.org/</p>	<p>Executing Partners: IUCN Center for Mediterranean Cooperation Donors: IUCN, EU, MAVA, POCTAFEX</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Alboran sea (Gibraltar strait) Activity Period: 2007 - ongoing Description: The geoportal's aim is to promote governance of the natural resources of the Alboran sea. A space for governance that promotes the exchange of knowledge, participation, management and learning.</p>					<p>IW</p>	<p>BD</p>			

<p>Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) http://www.saicm.org/Home/tabid/5410/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	<p>Donors: UN Environment, ICCA, EU + 15 countries</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2006 - ongoing Description: SAICM was developed by a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Preparatory Committee and supports the achievement of the 2020 goal agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. SAICM overall objective is the achievement of the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle so that by the year 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health.</p>					<p>CW</p>
<p>The Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform http://data.medchm.net/en/</p>	<p>Executing Partners: SPA/RAC Donors: MAVA Foundation</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Sea Activity Period: 2017 - ongoing Description: The Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform is an online tool to inventory, catalog and store data on marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean, and view them on maps.</p>			<p>IW BD</p>		
<p>The MPA Action Agenda https://www.mpaaction.org/</p>	<p>WWF and partners</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2014 - ongoing Description: The MPA Action Toolkit is an online platform designed for MPA managers and establishes, marine researchers and other MPA advocates. The objective of this online platform is to share knowledge on MPAs and tools that can contribute to MPA advocacy. On this toolkit you find infographics, videos, academic articles, reports and other types of material that can be used for MPA advocacy and relating activities.</p>			<p>IW BD</p>		
<p>The Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) Project http://themedpartnership.org</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNEP/MAP Donors: GEF, EU, others</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Mediterranean Basin (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) Activity period: 2010 - 2015 Description: The Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) is a collective effort of leading environmental institutions and organizations together with countries sharing the Mediterranean Sea to address the main environmental challenges that Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems face. The goals include: to improve environmental conditions of pollution and biodiversity hotspots and other priority areas under stress, to promote the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources through integrated approaches, to reduce pollution from land-based sources, to enhance the protection of 'critical' habitats and species, and to integrate climate considerations into national marine and coastal planning.</p>			<p>IW BD</p>		
<p>UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre https://www.unep-wcmc.org/</p>	<p>UNEP, WCMC</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: Ongoing Description: The UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) works with scientists and policy makers worldwide to place biodiversity at the heart of environment and development decision-making to enable enlightened choices for people and the planet. Our 100-strong international team are recognised leaders in their field and have unrivalled understanding of the institutional landscape surrounding biodiversity policy and ecosystem management. Based in Cambridge, UK, UNEP-WCMC is a collaboration between UN Environment and the UK charity, WCMC. By working with expert partners worldwide, we draw together, analyse and interpret information on biodiversity, and strengthen the ability of others to do so.</p>			<p>IW BD</p>		
<p>Water Information Network System (WINS) http://ihp-wins.unesco.org/</p>	<p>UNESCO IHP</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 2017 - ongoing Description: Launched in January 2017 by the International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO, WINS is an open-access and participatory platform to share, access and visualize water-related information at all levels. It provides also a networking hub through online working groups, which aims to facilitate exchange among stakeholders. As of June 2018, 40 Member States have joined the platform.</p>			<p>IW</p>		
<p>WISE - Water Information System for Europe https://water.europa.eu/freshwater https://water.europa.eu/marine</p>	<p>Executing Partners: DG-ENV, JRC, EEA, Eurostat Donors: EU Commission, European Environmental Agency (EEA)</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Europe Marine Environment Activity Period: 2007 - ongoing Description: The Water Information System for Europe (WISE) is a partnership between the European Commission (DG Environment, Joint Research Centre and Eurostat) and The European Environment Agency. WISE is a gateway to informations on European marine issues in support of ocean governance and ecosystem based management</p>			<p>IW BD CW</p>		
<p>WOCAT - World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies https://www.wocat.net/en/about</p>	<p>Universitat Bern, SDC, GIZ, CIAT, ICARDA, FAO, ISRIC, ICI-MOD</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 1992 - ongoing Description: The World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) is a Network that was established in 1992. The WOCAT Network launched efforts to compile, document, evaluate, share, disseminate, and apply sustainable land management (SLM) knowledge. It was far ahead of others in recognizing the vital importance of SLM and the pressing need for corresponding knowledge management. In early 2014, WOCAT's growth and ongoing improvement culminated in its being officially recognized by the UNCCD as the primary recommended database for SLM best practices.</p>			<p>IW</p>	<p>CW CC</p>	
<p>World Resource Institute http://www.wri.org</p>	<p>WRI</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: 1982 - ongoing Description: World Resources Institute (WRI) is a global research organization that spans more than 60 countries. Our more than 700 experts and staff turn big ideas into action at the nexus of environment, economic opportunity and human well-being. We start with data, creating user-friendly information systems, protocols and standards. We conduct independent, unbiased research to analyze relationships and design solutions, and communicate our findings in a compelling manner.</p>			<p>IW BD</p>	<p>CC</p>	
<p>World Water Quality Portal http://www.worldwaterquality.org</p>	<p>Executing Partners: UNESCO-IHP, IWQ (International Initiative on Water Quality), EOMAP Donors: UNESCO-IHP</p>	<p>Geographical Area: Global Activity Period: Ongoing Description: UNESCO, through its International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ) under IHP, has launched the first comprehensive worldwide water quality online portal for freshwater systems, lakes and rivers, retrieved from satellite-based earth observation data, to assist with global water quality assessment and capacity building.</p>			<p>IW</p>	<p>CW</p>	

2.2 Analysis of preliminary survey results



Every project creates knowledge. Every project depends on knowledge. –Unknown



The eight Child Projects of the MedProgramme are expected to produce different sets of outputs and results while contributing to the overarching goal of enhancing environmental security in the region, embracing three categories of transboundary concern (components 1, 2 and 3) as illustrated in Table 2. The fourth component hosts the Support Child Project on coordination and knowledge management.

Table 2 MedProgramme Components, Child Projects and GEF Focal Areas

Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme)		
MedProgramme Component	Child Project	GEF Focal Areas
1. Reduction of Land Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots, and measuring progress to impacts.	1.1 “Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts”	IW and CW
	1.2 “Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project”	IW
	1.3 “Mediterranean Sea Finance for Water Systems and Clean Coasts (FINWACC)”	IW
2. Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone.	2.1 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience Water Security and Habitat Protection”	IW
	2.2 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem NEXUS”	IW
	SCCF “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas”	CC
3. Protecting Marine Biodiversity	3.1 “Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya”	BD
4. Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination	4.1 “Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project”	IW and CW

In order to diagnose KM-related needs and expectations of Child Projects (CP), a preliminary survey¹² was prepared and shared with project designers (July-August 2018). The designers of all projects participated in the web-based survey (27 questions), sometimes with representation of more than one person per CP. The analysis of the answers helped building the KM approach, identifying tools and levels of intervention particularly related to:

- Target audiences
- Project / Programme management
- Managing and Visualizing the data
- Information and Knowledge Management

Relevant results of the survey are presented below by cluster topics, however overall the following can be observed:

- The Child Projects of the MedProgramme will produce a rich and heterogenous amount of data and results (quantitative, qualitative, normative). A responsive system to manage the information flow is therefore needed to: capture, store and digest raw data; ensure smooth reporting and coordination; offer a digital representation of the progress through visualization tools for both spatial and non-spatial information; and use the collective information to package appropriate products and knowledge-sharing assets for the intended target audiences of the MedProgramme.
- Data sharing and data collection modalities are critical for generating and managing knowledge. Defining how projects will prepare and make available their data should be addressed at the beginning of the Inception phase of the MedProgramme, once indicators are selected for all Child Projects. A dedicated workshop should be organized to identify sharing standards, protocols and practices for data collection and reporting, including to ensure data quality, respect of privacy and compatibility with data visualization tools on the MedProgramme portal.
- The primary audience of the MedProgramme CPs are policy- and decision-makers in the region. However, in order to influence policy making there is a need to engage and involve a large number of diverse stakeholders to inform them about the findings and benefits arising from the MedProgramme interventions. To this end, three different functional levels (see page 32) and groups of audiences/ stakeholders have been identified to articulate the KM strategy.
- Technical practitioners are among the principal consumers of scientific reports and detailed assessments; therefore, each Child Project shall consider specific groups of technical practitioners in their stakeholder analysis to make sure that the KM strategy can incorporate these views at the programme level.
- The mapping of stakeholders and related engagement plan is crucial to ensure the impact of the KM strategy and of the MedProgramme as a whole. It is important to identify knowledge suppliers/ brokers, knowledge recipients/ beneficiaries and potential change agents at the project level (to be done during the inception phase) and then make sure that these are involved and engaged at the Programme level (see more page 25).
- During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase (June-September 2018) details on activities, stakeholders, outputs and indicators of every Child Project were not available due to the staggered timeframes in preparing the individual project documents. However, through the survey (and several bilateral consultations) it was possible to collect enough insights into the planning of each CP to suggest appropriate solutions and frameworks to manage knowledge holistically across the MedProgramme portfolio.

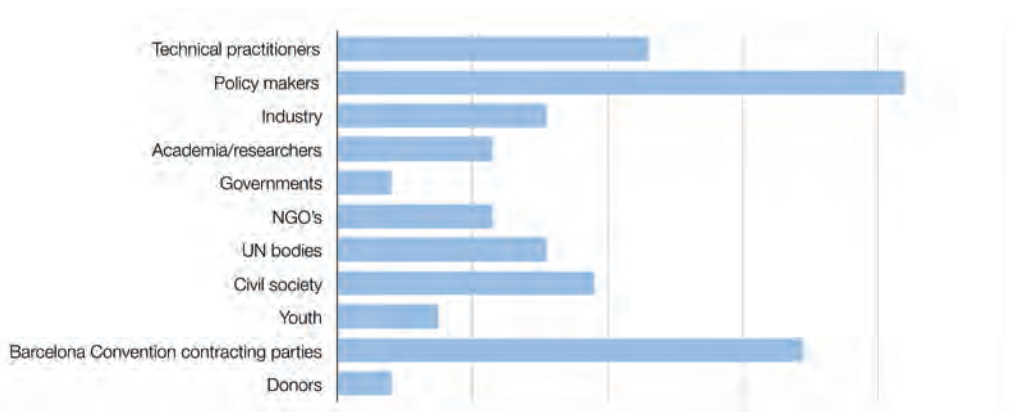
¹² Ref. The preparation of the survey benefitted from the expert and kind advice of staff from UN Environment, Plan Bleu and PAP/RAC. The full questionnaire, which was shared through Google Forms, is annexed in .pdf

Target audiences

[Q2] Who will the primary target audience for your project results be?

The respondents identify as their principle target audience policy makers and the parties to the Barcelona Convention, followed by technical practitioners and civil society. Other relevant audiences are: industry, academia and other UN bodies are: industry, academia and other UN bodies.

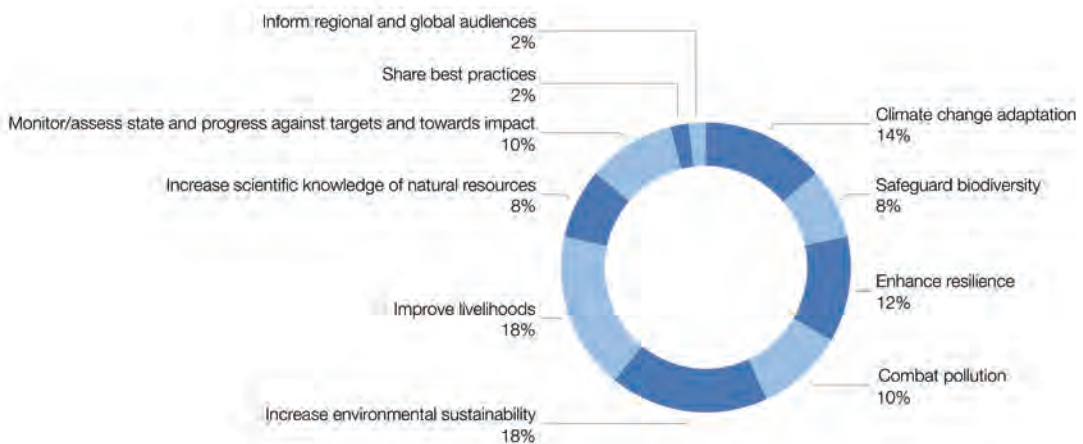
Chart 1



[Q4] Why is your data important?

The data produced will have different objectives, including the priorities to enhance environmental sustainability, increase livelihoods, and adapt to climate change.

Chart 2

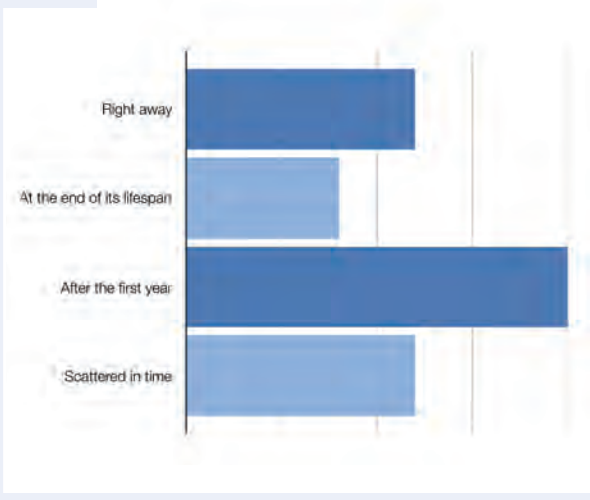


Project/Programme management

[Q3] When will your project start to produce data/results?

Three projects will start producing data right away while other projects will produce data at different times.

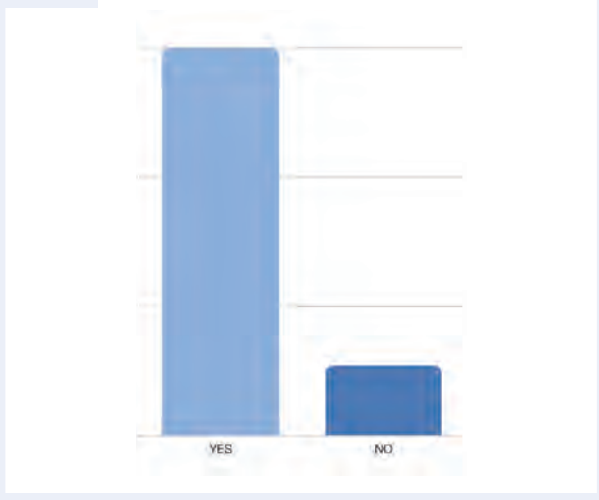
Chart 3



[Q7] Will you and your collaborators be willing to adopt the selected project management tool?

85% of respondents are willing to adopt a web-based project management tool with initial training provided.

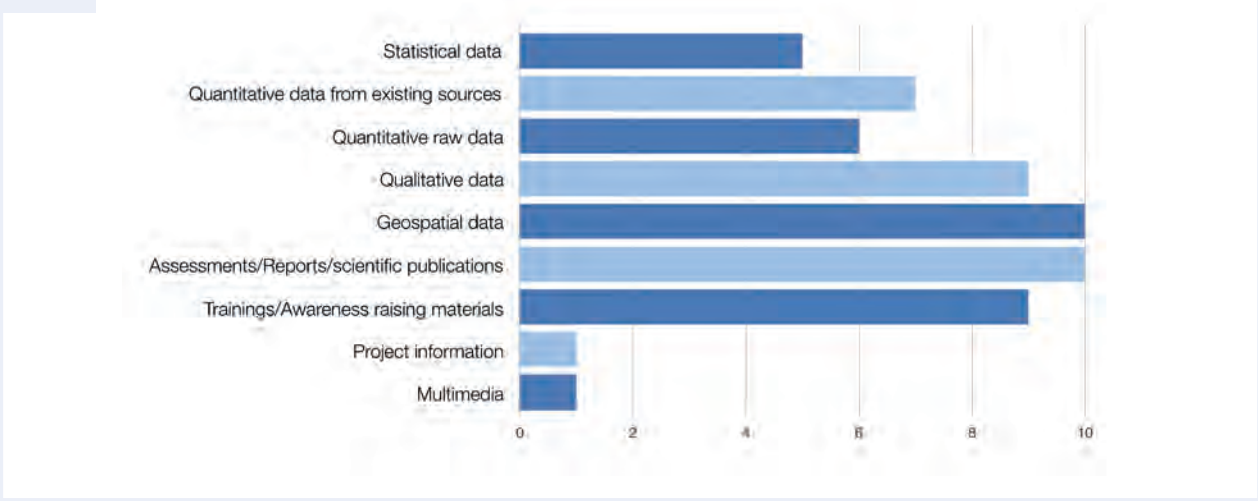
Chart 4



Managing and Visualizing the Data

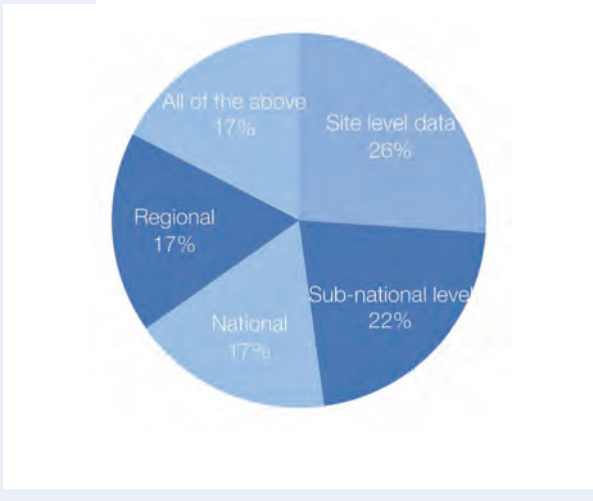
[Q10] What type of data will you collect and manage as part of your project?

Chart 5



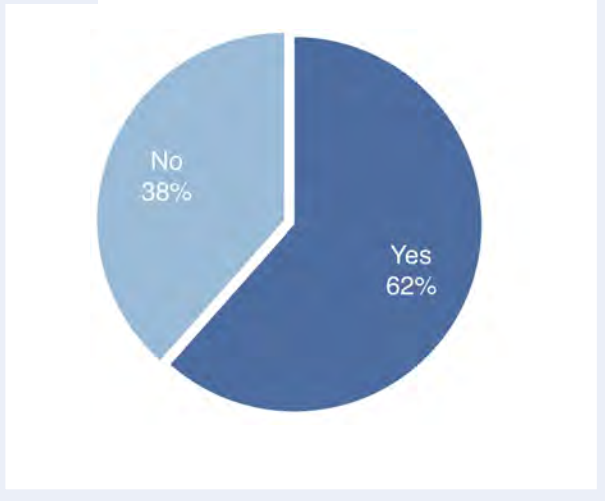
[Q11] **If your project works with geospatial data, what scale do you work at?**

Chart 6



[Q13] **Does your project include the collection and management of time series data?**

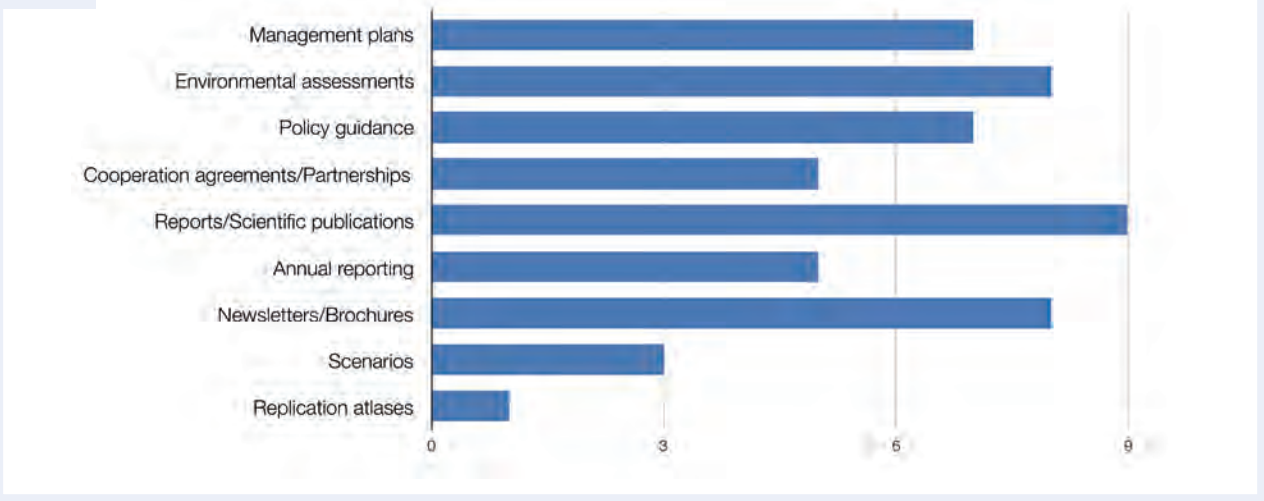
Chart 7



[Q10,11,13,14] Six of the CPs will produce geospatial data from site to regional levels, five will produce qualitative data (see also [16], data from surveys), four will use existing data from external sources, and three will generate new raw data, some of which will be in the form of time series with varying update frequency.

Chart 8 [Q12] **If your project produces qualitative data, what kind is it?**

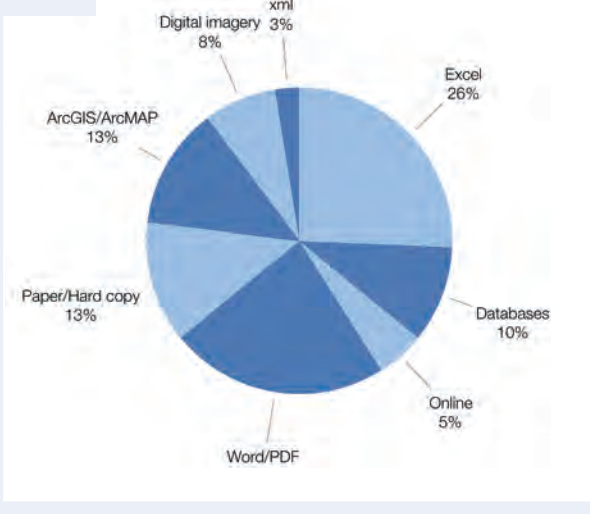
Chart 8



[Q16] What format will you prepare your data in?

A majority of respondents will use Excel to manage their data. Four will use MS Access or similar. Most projects will also manage (qualitative) data in Word, xml and even hard copies (e.g. from questionnaires and surveys). Five projects will manage ArcGIS or ArcMap files and three expect to generate digital images.

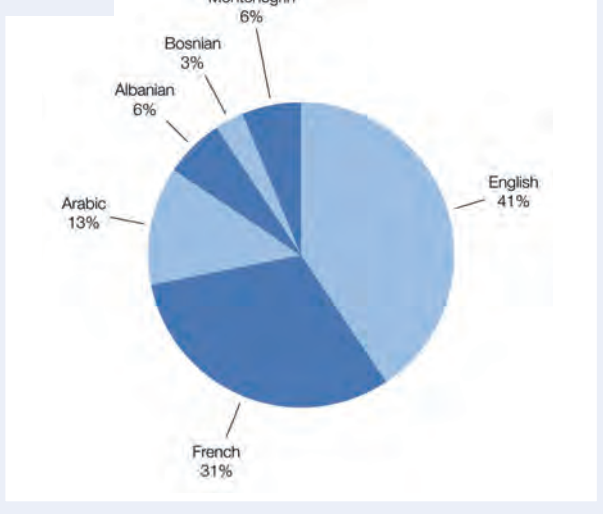
Chart 9



[Q5] What language(s) will your data be produced in?

Data will be produced in six different languages, with the vast majority producing data in English (41%) and/or French (31%) and Arabic.

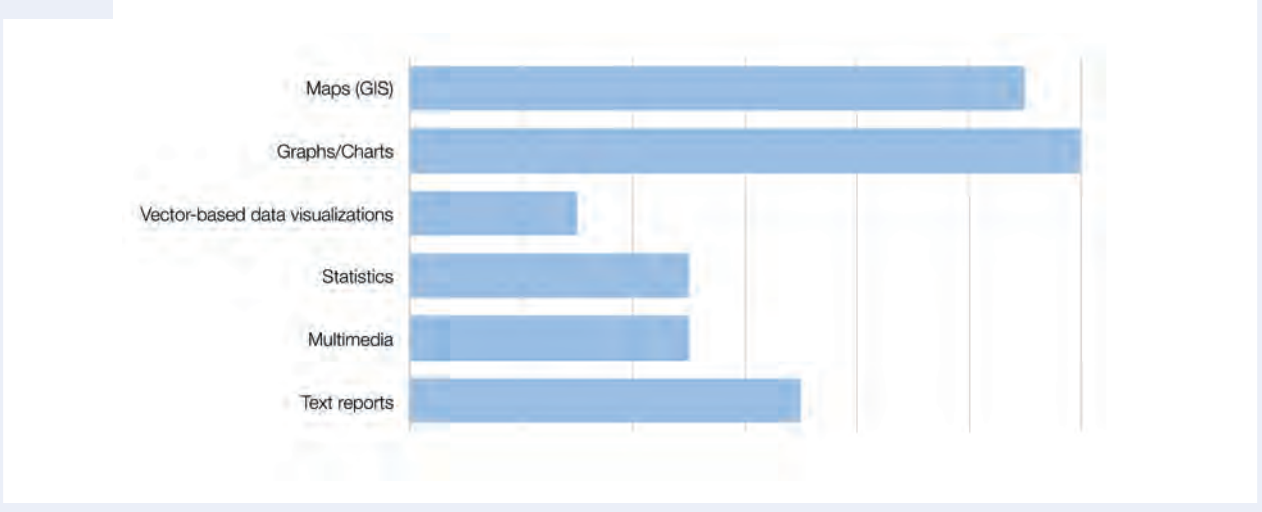
Chart 10



[Q17] Within your Organization/Institution, what type of online visualization tools have you been using so far (if any)?

