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First Project Steering Committee Meeting of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Child Project 2.2

Meeting held by videoconference, 10 March 2021

Final report of the Inception Meeting of the MedProgramme – 20 July 2020

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Athens, 2021



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24 September 2020
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Kickoff and Inception Meeting of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme):
Enhancing Environmental Security (GEF ID 9607)

Videoconference, 20-22 July 2020

Agenda item 3: Presentation of the Seven Child Projects of the MedProgramme: Brief update of the activities, implementation plans, budgets

FINAL Inception Report

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Athens, 2020

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Executive summary

1. The Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security (GEF ID 9607) is a Global Environment Facility (GEF) regional Multi Focal Area Programmatic Approach, implemented in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. UNEP/Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) is the leading executing Agency; the GEF Implementing Agencies are UNEP and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the executing partners are UNESCO/IHP, European Investment Bank (EIB), IUCN Med, GWP Med, WWF Med, Plan Bleu, PAP/RAC, SCP/RAC and SPA/RAC.
2. The Programme aims 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.
3. The Global Environmental Objectives of the MedProgramme are:
 - to restore the integrity of a globally significant transboundary large marine ecosystem and its coastal areas through multi-Country cooperative actions;
 - to prevent the exposure of humans and the environment to harmful chemicals and waste of global importance;
 - to maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society;
 - increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change in vulnerable developing Countries.
4. The Programme is financed with an overall GEF grants of USD 43,376,147. The grants come from four GEF Focal Areas, namely: International Waters (IW) - USD 25,500,000, Chemical and Waste (CW) - USD 15,500,000, Biodiversity (BD) USD 1,376,1473 and Special Climate Change Funds (SCCF) - USD 1,000,000. The MedProgramme will generate a USD 861,666,654 of co-financing (USD 248,936,654 in kind, USD 2,730,000 cash and USD 610,000,000 hard loans).
5. The MedProgramme will target coastal nutrient pollution hotspots, harmful chemical and wastes, critical coastal habitats and freshwater resources, climate resilience, marine protected areas, and monitoring of progress to impacts and coordination among Child Projects (CPs). It will be developed through four Components and eight CPs.
6. Component 1: Reduction of Land Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots and measuring progress to impacts, includes three CPs:
 - CP 1.1 Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts (GEF ID 9684)
 - CP 1.2 Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project (GEF ID 9717)
 - CP 1.3 Financing Advanced Environmental Technologies in the Mediterranean Sea Region for Water Systems and Clean Coasts (EnviTeCC) (GEF ID 9691)
7. Component 2: Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone, includes two CPs approved by the GEF Council as an integral part of the MedProgramme. Moreover, at the time of its approval in October 2016, UNEP/MAP developed a Mediterranean climate change adaptation project for financing through the SCCF. It was agreed by UNEP/MAP, UNEP and the GEF Secretariat that this SCCF project would be managed for all intents and purposes as an additional CP of the

MedProgramme. Hence the reference to eight CPs of the MedProgramme. The CPs under Component 2 are:

- CP2.1 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Water Security, Climate Resilience and Habitat Protection (GEF ID 9687);
- CP2.2 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Energy-Food and Ecosystems Nexus (GEF ID 9685);
- SCCF Project “Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas” (GEF ID 9670)

8. Component 3: Protecting Marine Biodiversity, includes one CP:

- CP 3.1 Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya (GEF ID 10158)

9. Component 4: Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination, includes one CP:

- CP 4.1 Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Environment and Climate Regional Support Project (GEF ID 9686)

10. The MedProgramme will produce a series of interconnected outcomes to achieve multiple benefits at the national, regional and global levels, providing at the same time a collective response to regional and global soft and binding international environmental agreements. The extensive experience of GEF in the development of Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) has shown that in many, if not most cases, the priority responses to environmental degradation of transboundary waterbodies involve interventions that require integration among focal areas. In this sense the MedProgramme is a pioneering initiative that could lead the way to the systematic adoption of programmatic approaches in the GEF IW SAP implementation, whenever the consolidation of transboundary cooperation frameworks will allow, and the complexity of the drivers of degradation will require.

11. Moreover, the MedProgramme will introduce another long-term impact and innovative factor, namely it will complement its technical assistance interventions with a large investment portfolio to address the needs defined by the updated Mediterranean National Action Plans (NAPs), supported by the EBRD and the EIB.

12. Under the coordination mechanisms provided by the MedProgramme, these two International Financial Institutions will mobilize resources for the Countries and for public/private actors to target hotspots and priority areas identified by the updated NAPs and to foster market creation and transformation and ensure sustainability through the private sector and municipal involvement.

13. After the completion of the Inception Phase, the MedProgramme timeline for execution is 60 months starting between April and July 2020 depending on the date in which the respective agreements for execution are finalized for each of the eight CPs.