Most respondents have used charts/graphs and GIS to visualize their data in the past while a smaller number use reports, multimedia and statistics.

Chart 11

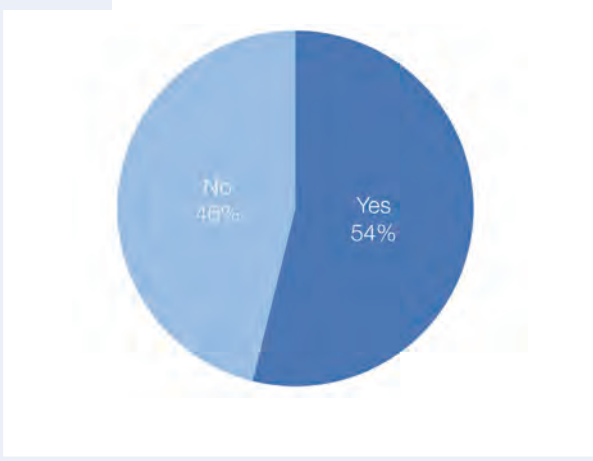


Information and Knowledge Management

[Q8] Have you ever used a Knowledge and Information Management platform?

About half of the respondents have used information and knowledge management platforms before.

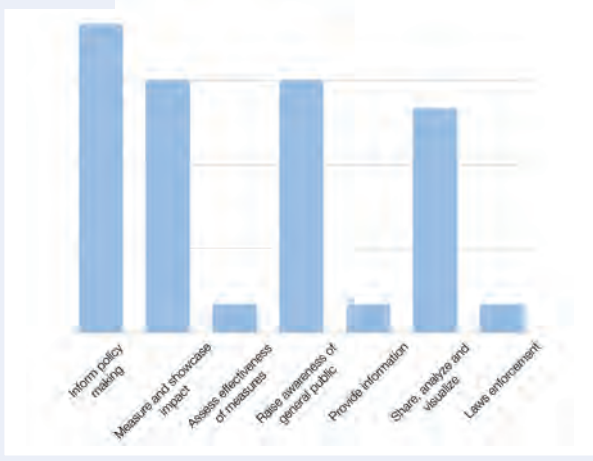
Chart 12



[Q23] What is your key objective for an online (geospatial) platform?

Respondents' expectations in relation to the platform are multiple and include an internal dimension related to data management and information/knowledge sharing among projects, and a public dimension related to showcasing impact, raising awareness and informing policy making in a transparent way. The platform should also help gather the elements that will be needed to tell engaging stories over the lifespan of the programme.

Chart 13



[Q26] What is your key objective for an online (geospatial) platform?

To this open question, respondents illustrated a variety of needs including:

- Engage partners from the beginning so they know they have a channel to promote their work (addressed at the 3 functional levels);
- Help track progress towards set goals (addressed at the portfolio level);
- Improve the internal work between executing partners and the way to communicate (addressed at the portfolio level);
- Facilitate reporting to the GEF (e.g. by timely gathering relevant information from executing partners) (addressed at the portfolio and policy levels);
- Effectively manage documents collaboratively among the co-executing partners (addressed at the portfolio level);
- Provide a roster of environmental experts (addressed at the portfolio level and policy levels);
- Provide a solid and centralized structure as well as cost-effective tools to collect, assess and share data and information (addressed at the portfolio level);
- The strategy should be designed in a way to primarily serve the governments of the contracting parties who have the executive powers to manage the environment, coast, biodiversity, natural resources (addressed at the policy level);
- The strategy should timely inform partners about expectations regarding their contributions to the communication strategy and the amount of work expected (addressed at the portfolio level); and
- The KM strategy should become a best practice for other programmatic approaches and projects.

2.3 MedProgramme Stakeholders

Stakeholder participation is an inherent part of the structure of MAP and the Barcelona Convention where all countries (represented by the MAP focal points) form the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. In addition, about 100 NGOs and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), termed “partners” are participants to the meetings of the Barcelona Convention. It should also be stressed that stakeholders participated in the formulation of the TDA-MED, SAP-MED, SAP-BIO and the NAPs of the countries, on which the MedProgramme is based. In summary, the key stakeholders that CP 4.1 will strive to involve at national level include:

- Public Sector: ministries responsible for water resources; environment; spatial and development planning; transport; tourism; fisheries; industry; maritime affairs; health; fire-fighting; community development; education; culture and local government authorities.
- Private Sector: national and regional organizations representing: farmers; fisher folk; manufacturers/ industrialists; tourism and aquaculture sector; banks; insurers.
- Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs): national trusts; conservation associations; women's organizations; community-based organizations (CBOs);
- Scientific community: researchers; sociologists; environmental managers; engineers (water, civil, environmental); environmental economists; biologists; climatologists, geographers, oceanographers; teachers; curriculum specialists; media practitioners;
- General public such as the entire coastal population of the Mediterranean Basin (in particular those living in identified hotspots and sensitive areas) and the 176 million tourists visiting the Mediterranean annually.;

At a regional and global level, the stakeholders will be the various signatories to the relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (e.g. Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, Convention on Biological Diversity, Basel Convention, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention) and all individuals and organizations associated with the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The Terminal Evaluation of MedPartnership observed that in spite of the wide stakeholder engagement during implementation of the MedPartnership, the involvement of NGOs, private sector, and Mediterranean countries that are not eligible for GEF funding could have been greater. In the implementation of MedProgramme and its Child Projects, the Lead Implementation and Executing Agencies will foster opportunities to more closely involve NGOs and the private sector in project activities and to engage more closely with non-GEF eligible countries that share the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) of the Mediterranean Sea. Child Project 4.1 will play an important role in this effort by broadly disseminating information on, and the progress and results of the MedProgramme, stimulating all other Child Projects to design and implement effective stakeholder participation strategies, and promoting involvement in the project's milestone events of relevant NGOs, of the private sector (in particular the tourism industry), and of all non-beneficiary Mediterranean countries.

As regards to specific stakeholders, each Child Project shall undertake its own research and analysis based on respective project objectives to identify partners, target groups and beneficiaries. This analysis is essential to understand who the different players are, their expectations and interest, their characteristics, commitment and constraints, their influence over others, etc. The MedProgramme KM Strategy will support the jump-start and continuous engagement of these groups at the programme level with targeted actions and outreach tools.

Box 2 Glossary: Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Target groups, Partners

Stakeholders: groups that have a role and interest in the objectives and implementation of a programme or project; they include target groups, direct beneficiaries, those responsible for ensuring that the results are produced as planned, and those that are accountable for the resources that they provide to that programme or project.

Target groups: the main stakeholders of a programme or project that are expected to gain from the results of that programme or project; sectors of the population that a programme or project aims to reach in order to address their needs based on gender considerations and their socio- economic characteristics. When the target group is not sufficiently differentiated, the problem analysis tends to be superficial or too broad and does not allow the effect of the core problem within the various subgroups to be captured.

Direct beneficiaries: usually institutions and/or individuals who are the direct recipients of technical cooperation aimed at strengthening their capacity to undertake development tasks that are directed at specific target groups. In micro-level interventions, the direct beneficiaries and the target groups are the same.

Ultimate (or indirect) Beneficiaries: This is the target group that is expected to be better off as result of the project. The project may provide services directly to this group or more commonly target this group through the strengthening of institutions and organizations (i.e., the direct recipients), which support, increase awareness, or advocate on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries. The distinction between direct recipients and ultimate beneficiaries is particularly important for donor-funded technical cooperation projects, where donors are primarily concerned with the impact of the project on the latter group. As a result, the project proposal should spell out the intended results of the project beyond just the direct recipients.

Partners: The individuals and/or organizations that collaborate to achieve mutually agreed upon objectives. Note: The concept of partnership connotes shared goals, common responsibility for outcomes, distinct accountabilities and reciprocal obligations. Partners may include governments, civil society, non-governmental organizations, universities, professional and business associations, multi- lateral organizations, private companies, etc.

Source: adapted from UNDP and ILO

2.4 Contributing to the Programme-wide KM

Each Child Project is expected to participate in the common knowledge management (KM) strategy to maximize efficiency, ensure good governance of the programme and achieve greater impact at the different functional levels identified (portfolio level, general public level and policy-making level).

While specific needs related to the diverse outputs of the individual projects will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, all CPs are evenly contributing to the various activities illustrated in this document. A standard text included in each Child Project document reflects this approach and is aimed at harmonizing individual contributions. The synergetic approach is also reflected in the allocation of evenly distributed budget under each CP that will be used to support KM activities, production of knowledge and data. CP 4.1 will cover for example the costs of developing the KM platform (including the project management tool), organizing activities and events and producing communications material. Each CP will use the dedicated allocation of funds to, for instance, feed the platform with processed data, produce specific information for the preparation of advocacy material, etc.

3. Why a KM strategy?



Much of knowledge management is common sense, but not common practice. –Unknown



3.1 KM in the literature

Since the early 1990s there has been growing attention to the process of managing knowledge within organizations and businesses, mostly with the objective of improving performance and capitalizing on lessons learned. Pioneering professors Ikujiro Nonaka and Hirotaka Takeuchi, were among the first to investigate the benefits of Knowledge Management in organizations and popularize the concepts of “tacit” and “explicit” knowledge. In their 1991 groundbreaking article “The Knowledge-Creating Company”, they affirm that: “In an economy where the only certainty is uncertainty, the one sure source of lasting competitive advantage is knowledge”. Through the work of dedicated scholars, knowledge management (KM) has gained a consolidated reputation leading to its establishment as a recognized discipline. KM is now viewed as an organization’s most valuable and strategic asset deserving to be treated accordingly.

There are many definitions of KM (see Box. 2) but it can be commonly described as the “systematic process to identify, capture, structure, value, leverage, and share an organization’s intellectual assets to enhance its performance and competitiveness through a multidisciplinary approach”.

Box 3 Definitions

Knowledge Management (KM): the systematic processes, or range of practices, used by organizations to identify, capture, store, create, update, represent, and distribute knowledge for use, awareness and learning across and beyond the organization.

Knowledge Management Systems (KMS): any kind of IT system that stores and retrieves knowledge, improves collaboration, locates knowledge sources, mines repositories for hidden knowledge, captures and uses knowledge, or enhances the KM process.

Knowledge Products and Services: these refer to outputs such as databases, publications, visual material, maps (knowledge products) and outcomes such as awareness raising, information sharing, and capacity building (knowledge services).

Knowledge Assets: are the accumulated intellectual resources of an organization in the form of information, ideas, learning, understanding, memory, insights, cognitive and technical skills, and capabilities.

Source: Stocking, M. et al. 2018. Managing knowledge for a sustainable global future. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC.

Knowledge Sharing: A subset of knowledge management encompassing the exchange of knowledge (information, skills, experiences, or expertise) within and across organizations. Although it can be one- directional, knowledge sharing in most cases is a two-way or multilateral exchange in which the parties learn from each other. Knowledge sharing is more than mere communication because much knowledge in organizations is hard to articulate. In development work, some knowledge sharing has a regional aspect. For example, South-South knowledge sharing refers to exchanges among partners and peers across developing countries.

Source: Steffen Souleijman Janus. 2016. Becoming a Knowledge-Sharing Organization: A Handbook for Scaling Up Solutions through Knowledge Capturing and Sharing. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-0943-9. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO

KM is based on two critical activities:

1. the capture and documentation of explicit (technical and codified information) and tacit knowledge (intangible assets intended as human and intellectual capital);
2. their dissemination amongst the intended audiences and stakeholders.

There are two key challenges: knowledge is difficult to assemble, and it is difficult to encourage its use. Many managers see it as a time-consuming distraction from their core role. However, proper knowledge management can reduce risks and increase efficiency through the re-use of proven approaches and avoidance of known pitfalls. It can also produce a virtuous circle as individuals and teams see their contributions recognised and re-used, thus encouraging further participation in the process. Accurate knowledge management is a powerful enabler of organizational learning and an indispensable ally for strengthening the science-policy interface. Writing a report or producing scientific data is only a part of the broader effort to promote environmental sustainability, because without effective sharing of information (in terms of language, tools, channels, etc) and dialogue among all stakeholders involved, the impact of the knowledge produced remains very limited. Considerable progress in raising awareness and improving scientific dissemination has been achieved in recent decades, but the urgency posed by challenges worldwide calls for accelerated and renewed efforts to raise the awareness of policy makers and the public at large about the measures needed to achieve sustainable development and the protection of natural resources.

3.2 KM under GEF programmatic approaches

The policy recommendations emanating from the GEF-7 replenishment¹³ clearly refer to knowledge as a “critical asset of the GEF Partnership” and commend “the steps taken to build the GEF’s knowledge management systems and practices in GEF-6, as well as the increasing attention to learning and knowledge exchange in GEF projects and programs, notably the integrated approach pilot programs, and in outreach to recipient countries”.

The call for more investments in knowledge management systems and practices also stems from recent GEF OPS (Overall Performance Studies) which have found that “the relevance of knowledge management to the GEF mandate has been increasingly recognized, and efforts to improve knowledge management in the partnership have been made on several fronts”. The GEF2020 Strategy emphasizes “strategically generating knowledge” as a priority. In 2014, the policy recommendations in the GEF-6 Replenishment Document similarly emphasized “the importance of developing a knowledge management (KM) system that aims to improve the GEF partnership’s ability to learn by doing and thereby enhance its impact over time”.¹⁴

At the same time, the GEF-7 Programming Directions commend programmatic approaches (see Box 3) to tackle environmental degradation, making the case for better performance and higher impact of projects within a program. It is noted that “Child projects generally performed better than stand-alone projects on all rating dimensions, especially on execution quality, sustainability and M&E design. Child projects have also improved in design and are now better linked to the overall program in terms of objectives, result based

¹³ Ref. GEF-7 Replenishment, Policy Recommendations, Fourth Meeting for the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, GEF/R.7/18, p.9, www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-7-policy-recommendations

¹⁴ Ref. Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office (GEF IEO), OPS6 Final Report: The GEF in the Changing Environmental Finance Landscape. Washington, DC: GEF IEO, 2018, p. 147 www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.A6.07_OPS6_0.pdf

management and M&E.”¹⁵ In addition, OPS6 reports that “multi-focal area projects are better at achieving global environmental and socio- economic outcomes at completion compared to single-focal area projects”¹⁶. A recent IEO brief¹⁷ further noted that country stakeholders cite “improved knowledge sharing and synergies with other GEF projects among the incentives for joining a program.

Box 4 GEF Programmatic approaches

Programmatic approaches, formalized in 2008¹⁸, are particularly relevant to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), given the long-term nature of the environmental problems the GEF addresses. The GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions¹⁹ reaffirms this approach noting that “more complex programs and sets of child projects will tend to offer more entries for development links due to multi-sectoral approach, multi-stakeholder engagements and platforms, and potential for delivering socio-economic co-benefits, along with enhancing the sustainability of the associated investments.”

Managing knowledge holistically within programs is a key undertaking, posing additional challenges due to the extra complexity and number of partners and stakeholders involved. The STAP²⁰ notes that “as the GEF moves further towards integrated approaches, multi-focal projects and impact programs, it is increasingly important to facilitate acquisition of formal and tacit knowledge, organize knowledge assets from complex situations and make them available to inform future investments. The Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) programs and Impact Programs impose greater needs for connections between ‘child’ projects and program objectives. KM is the obvious means to tie these connections together, to collect evidence-based learning, and to achieve sustained impact that deliver benefits far into the future.”²¹

This emphasis from the GEF on both integrated knowledge management systems and holistic multi-focal area programmes, clearly sets the ground for a purposeful, concrete and action- orientated KM strategy for the MedProgramme. During its execution, the MedPCU will make sure that actions are closely aligned with GEF KM-related guidelines²².

¹⁵ Ref. GEF-7 Replenishment, Programming Directions, Fourth Meeting for the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, GEF/R.7/19, p.6, <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-7-programming-directions>

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Evaluation of Programmatic Approaches in the GEF, IEO Brief, The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the GEF, 2017. Full brief at: <http://www.gefef.org/sites/default/files/ieo/signposts/files/programmatic-approaches-2016- brief.pdf>

¹⁸ “Programs have been part of the GEF since its establishment. [...] In 2008, the Council endorsed the objectives and principles for programmatic approaches. For the first time, detailed procedures for designing programs were approved, including the introduction of the program framework document (PFD). This resulted in an increase in the submission of programs to the Council and a change in their nature from phased to clustered ones. Importantly, a stimulus to program ownership was introduced by defining programs as “a more strategic level interaction with the GEF” for countries. [...] Until GEF-5, Council discussions about programs centered more on administrative than technical matters. This changed in 2014, when the Council approved a revised modality based on program scope: (1) thematic—the program addresses an emerging issue (e.g., a driver of environmental degradation), and (2) geographic—the program focuses on a particular geography. In GEF-6, the GEF introduced the IAPs, which focus on drivers of environmental degradation through supporting broad stakeholder coalitions and scalable activities.” IEO BRIEF, Evaluation of Programmatic Approaches in the GEF, January 2018

¹⁹ The full document of the GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions is available at:

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-7%20Programming%20Directions%20-%20GEF_R.7_19.pdf

²⁰ STAP stands for the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility. More info: <http://www.stapgef.org>

²¹ Stocking, M. et al. 2018. Managing knowledge for a sustainable global future. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC. p. 3

²² At the time of the PPG phase (June-September 2018) final GEF guidelines on KM were not yet available. However, due consideration of provisions contained in the GEF Knowledge Management Approach Paper (2015, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.48.07.Rev_01_KM_Approach_Paper.pdf) and other relevant documents was taken into account when preparing this strategy.

4. Getting there: a modular architecture

“ Knowledge is the new capital, but it’s worthless unless it’s accessible, communicated, and enhanced. ”

–Hamilton Beazley

In order to achieve the objectives of the KM strategy, three interconnected functional levels have been identified to structure actions, activities and tools:

1. at the **PORTFOLIO LEVEL**;
2. at the **GENERAL PUBLIC LEVEL**;
3. at the **POLICY and DECISION-MAKING LEVEL**

Each level is articulated along different objectives. Activities and tools contribute to one or more KM levels and to the two Components of Child Project 4.1 (see Table 3, page 32). They are presented associated with objectives (such as “Monitoring progress towards impact”), but in most cases they are meant to respond to the needs of more than one KM level.

Table 3 Contribution of activities and tools to KM levels and CP 4.1 Components

Activity/Tools	Portfolio Level	General Public Level	Policy Level	CP 4.1 Component 1 Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination	CP 4.1 Component 2 Coordination and Synergies
Project/Program Management Tool	X				X
Database and Visualization tools	X	X	X	X	X
Public portal		X	X	X	
Annual Stocktaking Meetings	X	X	X	X	X
Replication Atlases		X	X	X	X
Trainings for portfolio	X				X
MedProgramme identity	X	X		X	
Med Bulletin/Newsletter	X	X	X	X	X
Storytelling (movies, graphic novels, podcasts, infographics, ...)		X	X	X	
Social media		X	X	X	
Technical reports and scientific publications, IW:LEARN Experience Notes		X	X	X	
MedProgramme Launching event and Final Conference	X	X	X	X	X
IW:LEARN IWC and twinnings, GEF events	X		X	X	X
Global campaigns and processes		X	X	X	
Engagement with testimonials		X		X	
Partnerships	X	X	X	X	

4.1 Portfolio Level

The work of project managers and executing partners is supported through provision of project management tools, monitoring frameworks, trainings and knowledge exchanges. A series of IT- based solutions and knowledge-mining and -sharing techniques are used to capture codified information as well as intangible assets.

4.1.1 Supporting efficient project management

4.1.1.1 Project Management Tool

A multilingual online project management tool²³ (integrated in the KM platform) can respond to the need of supporting efficient project (and programme) management by facilitating communication and information exchange among key actors of the Programme; promote knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning; facilitate tracking and monitoring of progress; and meet reporting requirements. A review of options currently available on the market (such as Asana, Freedcamp, Wrike, Slack, Microsoft Project, Basecamp, among others) has been carried out in the preparatory phase of the MedProgramme with a view to inform the selection of the most suitable tool to serve the needs of the portfolio. The final selection and adoption of the tool will occur during the inception phase of CP 4.1.

This decision-support system employs effective data-mining techniques and can be customized to suit the programme's needs, and project managers (and designated project collaborators) will receive specific training on its use and adoption to ensure portfolio-wide consonance.

Key features for such a tool include (but are not limited to): automated reporting, shared calendars, live editing/collaboration on document development, workflow and task monitoring, Gantt-Chart, time tracking, file management and cloud repository, encrypted security, back-ups, integration with email and other products, mobile apps, and role-based access control and discussion boards.

The majority of respondents to the online survey on projects needs welcomed the idea of utilizing a PMT (and benefitting from ad hoc training). Previous experience from MedPartnership showed little use of a similar tool, however since then these online tools have greatly improved their features and levels of customization, and have been adopted widely to manage complex, multi- partner and multi-lingual projects.

4.1.2 Sharing knowledge and building capacity

One of the objectives of the MedProgramme is to improve the capacity of key regional stakeholders and build socio-economic resilience of impacted communities. To this end, a series of knowledge exchanges will take place at different levels taking inspiration and practical lessons learned from the GEF Partnership (reflecting the wealth of experience and examples from projects and programs around the world) and other relevant Organizations involved. A milestone activity in this sense is represented by the series of MedProgramme Annual Stocktaking Meetings (see next section).

²³ Project management tools (PMT) are aids to assist an individual or team to effectively organize work and manage projects and tasks. PMTs can either be desktop software, web-based and as a mobile app. Most of the tools are web- based only with a few providing also desktop and mobile based versions, regardless of the kind of version all the work is updated instantly across all devices and accounts.

4.1.2.1 Knowledge Exchanges

At the portfolio level, the MedPCU will capacitate Child Project teams with knowledge and training that can help them to deliver better project results and achieve greater impact. The identification of topics and modalities of exchange (face-to-face, virtual meetings, Communities of Practice, Expert visits, Study Tours, manuals, among others²⁴) will be defined at the beginning of the Programme implementation. Preliminary topics could include:

1. Gender mainstreaming and stakeholders' engagement;
2. Scientific communication: bridging the gap between scientists/technical practitioners and media specialists;
3. Lessons learned from the MedPartnership and the ClimVar and ICZM projects.

It is expected that these knowledge exchanges will further empower project stakeholders, enhance cooperation, strengthen the institutions they represent and ultimately influence policies and norms for better management of natural resources in coastal areas.

Additionally, Child Projects will participate in learning exchanges by twinning with other relevant GEF IW projects as facilitated by the GEF IW:LEARN Project (see more at page 44).

Moreover, the MedPCU will support specific capacity building activities foreseen by each Child Project by taking stock and amplifying results through the programme-wide outreach.

4.1.3 Monitoring progress towards impact

4.1.3.1 Annual Stocktaking Meetings (ASM)

The Annual Stocktaking Meetings (ASM)²⁵ are one of the milestone activities of the MedProgramme. They are major regional events aiming to establish synergistic interactions among Child Projects and with other relevant initiatives and stakeholders, including with all other Mediterranean countries not participating in the MedProgramme.

ASMs hold a two-fold objective: 1) provide a forum for peer-to-peer learning among the Programme portfolio, and 2) catalyze regional and global attention on the progress made towards impact in the entire Mediterranean region.

The ASMs will be an occasion for face-to-face knowledge exchanges, south-south and north-south learning, and promotion of the broader adoption of MedProgramme approaches and solutions. Project managers, stakeholders and beneficiaries will have the opportunity to learn from each other, tap into respective tacit knowledge, and at the same time benefit from experiences and expertise generated by GEF and non-GEF projects and other relevant experts in different disciplines with diverse backgrounds. Moreover, Child Projects will have the chance to showcase their implementation advancement, discuss problems encountered, and engage with a broad audience of peers and stakeholders. The participation of regional and global media

²⁴ Useful guidance can be found in the following publications: "The Art of Knowledge Exchange. A Results-Focused Planning Guide for the GEF Partnership" 2015 (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_WB_AoKE_English.pdf); "Becoming a Knowledge-Sharing Organization" 2016 (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/306761478498267644/pdf/109809-PUB-Box396311B-PUBLIC-DOCDATE-11-2-16.pdf>); and

²⁵ The importance of, and need for stocktaking meetings emerged during the execution of the Strategic Partnership for the Danube and Black Sea Basin, the first GEF experiment in multi-project programs.

will raise public awareness across the Mediterranean countries and beyond. These knowledge exchanges will further enhance cooperation, strengthen the institutions they represent and ultimately influence policies and norms for better management of natural resources in coastal areas. The meetings will involve: all Child Projects and Governments of the participating countries, the MedProgramme’s implementing and executing agencies, the GEF Secretariat and Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE), Convention Secretariats, the UN Environment Global Program of Action (GPA), as well as major regional and global NGOs, representatives of those Mediterranean countries not participating in the MedProgramme; bilateral and multi-lateral donors, IFIs, the UfM, other regional intergovernmental organizations (OSS, etc.), and major private sector coastal area actors, water users, tourism associations and the shipping industry. Representatives of faith-based leaders, women’s organizations, youth organizations, fashion/art/sport testimonials, media specialists, among other relevant groups will also be invited to participate in these events, following a dedicated stakeholders’ analysis.


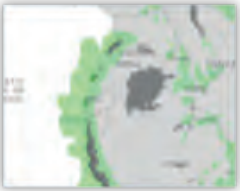

All project partners are expected to attend, and meaningfully participate in, the ASMs. They will be organized by the MedPCU in cooperation with all CPs and country representatives and will take place on a rotation basis in different project countries.

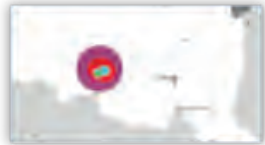

The ASM design, objectives and architecture will be defined during the first year of MedProgramme operation and approved at the CP 4.1 Steering Committee level. The first ASM will be held during the second year of MedProgramme operation.



4.1.3.2 Data visualization

Data visualization tools effectively support monitoring and reporting through easy visualization of selected data thus taking stock of progress. The table below illustrates possible types of visualization for geospatial and other types of data²⁶.

Table 5 Visualization examples for geospatial data and other types of data

GEOSPATIAL DATA		
Type of visualization	Type of data example	Visual example
Pin, symbol (with or without color or icon coding)	Coastal contamination hotspots, industrial wastewater treatment plants, etc.	
Polygon (with or without color coding, with or without color following a scale)	Number of water system clients connected to modern wastewater facilities, Coastal contamination hotspots, Concentration of mercury in coastal waters, Landscape and seascape under improved management, etc.	
Proportional symbol (color and/or size follow a scale)	Amounts of POPs disposed of /recycled on-site, Amounts of Mercury/ disposed of recycled on-site, Volume of industrial wastewater receiving secondary treatment, Volume of treated industrial wastewater reused, etc.	

GEOSPATIAL DATA		
Type of visualization	Type of data example	Visual example
Heatmap	Concentration of POPs in coastal waters, etc.	
Choropleth maps	Countries implementing comprehensive Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Countries implementing sustainable consumption and production (SCP) approaches, Countries having completed inventories of submarine groundwater discharges, etc.	

OTHER TYPES OF DATA		
Type of visualization	Type of data example	Visual example
Animated gauge	Real-time progress towards target of 3,250 tonnes reduction in POPs contamination, progress towards target of 50 tonnes reduction in mercury contamination, etc.	
Pie chart	Training distribution by type of training and by gender, etc.	

Note: For each geospatial visualization above, more information could be displayed in overlays (which appear when hovering the mouse).

4.1.3.3 Measuring Knowledge Management impact



Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count; everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted. –Albert Einstein



Unlike other activities that can be justified in terms of explicit and measurable monetary savings, the added value of knowledge management is more difficult to quantify. Knowledge management benefits are both far reaching and hard to measure as they relate primarily to preventing the waste of money, time and human resources. It is difficult to quantify the expense – in terms of time and money – of finding the right information or reproducing knowledge that already exists, or of using obsolete rather than up-to-date information. The prevention of errors and the savings that are often achieved through better use and reuse of existing knowledge are practically invisible in accounting terms²⁷.

Nevertheless, it is important to assess the performance of KM efforts and measure the impact of the KM strategy. Measurement, benchmarking and incentives are essential to accelerate the learning process and to drive cultural change. When distilling recommendations to improve the systematic treatment of the need for KM, the STAP recommends that “knowledge management progress indicators should be included in the GEF Results-Based Management system”²⁸.

A menu of indicators (both quantitative and qualitative) will be considered by the MedPCU in order to monitor knowledge-related activities (Table 5). Once indicators are discussed and approved during the inception phase of the MedProgramme, related targets can be developed to measure the achievement of the objectives.

Table 6 Possible KM Indicators

What to measure	Indicators	Means of verification
How often are internal users I) accessing, II) contributing to, or III) using the knowledge assets and sharing processes at their disposal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of connections per day/week/month • Number of knowledge assets downloaded • Number of discussions or messages shared, etc. 	Usage data will be provided by the MedProgramme portal analytics
What is the level of internal user satisfaction with the MedProgramme project management tools and how is it impacting their work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User friendliness of the tool from 1 to 5 (e.g. interface, design, navigation, etc.) • Technical quality of the tool from 1 to 5 (features, speed, etc.) • Overall level of satisfaction from 1 to 5 • Has facilitated collaboration within your CP from 1 to 5 • Has facilitated collaboration with other CPs from 1 to 5 • Has helped you save time by giving your access to resources from 1 to 5 	This can be measured through internal satisfaction surveys that will also provide a venue for users to suggest improvements, (virtual) meetings, etc. Stakeholders should be engaged in a structured manner, for example through interviews, focus groups, or peer learning activities.

²⁷ Steffen Soulejman Janus. 2016. *Becoming a Knowledge-Sharing Organization: A Handbook for Scaling Up Solutions through Knowledge Capturing and Sharing*. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-0943-9. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO

²⁸ Stocking, M. et al. 2018. *Managing knowledge for a sustainable global future*. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC. p. 5

What to measure	Indicators	Means of verification
How often are public users IV) accessing the MedProgramme portal, and V) accessing the knowledge assets?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visits, • Average time spent • Number of downloads • Pages visited • Number of recipients opening the newsletter • Ease of finding knowledge resources on the portal from 1 to 5, etc. 	Usage data will be provided by the MedProgramme portal analytics. A feedback form can also be available at all time on the portal.
Is MedProgramme producing quality knowledge assets?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of satisfaction of stakeholders with knowledge asset • Are stakeholders using knowledge assets in their work 	This can be measured through a stakeholder survey.
Is MedProgramme contributing to the GEF knowledge base?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge assets shared on other GEF platforms (IW:LEARN and others) 	This will be monitored by the MedPCU.
Is MedProgramme building the capacity of key regional stakeholders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key regional stakeholders have been identified • Number of knowledge exchange activities implemented • Number of participants at the Annual Stocktaking meetings 	This will be monitored by the MedPCU.
Is MedProgramme participating / contributing to global and regional campaigns, events and processes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional and global events with MedProgramme participation (as presenter) • Number of #MedProgramme mentions on SDG social media channels 	This will be monitored by the MedPCU.
Is MedProgramme getting the attention of the media?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of media hits in target languages / countries • Number of media hits in first tier media outlet • Number of Op-eds placed, etc. 	This can be monitored by a media agency for a fee or with free tools such as Google Alerts.
Are Parties to the Barcelona, Stockholm, Minamata, and Basel Conventions VI) aware of the MedProgramme outputs / outcomes? VII) using the MedProgrammes outputs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of briefing organized with Parties to the Barcelona Convention Number of countries attending the briefing Number of countries using MedProgramme outputs 	This will be monitored by the MedPCU and country representatives can be surveyed through face-to-face interviews, etc.

4.2 General Public Level

Civil society, media, and representatives of non-scientific community are informed about MedProgramme’s results and engaged in knowledge sharing activities both as brokers and beneficiaries

4.2.1 Communicating progress and results

The KM strategy foresees a large component on communications and outreach aimed at ensuring that results are properly shared with the intended audiences to maximize, replicate and scale up best practices and lessons learned.

A number of traditional communications activities (such as newsletters, brochures, etc.) will be blended with innovative and creative approaches (graphic novels, documentaries, podcasts, etc.) to ensure visibility of the Programme.

4.2.1.1 Knowledge Management Platform

The engine of the KM strategy is enshrined in a powerful web-based knowledge hub comprised of a

data and information management system (with both public and restricted access) and a combination of visualization tools to serve the portfolio's needs.

The platform will serve as central repository of all the data generated by the Child Projects and will be designed with a view to the following strategic knowledge management objectives:

- Facilitate information sharing and promotion of the Programme achievements among the partners and the regional stakeholders.
- Reflect the indicators of all Child Projects in the establishment of the relevant tools and frameworks, and seek coherence with efforts underway in the GEF's Chemicals and Waste Focal Area to create a platform to assist countries in meeting the reporting requirements of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions.
- Support policy development through its data collection and management tools.
- Strengthen the science-policy interface, incorporating relevant data already generated by the countries, with the clear understanding that no data would be disseminated without the permission of its owner.
- In the long term, become a tool of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.
- Assist countries in meeting their IMAP reporting requirements.
- Ensure that the highly valuable legacy of the MedPartnership, which produced a substantial volume of knowledge and information as well as a number of tools and guidelines, lessons, and experiences, is carefully preserved and easily accessible, including translations of key documents.

Such an integrated platform should host: 1) a project management tool; 2) a public/outward-facing portal, including sub-webpages for each CP; 3) visualization tool(s) to display a digitalized representation of data through GIS and other suitable means; and 4) a database for raw/primary data.

1. The project management tool was described previously (page 33)
2. The outward-facing MedProgramme portal will be populated with key information showcasing progress towards impact and the contribution of the MedProgramme to global and regional environmental goals. The portal will serve as a gateway for information related to international waters, coastal zones, biodiversity and climate resilience in the Mediterranean sea basin, bringing together information from GEF and non-GEF projects (for example results from the MedPartnership project will be made available and possibly re-packaged in new material) for broad dissemination and cross-fertilization (several platforms identified in the Baseline can be cross-referenced from the MedProgramme platform to reach out to vaster audience and stakeholders). It will closely dialogue with the GEF's new portal (corporate database for projects, reports, and documentation) and the IW:LEARN website. The MedProgramme portal will feature a highly user-friendly interface including effective search functions, filters (such as drop-down menus) and analytical capabilities. Each Child Project will have dedicated sub-pages about their specific activities. CPs are expected to provide regular information (in different multimedia formats) to generate content for their respective project sub-pages and the overall programme portal. The MedPCU will be responsible for curating the information provided and packaging them for the intended audiences.

3. Visualization tools²⁹ will be used to display spatial and non-spatial data (be they quantitative or qualitative) generated by the projects. Data need to be stored and mined in a way that makes them readily available not only to track progress but also to support decision making by the different stakeholders. GIS (geographic information system³⁰) will be largely used as well as textual information, photos, story maps, pie charts, graph charts, infographics, map dashboards, trend line charts, among others (see examples in Table 5). Users can build a query based on specific criteria such as geographic area, data layer or specific indicators. Alternatively, users can simply browse for information using the icons provided. There are a number of visualization software tools available both as open source and commercial options. A number of products (with license or open access) could be suitable for integration in the MedProgramme knowledge platform, such as Esri ArcMap and ArcGis, Geonode, QGIS, MapX³¹ and Google Earth Outreach³². The final selection will be made during the inception phase.
4. Raw/primary data will be stored in a database with flexible restricted/public access. A shared data model/protocol should be agreed at the beginning of the Programme to ensure that projects will compile relevant data with a standardized approach and enable a harmonized data entry system (the INSPIRE directive³³ could be taken as reference to harmonize the process). Issues related to open data, ownership, quality and review of data will be addressed in this exercise; a mapping of voluntary standards can help to evaluate feasible options. Contributors of data are all stakeholders of the MedProgramme, including the Executing Partners. Child Projects are responsible for producing their own data.

4.2.1.2 MedProgramme identity

In terms of visibility, the MedProgramme will be presented in a holistic and coherent way through the development of clear vision statement and positioning, visual identity, logo design, etc. showing consistency and integration across the portfolio. At the same time, each Child Project will be granted individual identities within the overall MedProgramme-branding in order to promote specific activities and benefit from ad hoc services. This will entail the design of consistent logos for each CP, creation of sub-websites within the Programme platform, organization of tailor-made trainings, preparation of specific publications, social media services, among others.

The MedPCU will develop a proposal³⁴ in close consultation with project teams and, once adopted at the Steering Committee level, Child Projects are expected to use it consistently.

²⁹ Data visualization is the presentation of data in a pictorial or graphical format, and a data visualization tool is the software that generates this presentation. Data visualization provides users with intuitive means to interactively explore and analyse data, enabling them to effectively identify interesting patterns, infer correlations and causalities, and supports sense-making activities.

³⁰ The information about location associated with observation and statistical analysis is called geographic information.

³¹ MapX was developed by UN Environment, the World Bank and the Global Resource Information Database (GRID-Geneva) to capitalize on the use of new digital technologies and cloud computing in the sustainable management of natural resources. More info: www.mapx.org

³² A recent partnership has been established between UN Environment and Google.

³³ The INSPIRE Directive aims to create a European Union spatial data infrastructure for the purposes of EU environmental policies and policies or activities which may have an impact on the environment. This European Spatial Data Infrastructure will enable the sharing of environmental spatial information among public sector organisations, facilitate public access to spatial information across Europe and assist in policy-making across boundaries. INSPIRE is based on the infrastructures for spatial information established and operated by the Member States of the European Union. The Directive addresses 34 spatial data themes needed for environmental applications. The Directive came into force on 15 May 2007 and will be implemented in various stages, with full implementation required by 2021. More info: <https://inspire.ec.europa.eu>

³⁴ In line with both UN Environment and GEF policies on branding and use of logos.

4.2.1.3 Newsletters (Med Bulletin)

Periodic MedProgramme Bulletins will be published (every six months or on a quarterly basis) to showcase progress of the Programme as a whole and of individual Child Projects, including highlights of results, success stories and project events, and relevant global, regional and national relevant meetings and events. It will be one of the primary tools for tracking achievement of targets and milestones for all Child Projects, based upon the corresponding results frameworks. Bulletins will feature a “journalistic” style making the content appealing for a wide range of audiences. Therefore, all CPs are expected to contribute to these Bulletins with different types of inputs in order to document their activities and progress, such as high-quality pictures, articles, statistics, quotes, interviews, footage, among others.

4.2.1.4 Storytelling for advocacy

A number of traditional storytelling instruments will be blended with innovative and creative approaches to increase dissemination and advocacy efforts. Particular emphasis will be given to the preparation of high-quality short movies, animations and documentaries, graphic novels³⁵, documentaries, podcasts³⁶/radio programmes, infographics, art exhibitions, digital interactive stories/articles/interviews, professional photos, microblogging, e-books, art exhibits, among others. The MedPCU will collect different multimedia material from the CPs necessary to prepare these products. Translations of key communications outputs will be carried out in English, French and Arabic to ensure ample dissemination in the participating countries. Specific translations in other national languages will be sought pending budget constraints and upon due consideration of stakeholders’ needs.

4.2.1.5 Social Media

Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter are four social media tools suggested for use by the MedProgramme. Development of timely and appropriate content and material to populate these channels is indispensable to achieve the desired impact. CPs will be prompted to contribute with relevant and ad-hoc information, pictures, statistics and other data to enrich the social media campaign.

The use of hashtags will be coordinated with the GEF IAs and EAs and project and country representatives of the Programme in support also of other related initiatives and campaigns.

The registration on the above-mentioned channels (or a selection of them) will take place at the beginning of the Programme and content population will start as soon as data and information from the projects becomes available.

4.2.1.6 Participation to global campaigns, events and processes

Experiences and lessons learned from the MedProgramme will be of relevance for a number of global processes shaping policies related to the sustainable management of natural resources in coastal areas. In turn, global processes are important for the MedProgramme to align with national, regional and global priorities and be receptive to new “waves” (policies, socio-economic trends, tech advances, etc). MedProgramme activities in this sense will build on existing successful campaigns, for example the “ICZM Mediterranean awareness-raising Strategy (MARS)”. Contribution to these events will take different forms, ranging from physical attendance, production of specific products, content and multimedia material to be packaged in suitable products, among others. Examples of processes and events that could be relevant for the MedProgramme include the Agenda 2030 and SDGs conferences, the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), Mediterranean-wide policy-dialogues, the UN Environment campaigns against chemical and plastic pollution, the EU Development Days

³⁵ Graphic novel or graphic journalism” is an increasingly popular literary genre that uses comics and poignant texts to explain complex matters. It is a compelling way of storytelling for scientific dissemination.

³⁶ A mix of radio and audiobooks, podcasts are a very incisive and entertaining way of sending messages across and inform and spark debate on pressing issues. They are easy to share and can reach a vast and varied audience.

and other key gatherings at the EU level, International Days (such as Coast Day, Environment Day, World Water Day, Health Day, etc), among others.

4.2.1.7 Engagement with media and testimonials

The MedPCU will reach out to a different number of media outlets and journalists with a view to establish long-lasting collaborations. To this end, CPs will be asked to liaise with national and local media of the project countries (for instance, by providing the MedPCU with a list of relevant contacts). A series of direct interactions with communications specialists, media experts and social media influencers is foreseen throughout the duration of the Programme to increase mutual understanding and flow of information. The MedPCU will also reach out to renowned personalities from different realms (such as art, sports, entertainment or fashion) to invite them to serve as ambassadors for the Programme and raise awareness about the main environmental challenges (and solutions) in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean. CPs will be prompted to suggest names, and facilitate contacts when possible, of suitable and potential “goodwill ambassadors” of relevance in the region.

4.2.1.8 Launching/Closing events of the MedProgramme

The design and practical details of these events will be planned during the inception phase of the MedProgramme. Considering the staggered initiation timeframes of the different Child Projects, a launching event of the MedProgramme could be organized in the form of a press conference to coincide with the kick-off of the Support Child Project 4.1. Basic communications material about the objectives of the MedProgramme (such as visual identity, slogan, mission statement, description of Child Projects, informative brochure, short promo video, basic online pages, etc) should be prepared prior to the launching event. Participation to these events will not necessarily be open to the large public, however the information and messages emanating by these two occurrences will be relevant for a general audience as well.

4.2.2 Forging and nurturing Partnerships



If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together. –African Proverb



Opportunities to enlarge the existing partnership of the MedProgramme should not only be welcomed, but actively sought. By reaching out to different stakeholders – individuals, organizations or companies – and engaging them directly in selected MedProgramme activities, a series of distinct advantages will be produced. These include:

- Contributing to transformational change: groups that are likely to evade the radar of “usual suspects” mapping (intended as classic stakeholders for environmental projects) will be intentionally targeted, moving away from the old-fashioned top-down view of passive beneficiaries of knowledge to a new vision in which conscious citizens are regarded as source of knowledge and potential allies in the strive against environmental degradation. For example, a collaboration with Faith-Based Organizations³⁷ to prepare a workshop or joint statements disseminated through their networks would tremendously increase the chances to inform and influence a large portion of general public that is not reached by traditional channels. Another possibility is a partnership with a fashion magazine to sensitize readers about sustainable business in coastal areas.

³⁷ Faith-Based Organizations could be a very important stakeholder group to engage in environmental decision-making. “Religion plays a significant role in the understanding and shaping of attitudes, opinions and behaviours including for management and use of the environment and natural resources”. UN Environment Foresight Brief 008, April 2018.

- Facilitating a more rapid achievement of the Programme results: for example, a partnership with tourism institutions in the different participating countries could accelerate the adoption of more sustainable touristic habits to reduce pollution load into water bodies and increase the acceptance and reuse of treated freshwater for human consumption.
- Raising the profile of the GEF investments in the Mediterranean and of the countries and partners participating to the effort. A partnership with National Geographic for instance, or with national TVs and radio stations, could enhance the dissemination of knowledge and results generated by the MedProgramme as well as by related initiatives and policy-frameworks, like the Barcelona Convention.
- Further stimulating a sense of ownership and contributing to the sustainability of Programme results: making tight connections for example with the Bibliotheca Alexandrina to host a permanent or temporary exhibition about the MedProgramme, which could then travel around museums of the entire Mediterranean basin (starting with participating countries), and thus ensure that the legacy of the MedProgramme will continue to inspire people even after the programme closure.
- Providing additional means to further expand Programme activities: by adding ad hoc co-financing (cash or in-kind) to produce, for example, through a publication or a short movie for the general public, the MedProgramme could gain positive returns in terms of resources and reputation. Bringing together renown artists from project countries and the private sector to jointly produce a graphic novel on the MedProgramme, for instance, could be rewarding in many regards.

The MedProgramme holds the possibility to create a fertile hub for different partners to come together and share experiences and solutions to common challenges related to environmental degradation and pollution of freshwater/marine waters in the region. The private sector is a prime stakeholder in this effort and should be always engaged to cross-fertilize the MedProgramme's interventions. As emphasized in the GEF 2020 strategy: "Coordination failures abound in environmental management, in part because of the prevalence of 'tragedy of the commons' issues. Moreover, the complexity of environmental challenges requires that actions be taken simultaneously by many different stakeholders to be effective; [...] Partnerships with the private sector, civil society, research groups, and indigenous and local communities are vital in this regard."³⁸

The importance of tightening relations with the private sector is again stressed in the GEF 2020 strategy: "The IAPs (Integrated Approach Pilots) will give special attention to engaging the private sector and improving evidence-based design and implementation to enhance learning and the effectiveness of the IAP interventions."³⁹

Furthermore, in strengthening collaboration with a vast and diverse, yet relevant, groups of stakeholders, the MedProgramme will contribute to the vision encapsulated in the Sustainable Development Goal 17: "A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level."

³⁸ 2020 Strategy for the GEF, April 2015. p.27 Full document: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF-2020Strategies-March2015_CRA_WEB_2.pdf

³⁹ 2020 Strategy for the GEF, April 2015. p.22 Full document: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF-2020Strategies-March2015_CRA_WEB_2.pdf

4.3 Policy and Decision-Making Level

The Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention, relevant decision makers in the region, technical practitioners as well as GEF Implementing and Executing Agencies are supported in their work through contributions to relevant regional policy processes and related GEF initiatives (particularly through the IW:LEARN project).

4.3.1 Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface (SPI) and Influencing Decision-Making

4.3.1.1 Replication Atlases

A number of highly informative National Replication Atlases, translated in relevant languages, will be produced to stimulate replication of successful practices demonstrated by the Programme and encourage regional and global dialogue. Broader adoption and replication of the successful policies, practices and technologies implemented under the Programme will be promoted through these means, highlighting areas and situations where replication of the Programme's demonstrations should preferentially occur.

Relevant results of Child Projects will be featured in the Atlases and the MedPCU will inform about the participatory process to collect and present the inputs.

4.3.1.2 Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals

The MedProgramme will produce regional environmental benefits contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular the goals on responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), climate action (SDG 13), life below water (SDG 14), and life on land (SDG 15), which reflect to a large extent the GEF's core mission. By fighting environmental degradation in coastal areas and improving livelihoods, the MedProgramme is supporting beneficiary countries, and all populations living in the Mediterranean basin, to increase their capacity to build climate resilience, reduce pollution from nutrients and persistent toxic substances (POPs and Mercury), sustainably manage coastal freshwater and marine resources, protect biodiversity, and restore coastal ecosystems. Moreover, its focus on improving freshwater quality and quantity will directly contribute to SDG 6 on water and sanitation, while a dedicated gender strategy will ensure compliance with the SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment.

4.3.1.3 Supporting countries to implement IMAP

Since the 2005 Mediterranean TDA, the situation in the Mediterranean in terms of transboundary issues in the marine and coastal areas has evolved. In terms of monitoring, the adoption in 2008 of the EU Marine Strategic Framework Directive (MSFD) led to the development in EU countries of national monitoring plans based on a set of detailed common criteria and indicators. UN Environment/MAP initiated the Ecosystem Approach in 2008, which led to the adoption of 11 Ecological Objectives, 61 indicators and definition of GES and targets in 2012 at the COP17 of the Barcelona Convention. This led to the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) for the Mediterranean, which was adopted in 2016 at the Barcelona Convention COP19. IMAP is the best available common set of tools for informing the science-policy interface (SPI) which is critical to achieve meaningful progress on stress reduction. Now the challenge is for countries, especially the non-EU countries, to redesign their national monitoring programs in line with IMAP and the 23 common indicators covering also the areas beyond national jurisdiction. Regarding monitoring of pollution, countries will build upon their MED POL monitoring program and database that has been in existence since 1999, with agreed parameters and stations in key hotspots and coastal areas. However, very few data exist for the majority of the common indicators, other than some contaminants, nutrients and chlorophyll data, particularly in the GEF eligible countries of the Mediterranean.

4.3.2 Contributing to the GEF knowledge base

The results produced by the MedProgramme (hot spots of coastal/marine pollution and habitat degradation, implementing ICZM and nexus planning, conjunctive surface water and groundwater management, protecting coastal groundwater-related ecosystems and coastal/marine biodiversity) will substantially contribute to the GEF knowledge base and to relevant GEF process, events and activities involving the four focal areas of International Waters, Chemicals and Waste, Biodiversity, Climate Change. Technical practitioners and scientists are also addressed as direct consumers of technical reports and assessments, and they are key agents to strengthen the science-policy interface.

4.3.2.1 Technical reports and scientific publications

The MedPCU will ensure that relevant scientific reports and scientific peer-reviewed publications are prepared by the various CPs providing technical information about the achievements of the Programme.

4.3.2.2 Synergies with the GEF IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN Projects

The MedProgramme will closely collaborate with the GEF International Waters Learning and Resource Exchange Network (IW:LEARN) Project⁴⁰ to facilitate uptake of lessons learned and knowledge exchange from/to the MedProgramme portfolio.

Cooperation in the following activities will be particularly addressed:

- Participation to the GEF International Waters Conferences (landmark biannual events of the IW portfolio). The first MedProgramme contribution is expected for the 10th edition of the IWC in 2020.
- Production of Experience Notes (short case studies) produced by Child Projects to showcase worthy results and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels and the MedProgramme KM platform. The format of Experience Notes is standard (<https://iwlearn.net/documents/experience-notes>)
- Participation to IW:LEARN Twinning with other GEF relevant projects and programs.
- Contribution to IW:LEARN.net with specific content (i.e. data visualization).
- Contribution to social media, news, events, etc.
- Participation to GEF Communities of Practice (CoPs) on IW, CW, when relevant.

4.4 Governance

Both the strategy and its implementation are critical to successful exploitation of knowledge. Many KM strategies fail not because there is something intrinsically wrong with them, but because they are not well implemented.