1. Introduction

14. The Inception Phase is the first major stage in the implementation of any project funded by the GEF. Experience shows that highly complex GEF projects which involve execution of activities at national and regional level are affected by changes in circumstances along their lifespan, i.e. the Project Preparation Phase, its endorsement by the GEF, the Inception Phase and the execution phase.
15. In a region where political and technical agendas are constantly evolving and new parallel initiatives are emerging, it is reasonable to expect that the scope of the approved project document may require some changes, when compared to the initial assumptions. The Inception Meeting provides an opportunity to present and discuss the changes by reviewing the current prevailing conditions for achieving project objectives in comparison with the activities originally proposed.
16. Under the current circumstances, this uncertainty is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
17. The pandemic is introducing additional constraints to the already complex process of converting the activities described in the project documents during the Programme preparation phase, into concrete actions at both regional and national levels for the Programme execution. These constraints mainly refer to the difficulty in defining precise timelines, assess the situation on ground due to the limitation of travelling and in consultation with national competent authorities and stakeholder that would contribute to the successful development of the activities ensuring, among other considerations, that they are producing a real impacts on the Countries.
18. The Inception Meeting of the MedProgramme was held to:
 - Launch the Programme;
 - Provide an update on the plans to execute the activities of each CP;
 - Review and provide feedback on complementarities and interactions among the CPs;
 - Discuss the best strategy for the MedProgramme to face the COVID-19 pandemic; and
 - Submit for consideration of the Contracting Parties the work plans and budgets for the first year of execution.
19. The Inception Report may be considered as a formal notification that the project's execution is ready to begin and that all the main stakeholders have reached a common agreement on its priorities, workplan and budget. It also provides confirmation that all conditions are met, provisions and legal agreements are being set and formalities have been concluded for a smooth start of the project's implementation.
20. The current report contains the necessary information for the beneficiary Countries to evaluate the state of implementation of the Programme, the application of the work plans and budgets, and whether the Programme and its CPs are on track towards achieving the objectives, or whether there are serious delays and/or obstacles to be tackled. The Inception Report also provides the opportunity to discuss with the Countries' representatives and refine the project's implementation methodology, in particular the aspects that were not defined in sufficient detail during the Programme preparation phase. The Inception Report is essential in guiding the MedProgramme's execution over the its lifespan.
21. The information contained in the Inception Report was updated after the meeting to reflect the inputs and comments provided by the Countries and complement the Project Documents endorsed by Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. This set of documents will guide the execution of the MedProgramme over the next five years.
22. The Inception Meeting served the purpose of bringing together major partners of the Project and created the momentum for the execution of the MedProgramme. Information was shared and analyzed with the

Countries to provide a clear picture on how and when the activities will be executed. The Countries were called to renew their commitment to support the MedProgramme, and to report on the co-financing committed during the preparation phase.

23. The current Inception Report provides detailed information for the consideration and approval of the beneficiary Countries for seven CPs, namely: CP1.1 (GEF ID 9684), CP1.2 (GEF ID 9717), CP2.1 (GEF ID 9687), CP2.2 (GEF ID 9685), CP 3.1 (GEF ID 10158) and CP4.1 (GEF ID 9686). The report does not provide details for CP1.3 (GEF ID 9691) implemented by EBRD. This institution has different arrangements with the GEF about the formal way of managing the exchange with the Countries. Nevertheless, the EBRD participated in the meeting and the discussion but no details were submitted to the meeting for consideration and approval of the Countries.
24. Finally, it is also important to consider that, in view of the uncertainty introduced by the COVID-19 pandemic, the second semester of 2020 presents several additional challenges that may require to further review the workplans and budget of the CPs of the MedProgramme. The situation will be re-assessed in November/December 2020 to decide if a dedicated project Steering Committee for each CP will be organized over the first and second quarters of 2021.

2. Background and timeline

25. The MedProgramme builds on the successful partnership between UNEP/MAP, the GEF and the 22 Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention. It is based on an overarching vision for change that generates a series of 8 interconnected CPs: "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".
26. The Programme Framework Document (PFD) of the MedProgramme was developed between April and October 2016. The PFD was approved by the GEF Council on 26 October 2016. Following this step, Project Preparation Grants (PPG) were transferred from the GEF to UNEP and EBRD during the first quarter of 2017. As a next step these funds were structured into specific budgets and were framed into legal agreements to support the efforts of UNEP/MAP and the executing partners during the Programme Development Phase.
27. The first official meeting of the MedProgramme preparation phase was held in Athens on 17-19 May 2017. This meeting gathered all the GEF Implementing Agencies and execution partners to define the specific contributions of each actors, their contribution to the overall MedProgramme outcome, specific CPs' actions and a timeline for the preparation of the fully-fledged project documents.
28. Following the meeting in Athens the PPG were transferred to the executing partners of each CPs. The PPG were structured to support consultations meetings with the Countries, national and regional experts to define baseline, challenges and activities to generate the global environmental benefits committed by the MedProgramme.
29. A first regional MedProgramme consultation meeting was held in Athens on 7–8 March 2018 with the national representatives of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. The meeting took stock of the progress made. On this occasion a preliminary draft of the eight CPs was presented with a detailed description of the proposed activities deriving from the consultations held with the relevant national authorities, to form national and regional assessments developed by the experts. 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 CPs and validated the proposed activities, the sites chosen for their execution at the national level and the timelines for the submission of the CPs to the GEF Secretariat for the CEO endorsement.
30. The second MedProgramme regional consultation meeting was held in Paris, France on 20-21 September 2018. On this occasion the GEF Operational Focal Points (or their representatives) of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro and Tunisia confirmed their support to the MedProgramme for their Countries and for the region, and endorsed the proposals of UNEP/MAP on (i) the timeline for finalization of the CPs of the MedProgramme and their submission to the GEF Secretariat for endorsement; (ii) the development of the overarching Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies; and (iii) the arrangements for execution of the MedProgramme through the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU).
31. Building on the outcome and consensus achieved by the second MedProgramme regional consultation meeting, the fully-fledged project documents of the eight CPs were gradually submitted to the GEF Secretariat over the period October 2018-June 2019. This step triggered the review phase of the eight CPs leading to the GEF CEO endorsement. All in all, the eight CPs required the preparation of approx. 2,500 pages of data, information and analysis. This considerable amount of knowledge and strategic thinking allowed shaping a holistic approach aiming to deploy a series of coordinated actions to reduce the main causes of environmental degradation in the coastal and marine ecosystem of the

Mediterranean.

32. The MedProgramme was among the few GEF Multi Focal Area Programmatic Approach ever funded by this institution. For this reason, the review phase of the eight CPs was particularly challenging and time-consuming. The GEF Secretariat together with the GEF Implementing Agencies, UNEP/MAP and the execution partner had to revise, update as appropriate and provide additional information for approximately 100 activities, several of which are interconnected. In addition, several aspects including standards, formats, templates, interpretations and ways of working of four GEF Focal Areas, two GEF Implementing Agencies, ten executing partners and ten beneficiaries Countries were to be cross-checked, made consistent and reflected into project documents that would guide the execution of the MedProgramme for five years.
33. The CPs review phase was concluded in February 2020 when the GEF CEO endorsed seven of the eight CPs of the MedProgramme. The CPs endorsed by February 2020 are: CP1.1 (GEF ID 9684), CP1.2 (GEF ID 9717), CP1.3 (GEF ID 9691), CP2.1 (GEF ID 9687), CP2.2 (GEF ID 9685), SCCF (GEF ID 9670) and CP4.1 (GEF ID 9686). To date, CP 3.1 (GEF ID 10158) is still under review by the GEF Secretariat and is expected to be endorsed soon.

3. Key elements of the MedProgramme

34. The cooperation between UNEP/MAP and GEF started in 1997 with the development of an “Assessment of the Transboundary Pollution Issues in the Mediterranean” as a basis to update the 1997 Mediterranean Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA). In this framework, under the leadership of UNEP/MAP and with the support of GEF, the Mediterranean Countries developed and adopted the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP-MED); and the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (SAP-BIO). On the base of these results, the GEF Secretariat decided to further support the political, technical and legal framework provided by the MAP and Barcelona Convention, financing the “Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem” (MedPartnership) and the “Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean” (ClimVar & ICZM) projects. The two projects aimed to enable a coordinated strategic approach to setup and catalyze the policy, and legal and institutional reforms necessary to reverse the degradation trends affecting the Mediterranean LME. Both projects successfully supported Countries in the initial implementation of the SAPs mentioned above and in the newly developed ICZM Protocol adopted in 2011. Moreover, the projects were instrumental to translate the SAP priorities into National Action Plans (NAPs), which clearly identify the main hotspots and priorities for intervention in the region. The 136 activities implemented under the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM, together with the 81 on-the-ground pilot demonstrations led to significant results at the regional and national level, while allowing to test the feasibility and the effectiveness of management tools, practices and technical measures in the region. The MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM have received very positive feedback from Countries, evaluators and the GEF Secretariat, which expressed the interest to continue the longstanding collaboration with UNEP/MAP.
35. Having completed the stage of assessments, diagnostics, priority setting, planning and experimentation, the Countries of the Mediterranean expressed, during several Project Steering Committee meetings of the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM, the need for a higher level of effort at the national and regional levels, including a mechanism to support and foster coherent investments as identified by the NAPs in the Mediterranean. The same concerns and requests have been raised by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in several instances and most recently transpire from decisions taken during the 19th, 20th and 21st Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (COP19, Athens, Greece, February 2016 – COP20, Tirana, Albania, December 2017 – COP21, Naples, Italy, December 2019). The renewed and expanded effort is not only justified by the continuing degradation of the Mediterranean coastal zone and shallow marine environments, but also urgent in view of the growing impacts of climate variability, and of the loss of livelihoods and dramatic deterioration of social conditions along critical sections of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean shores.
36. The MedProgramme is the third step of 20 years of cooperation of UNEP/MAP and GEF 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 Programme is based on an overarching vision for change that generates a series of interconnected projects (CPs): "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 UNEP/MAP, the MedProgramme is expected to achieve large-scale impacts in terms of improved livelihood and health of coastal populations, water security, and sustainability of marine and coastal ecosystem services.
37. The MedProgramme is 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 has been developed under the innovative programmatic approach scheme of the GEF-6 strategy. Its objective is to kick-start the implementation of actions aimed at strengthening climate resilience and water security and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations.

38. The MedProgramme is implemented in ten beneficiary Countries sharing the Mediterranean basin: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey. Its eight CPs cut across four different Focal Areas of the GEF, namely IW, BD, 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 & ICZM 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.
39. To achieve its goals, the MedProgramme will make use of and introduce in the region innovative practices and technologies in the fields of harmful chemical reduction, wastewater treatment and reuse, comprehensive coastal zone planning tools, sustainable production and consumption measures.
40. The MedProgramme represents the first time that several GEF focal areas join forces in fostering the implementation of a Strategic Action Programme through a coordinated set of fully-fledged projects for the protection and sustainable use of a major transboundary waterbody such as the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (LME).
41. The Programme is meant to achieve multiple benefits at the national, regional and global levels, providing at the same time a collective response to regional and global soft and binding international environmental agreements. The extensive experience of GEF in the development of SAPs has shown that in many, if not most cases, the priority responses to environmental degradation of transboundary waterbodies involve interventions that require integration among focal areas. In this sense the MedProgramme is a pioneering initiative that could lead the way to the systematic adoption of programmatic approaches in the GEF IW SAP implementation whenever the consolidation of transboundary cooperation frameworks will allow, and the complexity of the drivers of degradation will require.
42. Moreover, the MedProgramme will complement its technical assistance interventions with a large investment portfolio to address the needs defined by the updated NAPs, supported by the EBRD and the EIB. These two International Financial Institutions will provide a cash co-financing in the form of loans granted to the Countries and to public/private actors. Under the coordination mechanisms provided by the MedProgramme the GEF grants will be used by the EIB to develop pre-investment studies to target hotspots and priority areas identified by the updated NAPs (2015). The EBRD in coordination with UNEP/MAP will build on a track record of success in market creation and transformation, ensuring sustainability through the private sector and municipal involvement.
43. With its wide scope and large financial setup, the MedProgramme represents one of the largest multi focal areas GEF-funded efforts implemented by UNEP and one of the bigger multi focal area programmes ever approved by the GEF, also involving a significant investment component through two development banks (EIB and EBRD), which are expected to contribute a very large volume of cash co-financing. The Programme will involve substantially all the components of the MAP System