There must be a good strategy, but also appropriate organizational structure, systems, resources and the right people to execute it.

It is crucial to create teams that are centers of excellence for their specific knowledge skills and experience. Also, the appropriate technical equipment (hardware and software) and adequate expertise are key ingredients to ensure expected results. The GEF STAP concurs with the need for adequate resources noting that “KM delivers cost-efficiency and savings, for example, reduced failure of projects, and it needs up-front resourcing to cover for additional time, specific tools and database needs. [...] KM professionals are essential in applying the discipline, including creating tools and products that help establish KM as a standard practice throughout the organization⁴¹” .

⁴⁰ More info at www.iwlearn.net

The KM strategy of the MedProgramme will require different sets of expertise for its execution. It is anticipated that the following professional profiles will be required throughout the duration of the programme (either full-time and/or part-time):

- Knowledge Management Specialist (to coordinate the implementation of the KM strategy)
- Communications assistant (to support the execution of the communications plan)
- Data Analyst (to help harmonize data produced by Child Projects and maintain the database)
- Web Developer (to develop the KM platform)
- IT Specialist (to administer the IT-based platform and systems)
- Experts in copy-editing, video-making, graphic design, translations, etc. to be contracted as needed.

These and other services will be provided by the staff of the MedPCU, consultants hired to carry out specific tasks and by outsourcing the work to companies (such as for the project management tool, hosting providers, licenses, etc).

“Knowledge-sharing is at the crossroads of core and support functions”⁴². Knowledge-sharing tasks and responsibilities should be as much as possible integrated in the jobs descriptions and terms of reference of projects’ executing teams.

As efforts leading to an effective knowledge management system can be seen as time-consuming and not immediately benefitting the project outputs, there must be a good system in place to incentivize project teams to dedicate time and resources to KM. As noted by the GEF Strategic Technical Advisory Panel (STAP⁴³): “there needs to be better recognition for KM inputs, achievements and publicity. Rewarding projects at mid-term, for example, for demonstrating the use of knowledge to improve and/or adapt the project to meet project objectives may be an effective incentive”. The form of these rewards can vary, but in the case of the MedProgramme they can range for instance from prizes announced at the Annual Stocktaking Meetings, to public recognition mentions (internally or externally the portfolio, such as in the Med Bulletins), among others.

⁴¹ Stocking, M. et al. 2018. Managing knowledge for a sustainable global future. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC. p. 9

⁴² Steffen Soulejman Janus. 2016. Becoming a Knowledge-Sharing Organization: A Handbook for Scaling Up Solutions through Knowledge Capturing and Sharing. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-0943-9. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO, p. 24.

⁴³ Stocking, M. et al. 2018. Managing knowledge for a sustainable global future. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC. p. 9

5. Legacy and Sustainability



Share your knowledge. It is a way to achieve immortality. –Dalai Lama XIV



The benefits arising from managing knowledge properly are both far reaching and hard to measure. This strategy represents one of the first attempts to manage knowledge holistically within a GEF-financed program with multi-focal areas Child Projects, and the role played by the Support Child Project 4.1 in implementing the programme-wide KM strategy is innovative yet challenging. The envisaged result is to effectively support portfolio coordination, provide beneficiary countries with long-lasting capacity and tools to improve national and transboundary coastal ecosystems, and enrich the GEF Partnership with replicable solutions and lessons learned for future interventions in the Mediterranean region. Its success will be determined by the commitment and ownership of all executing partners and stakeholders, in addition to adequate resources and means in place. Its sustainability will translate into reinforced capacity (information, expertise, awareness...) of MedProgramme stakeholders to address environmental challenges making use of a modular knowledge hub which will continue to evolve after the programme ending.

The contracting parties of the Barcelona Convention will be the custodians of the KM structure implemented for the MedProgramme and will carry forward the legacy of the MedProgramme by supporting informed decision-making, paving the way for more investments and interventions, and encouraging broader adoption and knowledge transfer to improve environmental security in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean.

GEF/UN Environment “Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security”

GEF ID 9607

Implementing Agencies



Leading Executing Agency



United Nations
Environment Programme

Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention

Executing Partners



ANNEX R

MEDPROGRAMME GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA PROGRAMME:
ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY (2019 – 2024)

GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

UN ENVIRONMENT/MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
OCTOBER 2018

*This strategy was prepared during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase
of the MedProgramme (June – September 2018)*

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1. Introduction

1.1 *Defining Gender Mainstreaming – from 1997 to 2017*

In 2017, shortly after the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bonn concluded with the ‘Fiji Momentum for Implementation’, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) announced its pioneering Gender Action Plan. The COP23 Presidency underscored the priority of the Plan¹ to increase awareness of, and generate support for the development and effective implementation for, gender-responsive climate and environmental action. Showcasing not only the consensus of the State Parties on these key issues, this critical achievement encapsulates the growing international efforts towards gender mainstreaming and the integration of gender equality perspectives in sectoral policies and programs, since articulated by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) twenty years ago.

In July 1997, the Group of Specialists on Mainstreaming, appointed by the ECOSOC, laid out the tenets of gender mainstreaming, which continue to spur and inform UN action:

*“Gender Mainstreaming is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality”.*²

Elaborating upon this definition, the Division for the Advancement of Women on Gender Mainstreaming, added:

*“Gender Mainstreaming requires more than a quantitative change in numbers of women and men participating in, or benefiting from, policies and programs. It requires a transformation of all sectoral policies at all levels, and of institutions, organizational practices, attitudes and systems that shape them so that they fully consider the realities, needs, and views of women.”*³

The conceptualization and definition of Gender Mainstreaming, as presented above, derives from, and builds on, the preceding conversation of inclusion of women and gendered considerations in development policy. To elucidate, it does not represent a ‘totally’ new approach – but rather, a unique take on gender and developmental policy antecedents dating back to the early 1970s. Functioning as a pivot, gender mainstreaming builds on the Gender and Development (GAD) approach, which differentiates itself from the preceding Women in Development (WID) and Women and Development (WAD) approach, by discarding the notion that gender perspectives should automatically entail the demarcation of women as a target group. The image below⁴ visualizes the timeline of these different approaches leading up to gender mainstreaming, the approach chosen for the Mediterranean Sea Program (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security Gender Strategy towards

¹ See *Recommendations of the Subsidiary Body of Implementation on Gender and Climate Change* (Agenda No. 20). UNFCCC. (2017)

² See *Gender Mainstreaming: An Overview* for more. United Nations. (2002)

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ The image was developed by the author from: Rathgeber, E. “WID, WAD, GAD: Trends in Research and Practice”. International Development Research Centre (Ottawa). Paper Presentation at the meetings of the Canadian Institute for the Advancement of Women held in Quebec City. (1988)

incorporating gender-responsive project outcomes, gender-sensitive policy formulations, and gender-aware decision-making.

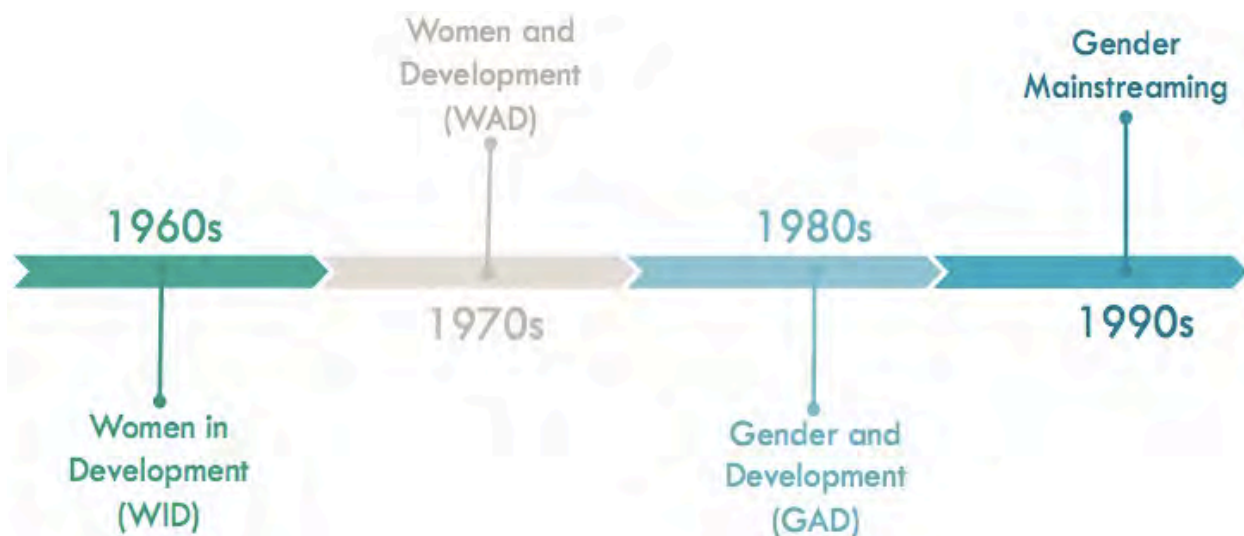


Figure 1: Timeline towards present-day Gender Mainstreaming approach. (adapted from Rathgeber [1988] by author)

1.2 Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UN Environment

Keeping with the above mandate of gender mainstreaming and promoting women’s empowerment, both the GEF and UN Environment have prioritized delivering inclusive and gender-responsive environmental results, and adaptation and mitigation solutions towards climate risks.

Having launched its initial gender policy in 2011, the GEF approved a reinforced policy in November 2017⁵ at the 53rd Council Meeting, shifting the focus from a ‘gender-aware, do no harm’ approach to a ‘gender-responsive, do good’ approach. This requires robust standards in the design, implementation and evaluation of GEF activities, and introducing measures that will allow the GEF, over time, to better leverage strategic opportunities to address gender gaps critical to the achievement of global environment benefits.⁶ More recently, the GEF-7 Programming Directions, prepared by the Secretariat in the April 2018 Stockholm meeting further clarifies the GEF’s evolving and progressive gender strategy – by providing action points for each GEF focal point.⁷ It lays out clear gender standards for each domain under the GEF, and for the MedProgramme, gender directives of the:

- a. Biodiversity focal area (such as: assessments to understand gender-disaggregated biological resource, providing women and other natural resource-dependent groups equal partnership in protection management);
- b. Climate Change focal area (such as: incorporating action points to address the different climate risks faced by men, women, boys and girls and providing adaptation alternatives that improve the status quo);

⁵ See here for the latest [GEF Gender Mainstreaming guide \(EN\)](#). GEF. (2017) (publication)

⁶ “A new Policy on Gender Equality for the GEF”. GEF official website. (2017) (news update)

⁷ GEF-7 Replenishment – Programming Directions. Meeting Report from the 4th meeting held at Stockholm, Sweden for the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, in April 2018.

- c. Chemicals and Waste focal area (such as: understanding the socioeconomic dynamics that expose men and women to different chemicals, as well as their biological implications),
 - d. IW focal area (such as: gender assessments and social analysis during project preparation, and differentiated reporting of output indicators and additional measures based on the GEF's Gender Action Plan⁸)
- are particularly relevant and have been incorporated as action points for the operationalization for this Strategy.

UN Environment recognizes the role of gender equality as a 'driver of sustainable environment development'⁹, particularly to enhance environmental security and climate resilience; to assuage the stresses on natural resources and dependent communities, including unsustainable management of coastal resources; and to preserve the health of large marine ecosystems (like the Mediterranean) which provide environmental and economic services to coastal populaces. Overall, the organization focuses on the increased visibility and capacity of vulnerable groups in sustainable development policy- and decision-making. To that end, the agency has produced a lessons-learnt report¹⁰, through gender case study compilation, on issues homologous with the overall MedProgramme agenda: gender integration in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), marine and coastal pollution, coastal disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, coastal developmental planning, and advocacy for gender-inclusive marine ecosystem management and research.

1.3 *The MedProgramme Gender Mainstreaming Strategy*

The MedProgramme represents a pioneering effort, being the first GEF programmatic multi-focal initiative in the Mediterranean region, aiming to operationalize agreed-upon priority actions to reduce major transboundary environmental stresses in its coastal areas, while strengthening climate resilience and water security, as well as improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The MedProgramme will be implemented in nine beneficiary countries sharing the Mediterranean basin: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. The Lead GEF Agency is UN Environment¹¹. Its eight Child Projects¹² cut across four different Focal Areas of the GEF (Biodiversity, Chemicals and Waste, Climate Change, and International Waters), and involve a wide spectrum of developmental and societal sectors, ranging from banking institutions, the private sector, government and non-government bodies, industry, research, media, and various other organizations.

⁸ *Ibid*, p. 55.

⁹ *Gender Equality and the Environment: Policy and Strategy*. UN Environment. (2015)

¹⁰ *Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 207* (forthcoming). Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Unit. UN Environment. (2018)

¹¹ GEF Lead Agency: UN Environment. Other GEF Agencies: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Executing Partners: UNEP/MAP, European Investment Bank (EIB), UNESCO International Hydrological Program (IHP), Global Water Partnership (GWP) Med, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), MEDPOL, UNIDO, and IUCN.

¹² At the time of its approval in 2016, the MedProgramme comprised of seven Child Projects. Subsequently, UN Environment/MAP developed a Mediterranean-focused climate change adaptation project, for financing through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). It was agreed by the UN Environment/MAP, UN Environment and the GEF that this SCCF project would be managed, for all intents and purposes, as an additional Child Project of the MedProgramme. Hence, the number of Child Projects now stands at eight.

Seeking to maintain funding agency (GEF) and lead agency (UN Environment) organizational priorities outlined above, as well as preparing for a proactive GEF-7 ready portfolio, this Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, developed in the Project Preparation Grant (PPG – between June to September, finalized in October) phase, will: provide tailored action points to improve the gender status quo in the countries; place gender-responsive activities and gender-aware policy-making at the core of the MedProgramme agenda; and partake as well as further the existing efforts on gender equality, to leverage opportunities for inclusive and accessible environmental and social co-benefits.

2. Methodology

This Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS), as contextualized above, has been tailored for the MedProgramme. Developed with a two-fold framework, the Strategy is informed by: (a) political ecology and gender studies literature¹³(presented below) to establish a mixed methodology, and (b) Program component- and country-level diagnostics to identify the baseline scenario (Section 3), which the Strategy expects to positively impact with strategic, selective and appropriate mainstreaming measures in project-specific contexts.

At the outset, this Strategy adopts a political ecology lens, which aims to influence policy development, environmental action and investment programs by ‘offering chains of explanations’ rather than single and disjointed root causes. This perspective, when combined with a gender-lens, highlights the socio-political dimensions of coastal and natural resource access, control, distribution and agency, which further govern issues such as environmental degradation, climate risks and resource management policies.

In the words of Rocheleau (1996), gender is relevant to a political ecology perspective as:

“A critical variable in shaping resource access and control, interacting with class, caste, race, culture and ethnicity, to shape process of ecological change, the struggle of men and women to sustain ecologically viable livelihoods, and the prospects of community for sustainable development.”¹⁴

Thus, as the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the MedProgramme, this Strategy will espouse and embed the use of a combined political ecology- and gender-lens for the constituent projects. This will create a Program-wide focus (albeit, in different site-specific contexts) on understanding the spatially and temporally contingent ways in which gender issues, social relations, and the environment interact. This programmatic approach will, then, be able to consider the gamut of gendered dimensions present in the Mediterranean, such as: gender division of labor, male and female participation in labor, gendered environmental rights and responsibilities, environmental politics and governance, and collective action and resilience.

Secondly, the importance of gender-relevant and vetted data to provide empirical evidence to the policy and program needs is prioritized. Thus, available data indicators (particularly,

¹³ Bauhardt, C. & Harcourt, W. *Feminist Political Ecology and the Economics of Care*. (2018) has been a critical influence on this Gender Mainstreaming Strategy.

¹⁴ Rocheleau, D. E. *Gender and Environment: A Feminist Political Ecology Perspective*. (1996)

from the World Bank Gender Data Portal and UNDP indices) and country-specific (and where available, local site-specific) statistics have been extensively used to justify the concerns raised by the Strategy. The data on each country has been collated through gender diagnostics of desk-reviewed literature and secondary statistics, which has further revealed the existing inconsistency and low relevance accorded to gender considerations and corresponding statistics within on-going environmental projects, programs and policies.

Thus, by using gender-relevant data to contextualize its priorities, the Strategy will attempt to set an example and highlight both the need to incorporate targeted and selective gender actions based on empirical data within the MedProgramme, as well as the urgency to bolster internal and country-level monitoring systems for the collection and reporting of sex-disaggregated, environmentally-related data from project, sub-national and national levels.

3. Baseline Scenario for MedProgramme Components

The MedProgramme builds on the significant achievements of the MedPartnership¹⁵ and ClimVar & ICZM¹⁶ GEF Projects. The latter have enriched the knowledge on the Mediterranean environment and unraveled the implications of climate change and variability in the region; strengthened countries' mutual trust, cooperation and common purpose; consolidated the partnership among countries, UN bodies, Civil Society Organizations, bilateral donors and the European Union; tested on the ground feasibility and effectiveness of technical and policy instruments aimed at addressing major present and future threats to environmental sustainability and climate-related impacts. However, despite these different successes, the two projects were limited by the lack of adequate gender-responsive planning in their sectoral strategies and programs. This represents a 'missed opportunity', as incorporating the gender-lens from project preparation phase through to the monitoring and evaluation phase aid in the mapping of links between gender and environment, as well as identifying positive synergy and improve social/gender and environment outcomes from the outset. This Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, which has been developed as an input in the MedProgramme's preparation phase with the scope of scaling up in parallel with the advancement of the program cycle, thus addresses the gender-blind baseline represented by earlier initiatives.

The MedProgramme represents a comprehensive and powerful response to the environmental and socioeconomic challenges faced by the Mediterranean, in light of continued degradation of coastal zones, growing impacts of climate variability, and loss of livelihoods and deterioration of social conditions. Its objective is to kick-start the implementation of agreed-upon priority actions to reduce the major transboundary environmental stresses affecting the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas, while

¹⁵ Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem-Regional Component: Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its Coastal Areas (MedPartnership) – GED ID 2600

¹⁶ Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM protocol in the Mediterranean (ClimVar & ICZM) – GED IF 3990.

strengthening climate resilience and water security, and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The focus will be primarily on hotspots of land-based pollution, harmful chemicals and wastes (POPs and mercury), and excess nutrients; critical sections of the coastal zone particularly affected by climatic variability, freshwater stress and habitat degradation the efficient and sustainable management of priority marine protected areas; measuring progress to impacts and overall Program coherence. Dedicated Child Projects (eight) will prioritize each of these key issues. The Child Projects will be entry points for gender mainstreaming actions through gender assessments and action plans that determine targeted gender-responsive action through project objectives and outcomes at the project, local and national level.

The following table posits the hypothetical effects of a gender-blind approach to the MedProgramme components (the tentative child project – CP – is mentioned alongside), as opposed to mainstreaming robust gender outcomes within the same:

TABLE I: GENDER-BLIND v. GENDER-RESPONSIVE APPROACH

MedProgramme Component	CP	What is a <i>gender-blind</i> approach?	What is a <i>gender-responsive</i> approach?
Reduction of land-based pollution in priority coastal hotspots, and measuring progress to impacts	1.1	Top sources of land-based pollution, contaminating marine and coastal hotspots, result out of anthropogenic activities such as usage of heavy metals and untreated dumping in river systems, sewage, litter, plastic pollution, usage of pesticides and fertilizers and synthetic organic compounds. ¹⁷ Due to the ubiquitous access and usage of marine resources, the coastal populace is vulnerable to the detrimental effects of	Oxfam’s <i>Handbook of Development and Relief</i> provides one of the pioneering accounts of the connections between poverty and environmental degradation, noting a ‘ <i>downward spiral of cause and effect</i> ’ – ‘ <i>poverty can cause environmental degradation, as poor people over-exploit already strained resources, and environmental degradation causes further poverty as people are unable to find the resources to meet their daily needs.</i> ’ ¹⁸ Environmental change, climate disruptions and damage to marine systems and coastal zones have gendered impacts, and women and men shoulder these burdens differently. In what is identified as the ‘ <i>feminization of poverty</i> ’ or women’s increasing burden of and share in global poverty, economists and development analysts have observed that ‘ <i>women constitute an estimated 70% of the world’s poor people, and households headed by</i>

¹⁷ Windom, H. L. “Contamination of marine environment from land-based sources” in *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, (Vol. 25, No. 1-4). (1992)

¹⁸ Eade, D. & Williams, S. *The Oxfam Handbook of Development and Relief*. (1994)

	1.2	land-based pollutants, and therefore, marine pollutants, both in health and livelihood indicators.	
	1.3		<p><i>women alone... are the world's poorest households as a general trend.</i>¹⁹ For example, environmental degradation-induced livelihood impacts are differentiated in coastal areas – fishing communities, based on local gender norms and informal nature of work, relegate remunerative activities (which often tend to be associated with risk, like ‘going out to the waters’) to the men, while women perform post-harvest work, which may not always be remunerated properly, if at all. The gendered allocation of remuneration, thus, creates a disparity in economic capital, and in turn impedes the capacity to adapt to environmental change and climate disruptions. Marine contaminants threaten both human health and the health of marine organisms. However, health impacts are gender-differentiated as well. Many marine and coastal contaminants are particularly dangerous for pregnant women and lactating mothers, as well as for fetal development.²⁰</p>

¹⁹

Ibid.

²⁰

See *Global Gender Environment Outlook*, Section 2.5 for more. UN Environment. (2016)

<p>Enhancing sustainability and climate resilience in coastal zones</p>	<p>2.1</p>	<p>According to a recent report²¹, ocean-related activities in the Mediterranean Sea generate an annual economic value of 450 billion dollars with economic assets for coastal economies and communities amounting to 5.6 trillion dollars. The need for enhancing sustainability and climate resilience in the region is crucial, as the Mediterranean is experiencing a number of immediate coastal problems, which require both short-term and long-term coastal management. Regional scale studies indicate that the Mediterranean is particularly vulnerable to increased flooding and saltwater intrusion as sea levels rise.²² The region has also been marked out as a ‘hot spot of climate change’, with an increase in air temperature range of 2.2°C to 5.1°C predicted over the period of 2080 – 2099.²³</p>	<p>While impacts of environmental degradation and climate risks are undoubtedly severe for the entire coastal populaces, men and women, privileged and vulnerable communities, young and the elderly shoulder burdens unequally. Often the vulnerable and marginalized groups are limited by the exclusion of their needs and perspectives from regional negotiations and management policies. The immediate and long-term coastal problems being faced by the Mediterranean have implications for complex gender relations in the region, which are a kaleidoscope²⁴ of overlapping social, economic and cultural roles, spread across a diverse multitude of countries and communities. The European Mediterranean countries have distinct social patterns and gender norms, which differ from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Mediterranean countries, for example. Additionally, the varying political situations in the region also determine how women and men are able to access and leverage sustainable development opportunities to be able to cope with environmental degradation, pressures on natural resources and coastal and marine ecosystems, and climate risks. For the northern Mediterranean countries (the Western Balkan nations), labor market dynamics exhibit a significant gender gap: women’s employment rates (especially for marginalized communities such as Romas) are lower, along with an existing gender wage gap. Since economic capital is among the important determinants of coping capacities to external shocks (in this case, water stress, degradation of coastal aquifers, loss of</p>
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²¹ See *Reviving the Economy of the Mediterranean Sea: Actions for a Sustainable Future* for more. WWF and The Boston Consulting Group. (2017)

²² Nicholls, R. J. & Hoozemans, F. M. N. “The Mediterranean: vulnerability to coastal implications of climate change” in *Ocean and Coastal Management*, (Vol. 31, No. 2-3). (1996)

²³ See *Climate Change and Energy in the Mediterranean* for more. European Investment Bank. (2008)

²⁴ See [this report](#) by the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) regarding an action plan towards investing in gender equality in the region.