consolidating the positive momentum created by the MedPartnership, fully in line with the UNEP/MAP strategies and Programme of Work. The MedProgramme will contribute to strengthening UNEP/MAP's position as a leading actor of a large coordinated and comprehensive effort in the Mediterranean region to promote the sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources. It will strategically contribute to the sustainable development efforts in the Mediterranean basin and to the dialogue, cooperation, and therefore peace and security in the region.

4. Overview of the structure of the MedProgramme

44. The eight CPs of the MedProgramme (Figure 1) cut across four different Focal Areas of the GEF: International Waters (IW), Chemicals and Waste (CW), Biodiversity (BD) and Climate Change Adaptation (SCCF) 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 including Regional Activity Centers and Basel and Stockholm Regional Centers.
45. They are expected to deliver a set of complementary results embracing three categories of priorities identified by the Transboundary Diagnostic Assessment (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.
46. The structure of the MedProgramme is presented in Figure 1

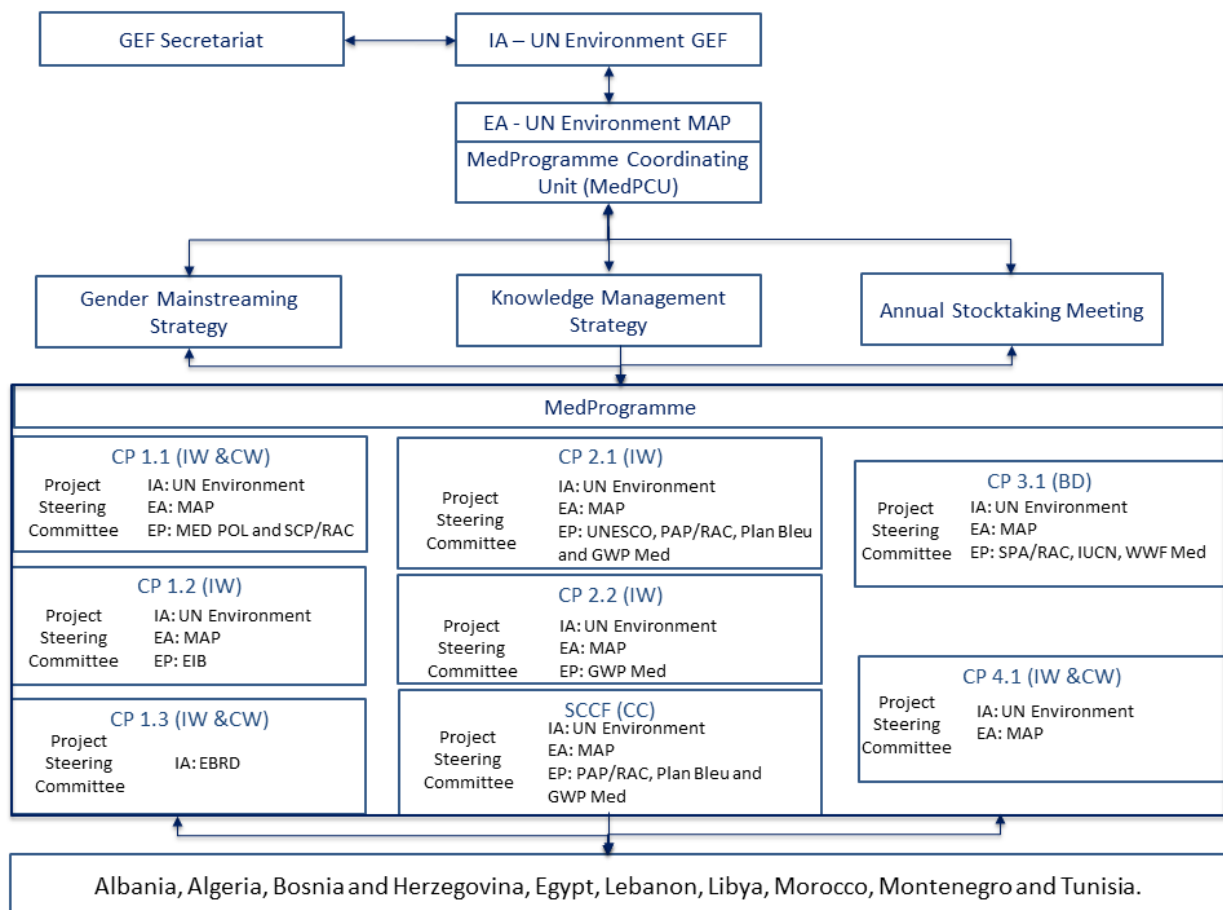


Figure 1: MedProgramme Structure

47. The fourth component (Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination) is comprised of CP 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 CPs”. Within the GEF programmatic approaches there is a need to ensure

programme coherence and impact through coordination among diverse sets of multi-focal area CPs contributing to the same Programme outcome. The Support Project functions as a common link among CPs 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.