	2.2		<p>coastal livelihoods, climate impacts et al), women (and other marginalized groups, including ethnic minorities) are more likely to be vulnerable. The ‘double disadvantage’ of the situation should also be reckoned with: due to lack of viable economic capital, vulnerable groups are often excluded from socio-political control over coastal zone and water resources (coastal aquifers, particularly) management policies – increasing the possibilities of exposure to the threats looming in the Mediterranean region. For MENA countries, coupled with barriers to the labor market and employment opportunities, women face institutionalized exclusion from civil society and political spheres. Decision-making power within the household and the polity is limited, reducing women’s capacities to engage in the public sphere and gear development opportunities to safeguard their interests. In recent years, however, women have been capitalizing on opportunities presented by pluralistic interpretations of traditional gender norms and entering both the work force and the public space. The gains achieved through social change in this region may not keep pace with the risks and threats arising from the lack of proper management policies for natural resources and the coastal zone, and growing threats of climate change and environmental degradation in the region. As with the European Mediterranean countries, burdens of emerging risks and shocks may fall on the vulnerable groups.</p> <p><i>(Refer to footnote 12, for more information on the SCCF Project – and why it is a Child Project under the MedProgramme)</i></p>
Protecting marine biodiversity	3.1	The Mediterranean’s biodiversity underpins the ability of ecosystems	Until recently, there was a lacuna in the empirical and normative literature on gender and marine biodiversity. However,

		<p>to provide humans with the services they require to survive – although as Hooper shows, delineating the role of biodiversity in ecosystem services and relative roles of difference functional groups has been extremely complex. The Mediterranean’s predominantly coastal population is increasingly threatened by the loss of biodiversity, due to mismanagement and unsustainable use, and this situation is projected to worsen with the coupled effects of human-induced climate impacts, such as warming sea surface temperatures, altering ocean chemistry and increasing run-off of land-based pollutants and sediments.²⁵ Resuscitating and protecting these marine ecosystems, which form the resource base for coastal economic and social activities, requires all possible expedition.</p>	<p>with reviewed studies on the role of gender with respect to conservation, particularly that of mangroves and their ecological significance, brought to light the clear link between gender and biodiversity and conservation outcomes. According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, considering gender issues in relation to biodiversity involves identifying the gender roles and relations have on the use, management and conservation of biodiversity. To begin with, this MedProgramme component should address the knowledge gap regarding gendered biodiversity practices in the region, through extensive data and information collection, stakeholder consultations and focused-group discussions. This would contribute towards gender-responsive policies within marine resource management and biodiversity conservation plans that can increase the sustainability of outcomes by incorporating artisanal and traditional knowledge gathered from both women and men. Exposing gender-differentiated biodiversity practices²⁶ will also help demarcate the different levels of harm caused by different groups (income-generating activities, traditionally relegated to men, may be more exploitative in some instances), as well as the inequalities in control of resources. Biodiversity conservation plans can be truly effective if they address poverty, inequality and resource access dynamics among coastal communities.²⁷</p>
Knowledge management and program coordination	4.1	<p>Knowledge management and program coordination, if carried out with a top-down approach and without a stakeholder-facing participatory approach, risks excluding the needs</p>	<p>Robust coordination and knowledge management strategies panning the MedProgramme have to be operationalized to ensure its success. Given the breadth and value of the initiative, as well as the numerous partners and focus points, these strategies will ensure: stakeholder representation</p>

²⁵ Lockwood, M. et al. “Marine biodiversity conservation governance and management: Regime requirements for global environmental change” in *Ocean and Coastal Management*, (Vol. 69). (2012)

²⁶ See the gender tab on *Convention on Biological Diversity* for more.

²⁷ The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity hosted a meeting in Bangkok (December 2017) to develop training material to advance gender inclusion in biodiversity planning in the Asia-Pacific region. See the reporting [here](#).

	<p>and concerns of beneficiaries. Additionally, procedural and red tape hurdles tend to disproportionately affect those with limited resources and access to governing mechanisms, support organizations and implementing agencies.</p>	<p>and engagement, technical and administrative coordination of the program; establish a commune of practice and initiative among different stakeholders and partners; management of knowledge generated on an accessible platform (both data and normative) as well as dissemination of lessons learnt and best practices in later stages of the program cycle; high-quality and timely systems for monitoring of the Program's progress to impacts. In tandem with a knowledge management and program coordination strategy, a gender mainstreaming strategy for the MedProgramme will be developed to provide critical gender-responsive research inputs for Programme components, as well as to espouse a gender-aware policy in the region, taking stock of the existent inequities and gender norms of the Mediterranean. Gender mainstreaming shall be pursued within the different Child Projects, with tailored gender assessments and action plans determining strategic and selective action to improve the baseline inequality within project- and country-specific dimensions. This will safeguard the interests and priorities of the vulnerable and marginalized communities among the Mediterranean coastal populaces, as well as increase the sustainability and inclusion of the MedProgramme's priorities in the region and contribute to the regional conversation on decreasing inequality, poverty and vulnerability.</p>
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4. *Baseline Scenario for MedProgramme Countries*

The nine Mediterranean countries participating in the MedProgramme (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia), face different developmental challenges and socioeconomic disparities, as seen from the country profiles, developed for this Gender Mainstreaming Strategy.. These data profiles borrow from UNDP's Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, and Gender

Development Index. Additionally, they refer to the Global Gender Gap Index (World Economic Forum) and compiles national-level poverty statistics (conducted by national authorities of the nine countries, as well as the World Bank, in some cases). These indices have differing methodologies, and are being employed, at the outset, as indicative (and *not* conclusive) measures of current levels of development, gender equality, and poverty and labor force participation.

As Booysen’s research²⁸ shows, composite indices present both challenges and advantages. It should be noted that numerous fallacies have been identified in the methodologies employed in composite indexing. These indices are mainly quantitative, and present empirical and aggregate measures of complex development phenomena, making values apparently objective, at the cost of subjective nuances. Yet, these also remain invaluable as useful supplements to income-based development indicators, understanding relative degrees of development, simplifying complex measurement constructs as well as providing access to non-technical audiences. To balance this dichotomy, ranks have been removed in certain indices and have been linked in the footnoting, and the broader development categories (high/medium/low development) have been used.

TABLE II: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)²⁹
(out of 188 countries – United Nations Development Program – UNDP, 2018)

Defining the HDI: This index measures and combines three basic dimensions of human development (long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living) and provides an overall socioeconomic landscape of a country.

Relevance of the HDI: Since socioeconomic capital and security are crucial determinants of the capacities to adapt towards natural resource stress, loss of coastal livelihoods, marine and environmental degradation, and climate risks, this index indicates how poised each country may be to consider different resource management, resilience, adaptation and mitigation options.

Indicative, not conclusive: In line with Booysen’s argument, the HDI should be treated as indicative, not conclusive. It provides an overview of relative degree of development in a particular country but remains a ‘synthetic indicator’. Recent research has shown the need to supplement the HDI with other indicators associated with economic and social cohesion, sound development strategies, and sustainability in growth models.³⁰

Country	Rank	Relevance
Albania	68 th	With ‘high human development’, Albania’s capacity to adapt to climate risks and variability is pegged well. However, due to regional variation in poverty rates (high in the Kukës prefecture – 22% v. Gjirokastrë prefecture (qarks) – 8%, in particular ³¹) in the country, environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.

²⁸ Booysen, F. “An Overview and Evaluation of Composite Indices of Development” in *Social Indicators Research*, (Vol. 59 No. 2). (2002)

²⁹ UNDP. (2018)

³⁰ Bilbao-Ubillos, J. “The Limits of *Human Development Index*” in *Sustainable Development*, (Vol. 21 No. 6). (2011)

³¹ *Portraits of Poverty and Inequality in Albania*. INSTAT (Albanian Institute of Statistics) & World Bank. (2015)

Country	Rank	Relevance
Algeria	85 th	With ‘high human development’, Algeria wields capital, largely derived from its oil economy, in readiness against climate shocks. However, due to high inequality in consumption, high unemployment rates (particularly, women and youth) and largely informal workforce ³² , environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)	77 th	With ‘high human development’, BiH’s capacity to adapt to climate risks and variability is pegged high and similar to Algeria. As a post-conflict nation, however, educational attainment and labor market access continue to be determined by poverty status ³³ in the country, thus, environmental services and social co-benefits may not be shared.
Egypt	115 th	With ‘medium human development’, Egypt’s readiness towards adopting climate risk mitigation and adaptation opportunities might be limited, wherein the government may prioritize other pressing developmental pursuits. ³⁴ With a volatile political climate, and entrenched gender inequality, environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.
Lebanon	80 th	With ‘high human development’, Lebanon’s capacity to adapt to climate risks and variability is pegged well. However, due to high concentration of income and wealth in the country ³⁵ and the spill-over effects of the Syrian civil war, environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.
Libya	108 th	With ‘medium human development’, Libya’s readiness towards adopting climate risk mitigation and adaptation opportunities might be limited, wherein the government may prioritize other seemingly pressing developmental pursuits. With a volatile political climate challenging economic stability ³⁶ , dependence on oil production and entrenched gender inequality, environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.
Montenegro	50 th	With ‘very high human development’, Montenegro is poised to adapt well to climate risks. However, due to historic ethnic exclusionism (the Roma population, in particular ³⁷) in the country, environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.
Morocco	123 rd	With ‘medium human development’, Morocco’s readiness towards adopting climate risk mitigation and adaptation opportunities might be limited, wherein the government may prioritize other seemingly pressing developmental pursuits. Pronounced gender inequality in the country slows economic growth ³⁸ , environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.
Tunisia	95 th	With ‘high human development’, Tunisia’s capacity to adapt to climate risks and variability is pegged well. However, due to concentration of income and wealth in the country ³⁹ , high unemployment rates (particularly, youth) and economic unrest challenging political stability, environmental services and social co-benefits may not be equitably shared.

³² “Poverty has fallen in the Maghreb, but inequality persists”. World Bank. (2016)

³³ *Poverty and Inequality in BiH*. World Bank. (2011)

³⁴ *Inequalities, Uprisings and Conflicts in the Arab World. MENA Monitor*. World Bank. (2015)

³⁵ Assouad, L. “Rethinking the Lebanese Economic Miracle”. WID. (2017)

³⁶ *Libya Economic Outlook*. World Bank. (2018)

³⁷ *Gender at a Glance: Montenegro*. World Bank. (2015)

³⁸ “Reducing gender inequality in Morocco can boost growth”. IMF. (2017)

³⁹ *Tunisia: Economic Outlook*. World Bank. (2018)

TABLE III: GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII)⁴⁰

(out of 159 countries – UNDP, 2018)

Defining the GII: This index, showing inequality in achievement between men and women in three aspects (reproductive health, empowerment and labor market), provides a useful gender baseline in terms of health equity, economic capital and financial access, speaking to the gender opportunities of men and women in the countries. This baseline has been elaborated upon using existing gender studies literature on each country.

Relevance of the GII: This index provides a primary understanding of the different levels of achievements on basic development indicators between men and women. This displays useful features towards the gender status quo hypotheses, which could then be derived in the context of this project.

Indicative, not conclusive: In line with Booyesen’s argument, the GII should be treated as indicative, not conclusive. Pernmayer finds that the functional form of the index could be unclear, particularly the inclusion of indicators of relative performance of women vis-à-vis men, along with absolute women-specific indicators.⁴¹

Country	Rank	Relevance
Albania	52 nd	In Albania, traditional beliefs continue to influence gender roles, particularly in the household setting. During socialist rule, although policies promoted women’s presence in the public sphere (through education and work), the continued responsibility for unpaid domestic work remained with women (leading to time poverty or ‘double shifts’). During the transition to a capitalist economy, gender equality laws were not put in place for private sector jobs, and thus, employment for Albanian women could not be safeguarded. ⁴²
Algeria	100 th	In Algeria, social codes affect women’s empowerment. Since labor force participation disparity is pronounced, women lag behind on economic capital needed to combat risks arising from environmental degradation, mismanagement of water and coastal resources, and climate shocks. According to the Arab Barometer, in 2017, compared to 2013, a greater number of Algerians regarded higher education as more important for men, as well as reinforced the notion that married women should be ideally relegated to household duties. ⁴³ This also makes them dependent on the patrilocal structure of Algerian society.
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)	37 th	Despite progress in closing the gender gap in endowments - mainly in education among the younger generation - BiH still faces a number of gender issues, particularly in women’s access to economic and employment opportunities. Alongside improved educational outcomes, significant gaps remain in labor market participation and employment in favor of men, as women continue to face challenges in accessing economic opportunities. ⁴⁴ Additional obstacles continue to exist for women in exercising agency (the power to choose and decide options to preserve to act for oneself), particularly managing domestic work, lack of political representation and participation as well as widespread gender-based violence.

⁴⁰ UNDP. (2018)

⁴¹ Pernmayer, I. “A Critical Assessment of the UNDP’s Gender Inequality Index” in *Feminist Economics*, (Vol. 19 No. 2). (2013)

⁴² World Bank. (2012)

⁴³ “Droits des femmes en Algérie: les lois progressent mais pas les mentalités”. *Middle East Eye*. (2017)

⁴⁴ *BiH: Economic Mobility, Jobs and Gender*. World Bank. (2016)

Country	Rank	Relevance
Egypt	101 st	Political, social and economic capitals are not equitably distributed among Egyptian men and women. Without access to these vital resources, the risks identified by MedProgramme will only burden those at the lower echelons of society. Despite improvement of young women's education levels in recent times (Egypt's rank improved by 34 spots in the latest GII quoted here), the workforce participation and retention rates remain unperturbed, signaling a stagnated job market and scarce employment opportunities. ⁴⁵ Egypt also faces some particular gender-specific barriers in high numbers, such as FGM and sexual harassment, arising out of sexual inequality between men and women in the country.
Lebanon	85 th	Lebanese women face the least gender disparity in the Arab world with their male counterparts. Despite this, discriminatory social codes, particularly the focus on intersectional civil and family laws, continue to impede women's empowerment. ⁴⁶ Although the gender gaps at higher levels of education are reversing, women continue to face entry barriers to the labor market as well as time poverty due to the predominance of unpaid care work.
Libya	38 th	Women in Libya have had a long history of actively participating in the economic, social and political development of the country, going back to the 1950s. Yet, with Gaddafi's introduction of the <i>Declaration of the Authority of the People</i> in 1977 and the <i>Great Green Charter of Human Rights in the Age of the Masses</i> in 1988, these rights were compromised at a substantive level. ⁴⁷ Furthermore, traditional family laws, as a general trend in the MENA region, continue to disadvantage women and exacerbate their time poverty. The 2011 uprisings signaled that women were entering the public space, yet changes in women's empowerment has been sluggish in the past seven years.
Montenegro	32 nd	Montenegro is relatively advanced in terms of progress towards gender equality. This enhances the capacities of Montenegrin men and women to face climate-risks and capitalize on adaptation opportunities. However, gender-inequitable dynamics remain in important determinants such as access to labor markets, health equity et al, rendering certain demographics vulnerable.
Morocco	119 th	Political, social and economic capitals are not equitably distributed among Moroccan men and women. Without access to these vital resources, climate risks will only burden those at the lower echelons of society. Gender equity in labor force participation is one of the lowest in the world ⁴⁸ , disadvantaging women further: women lag behind on economic capital needed to combat climate shocks and risks.
Tunisia	63 rd	In Tunisia, traditional social codes affect women's empowerment. Since labor force participation disparity is thoroughly pronounced, women lag behind on economic capital needed to combat climate shocks and risks. This also makes them dependent on the patrilocal structure of Tunisian society. However, the January 2011 uprisings signaled that women were entering the public space, leveraging opportunities for their economic empowerment, ⁴⁹ although it remains to be seen if the force of this societal shift can keep pace with climate risks.

⁴⁵ Egypt: *Country Gender Assessment*. World Bank. (2010)

⁴⁶ Lebanon: *Country Gender Assessment*. European Union. (2015)

⁴⁷ Libya: *Country Profile*. Gender Concerns International. (2015)

⁴⁸ Morocco: *Country Gender Assessment*. World Bank. (2015)

⁴⁹ *Gender in MENA Projects: Tunisia*. World Bank. (2011)

TABLE IV: GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI)⁵⁰

(grouped in 5 categories, 1: high equality to 5: low equality – UNDP, 2018)

& GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX (GGI)⁵¹

(out of 144 countries – World Economic Forum – WEF, 2017)

Defining the GDI & GGI: The GDI (UNDP) index shows the ratio of female to male HDI values. GDI expresses values in deviation, hence, in order to facilitate understanding GDI grouped categories have been used (as grouped by UNDP) to show the absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI values. This further reiterates the results of the HDI and GII (also by UNDP), and shows the real gender gap in human development achievements.

The GGI (WEF) benchmarks 144 countries on their progress towards gender parity on four thematic dimensions – economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education- and health-based criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups, over time.

Relevance of the GDI & GII: Since the GDI and GGI use different methodologies, and are conducted by different agencies, this report does not suggest a causality between the two indices. However, a correlation is undeniable, and both indices pick up similar rates of gender disparity in the MedProgramme countries.

Indicative, not conclusive: In line with Booyesen’s argument, the GDI & GII should be treated as indicative, not conclusive. Geake Dijkstra and Hanmer find that although gender-related development indices have increased attention towards ‘feminization of poverty and underdevelopment’, more robust data needs and indicators are required to create aggregate indices that are sensitive to contemporary trends in gendered privation, particularly with the categorization of ‘women’.⁵²

Country	GDI – Group	GGI – Rank	Relevance
Albania	Medium-high equality	38 th	Despite being categorized as a country with high HDI, a pronounced gender gap in Albania is evinced from the grouping and ranking.
Algeria	Low equality	127 th	Algeria, with Tunisia, shows the greatest disparity in development and gender equity rankings. Despite being categorized as a country with high HDI, an entrenched gender gap is revealed.
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)	Medium-low equality	66 th	Despite being categorized as a country with high HDI, a pronounced gender gap in BiH is evinced from the grouping and ranking.
Egypt	Low equality	134 th	The gender gap in Egypt is entrenched, requiring tangible efforts to address and lessen gendered disparities in the country.
Lebanon	Low equality	137 th	The gender gap in Lebanon is entrenched, requiring tangible efforts to address and lessen gendered disparities in the country.

⁵⁰ UNDP. (2018)

⁵¹ WEF. (2017)

⁵² Geske Dijkstra, A. & Hanmer, L. C. “Measuring Socio-Economic Gender Inequality: Towards an Alternative to the UNDP Gender Index” in *Feminist Economics*, (Vol. 6, No. 2). (2000)

Country	GDI – Group	GGI – Rank	Relevance
Libya	Medium-high equality	Not available	NA
Montenegro	Medium-high equality	77 th	Although Montenegro features among the upper categories of the previous indices, this reveals a more entrenched gender gap. Women lag behind their male counterparts, in a greater amount than expected, despite very high human development achievements in the country.
Morocco	Low equality	136 th	The gender gap in Morocco is entrenched, requiring tangible efforts to address and lessen gendered disparities in the country.
Tunisia	Medium-low equality	117 th	Tunisia, with Algeria, shows the greatest disparity in development and gender equity rankings. Despite being categorized as a country with high HDI, an entrenched gender gap is revealed.

TABLE V: SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

Note: This table is compiled from various sources, and determines poverty levels (according to USAID income grouping), rural-urban divide and labor force participation parity in the MedProgramme countries.

***Poverty Level:** Environmental degradation and climate change is a threat multiplier, and often its impacts combine with poverty, hence this is an important indicator, corroborating HDI ranking. To illustrate this, the Multidimensional Poverty Index has been used. (The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Institute (OPHI), and UNDP calculate the MPI, for measuring acute poverty in developing countries. It complements traditional income-based poverty measures by capturing the severe deprivations with regard to different indicators: education, health, and living standards. The index not only identifies those living in multidimensional poverty, but the extent (or intensity) of their poverty. The MPI can help the effective allocation of resources by making possible the targeting of those with the greatest intensity of poverty; it can help address some SDGs strategically and monitor impacts of policy intervention.⁵³

***Rural-Urban Divide:** Climate risks take different forms in rural and urban areas, but lack of development and investment in rural areas (particularly in the Mediterranean) often impedes adaptive capacities of vulnerable demographics, who also derive their livelihoods (in this case, coastal livelihoods) from managed and natural resources.

***Labor force participation parity (% of working age population active)⁵⁴:** In the Mediterranean, one of the prime arenas of gender disparity is labor force participation parity. The region is plagued with high unemployment rates⁵⁵ (12.5% average), and this phenomenon remains a gendered one: women and youth are less likely to be employed than men, as a general trend. Additionally, the existing gap in labor force participation indicates that women possess less economic capital, and are limited to gendered (mostly unpaid care work) roles. This directly correlates to lessened participation in coastal economies and scarce or unstable livelihoods; lack of decision-making power both within the household and larger policy frameworks such as coastal resource use and water management; and, greater exposure to repercussions of marine environmental degradation, water stress and potential climate risks (which often acts as a threat multiplier, in this context).

⁵³ See UNDP's *Technical Notes* (2016) for more.

⁵⁴ *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends for Women*, ILO. (2017)

⁵⁵ "Unemployment: The Mediterranean Effect", *World Bank*. (2012)

Please find table contents on p. 21 (adjusted for footnoting).

Country	Poverty Indices	Rural-Urban	Labor Force Participation <i>(The gender gap is calculated as the difference between women's and men's labor force participation rates – simply, the number of working age men and women employed in a country, ILO 2016)</i>
Albania	<p>1.2% below the National Poverty Line.⁵⁶</p> <p>The Multidimensional Poverty Index reveals that 7.2% of Albanians are precariously 'near' poverty.</p>	<p>Diber and Kukes <i>qarkes</i> (prefectures) show lowest rates of urbanization, and related issues: fragmentation, population decline, <i>et al.</i> Tirana and Durres, on the other hand, have the highest level of urbanization and best performance on demographic and geographic indicators.⁵⁷ Rural to urban migration is common, and often unbridled, leading to environmental complications as well as socioeconomic tussles.</p>	<p>39.3% female 60.7% male</p> <p>During the socialist rule, the government policy of full employment boosted female participation and, as a consequence employment rates were higher than the average figures of the OECD countries. Policies such as investment in childcare facilities and female education stimulated women to enter and remain in the labor market. The market economy disadvantaged women by providing unstable employment opportunities, although education outcomes and employment sectoral options have improved in recent decades, leading to the widening of the gender gap in labor force participation.⁵⁸</p>

⁵⁶ Regional disparities in Albania. UNDP. (2010)

⁵⁷ Regional disparities in Albania. UNDP. (2010)

⁵⁸ Garcia-Pereiro, T. "The Determinants of Female Employment in Albania". Open access on [ResearchGate](#). (2016)

<p>Algeria</p>	<p>11.8% below the National Poverty Line.⁵⁹</p> <p>The MPI is unavailable for the country. However, the <i>Ligue Algérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (LADDH)</i> reports that about 35% (14 million) of Algerians are in poverty.⁶⁰</p>	<p>Poverty in Algeria has a distinctly urban face: 75% of the country's poor live in cities, undertaking informal jobs without access to social safety nets. Additionally, the disproportionate rates of urban poor show that the incidences of poverty in the Algerian Sahara are twice as much than among people living in the Steppe.⁶¹</p>	<p>19.0% female 70.4% male</p> <p>Female labor force participation is low in Algeria, relating to the phenomenon that the gender difference in the labor force participation of the MENA region is the widest in the world.⁶² However, according to ILO, the status quo is slowly altering (although not quite at an ideal pace), as there are marked difference between participation rates from 2011 to 2018.⁶³</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)</p>	<p>15% below the National Poverty Line.⁶⁴</p> <p>The MPI reveals that 3.2% of the populace are precariously 'near' poverty.</p>	<p>BiH remains one of the most rural countries in Europe – with over 60% of its populace residing in rural areas.⁶⁵ The rural poverty rate is higher than urban areas, although income dynamics are similar.⁶⁶</p>	<p>34.4% female 58% male</p> <p>Between the years 1992-1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina went through a destructive war that resulted in mass emigration of around 50% of the total population. In the period after the war, although considerable number of refugees returned, it remains unclear how the jobs market was affected around the time. With the failing of the state's strong social protection services such as long-term care, child care and elderly care, and new categories of 'returnee refugees' and 'internally-displaced people', women bear the brunt of unpaid care work. Although more women attend university than men, they continue to face sociocultural barriers in entering the labor force.⁶⁷</p>

⁵⁹ Poverty has fallen in the Maghreb, but inequality persists". [World Bank](#). (2016)

⁶⁰ See *Ligue Algérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme*(LADDH)for more.

⁶¹ "Poverty has fallen in the Maghreb, but inequality persists". [World Bank](#). (2016)

⁶² Women face the highest proportion of legal restrictions (*de jure* discrimination) in the MENA region, as well as sociocultural norms (*de facto* discrimination) that stipulate limits to women's entry in the public, and working sphere. Young females are particularly discouraged from seeking employment.

⁶³ This [ILO report](#) (2014) expounds on the factors affecting employment and labor force participation in Algeria.

⁶⁴ *Poverty and Inequality in BiH*. [World Bank](#). (2011)

⁶⁵ *Rural Development in BiH: Myth and Reality*. [UNDP](#). (2013)

⁶⁶ *Poverty and Inequality in BiH*. [World Bank](#). (2011)

⁶⁷ This [ILO report](#) (2011) expounds on the factors affecting employment and gender in BiH.

<p>Egypt</p>	<p>27.8% below the National Poverty Line.⁶⁸</p> <p>Although extreme poverty has been virtually eradicated, Egypt is yet to turnaround the effects of the 2011 Arab Springs on its economy, leaving a third of Egyptians in precarious poverty. Particularly, high inflation over 2015-17 has lowered the purchasing power of households.⁶⁹</p>	<p>Regional disparities continue to be a part of the country's landscape, with upper rural Egypt showing poverty rates three times higher than metropolitan Egypt.⁷⁰</p>	<p>22.8% female 76.1% male</p> <p>Female labor force participation is low in Egypt, relating to the phenomenon that the gender difference in the labor force participation of the MENA region is the widest in the world.⁷¹ This is a significant loss as including women and enabling conditions to retain them in the workforce can boost the growth rate of the Egyptian economy.⁷² In recent times, Egypt's performance on health and education indicators is improving, and this could change labor dynamics.</p>
<p>Lebanon</p>	<p>30% below the Middle-Income-Country Poverty Line.⁷³</p> <p>Although GDP increase in Lebanon remains steady, the country faces the economic and social impact of the Syrian crisis. With the influx of 1.5 million refugees, Lebanon's public finances, service delivery, and the environment have been strained, increasing poverty headcount and unemployment.⁷⁴</p>	<p>Lebanon's population is 87% urban, concentrated particularly in Beirut. The dynamics of urban poor show a pan-Mediterranean attribute: job creation is low, youth unemployment is high, and the vulnerable groups are trapped within the informal sector. In the rural areas, different causes entrench poverty: social protection and government service delivery are limited in these remote and mountainous regions.</p>	<p>23.5% female 70.3% male</p> <p>Female labor force participation is low in Lebanon, relating to the phenomenon that the gender difference in the labor force participation of the MENA region is the widest in the world. This is a significant loss as including women and enabling conditions to retain them in the workforce can potentially boost the growth rate of the Lebanese economy.⁷⁵ Recent studies, however, show that Lebanon is leading the growth rate of female participation in labor force in the MENA region.⁷⁶</p>

⁶⁸ *Egypt: Economic Outlook.* World Bank. (2018)

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ ILO. *Women in Business and Law.* (2014)

⁷² The Economic Research Forum (ERF), a regional forum on economic research in Arab countries, Turkey and Iran finds that encouraging the participation of women in the labor force, particularly the 'married women' demographic could usher in rapid growth for the Egyptian economy. See [here](#).