48. The Draft Inception Report provides a brief description of each of the seven CPs implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP/MAP. The information is organized in annexes, namely:

ANNEX A: Child Project 1.1 (GEF ID 9684)

ANNEX B: Child Project 1.2 (GEF ID 9717)

ANNEX C: Child Project 2.1 (GEF ID 9687)

ANNEX D: Child Project 2.2 (GEF ID 9685)

ANNEX E: SCCF Project (GEF ID 9670)

ANNEX F: Child Project 3.1 (GEF ID 10158)

ANNEX G: Child Project 4.1 (GEF ID 9686)

49. Each Annex provides a brief summary of the main features of the CP, followed by detailed Implementation Tables (informing on the activities that will be executed to reach the outputs and their related timelines) and Project Budgets as endorsed by the Countries at submission stage and by the GEF CEO. Each annex is completed by the Co-financing Tables, reporting the pledge of the Countries and Executing Partners.
50. This information is submitted to the Countries for consideration and adoption at the MedProgramme Inception Meeting which will be held on 20-22 July 2020.

5. ANNEX A: Child Project 1.1 (GEF ID 9684): Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hotspots and Measuring Progress to Impacts

51. Child Project 1.1 contributes to the MedProgramme Component i): Reduction of Land-Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots and measuring progress to impacts.
52. CP1.1 will be executed in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Montenegro, Tunisia, Turkey. It is implemented by UNEP and executed by MED POL, SCP/RAC and Plan Bleu under the overall supervisor of UNEP/MAP that leading executing Agency of the MedProgramme. Figure 2 provides an overview of the CP1.1 execution structure.

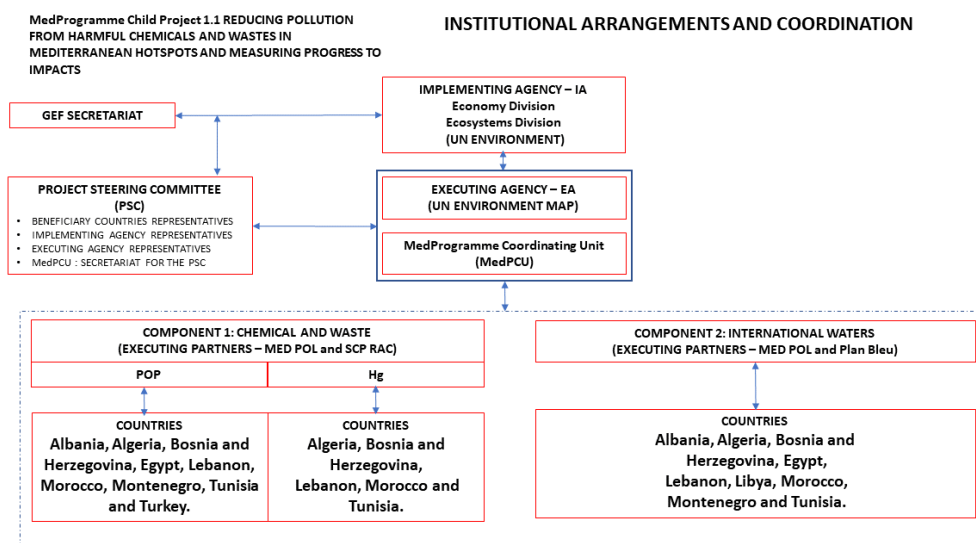


Figure 2: Institution Arrangements and Coordination of Child Project 1.1 (GEF ID 9684)

53. The Project is funded by two GEF focal areas, namely CW with USD 11,250,000 and by IW with USD 3,000,000. The project will generate a co-financing of USD 53,146,727 provided by the beneficiaries' Countries and the executing partners.
54. The specific objectives of CP1.1 will be achieved through a multi-focal area collaboration between the GEF CW and IW focal areas, with three project components aiming to 1) reduce land based sources of pollution (CW component); 2) improve monitoring capacity in order to be able to measure these and future reductions in pollution levels (IW component); and 3) monitoring and Evaluation and information dissemination (CW and IW component)
55. Component 1: CW, aims to improve human health and coastal habitats, through reduction of wastes and harmful chemicals (POPs and mercury) in coastal hotspots and catchment areas. The objectives and activities of CP1.1 are based on a problem and objective analysis (Included as Annex B in the Project Document - UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.5) which the component has been designed around. This was done by engaging with participating Country governments on the provision of disposal options (for POPs) and long-term containments (for mercury); and by raising awareness on new POPs in products and mercury in the healthcare sector, through targeted pilot activities to introduce alternatives. It is envisaged these activities will lead to the safe containment of mercury and mercury waste; the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCB containing waste; and decreases in use of new POPs and mercury via a transition to environmentally sound alternatives in the region. Ultimately project activities should lead to a tangible reduction of land-based pollutants in Mediterranean Countries, through the disposal of over 2,000t of POPs and over 50t of Mercury waste, in line with the

GEF Chemicals and Waste Focal Area objective CW2 to “reduce the prevalence of harmful chemicals and waste and support the implementation of clean alternative technologies/substances”. The project will contribute to GEF Program 3 (Reduction and Elimination of POPs); and Program 4 (Reduction or elimination of anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury to the environment).