⁷³ *Lebanon: Rapid Poverty Assessment.* UNDP. (2016)

⁷⁴ *Lebanon: Economic Outlook.* World Bank. (2017)

⁷⁵ Find more on Lebanon on the ERF [website](#).

⁷⁶ See this AN-NAHAR [coverage](#).

Libya	<p>40% below the Middle-Income-Country Poverty Line.</p> <p>Although economic growth is projected to rebound at around 15% in 2018, Libya's oil-dependence does not benefit the majority of the Libyan populace. High inflation coupled with weak basic service delivery have exacerbated socioeconomic exclusion in the country. Libya continues to experience conflict and insecurity.</p>	<p>Libya's population is 85% urban, concentrated particularly in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and Bayda. The dynamics of urban poor show a pan-Mediterranean attribute: job creation is low, youth unemployment is high, and the vulnerable groups are trapped within the informal sector.</p>	<p>27.8% female 78.7% male</p> <p>Female labor force participation is very low in Libya, relating to the phenomenon that the gender difference in the labor force participation of the MENA region is the widest in the world. Women often take on informal sector roles, particularly starting their own small business, despite receiving higher rates of advanced education than men (77% versus 63%). Movement in Libya for women is severely limited and is another deterrent to workforce participation.</p>
Montenegro	<p>8.6% below the Middle-Income-Country Poverty Line.⁷⁷</p> <p>In Montenegro, there has been sustainable reduction in poverty in the last five years.</p>	<p>60.5% of the rural populace is classified poor.⁷⁸</p> <p>In 2010, MONSTAT finds that not only are the rural populace are at a higher poverty risk, they also face more entrenched forms of poverty.⁷⁹</p>	<p>42.5% female 55% male</p> <p>As the country emerged from dirigisme, social property was privatized, and the economy sprouted 'grey areas' of undeclared or unregulated work. Post-conflict Montenegro is still reeling from the economic effects of war, which increased unemployment (17.8% in 2016)⁸⁰ and bolstered GDP loss. The Roma populace face entry barriers to the workforce, and employment rates are far below national averages: 47% Roma male and 8% Roma female are employed.</p>
Morocco	<p>15.5% below the Lower-Middle-Income-Country</p>	<p>3 million out of the 4 million poor live in rural areas⁸²</p>	<p>25% female 74.1% male</p>

⁷⁷ The middle-income country Poverty Line, as defined by the World Bank, stands at consumption below the standardized poverty line of \$5.50/day. World Bank. (2017)

⁷⁸ MONSTAT. (2010)

⁷⁹ MIDAS Project, World Bank. (2016)

⁸⁰ World Bank. (2016)

⁸² Fair Observer. (2017)

	<p>Poverty Line.⁸¹</p> <p>In Morocco, there has been steady decline in poverty, though the underlying factors may be remittances, deceleration of population growth and macroeconomic stability. Inequalities between rich and poor are still abounding, and poverty essentially has a rural face in the country.</p> <p>The MPI also reveals that an additional 12.6% of Moroccans are dangerously ‘near’ poverty. Among the 15.5% poor, 5% are in ‘severe’ multidimensional poverty.</p>	<p>The subjective poverty rate has increased by 15% from 2004 figures in rural Morocco. Meanwhile, the urban poverty rate is half of the national average in 2001, and in 2014, stands at one-third.⁸³</p>	<p>Female labor force participation is low in Morocco, relating to the phenomenon that the gender difference in the labor force participation of the MENA region is the widest in the world.⁸⁴ However, Morocco is entering a period potential demographic dividend, with the number of working-age population, relative to below 15 and above 64 years, increasing. This could either signal a potential economic boom or an unemployment crisis, if economic activity is not encouraged and made inclusive for the marginalized.⁸⁵</p>
Tunisia	<p>24.7% below the National Poverty Line.⁸⁶</p> <p>Poverty rates in Tunisia have seen a significant increase, from 15.5% (2010) to 24.7% (2018). Income disparities are high: the top 20% of Tunisians earn 46% of the national income, while the bottom 20% earn only 5.9%.⁸⁷ Civil unrest since the 2011</p>	<p>Rural areas in Tunisia remain marginalized and underprivileged, leading to high rates of rural to urban migration, particularly towards Greater Tunis and its agglomeration economies.⁸⁸</p>	<p>25.1% female 71.3% male</p> <p>Female labor force participation is low in Morocco, relating to the phenomenon that the gender difference in the labor force participation of the MENA region is the widest in the world.⁸⁹ Like Morocco, Tunisia faces crucial demographic transition in the coming years, yet barriers to the job market remain high. Young women are particularly vulnerable and face exclusion from economic activities.⁹⁰</p>

⁸¹ The lower-middle-income country Poverty Line, as defined by the World Bank, stands at consumption below the standardized poverty line of \$3.10/day. World Bank. (2017)

⁸³ World Bank. (2018)

⁸⁴ ILO. *Women in Business and Law*. (2014)

⁸⁵ This IFAD report expounds on the factors affecting employment and gender in Morocco.

⁸⁶ “Poverty has fallen in the Maghreb, but inequality persists”. World Bank. (2016)

⁸⁷ *Tunisia: Economic Outlook*. World Bank. (2018)

⁸⁸ Amara, M., Jemmali, H. & Ayadi, M. “Rural-Urban Migration and Income Disparity in Tunisia”. *Economic Research Forum*. (2017)

⁸⁹ ILO. *Women in Business and Law*. (2014)

⁹⁰ This ILO report expounds on the factors affecting employment and gender in Tunisia.

	has increased poverty and unemployment and discouraged entrepreneurs and private sector actors.		
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TABLE VI: POLICY ENVIRONMENT, LEGAL TOOLS & INSTITUTIONS

This section explores the policy environment in the countries participating in the MedProgramme, and presents a potential list of gender stakeholders, relevant for the site-specific activities and collaborations during the project cycle. Legal tools, and enabling policies are crucial in ensuring gender inequality can be address through tangible and formal procedures. This table, compiled from various sources, particularly UN Women and the Equal Futures Partnership, thus, takes stock of international conventions, national laws and policies, and country-level stakeholders that can aid the MedProgramme in gender mainstreaming and narrowing socioeconomic gaps.

Country	Policy Tools, Legal Instruments, Institutions	Provisions
Albania	1994 – CEDAW	Albania signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1994.
	1998 (amended 2012) – Constitution of the Government of Albania	Article 18 establishes that all are equal before the law. No one may be unjustly discriminated against for reasons such as gender, race, religion, ethnicity, language, political, religious and philosophical beliefs.
	2016 - 2020 – National Strategy and Action Plan on Gender Equality	The Strategy and the Action Plan represent a commitment for 2016 – 2020, with concrete interventions towards economic empowerment of women and men, ensuring actual participation and engagement in political and public decision-making processes; reducing gender-based violence and domestic violence and strengthening the coordination and monitoring role of the national mechanism of gender equality.
	Institutions	Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth (with contribution of the Inter-Agency Working Group) Ministry of Justice National Referral Mechanisms
Algeria	1996 – CEDAW	Algeria signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1996.
	2008 – Constitution of the Government of Algeria	Under the Algerian Constitution, women enjoy the same civil and political rights as men and have the status of full citizens (Articles 29 and 31).
	Institutions	Ministry of National Solidarity, Family Affairs and Status of Women

<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)</p>	<p>1993 – CEDAW</p> <p>2006 – Law on Gender Equality</p> <p>2014 - 2017 – National Action Plan on Gender</p> <p>Institutions</p>	<p>BiH signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.</p> <p>Bosnia’s Gender Equality Law provides definitions for direct and indirect discrimination, as well as gender-based violence and sexual harassment. It mandates the creation of gender equality of gender equality strategies and programs in education, employment, access to resources, social protection, etc.</p> <p>The NAP addresses the gender rights principles laid out in the national law, and works towards improving women’s participation in public life and decision-making, and particularly target the legacy of human trafficking and sexual slavery in the country’s post-conflict context.</p> <p>Agency for Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees</p>
<p>Egypt</p>	<p>1981 – CEDAW</p> <p>2014 – Constitution of the Government of Egypt 1937 – Criminal Code of the Government of Egypt</p> <p>Integrated Gender Program (UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA)</p> <p>Institutions</p>	<p>Egypt signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1981.</p> <p>The two main legislations protecting and supporting women are the Egyptian Constitution of 2014 (Articles 11, 53 and 214) and the Criminal Code of 1937. Crimes against women in Egypt are divided in two groups: misdemeanors and felonies. Misdemeanors, such as catcalling, are usually punished by fines with shortened trials. Felonies, like FGM and rape, are permanent criminal offences, punished by longer jail time.</p> <p>The integrated program is helping to address multi-faceted challenges faced by women and young girl through three pillars of social, legal and economic empowerment. A similar EBRD project for the MENA region is active in Egypt as well.</p> <p>National Council for Women</p>

<p>Lebanon</p>	<p>1997 – CEDAW</p> <p>1936 – Constitution of the Government of Lebanon</p> <p>Women’s International League for Peace and Feminism (WILPF) – ABAAD Resource Centre of Gender Equality</p> <p>Institutions</p>	<p>Lebanon signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1997.</p> <p>The Lebanese legal system is primarily based on French Civil Code and Egyptian legal systems. Whilst there is no unified civil law in Lebanon, the Lebanese Constitution promulgated in 1926 articulates the principle of equality among all citizens (Articles 7 and 12).</p> <p>WILPF and ABAAD are leading national consultations to develop the first National Action Plan towards gender equality currently. The EU wrapped up its ‘Gender Equity and Empowerment of Women in Lebanon’ in early 2017, which has laid groundwork towards the adoption of a quota system for women in the country.</p> <p>National Commission for Lebanese Women</p>
<p>Libya</p>	<p>1989 – CEDAW</p> <p>2011 - 2013 – Interim Constitutional Declaration of the Government of Libya</p>	<p>Libya signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1989.</p> <p>After the end of Gaddafi’s rule, the UN-back interim government (Government of National Accord) has overseen the development of draft constitution. Women activists in Libya are currently in the process of including substantive demands⁹¹ in the draft, which will be presented to the Libyan people for referendum. This Constitution will lay out the new framework for gender equality legal tools and policy environment in the coming years.</p>
<p>Montenegro</p>	<p>2006 – CEDAW</p> <p>2007 – Law on Gender Equality</p> <p>2008 – Action Plan to Achieve Gender Equality in Montenegro – PAPRR</p> <p>Institutions</p>	<p>Montenegro signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2006.</p> <p>The first Law on Gender Equality was adopted in July 2007. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Gender Equality was adopted in June 2015, in line with international specifications of the UN, the EU, and the Council of Europe. This document was drafted in the context of the accession of Montenegro to the EU, based on CEDAW. Action Plan is updated every 4 years, and out of the critical areas covered in Beijing Declaration, Montenegro has opted for 9.</p> <p>The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights The Department of Gender Equality Affairs</p>
<p>Morocco</p>	<p>1993 – CEDAW</p> <p>2011 – Constitution of the Government of Morocco</p>	<p>Morocco signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.</p> <p>Article 19 establishes that men and women should enjoy equal rights and freedoms in all civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental matters.</p>

⁹¹

Libya Women’s Demands in the Constitution(UNDP-led Cairo consultations). (2017)

	2013 – IKRAM	The Government Plan for Equality was developed by the Government of Morocco along with key stakeholders. .
	Institutions	The Ministry of Human Rights The Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development
Tunisia	1985 – CEDAW	Tunisia signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. However, in April 2014, Tunisia officially lifted key reservations on the CEDAW.
	2014 – Constitution of the Government of Tunisia	The new constitution adopted in January 2014 includes strong protection for women’s rights: Article 21 confirms equality of rights and duties; Article 34 guarantees women’s representation in all elected bodies; and, Article 46 ensures protection of human rights.
	2015 - 2018 – Gender Equality Promotion Program in Tunisia (EU-Tunisia)	The financing agreement of the EU-Tunisia program was signed in April 2015. It aims to contribute to achieving gender equality in Tunisia by reducing inequalities at national, regional and local levels.
	Institutions	The National Council of Peers for Equality and Equal Opportunities between Women and Men Ministry of Women, Family and Children

5. The MedProgramme’s Gender Approach, Target and Components

5.1 Means to an End: Transformative Gender Mainstreaming Towards Gender Equality

The conversation on gender mainstreaming to mobilize efforts on gender equality and reduction of discriminatory gender practices and social norms has gained currency as an intellectual concern, technical solution and international consensus. However, the discursive landscape of gender equality has shaped and reconfigured what gender mainstreaming could potentially achieve in different contexts, particularly– *the vision of equality* as sameness, which aspires to a gender-neutral world where women are treated according to the same principles, standards and norms as men, enjoying equal rights and opportunities; and, *the approach of difference or reversal*, which problematizes the existence of unquestioned patriarchal norms, reconstructing the political by seeking recognition of non-hegemonic gendered identities that have been treated as different in comparison to male normative identities and cultures.⁹²

This Gender Mainstreaming Strategy adopts the latter transformative approach (‘the approach of difference or reversal’), positing a gender equality vision for the MedProgramme that questions established categories and implements positive action measures towards gender-responsive actions in the Mediterranean region. In effect, gender mainstreaming is

⁹² Verloo, M. *Multiple Meanings of Gender Equality: A critical frame analysis of gender policies in Europe*, p. 23. (2008)

therefore not an end (goal) of the MedProgramme— rather, a means (process) to an end. This approach reflects also the normative standards defined by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), which stipulates the importance of identifying gender mainstreaming as a process because it:

“Ensures that policy-making and legislative work is of higher quality and has a greater relevance for society, because it makes policies respond more effectively to the needs of all citizens – women and men, girls and boys. Gender mainstreaming makes public interventions more effective and ensures that inequalities are not perpetuated.

*It does not only aim to avoid the creation or reinforcement of inequalities, which can have adverse effects on both women and men. It also implies analyzing the existing situation, with the purpose of identifying inequalities, and developing policies which aim to redress these inequalities, and undo the mechanisms that caused them”.*⁹³

5.2 *Targets and Components of the MedProgramme’s Gender Strategy*

Based on the above conceptual hinterland, this Strategy has identified three targets, that the eight Child Projects will address through their tailored assessments and action plans (Section 6):

a. Address gender-blind hurdles with gender-differentiated consequences.

Although formal gender equality rights and guarantees are almost ubiquitous in the Mediterranean nations, this Strategy recognizes that gender-neutral policy language may not result in gender-egalitarian outcomes, when implemented in a gendered environment, influenced by gender imbalances and biases.⁹⁴ The neutral policies and laws, which are veritably gender-blind, often work in concert with social tenets, traditional norms, constitutional interpretations, and cultural expectations in ways that may stymie the advancement of gender-responsive practices. Thus, in tandem with country partners and implementing agencies, the MedProgramme will stipulate the analysis of potential gender-neutral hurdles in project- and site-specific contexts to develop targeted action towards addressing the gender-differentiated consequences.

BOX 1: Female entrepreneurship in Mediterranean faces gender-blind hurdles.

The World Bank reports that seemingly gender-neutral barriers such as cumbersome and costly procedures for opening a business and uncertain chances of recovering assets from a failed venture often have gender-differentiated consequences, notably deterring women’s entrepreneurship in the Mediterranean region. Thus, gender-neutral laws, when implemented and interpreted in gendered contexts, often create ambiguities and unintended consequences for the disadvantaged. This also relates to legal inconsistencies and opaqueness afforded to gender-neutral policy language and laws by the fluid interpretation and precedence given to family law and measures, which are often derived from traditional sociocultural norms.

Source: The Environment for Women’s Entrepreneurship in the Middle East and North Africa. The World Bank. (2008).

⁹³ See *Good Practices in Gender Mainstreaming*, a technical guide by EIGE.

⁹⁴ See *The Environment for Women’s Entrepreneurship in MENA*, p. 52. The World Bank. (2008)

b. [Mitigate gender-specific barriers and discriminatory norms.](#)

Certain barriers and discriminatory norms are framed with gender-specificity, targeting one gender or more, against normative ideals that stipulate hegemonic social identities. Gender-specific barriers have tangible and invisible discriminatory outcomes, prejudices and stigma, and are often accepted, condoned and tolerated within the larger social framework. To address these barriers, attention, awareness and resources must be accorded to address the effects of the multiplicity of social differences and gender norms to usher in enduring change and assuage the gender burdens on specific demographic groups. The MedProgramme will, hence, develop dedicated project- and country-specific gender assessments and gender action plans for each of its constituent projects and from the preparation phase through to the concluding monitoring and evaluation stage of the project cycle, with objectives (relating to broader project objectives), transformative outcomes (relating to the wider focus of the project), means of verification and indicators.

BOX 2: Labor participation has gender-specific barriers in the Mediterranean.

The Union for the Mediterranean, on the occasion of its Ministerial Conference in Barcelona (2015), brought the focus on the importance of fostering women's participation in economic life and on its obstacles in the region: women's low presence in paid labor, low wages – with lower wages of 10 – 40%, and a low level of access to positions of responsibility and decision-making. These gender-specific barriers are exacerbated by the current unequal share of care, domestic and reproductive unpaid labor performed by women in the Mediterranean. Women also face discrimination, violence and legal inequalities, which impede their ability to leverage opportunities towards empowerment and independence.

Source: Visions and Actions to Promote Gender Equality in the Mediterranean. The Union for the Mediterranean. (2017).

c. [Scale up gender-sensitive policies and deliver gender-responsive outcomes.](#)

Building on the knowledge and analysis of gender-blind and gender-specific barriers, the MedProgramme will have the imperative to use consultative and participatory tools to conduct gender-differentiated beneficiary assessments and formulate gender-sensitive policies to address the same. These gender-sensitive policies will provide the basis for gender-responsive outcomes within the results framework of the different projects, by bringing transformative change towards⁹⁵: promoting equitable access to goods, services, status, and decision-making power (both within policy institutions and households); expanding the subjective and objective range of legal, social and psychological choices available to both men and women; breaking gender stereotypes, norms and patterns; and, providing the conducive environment, through capacity-building in policy institutions, governance structures and local bodies and awareness-raising among communities (particularly, male sensitization), for a pan-Mediterranean gender mainstreaming effort that is verifiable on all three accounts of accountability, transparency and incentive mechanisms. To scale up and deliver these policies and actions, the MedProgramme will stipulate gender-budget lines within the constituent projects, as dedicated resources need to be mobilized for positive impacts on the gender gap in the region.

⁹⁵ See *Good Practices in Gender Mainstreaming*, a technical guide by EIGE.

BOX 3: Agricultural reform requires gender-sensitive policies in the Mediterranean.

Women’s contribution to agricultural labor (particularly smallholder farming) in the Mediterranean Basin is significant: providing diversified income sources to households, creating empowerment opportunities, and boosting national agricultural and economic production. However, this contribution is often underplayed and misrepresented – although women undertake the time-consuming aspects of agricultural work, they often do so without or with scarce pay. Land ownership and tenure security in the Mediterranean displays gendered disparities as well, with succession laws and social customs in effect. FAO’s reform framework for agriculture in the region, as highlighted in the May 2018 *Regional Conference for the Near East*, showcases these issues through the “Promoting Food Security, Blue Growth, and Empowerment of Small-Scale Farmers and Women in the MENA region” policy document.

Source: “Mediterranean Women in Rural and Agricultural Communities: Double Jeopardy, Multiple Opportunities”. International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies. (2018).

5.3 *Visualization of the MedProgramme’s Gender Strategy*

Based their justification and review of peer examples, this Strategy has identified the following components for the MedProgramme’s gender targets, which reflect the types of actions that will be implemented by the Child Projects, visualized below:

Please see visual from p.14.

TARGETS AND COMPONENTS – MEDPROGRAMME GENDER STRATEGY

ADDRESS GENDER-BLIND HURDLES WITH GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED IMPACTS

ENSURE GENDER-EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION THROUGH INCENTIVES AND CONDUCIVE MILIEUS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

INITIATE DIALOGUE ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF GENDER-BLIND HURDLES AND HOW TO ADDRESS THEM AMONG STAKEHOLDERS

CAPACITY BUILD TOWARDS STRONGER ACCESS AND ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN TO ENSURE BENEFITS FROM BENEFICIARY NETWORKS

MITIGATE GENDER-SPECIFIC BARRIERS AND DISCRIMINATORY NORMS

IDENTIFY GENDER-DISCRIMINATORY BARRIERS TO PROGRAMME OUTCOMES AND ADDRESS THEM WITHIN PROJECT RESULTS

PROVIDE ACCESS TO POLICY AND PLANNING TOWARDS MORE INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE, RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

LIAISE WITH LOCAL AND NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS ON REFORM ADVOCACY

SCALE UP GENDER-SENSITIVE POLICIES & DELIVER GENDER-RESPONSIVE OUTCOMES

EARMARK RESOURCES (GENDER-BUDGETING) AND IMPLEMENT TAILORED AND TARGETED ACTION POINTS TO TRANSLATE GENDER RHETORIC INTO VERIFIABLE OUTCOMES

BUILD UP GENDER-RELATED ASSETS AND CAPACITIES (such as LOCAL WOMEN'S GROUPS AND THEIR INCLUSION IN POLICY NEGOTIATIONS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES)

DEDICATE RESOURCES TOWARDS MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF GENDER RESULTS, GENDER-DISAGGREGATED AND SOCIOECONOMIC DATA, BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT FOR FUTURE INTERVENTIONS

6. Operationalizing the Strategy – the MED Approach

Devising a gender mainstreaming strategy denotes only the very outset of a multi-stage policy cycle that requires consistent efforts of integration and consideration of gender perspectives, in each phase of the program and by all actors involved, to succeed.

To operationalize the Strategy, therefore, three necessary elements ('MED' – 5.1) have to be present and inform the different stages of execution, even if the content changes in real time to adequately meet the necessities of project- and site-specific contexts for the different Child Projects, as described below.

Further, a map (5.2) is presented of how the MED Gender Mainstreaming approach is expected to function.

6.1 *Defining the MED Approach*

The approach to be used to operationalize the Strategy is defined below:

a. *Multidimensional.*

A multidimensional approach ensures that gender is used as a principal analytical category – however not without context or functioning in a void. Linkages between gender, poverty, environmental justice, socioeconomic inclusion, ethnic diversity and customary practices must be identified, analyzed and considered in the formulation of inclusive environmental action and policy. Child Projects, hence, will have the autonomy to identify gender issues relevant to the project objectives and outcomes (gender assessments), and devise strategic as well as appropriate gender action plans to address these.

b. *Empowering*

Integrating empowerment as an operational imperative ensures that program objectives and technical components are geared towards environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits. This is necessary to convert gender-aware rhetoric and gender-responsive analysis into actionable points within project logframes (logical frameworks), and with dedicated resource allocation (gender-budgeting) – which have positive ramifications for the gender status quo in project-specific contexts both nationally and locally. Child Projects, hence, will ensure gender assessments and action plans dovetail with the locale of project activities, stakeholders involved, and ensure budgetary allocations to translate rhetoric towards actions with verifiable results.

c. *Durable.*

Durability is the hallmark of a successful strategy/ intervention/project or program. Gender-responsive actions must ensure a shelf life beyond the duration of the project cycle, with positive uptake among national and local stakeholders. Directing investment towards institutional and technical capacity-building, and ensuring ownership of project by stakeholders, will warrant exit strategies for the different Child Projects. Particularly, it will be a program-wide imperative to generate information and data on the linkages between environmental security, climate risks and gender specifically on the Mediterranean region – while, building up capacities of national and local stakeholders to address these in a holistic manner, beyond the duration of the project cycle.

Please see the visualization of the MED approach – and what it entails for Child Projects and the overall MedProgramme below on p.36.

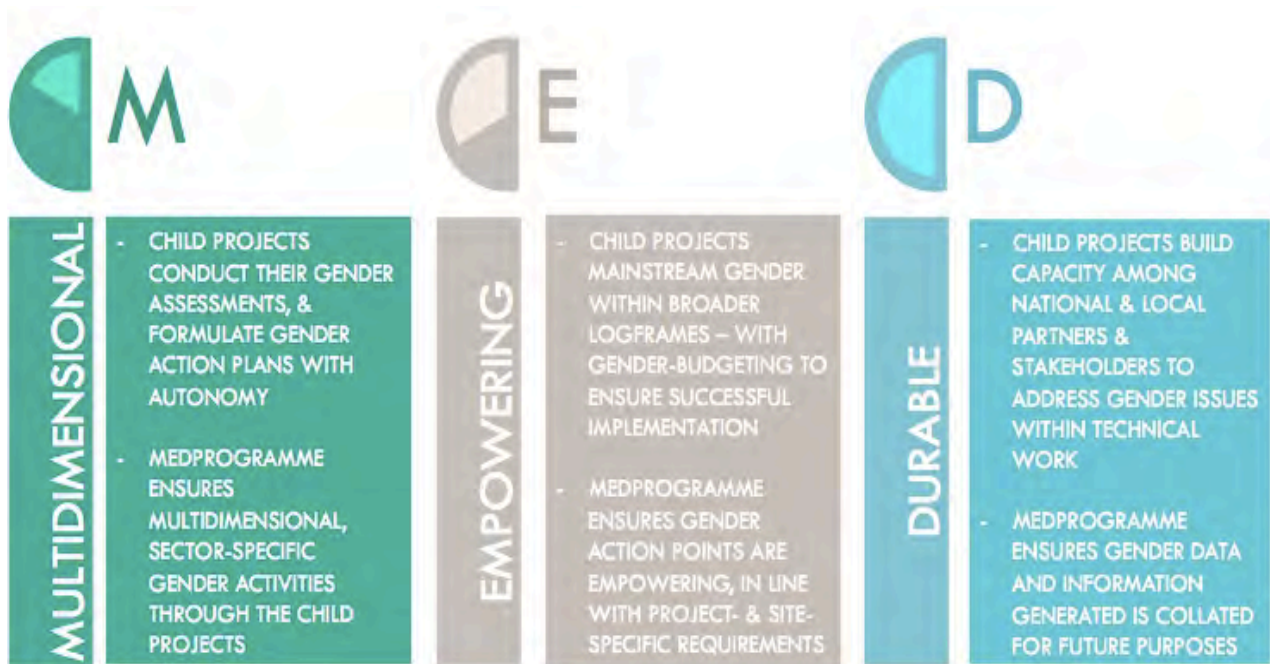


Figure 2: The 'MED' Approach – Child Projects and the MedProgramme

(developed by author)

6.2 Mapping the Programme-wide MED Approach with Child Projects

Having defined the guiding tenets of Program-wide gender mainstreaming to be devolved for each Child Project, the map (presented as a visual) of how this Strategy will tentatively be operationalized is presented below:

a. Preparation Phase – Child Projects identify gender priorities and actions through Gender Assessments

The MED approach of this Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the MedProgramme will allow for considerable autonomy, as Child Projects will conduct their own gender assessments. The process of conducting a successful gender assessment includes: identifying the gender directives from the GEF focal point of the Child Project, as well UN Environment's gender priorities with regard to the Child Project thematic; desk-reviews of available literature on the theme from – gender, social development, and political risk perspectives; collating relevant data for the gender considerations from international organizations, development banks, national authorities, and think tanks (economic development-focused); structuring a potential baseline upon which the Child Project can positively impact; and finally, gathering information on relevant gender stakeholders (ministries, independent activist groups, NGOs) and legal mechanisms (gender-progressive laws) who could participate during the implementation phase.

b. Preparation Phase – Child Projects develop Gender Action Plans based on assessments

The individual gender assessments conducted by each Child Project will form the basis for the development of a tailored and strategic Gender Action Plan, which will mainstream action points to positively impact upon the gender status quo under the broader project objective, outcomes and activities, as well develop means of verification indicators to measure progress to impacts at later stages. This will ensure that Child Projects are able to cater to their specific gender priorities and issues, pertaining to country- and site-specific contexts, and address them in holistic manner through their activities. Further, such an

approach will avoid the perils of establishing a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach for the MedProgramme, and allow for a nuanced and focused mainstreaming effort spanning the different Child Projects.

c. *Inception and Implementation Phase – Child Projects will plan the execution of action points identified in the Action Plans*

Operationalizing the Action Plans will involve meticulous planning, as well as resource allocation. As the Child Projects move into the inception phase and ground realities of project implementation take shape – the execution of the action points with dedicated gender budgeting will guarantee that the gender rhetoric moves towards practical and verifiable results within the broader project objectives and outcomes. The steady maintenance of momentum of gender mainstreaming, at this stage, is very crucial – and, will require concerted efforts from different actors within Child Projects to ensure gender stakeholders are engaged, capacity and consensus are mobilized, and resources are used to target beneficiaries to leverage both socioeconomic and environmental co-benefits.

d. *Throughout the Project Cycle – Child Project 4.1*

This Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, intended to structure gender-responsive activities and to provide a coherent mainstreaming methodology, will be included as one of the three pillars of the Child Project 4.1 – the support project providing also the knowledge management and coordination pillars to the entire MedProgramme. This gives the Child Project 4.1 a unique position: at once, while providing a gender support structure to the pan-MedProgramme portfolio, it will also provide a platform for ‘cross-fertilization’ by pooling in gender-relevant research and data (from the different Child Projects) to facilitate Programme-wide learning and exchange.

e. *Reporting and Monitoring – Child Projects align gender results with indicators/develop gender-specific indicators*

In keeping with the *durability* aspect of the MED approach – it is crucial to ensure a prolonged shelf life of the MedProgramme interventions. A step towards this begins in the inception and implementation phase by building capacity and consensus, while mobilizing adequate resources. Going into the reporting and monitoring stages, it will be important for Child Projects to measure progress to impacts against gender-specific indicators that are developed in the Gender Action Plans (in line with GEF gender indicators), to collate Programme-wide gender information and data, and report accordingly. This will also lay the ground for a potential ‘extension’ of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy through future interventions – by ensuring these can benefit from the gender-responsive actions, policies and capacity building done in the region, and by expanding the entry points these new projects can take with the information and data generated towards cross-cutting issues such as poverty, water access, land and infrastructure etc.

7. Conclusion

This Strategy has stipulated the MedProgramme's gender priorities, targets and components, as well as the operationalizing approach towards achieving the same. The focus has been to usher a change and/or reversal perspective and posit a gender equality vision for the MedProgramme that hopes to question established social and gendered categories and implements positive action measures towards gender-responsive actions in the Mediterranean region. In effect, gender mainstreaming is therefore not an end (goal) of the MedProgramme— rather, a means (process) to an end (greater gender equality).

With international consensus, national priorities and organizational efforts (of the GEF and UN Environment – see 1.2) prioritizing gender mainstreaming as a solution to greater stakeholder involvement, improved environmental results and social outcomes of projects, and ensure inclusivity. In this milieu, this Strategy will generate regional cooperation and contribute to the pan-Mediterranean conversation on the importance of greater gender equality for the overall progress of society, improvement of economy and functioning of a healthy polity.

ANNEX 5 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The institutional arrangements as described in the CEO Endorsement Request (section A.6) are further detailed in this annex, which provides information on the roles of the MedPCU and the Executing Partners.

MedProgramme Coordination Unit (MedPCU)

The detailed list of services to be provided by the MedPCU are as follows:

SCCF Project management services:

- Manage the flow of information from the field and produce periodic monitoring reports, namely quarterly financial expenditure reports; annual expenditure forecasts and procurement plans; half-yearly narrative reports of progress including the annual Project Implementation Review;
- Initiate, validate, sign and implement legal instruments with all bilateral partners including executing partners and countries where appropriate;
- Organize travel and payment of DSA for staff and consultants as needed;
- Coordinate and support the project activities of PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and GWP Med (Component 1, 2 and 3);
- Directly execute the activities under Component 4 of the Project;
- Organize the meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and serve as its Secretariat;
- Ensure the Project governance and oversight of the financial resources from the GEF investment and the co-financing delivered by the Project stakeholders.

Programmatic coordination:

- Ensure that the execution of the entire MedProgramme is aligned and integrated with the priorities of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, its 2016-2021 Mid-Term Strategy and biennial Programmes of Work;
- Ensure that the execution of the MedProgramme Gender and Knowledge Management Strategies is consistent across the entire Programme.
- Establish a mechanism to monitor and evaluate progress towards the objectives of the MedProgramme as a whole.

MedProgramme Visibility:

- Represent the MedProgramme in global events and initiatives.
- Ensure that the Programme Annual Stocktaking Meeting is organized in a coordinated manner to efficiently serve the countries, IA, EA and stakeholders;

- Share the Project achievements, products/outputs with the Project and MedProgramme's stakeholders;

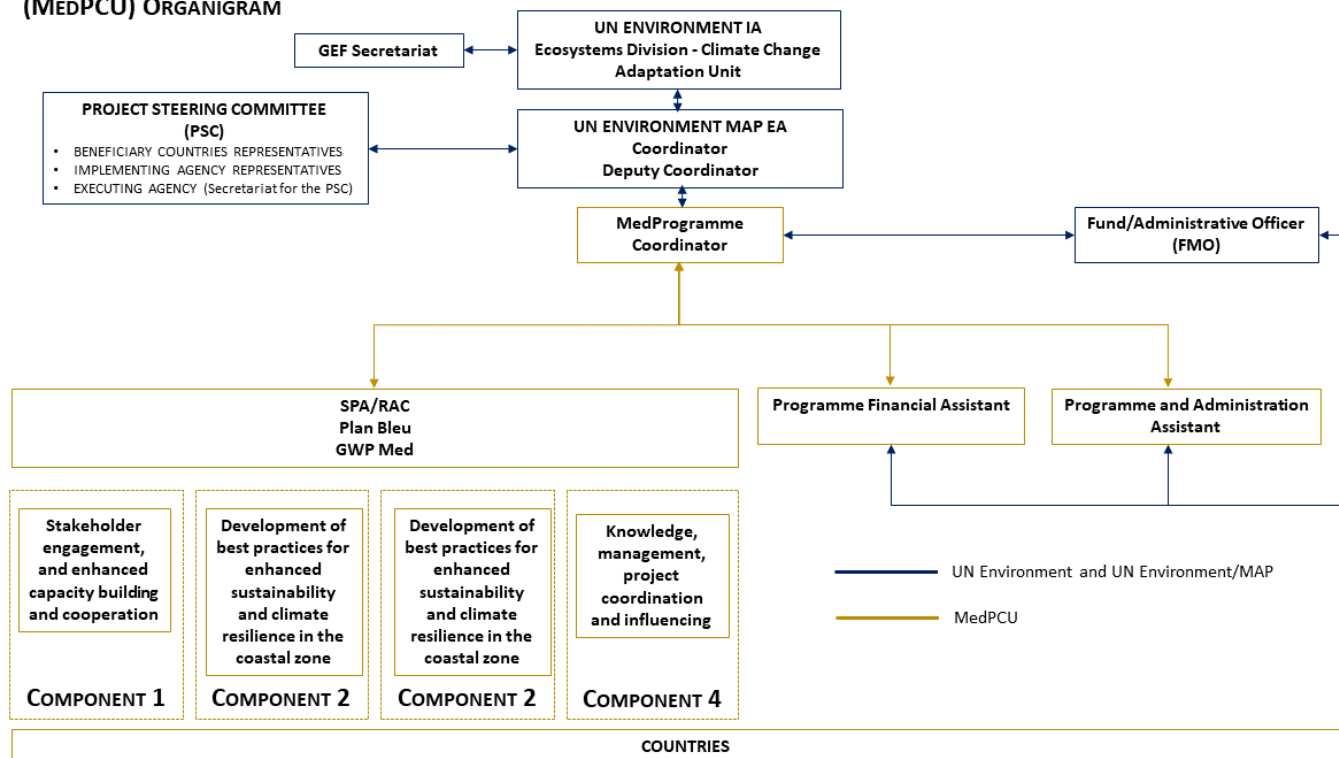
Technical support:

- Provide staff time and expertise in guiding and advancing the execution of technical activities under the Project;
- Coordinate with administrative and technical staff on drafting and compiling tender documents as needed; advertise tenders where relevant; convene and/or contribute to tender review committees where appropriate;
- Coordinate with administrative and technical staffs on drafting and compiling tender documents as needed; advertise tenders where relevant; convene and/or contribute to tender review committees where appropriate

The proposed staffing arrangements for the MedPCU are provide in figure 1:

**MEDPROGRAMME COORDINATING UNIT
(MEDPCU) ORGANIGRAM**

SCCF Project: ENHANCING REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS.



It is anticipated that the MedPCU will be staffed with the following core positions:

- MedProgramme Coordinator (P4)
- Programme Officer CW (P3)
- Programme Financial Assistant (G5)
- Programme and Administration Assistant (G5)

In addition to this, the MedPCU operations will be supported during specific periods of the lifespan of the SCCF Project, by one Gender Specialist, one Knowledge Management Specialist and by a regional expert on International Water-Climate Change Adaption and Coastal

planning, to be engaged through out-sourced contracts. The MedPCU will be established and hosted by UN Environment/MAP in Athens, Greece, following the successful model of the MedPartnership Project.

Executing Partners (EP) The EP will execute activities of the project that fall within their core areas of expertise. They have been identified among (sub) regional institutions, UN and non-governmental organizations, on the basis of their mandates and broadly recognized roles and comparative advantages of in thematic areas of work relevant to the Project and MedProgramme. Based on these criteria, the EA will establish cooperation agreements with the MAP Regional Action Centers PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu and with the Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP Med). These arrangements will be established with full consideration of the applicable UN Environment and GEF principles and procedures, including cost-efficiency and effectiveness.

The responsibilities and roles of each of the above-mentioned Executing Partners is described in the current document and linked to specific actions, outcome and outputs. PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and GWP will be Co-Executing Agencies for the national and regional activities foreseen under Component 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the project. The main roles of the EPs are to:

- Provide technical advice and engage with the countries for all aspects of the execution of activities under the relevant Components of the SCCF Project;
- Provide staff time and expertise in guiding their respective project activities;
- Supervise experts hired to ensure on time, high-quality deliverables;
- Manage the flow of financial resources earmarked for the implementation of activities;
- Review technical and substantive inputs by partners and countries on workplans etc.;
- Support the MedPCU and provide inputs for the preparation of the SCCF Project workplans, budgets, reports and other documents as relevant;
- Review the technical quality of the SCCF Project outputs in coordination with the MedPCU.

In addition, the EP will also liaise and meet periodically with the MedPCU to: 1) discuss emerging issues and challenges in order to prepare timely contingency plans and measures; 2) update the MedPCU and the other EP on the progress made in the execution of their respective activities; 3) to prepare the working and information documents for the PSC and key events of the Project and the MedProgramme; and 4) to ensure effective coordination during the execution of the activities.

ANNEX T-1: FIGURES FOR THE REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT-APPROVAL

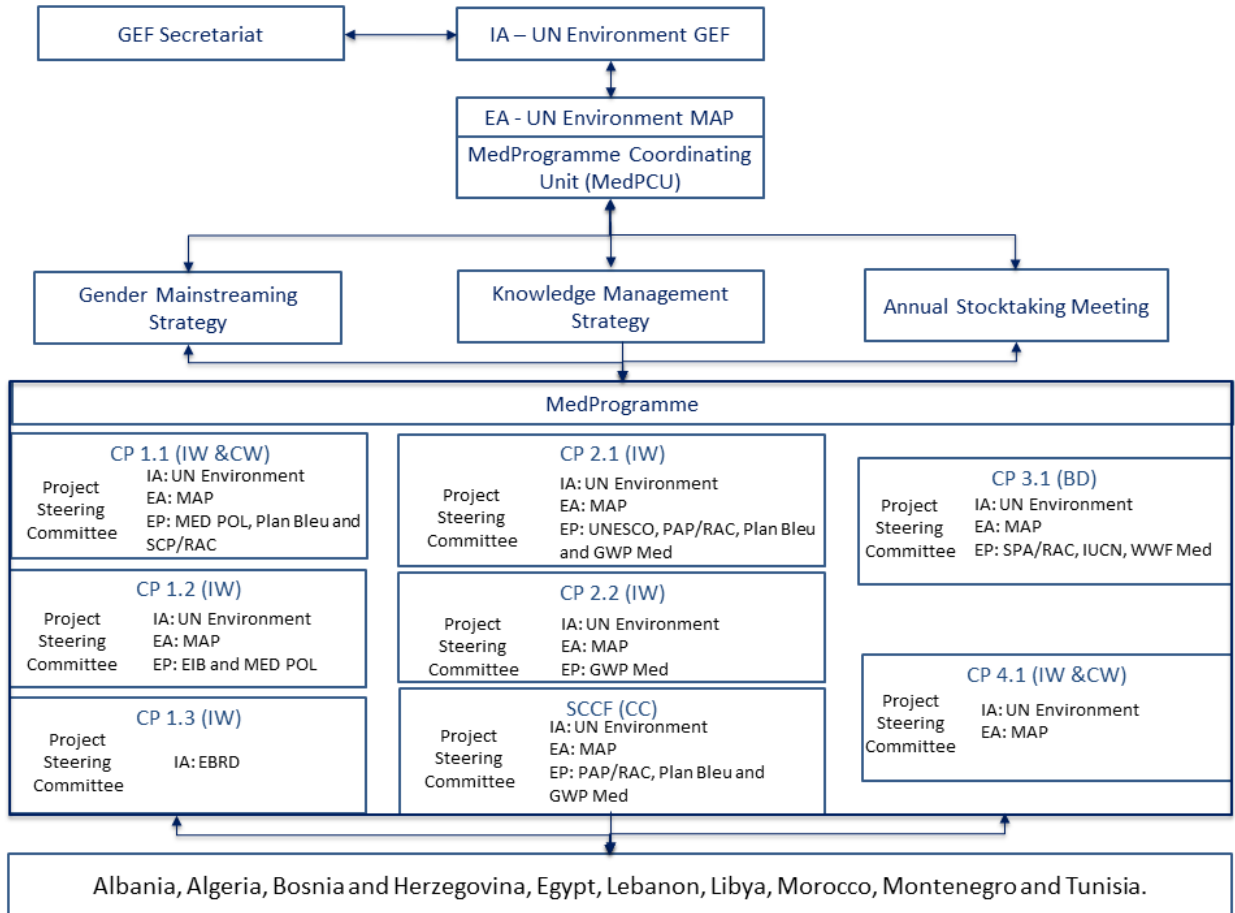


Figure 1 MedProgramme Structure

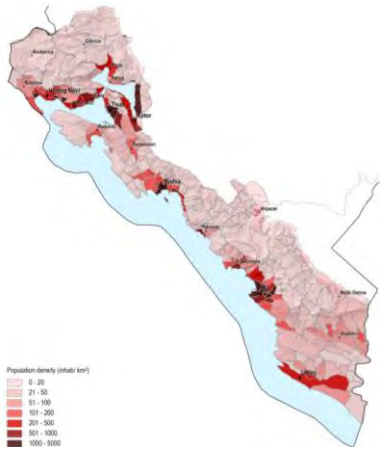


Figure 2: Population distribution by settlements



Figure 3: Groundwater vulnerability

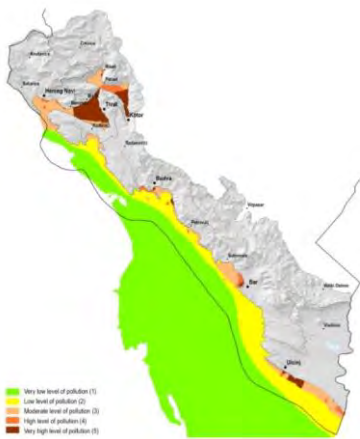


Figure 4: Total pollution / the extent to which the Sea is endangered (max. value)



Figure 5: Cumulative vulnerability of the sea (average value)



Figure 6: Coastal risk map for the Morocco coastline

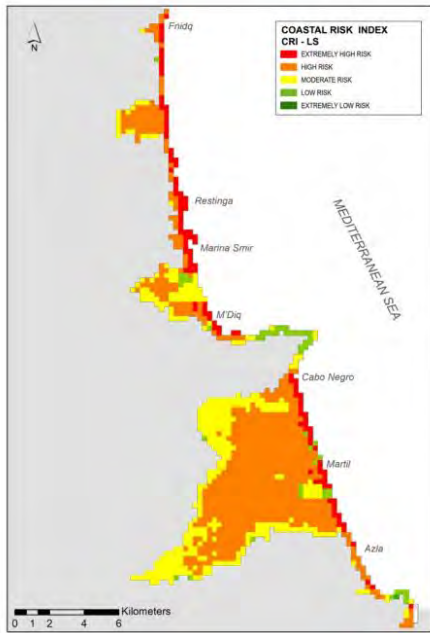


Figure 7: Coastal risk map for Tétouan

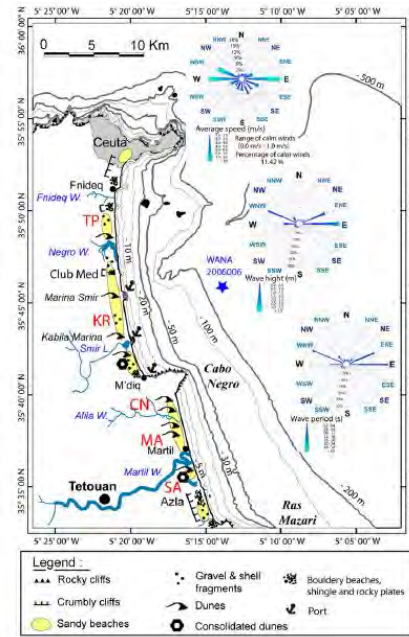


Figure 8: Geomorphologic features of Tétouan

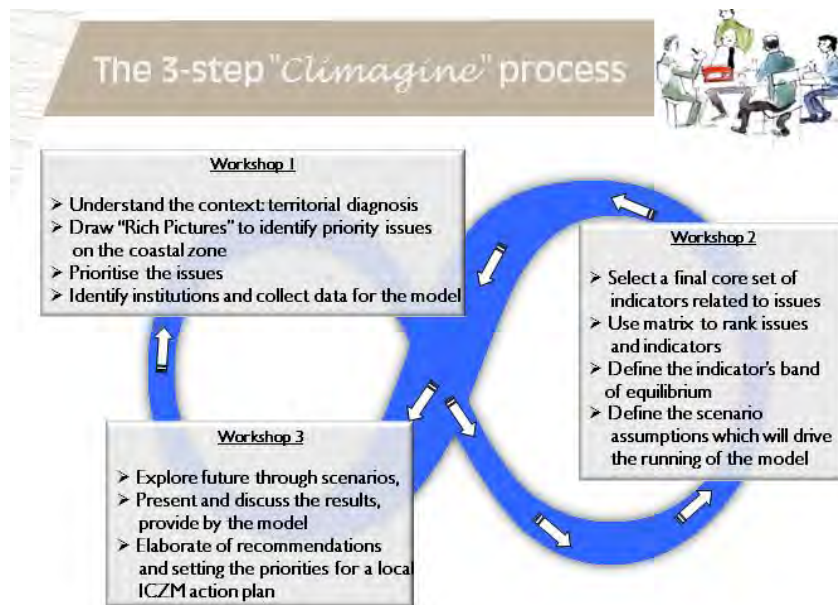


Figure 9 Steps of the "Climagine" participatory approach for climate risk assessment

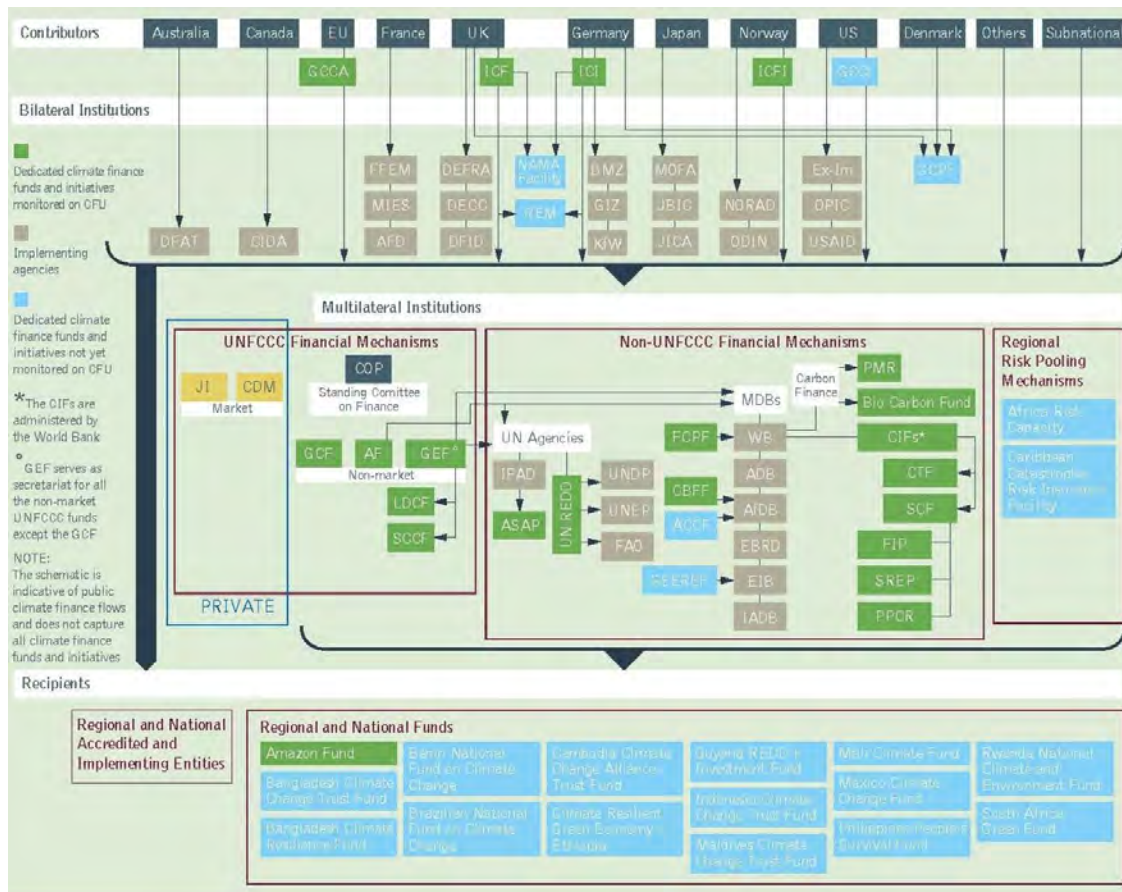


Figure 10 Global Climate Finance Architecture

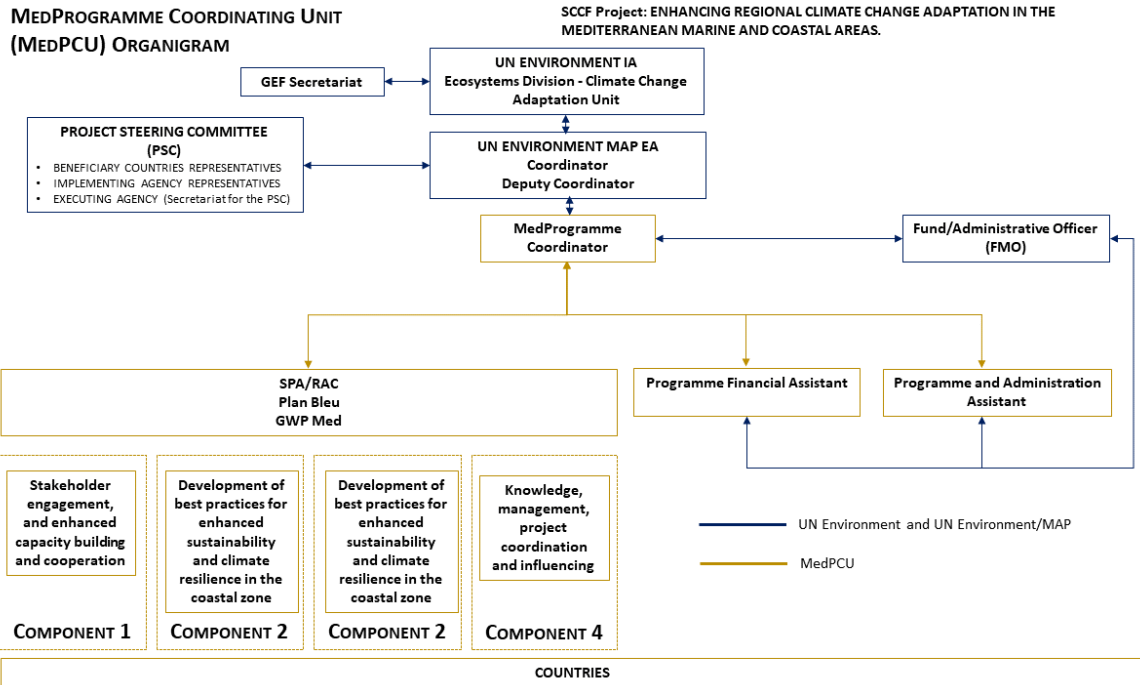


Figure 11 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination of the SCCF Project