56. Component 2: IW, aims to strengthen the regional cooperation frameworks to identify priorities and actions that will lead to increased environmental and socioeconomic benefits in the Mediterranean. Activities will provide a support to the Mediterranean Countries to update the 2005 baseline regarding transboundary issues that affect the state of their marine and coastal environments, analyze causes and impacts of identified/ prioritized issues, and recommend areas where adequate responses are needed to ensure attainment of GES. The update will include a gender assessment and strengthen the knowledge base on several pertinent topics (such as impact of climate change on natural and socio-economic systems, impact of pollution on marine ecosystems, potential for blue economy development, etc.), looking also at trends and future scenarios. Capacities to monitor and report (referring to national, regional and global scales) will be enhanced, enabling (in conjunction with other CPs of the MedProgramme) the assessment of progress towards stress reduction impacts and achievement of relevant SDG targets. Existing knowledge will be used, synergies will be created with related assessments and data collection processes, and the Countries will be assisted to upgrade their national monitoring programmes in line with IMAP requirements to also cover the offshore areas beyond coastal or territorial waters and address topics not sufficiently covered under the existing monitoring (primarily for pollution and litter). Capacities to assess different elements (including linkages between drivers, pressures and impacts; cumulative impacts; etc.) of the complex Mediterranean LME will be enhanced and inputs provided to ensure better availability and accessibility of pertinent data.
57. Component 3: (CW and IW) aims to disseminate project results and knowledge. This component cuts across both the Chemicals and Waste and International Waters components of the project. It will be delivered in close coordination with the CP 4.1 and the MedPCU.
58. CP1.1 will generate 3 outcomes, leading to 10 outputs that will be achieved through the execution of 36 activities:

Outcome 1. Reduction of harmful chemicals and waste (POPs and mercury) in coastal hotspots and catchment areas

- Output 1.1: Management and disposal of POPs
- Output 1.2: Management and safe storage of mercury
- Output 1.3: Long term POPs reduction through pilot activities on new POPs alternatives
- Output 1.4: Mercury reduction through pilot activities on mercury alternatives

Outcome 2. Littoral Countries enabled to identify trends and progress to impacts

- Output 2.1: Updated TDA including gender assessment
- Output 2.2: Report on progress to impacts
- Output 2.3: Offshore monitoring strategy and identification of 20 locations for the offshore monitoring stations
- Output 2.4: Data sharing policy for the Mediterranean

Outcome 3. Project results and knowledge are effectively disseminated and used to adaptively manage the project

- Output 3.1: Knowledge Management strategy shares knowledge from CP 1.1
- Output 3.2: Regular monitoring and evaluation of project progress and results

59. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary update on the activities that will be executed under CPI.1 to achieve the defined outputs. A detailed description of the activities including baseline analysis and proposed alternative scenario is given in the CPI.1 Project Document (UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.5).

Outcome 1. Reduction of harmful chemicals and waste (POPs and mercury) in coastal hotspots and catchment areas

60. Scientific research continues to show the impact of PCB on marine wildlife. Large stocks of PCBs in the region which have been historically poorly managed are a major source of pollution in hot spots identified in the updated Barcelona Convention NAPs and are national priority contamination issues. This includes transformers and capacitors containing PCB contaminated oil, and owners of decommissioned equipment containing PCB contaminated oil. Key barriers to the sound environmental management of PCB contaminated equipment include the high capital cost and lack of incentives or financial mechanisms to replace in-use transformers; and the high cost and lack of local infrastructure in project Countries for environmentally sound disposal of the wastes.
61. Mercury, as a persistent organic pollutant, is also found in large quantities whether in its natural form or as mercury-contaminated wastes, principally at sites of operational and decommissioned chlor-alkali plants. Mercury is used in medical measuring devices, especially thermometers which are intensively used in hospitals with high levels of replacement reported. Key barriers to the environmentally sound management of mercury include the lack of safe mercury containment options in project Countries; and the lack of effective regulatory controls on mercury.

Output 1.1 Management and disposal of 2,000 tonnes of POPs

62. This output will be delivered in two phases, with a first phase of collection to secure, export, and dispose of 586 tonnes of PCB that were verified during the PPG phase as being ready for disposal. An additional 3000+ potential tonnes have been identified; however additional work is required to verify these stocks and to determine the highest priorities.

Activity 1.1.1: Phase 1 POPs disposal

63. In Phase 1, the project proposes to initiate the disposal tender for 586 tonnes of POPs stocks at 17 sites in Algeria and Lebanon immediately upon project launch, using the detailed inventory lists and Environmental Management Plans that were developed during the project preparation phase. Disposal of these wastes should be complete by the end of Year 2.

Activity 1.1.2: Phase 2 POPs inventory and prioritization

64. Estimates made during the project preparation phase indicate there are greater volumes of POPs' waste present in project Countries than can be accommodated in the project budget. Accordingly, the project will invest in Phase 2 in a more detailed inventory where comprehensive equipment lists are not available, to be able to prioritize which stocks can be addressed by the project.

Activity 1.1.3: Phase 2 POPs disposal

65. Following confirmation of stocks and prioritization of those stocks and/or contaminated sites for priority management and elimination, the same process will be followed as for Phase 1, namely: development of regional disposal plan and budget for the prioritized wastes; different destruction options; and diverse funding basis including co-finance from Countries and potential for investment for long term regional capacity development.

Activity 1.1.4: POPs remediation and assessment

66. Remediation actions and assessments proposed by project Countries, including potential support to address POPs/ PCBs contamination at NAP hot spots in Lebanon and Montenegro and mercury contamination at Tunisia, would render additional Global Environmental Benefits.