**ANNEX T-2: TABLES AND TEXT BOXES FOR THE REQUEST FOR CEO
ENDORSEMENT-APPROVAL**

Table 1 MedProgramme Components, Child Projects and GEF Focal Areas

Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme)		
MedProgramme Component	Child Project	GEF Focal Areas
1. Reduction of Land Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots, and measuring progress to impacts.	1.1 “Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts”	IW and CW
	1.2 “Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project”	IW
	1.3 “Mediterranean Sea Finance for Water Systems and Clean Coasts (FINWACC)”	IW and CW
2. Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone.	2.1 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience Water Security and Habitat Protection”	IW
	2.2 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem NEXUS”	IW
	SCCF “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas”	CC
3. Protecting Marine Biodiversity	3.1 “Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya”	BD
4. Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination	4.1 “Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Environment and Climate Regional Support Project”	IW and CW

Table 2 Former and revised project Outputs

Former Output language	Revised Output language and justification
<p><u>Output 1.1:</u> In at least two priority coastal hotspots areas, a gender-sensitive climate risk assessment implemented through a stakeholder led process to provide sufficient basis for building coastal resilience to climate change and sustainability.</p>	<p><u>Output 1.1:</u> A gender-sensitive climate risk assessment (in at least two priority coastal hotspots areas and based on a stakeholder-led process), which provides a platform for building coastal resilience to climate change in a sustainable and inclusive manner. Justification: the language was revised to make the output more clear and measurable. Output 1.1 will produce a gender-sensitive climate risk assessment, based on a stakeholder-led process.</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Key stakeholders, policy makers and relevant actors (at least 200, from local to national level) in 2 priority coastal areas (involved, through participatory method “Climagine”), convened to find solutions for building coastal resilience and sustainability.</p>	<p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Interventions identified for building coastal resilience in two priority coastal areas (based on a stakeholder-led process using the participatory method “Climagine”). Justification: the language was revised to put forward the key output, which is the identification of interventions for building coastal resilience, using a participatory process.</p>
<p><u>Output 1.3:</u> Technical experts and decision makers (at least 50) from all project countries trained on potential ecosystem-based adaptation solutions based on the climate risk and vulnerability assessment in coastal management.</p>	<p><u>Output 1.3:</u> Training provided to at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries on climate change adaptation solutions (including ecosystem-based solutions) for coastal areas. Justification: the language was revised to highlight that training will be provided to experts and decision-makers, under Output 1.3.</p>
<p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Sub-regional workshops/trainings delivered to International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas to enhance the use of coastal climate risk and vulnerability assessments in investment decisions.</p>	<p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas on the financing possibilities of the adaptation priorities identified and institutional support needed for the enhanced use of coastal climate risk assessments in investment decisions.</p>

	<p>Justification: under Output 1.4, language was revised to reference the fact that finance institutions will also be consulted (in addition to receive training) to identify financing possibilities for adaptation interventions and needs for institutional support</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Adaptation-mainstreamed into ICZM strategies and coastal plans.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Adaptation mainstreamed into local ICZM plans. <u>Justification: Outcome 2 will facilitate the mainstreaming of adaptation into local ICZM plans in both priority areas of Montenegro and Morocco. The development of local ICZM plans in these areas will be supported through Child Project 2.1 of the MedProgramme. This was recently confirmed (not when the first version of this project was prepared). See detailed justification below the table.</u></p>
<p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Costed and measurable national ICZM and adaptation strategies / coastal plans for 2 priority coastal areas developed through participatory process and ready to be implemented.</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Recommendations for adaptation measures to be mainstreamed into Morocco (Tetouan) and Montenegro's (Kotor Bay) local ICZM plans agreed with project stakeholders in Child Project 2.1, developed Justification: Output 2.1 will not develop coastal adaptation plans because coastal plans (local ICZM) will be developed for both target areas under Child Project 2.1. Therefore, under Output 2.1, recommendations to mainstream adaptation measures into the local ICZM plans to be developed under Child Project 2.1 will be prepared.</p>
<p><u>Output 2.2:</u> For at least two priority coastal areas, reports produced of the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing the adaptation solutions identified under Component 1.</p>	<p><u>Output 2.2:</u> For at least two priority coastal areas, a report developed on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions based on stakeholder consultations in Outcome 1 and discussions with MedProgramme project stakeholders. Justification: the language was revised to underline that only one report will be developed; and that the report will be based on the results from stakeholder</p>

	consultations held under Outcome 1 and with the MedProgramme team.
<u>Output 3.1:</u> Methodological guidelines developed on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas comprising domestic, international and private sector investment.	<u>Output 3.1:</u> Methodological guidelines on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas (comprising domestic, international and private sector investments). No significant change made to text.
<u>Output 3.2:</u> In at least two countries, proposals to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone developed.	<u>Output 3.2:</u> A proposal to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone developed with at least two countries as participating partners. Justification: the language was revised to clarify that the project will develop one proposal, which will target at least 2 participating countries.
<u>Output 4.1:</u> A regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes with a view to replication, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.	<u>Output 4.1:</u> One regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme No significant change made to this output
	<u>Output 4.2:</u> Local awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted (one in each priority coastal area) targeting local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools. Justification: This output was added based on requests made by National Stakeholders during stakeholder consultations in February. See text below for more details.
<u>Output 4.3:</u> 1 glossy and eye-catching brochure and 1 scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region, based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-maker.	<u>Output 4.3:</u> One glossy and eye-catching brochure and one scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region (based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-makers).


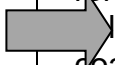
	No significant change made to output
<p><u>Output 4.3:</u> Project learning presented at one major forum in the Mediterranean region in end of year 2, in order to strengthen the uptake of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others</p>	<p><u>Output 4.4:</u> One major forum in the Mediterranean region to present lessons learned from the project at the end of year 2, which strengthens the uptake of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for the Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others. Justification: the forum, organized under Output 4.4, will serve to share lessons learned from the project – as is now clarified through the revised language.</p>

Table 3 Linkages between the SCCF Project and Child Projects 2.1 and 4.1 of the MedProgramme and the associated climate change adaptation impacts (benefits) generated

SCCF Project Outputs	Linkages with other Child Projects of the MedProgramme	CCA impact
<u>Output 1.1</u> A gender-sensitive climate risk assessment	Child Project 2.1 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Climate Resilience, Water Security and Habitat Protection”	Vulnerable populations in Tétouan and Kotor Bay area benefitting from adaptation recommendations/ mainstreamed ICZM plans
<u>Output 1.2:</u> Interventions identified for building coastal resilience		
<u>Output 1.3:</u> Training provided to at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries		
<u>Output 1.4:</u> Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas on the financing possibilities of the adaptation priorities identified		
<u>Output 2.1:</u> Recommendations for adaptation mainstreaming into Morocco (Tétouan) and Montenegro’s (Kotor Bay) local ICZM plans		
<u>Output 2.2:</u> For at least two priority coastal areas, reports on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers		
<u>Output 3.1:</u> Methodological guidelines on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation		
<u>Output 3.2:</u> A proposal developed to access international financing support		
<u>Output 4.1:</u> One regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes	Child Project 2.1 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Climate Resilience, Water Security and Habitat Protection”	Increased awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation solutions among local

<p><u>Output 4.2:</u> Local awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted</p>	<p>Awareness raising activities conducted in the context of the development of local ICZM plans/coastal plans under Child Project 2.1 will also promote the knowledge generated from the SCCF Project. Likewise, the awareness raising campaign on climate change foreseen in the SCCF Project will provide opportunities to engage stakeholders on the coastal planning issues addressed in Child Project 2.1.</p>	<p>communities in coastal zone areas.</p>
<p><u>Output 4.3:</u> One glossy and eye-catching brochure and one scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region</p>	<p>Child Project 4.1 “Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project.”</p>	<p>Enhanced information at regional level on climate change.</p>
<p><u>Output 4.4:</u> One major forum in the Mediterranean region to present lessons learned from the project at the end of year 2</p>	<p>The MedProgramme-wide Knowledge Management Strategy – executed under Child Project 4.1 – foresees activities to disseminate the knowledge tools and messages of the SCCF Project to the relevant stakeholders of the MedProgramme, as well as regional and international stakeholders as appropriate. The SCCF Project will also benefit from the knowledge management platform and software tools that will be produced under Child Project 4.1.</p>	

Table 4 Additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline for the SCCF Project

	Business-as-usual		Alternative adaptation scenario
Problem Description	<p>Under this scenario, the ecosystems and communities in marine and coastal areas in the Mediterranean are increasingly and negatively affected by climate change and climate variability. There will continue to be limited technical capacity, knowledge and financial resources for adaptation. Furthermore, a lack of coordination and efficient management of resources within the region will continue to pose a barrier to sustainable climate resilient development.</p>		<p>SCCF funds will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen engagement among, and partnerships between stakeholders to better plan for and manage climate risks to joint resources, • build capacity of policy makers and relevant actors, • mainstream climate change adaptation into national coastal development strategies and plans in two priority coastal areas, and mobilize public and private finance for adaptation in the region, and • enhance regional knowledge on adaptation and access to climate change-related information.
Project Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1: Under the business as usual scenario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will continue to be a lack of stakeholder engagement and consultation within coastal planning processes in the Mediterranean Countries. • There will continue to be a lack of capacity and technical knowledge on the use of climate risk and vulnerability assessments to define and prioritize adaptation solutions. 		<p>SCCF resources will be used to enhance stakeholders' engagement and build their capacities to develop and implement adaptation interventions in coastal areas. This will be done by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a gender-sensitive climate risk assessment to provide sufficient basis for building coastal resilience to climate change and sustainability. • Consulting with, and fostering collaboration among policy makers and relevant actors to find solutions for building coastal resilience and sustainability.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing training to technical experts, decision makers, actors from the private sector and international finance institutions from all project countries on the use of climate risk and vulnerability assessments, and the benefits of potential adaptation solutions, including EbA. <p>Cost: SCCF US\$250,000</p>
	<p>Outcome 2: Under this scenario climate change adaptation is not mainstreamed into national ICZM strategies and coastal plans. This will result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of adaptation interventions identified for climate-resilient coastal development. • Continued lack of coordinated implementation of adaptation solutions in coastal areas due to the existing legal, policy and institutional barriers. 	<p>SCCF resources will be used to develop best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone. This will be done by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming adaptation into ICZM plans for two priority coastal areas through a participatory process. • Producing reports on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions in at least two priority coastal areas and ways to address the barriers. • Mainstream into Component 3 outputs. <p>Cost: SCCF US\$360,000</p>
	<p>Outcome 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will continue to be limited public spending relative to climate adaptation in the coastal zone. • There will continue to be limited number of proposals to access 	<p>SCCF resources will be used to assist with accessing existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing guidelines on preparing a financing plan

	<p>international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone.</p>	<p>for climate change adaptation in coastal areas to access domestic, international and private sector investment.</p> <p>The guidelines will be developed using existing knowledge and approaches in the region and will be tailored toward the particular conditions of developing Mediterranean countries and to the thematic contents of increasing resilience of their coastal areas to climate change impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing proposals to assist accessing international financing support for climate change adaptation in the coastal zone. <p>Technical assistance will be provided to the interested countries in prioritizing climate-related interventions in coastal areas, and eventually applying for funding to climate financing institutions, mobilizing domestic resources and exploring possibilities of leveraging private funding.</p> <p>Cost: SCCF US\$150,000</p>
	<p>Outcome 4: Under this scenario there will continue to be limited development of regional specific climate information, as well as limited sharing of experiences and lessons learned on adaptation</p>	<p>SCCF resources will be used to enhance the knowledge management and coordination by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing a regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs

	<p>planning within the region. In addition, there will continue to be limited coordination among countries.</p>		<p>of the adaptation planning processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities in two priority coastal areas. • Developing knowledge materials such as a brochure and a scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region. • Presenting the project's lessons learned at a major forum in the Mediterranean region <p>Cost: SCCF US\$160,000</p>
<p>Financed by:</p>	<p>Secretariat of State to the Minister for Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development (Morocco), Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (Montenegro). GEF eligible Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and GWP-Med)</p>		<p>SCCF</p>

Table 5 Key stakeholders and associated outcomes for the SCCF Project Project

Outcomes and Outputs	Important Stakeholders/ partners	Other relevant stakeholders
<p>Outcome 1: Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1:</u> A gender-sensitive climate risk assessment (in at least two priority coastal hotspots areas and based on a stakeholder-led process), which provides a platform for building coastal resilience to climate change in a sustainable and inclusive manner.</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Interventions identified for building coastal resilience in two priority coastal areas (based on a stakeholder-led process using the participatory method “Climagine”).</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> Training provided to at least 50 technical experts and decision makers from the six project countries on climate change adaptation solutions (including ecosystem-based solutions) for coastal areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Environment/MAP (executing Agency [EA]) • PAP/RAC (Executing Partner [EP]) • Plan Bleu (EP) • NPFPS • Consultant in climate impact assessment • Consultant in climate change adaptation/economist • EbA consultant • Consultant in adaptation finance 	<p>Albania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Tourism and Environment • Ministry of Urban Development • Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development • Ministry of Finance and Economy • MMPAU-zonat e mbrojtura (MMPAU-protected areas) • Water Resources Management Agency (formerly Technical Secretariat of National Water Council) <p>Algeria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy • Ministry of Finance • National Agency for Climate Change • National Commissariat of the Littoral • National School of Sciences of the Sea and Coastal Development • National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing • Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment • National Office for the Environment and Sustainable Development • Directorate General for the Environment and the Sustainable Development • National Observatory of the Environment and the Sustainable Development

Outcomes and Outputs	Important Stakeholders/ partners	Other relevant stakeholders
<p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Sub-regional consultations for International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-lying coastal areas on the financing possibilities of the adaptation priorities identified and institutional support needed for the enhanced use of coastal climate risk assessments in investment decisions.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agency for Climate Change • National Office of Statistics • Ministry of Water Resources <p>Libya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment General Authority • General Water Authority • Ministry of Finance • Man-Made River Water Utilization Authorities • Ministry of Local government <p>Montenegro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism • Ministry of Interior Affairs • Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro • Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology • Municipality of Kotor • Municipality of Tivat • Municipality of Herceg Novi • NGO Expeditio • NGO Green Net • Secretariat for the protection of cultural and natural heritage of the Municipality of Kotor • UNDP Montenegro <p>Morocco:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Secretariat in charge of sustainable development • National Committee on Vulnerability and Adaptation • National Centre for Meteorological Research • Regional Council of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima

Outcomes and Outputs	Important Stakeholders/ partners	Other relevant stakeholders
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Observatory for sustainable development • Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Land Management, Urbanism and Habitat • Regional Directorate of the Ministry of agriculture • Regional Directorate of the State secretary in charge with water • Fondation Mohammed VI pour l'Environnement • Port Authority of Tangers-Med <p>Tunisia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL) • Tunisian Association for the Protection of Nature and the Environment • The Tunisian Association of Climate Change and Sustainable Development • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment • Ministry of Tourism and Crafts
<p>Outcome 2: Adaptation-mainstreamed into local ICZM plans. <u>Output 2.1:</u> Recommendations for adaptation measures to be mainstreamed into Morocco (Tetouan) and Montenegro's (Kotor Bay) local ICZM plans agreed with project stakeholders in Child Project 2.1, developed <u>Output 2.2:</u> For at least two priority coastal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Environment/MAP (EA) • PAP/RAC (EP) • Plan Bleu (EP) • MedProgramme team • NPFPs • Consultant in climate change adaptation for coastal areas 	<p>Montenegro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism • Ministry of Interior Affairs • Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro • Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology • Municipality of Kotor • Municipality of Tivat • Municipality of Herceg Novi • NGO Expeditio • NGO Green Net

Outcomes and Outputs	Important Stakeholders/ partners	Other relevant stakeholders
<p>areas, a report developed on the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing adaptation solutions based on stakeholder consultations in Outcome 1 and discussions with MedProgramme project stakeholders.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat for the protection of cultural and natural heritage of the Municipality of Kotor • UNDP Montenegro <p>Morocco:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Secretariat in charge of sustainable development • National Committee on Vulnerability and Adaptation • National Centre for Meteorological Research • Regional Council of Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima • Regional Observatory for sustainable development • Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Land Management, Urbanism and Habitat • Regional Directorate of the Ministry of agriculture • Regional Directorate of the State secretary in charge with water • Fondation Mohammed VI pour l'Environnement • Port Authority of Tangers-Med
<p>Outcome 3: Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing. <u>Output 3.1:</u> Methodological guidelines on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas (comprising domestic, international and private sector investments).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Environment/MAP (EA) • GWP-Med (EP) • NPFPs • Consultant in climate finance 	<p>Albania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Tourism and Environment • Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration • National Environment Agency <p>Algeria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Environnement et des Energies Renouvelables • Agence nationale des changements climatiques • Ministère des Ressources en Eau <p>Libya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment General Authority • General Water Resources Authority

Outcomes and Outputs	Important Stakeholders/ partners	Other relevant stakeholders
<p><u>Output 3.2:</u> A proposal developed to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone with at least two countries as participating partners.</p>		<p>Montenegro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism / Directorate for EU integration and international cooperation • National Council for Sustainable Development • National Water Council <p>Morocco:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et du Développement Durable • Secrétariat d'Etat chargé du Développement Durable / Direction du Partenariat de la Communication et de la Coopération • Ministère de l'Equipement, du Transport, de la Logistique et de l'Eau / Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de l'Eau • Agence pour le Développement Agricole (ADA) • CDG Capital S.A. <p>Tunisia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable • Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche • Ministère du Développement, de l'Investissement et de la Coopération Internationale <p>Regional stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Investment Bank (EIB) • European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) • World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) • United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (FI) • African Development Bank • European Commission • Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) • Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) • African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) • New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Outcomes and Outputs	Important Stakeholders/ partners	Other relevant stakeholders
<p>Outcome 4: Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.</p> <p><u>Output 4.1:</u> One regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.</p> <p><u>Output 4.2:</u> Local awareness raising campaigns on climate change and adaptation opportunities conducted (one in each priority coastal area) targeting local communities, NGOs, associations, actors from the private sector and schools.</p> <p><u>Output 4.3:</u> One glossy and eye-catching brochure and one scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region (based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-makers).</p> <p><u>Output 4.4:</u> One major forum in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Environment/MAP (EA) • PAP/RAC (EP) • Plan Bleu (EP) • GWP-Med (EP) • NPFPs • Consultant in climate change adaptation • Consultant in communication • Consultant in climate risks 	<p>Albania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Tourism and Environment <p>Algeria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy <p>Libya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment General Authority <p>Montenegro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism <p>Morocco:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Secretariat in charge of sustainable development <p>Tunisia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL) <p>Regional/international stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IW:LEARN • Union for the Mediterranean

Outcomes and Outputs	Important Stakeholders/ partners	Other relevant stakeholders
<p>Mediterranean region to present lessons learned from the project at the end of year 2, which strengthens the uptake of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others.</p>		

Table 6 Identified risks and suggested countermeasures

#	Description	Potential consequence	Contingency Measures	Risk category	Probability & impact (1–5)
1	Lack of political support.	The effectiveness of project implementation is reduced. Dialogue with the National Focal Points and key stakeholders will become difficult and/or inconsistent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed plan and clear description of roles and responsibilities will be developed to ensure that all stakeholders are well appraised of the project across all the countries. • The National Coordinator within each Country will be responsible for ensuring appropriate coordination among project partners at national level. Moreover, the National Coordinator will be constantly liaising with the MedPCU to ensure that GEF standards are met. • Political support and continuity of the execution of the activities at national level will be carefully monitored through the standard instruments provided by the Barcelona Convention. Informal meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention, including Morocco 	Organizational	P=1 I=3

			<p>and Montenegro, are constantly happening allowing to timely identify possible bottlenecks and challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal and informal communication and reporting functions between national and regional committees will be undertaken in both English and French. 		
2	Political instability.	Political and social instability of the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a wide range of stakeholders in each country are briefed on project objectives and aims. • Working with CSOs, local authorities, communities and non-government institutions so that project activities can continue if political situation is tense. • Keeping abreast of political tension within the region and putting together a risk strategy should the situation escalate. 	Political/ Organizational	P=4 I=1
3	Limited collaboration and sharing of information among the countries involved in the project	Relevant information on climate risks in coastal areas is not shared; partnerships to support climate-resilient coastal development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a wide range of stakeholders in each country are briefed on project objectives and aims, and the necessity to collaborate for climate-resilient coastal management. 	Organizational	P=1 I=3

		are not formed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and strengthening collaboration and partnerships through stakeholder consultations, regional training workshops and forums. • Collaboration and partnerships are further enhanced through other regional initiatives, for example the MedProgramme, the Barcelona Convention process, the European Commission Horizont2020 to depollute the Mediterranean Sea. 		
4	Lack of availability of key stakeholders and experts to participate in consultations and trainings	Stakeholders do not provide relevant information to produce recommendations for adaptation; the effectiveness of project implementation is reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting all relevant partners before organising meetings and training sessions to ensure their availability to participate 	Organizational	P=1 I=2
3	Lack of coordination and synergies between the SCCF Project activities and those undertaken through the	The timely delivery of specific project interventions – e.g. mainstreaming of adaptation into coastal plans – is affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure consistency and coordination with the MedProgramme, a single Programme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU) will serve the proposed SCCF 	Organizational	P=1 I=3

	<p>MedProgramme.</p>		<p>Project and the MedProgramme,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MedProgramme's Knowledge Management and Communication Strategies will be extended to serve the needs of the proposed SCCF Project so that resources of Component 4 of the proposed SCCF Project can be devoted to more strategic activities, including developing an adaptation-relevant monitoring and evaluation framework for the MedProgramme. • Annual stocktaking meetings for the MedProgramme will include representatives and stakeholder from the proposed SCCF Project, thus providing additional opportunities to capture synergies between the initiatives. 		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed, synergistic action plan is in place to ensure a smooth workflow and exchange of information between the proposed SCCF Project and the overall KM strategy of the MedProgramme 		
4	<p>Lack of gender-responsiveness, particularly women’s participation in the project implementation.</p>	<p>Difficulties to reach the targeted beneficiaries as women are often disproportionately represented among the most vulnerable. Limited empowerment of women, limited access to financial tools, lack of male sensitization to the process of empowerment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned from previous project and existing reports on Gender Inequality (e.g. draft UNDP report on women and climate change) will be integrated. • Good practices to support women’s participation and empowerment will be integrated. • Training sessions specifically addressing women’s needs will be designed and implemented. 	Social/cultural	<p>P = 2 I = 4</p>

Table 7 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible parties	Budget US \$ (excluding project team staff time)	Time-frame
Inception workshop and report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM • UNEP Task Manager (TM) 	Cost: US\$ 10,000	Within first three months of project start up
PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM • UNEP TM • M&E Specialist 	None.	Annually
Progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM • UNEP TM 	None	Quarterly
Project Steering Committee meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC • PM • UNEP TM 	US\$ 26,000 (available for 3 PSC)	Annually
Independent terminal evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP Evaluation Office 	US\$ 45,000	To be initiated at project completion
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNEP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 81,000	