Output 1.2: Management and safe storage of 50 tonnes of mercury

67. The project preparation phase has identified a combination of liquid mercury and highly contaminated mercury waste which will be treated in an environmentally sound manner according to international standards on the long-term containment of mercury. The key activities for the elimination of mercury stocks are:

Activity 1.2.1: Confirmation of mercury stocks for disposal

68. The stocks of mercury for disposal that were identified in the PPG phase will be confirmed, including verification through site inspection and analysis where relevant; support to Countries in the process of ratification of the Minamata Convention where relevant and upon request by the Countries (e.g. Algeria and Bosnia and Herzegovina, other Countries as needed); and consultations with waste owners to confirm the availability of wastes for removal. This will also include any stockpiled mercury-containing devices identified in the national stock-take of the health sector and hospitals in Output 1.4.

Activity 1.2.2: Planning and disposal of mercury

69. This activity will entail the development of detailed Environmental Management Plans for the safe management of the verified wastes, including centralization, transport, and disposal options. Tendering and disposal of wastes will be undertaken in line with the agreed Environmental Management Plans.

Output 1.3: New POPs reduction and alternatives pilot activities completed

70. Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 both seek to demonstrate the practical replacement of mercury and new POPs through the adoption of environmentally sound alternatives in Mediterranean Countries. Activities will be developed in Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. Prevention of the new POPs identified in the Country NIPs will be focused on the following chemicals and sectors:
- PFOS will target Civil Defense and public firefighting organizations, as these are the single largest users of PFOS foams;
 - HBCD will target importers of EPS/XPS pellets and manufacturers of EPS/XPS insulation panels;
 - SCP/RAC will target the whole sector of PVC production in Lebanon, which is known to use large quantities of chlorinated paraffins,

Activity 1.3.1: Pilot demonstration projects in three Countries

71. The proposed mechanisms to effect change and change practices toward the substitution of new POPs are similar for the three different chemicals/sectors. Each pilot project will differ in detail (e.g. products, users) and relevance of activities (not all activities will be needed in all pilots). The common intervention points for each of the 3 Country are the following:
- Accurate inventory and database: A partial inventory for the priority sectors identified and database of current user and quantities of use of new POPs. The existing NIP update inventories will be confirmed and quantified using product sampling to confirm the presence of POPs; and by environmental sampling to confirm presence and impacts in priority endpoints (soil, surface water).
 - Legal support and a coordinated awareness campaign for technical staff and political decision makers and officials, aiming to support updated legislation with mandatory provisions to restrict the import, export and use of PFOS-PFOA firefighting foams based on the Stockholm Convention requirements.
 - Technical assistance for testing and training in adoption of environmentally sound alternatives. This assistance will be provided directly to users and producers of new POPs and related products and seek to unlock technical/process, procurement and financial barriers.

72. In the first phase, the pilots will be prioritized based on Country readiness and potential for impact. In this phase funds have been allocated independently of the possible contribution to GEB targets. Once the potential tonnes to be prevented are quantified, and commitments for co-finance and cooperation from Countries and stakeholders are obtained (e.g. on updating of legislation or procurement processes), project funds will be allocated on the basis of the number of tonnes that can realistically be prevented.

Activity 1.3.2: Replication and expansion of prevention pilot projects

73. In the second half of the project each of the pilot demonstration projects will provide case studies which will be actively disseminated to other Countries through the MedProgramme Knowledge Management system (CP 4.1) in varied formats (possibly including publications, Experience Notes, video documentaries for example). Targeted training will be rolled out on successful approaches and potential expansion of pilot projects to additional Countries, allowing reduction of new POPs to contribute to project GEB targets.

Output 1.4: Mercury reduction through pilot activities on mercury alternatives

74. The pilot project on prevention of mercury in health sector, in particular mercury containing measuring devices, will involve top-down and bottom-up approaches in Lebanon and Tunisia based on the approach developed by WHO. They will target and involve key public servants from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Customs as well as managers, maintenance and procurement staff from 28 public hospitals in Lebanon, and 25 in Tunisia, who may have a role in acquiring medical measurement equipment and managing current mercury containing devices and mercury waste. Activities are based on the WHO guidance, and will include:

Activity 1.4.1: Identification/verification of national institutions and hospitals using mercury-containing measuring devices and detailed stock-take of mercury containing wastes in the hospitals in the Country.

75. This activity will be built on two Country missions to launch national activities and kick-off audit-inventories with 28 hospitals in Lebanon and 25 hospitals in Tunisia. The Country mission will produce one audit-inventories for each of the public hospitals in the 2 Countries. The final product will be a summary of reports of the inventories in the two Countries.

Activity: 1.4.2: Development of awareness (politicians, high level officials, etc.) and training activities on mercury containing devices management and mercury waste (technical)

76. This activity will support the organization of one training-awareness activity in Lebanon and one in Tunisia. Moreover, it will provide support to the Countries for communication activities

Activity: 1.4.3: Update legislation/provisions on mercury in articles (product standards) and phase-out

77. This activity will allow for the definition/selection of legal action on mercury in products and to provide legal support for the selected actions aiming at updating national legislation related to mercury products use in hospitals.

Activity: 1.4.4: Substitution of mercury devices in hospitals by environmentally sound alternatives including technical assistance, substitution, testing, procurement, monitoring, solutions to collection and disposal, etc.

78. The activity will support the substitution through co-financing of mercury containing medical devices in particular thermometers, by Env. Sound Alternative in 28 hospitals of about 800 digital thermometers in Lebanon and 25 hospitals of about 800 digital thermometers – Tunisia. The elimination of the mercury containing in the thermometers will be done in coordination with MED POL. The activity will allow for the identification of case studies and stories to be actively disseminated through the MedProgramme KM strategy.

Outcome 2. Littoral Countries enabled to identify trends and progress to impacts

79. The activities under this outcome will assist the Mediterranean Countries to update the 2005 baseline regarding transboundary issues that affect the state of their marine and coastal environments, analyze causes and impacts of identified/prioritized issues, and recommend areas where adequate responses are needed to ensure attainment of GES. Existing knowledge will be used, synergies will be created with related assessments and data collection processes, and the Countries will be assisted to upgrade their national monitoring programmes in line with IMAP requirements to also cover the offshore areas beyond coastal or territorial waters, and address topics not sufficiently covered under the existing monitoring (primarily for pollution and litter). Capacities to assess different elements (including linkages between drivers, pressures and impacts; cumulative impacts; etc.) of the complex Mediterranean LME will be enhanced and inputs provided to ensure better availability and accessibility of pertinent data.

Output 2.1: Updated TDA including gender assessment

80. Under this output, the TDA update process will be undertaken and the TDA document will be elaborated, reviewed by the key stakeholders and ultimately adopted (by the Project Steering Committee). The TDA update will be undertaken by identifying and prioritizing the transboundary problems; gathering and interpreting information on the environmental impacts and socio-economic consequences; and analyzing the immediate, underlying, and root causes for each problem, and in particular identifying specific practices, sources, locations, and human activity sectors from which environmental degradation arises or threatens to arise. The updated TDA will provide a factual basis for expected follow-up activities towards formulation of the next SAP for the Mediterranean that will (through strategic planning and negotiations) set priorities for the time horizon beyond 2025 to resolve the priority transboundary problems identified in the TDA.

Activity 2.1.1: Establishment of TDA team, work plan and budget preparation

81. This activity consists of four key tasks: (i) project planning, (ii) project budgeting, (iii) organization of relevant meetings (for training, analytical and review/ consultative purposes); and (iv) establishment of TDA team for preparing ToR for main TDA expert, launching the selection process for the main TDA expert and conclude a related consultancy contract; creating a list of consultancies to support the implementation of a work plan for the TDA implementation, and launching the selection process

Activity 2.1.2: Knowledge pooling with relevant MAP (SoED 2019, QSR 2023, MED 2050) and other assessments and data collection processes

82. Knowledge pooling is undertaken with relevant MAP components (SoED 2019, QSR 2023, MED 2050). It consists of assessments and data collection processes in order to define outline for all chapters of the TDA in line with the overall content defined in the Project document; to identify all relevant sources for knowledge pooling; to establish clear interrelation of the TDA with key assessment products of MAP; and define relations of TDA with relevant regional and EU processes.
83. Plan Bleu will contribute to knowledge pooling with thematic assessments on the costs of degradation of the Mediterranean coastal and marine ecosystems and of the blue economy potential; and on ecosystem and socio-economic vulnerabilities related to climate variability and change.

Activity 2.1.3: Organization of relevant meetings (for training, analytical and review/ consultative purposes)

84. Plan Bleu will organize two workshops in the second quarter of year 2 and year 3 of the Programme project with the aim to identify and prioritize one transboundary issue (to be defined by the TDA team), and for determination of impacts and causal chain analysis.

Activity 2.1.4: Identification and prioritization of transboundary issues, determination of impacts, causal chain analysis

85. In coordination with Plan Bleu, identification and prioritization of transboundary issues; determination of impacts; and causal chain analysis for TDA will be undertaken through analytical/consultative meetings with a focus on various issues related to vulnerabilities and risks in the marine and coastal zone (e.g. climate change as a transboundary or a problem that affects other identified transboundary problems).

Activity 2.1.5: Carrying out thematic assessments, preparation of thematic reports and their review and analysis

86. In this activity, thematic assessments will be identified and prepared, including both at regional and national levels. The approach to integration and aggregation of different assessment products will be defined. The final thematic reports will be reviewed and analyzed in line with a detailed outline of the TDA chapters. In this regard, Plan Bleu will contribute to the preparation, review and analysis of thematic reports addressing blue economy, impact of climate change on nature: value of ecosystem services which are linked with TDA Section 2.2.3.

Activity 2.1.6: Synthesizing analytical work, TDA drafting and identification of linkages with the SAP process

87. Data analysis and report drafting will be carried out by synthesizing analytical work undertaken in the framework of the thematic assessments. This will be followed by drafting of the TDI report and identification of linkages with the SAP process.

Activity 2.1.7: Assisting Countries to develop more elaborate indicators to assess effects of climate change and monitor implementation of adaptation policies, and/ or to integrate climate change considerations into IMAP implementation

88. In this activity, Countries are provided with assistance to develop more elaborate indicators to assess effects of climate change and monitor implementation of adaptation policies, and/or to integrate climate change considerations into IMAP implementation. Foreseen activities include organizing consultations with national counterparts/SC to decide on the priorities; defining policy/project elements to be addressed in the context of adaptation to climate change; and defining aspects related to climate change that needs to be addressed in IMAP [e.g. propose new IMAP Common Indicator], etc.
89. In that respect, Plan Bleu will organize a workshop in the first quarter of year 3 of the project to assist Countries to develop more elaborate indicators to assess effects of climate change and monitor implementation of adaptation policies, and/or to integrate climate change considerations into IMAP implementation in line with activity 2.1.5)

Activity 2.1.8: Assisting Countries to build capacities for socio-economic assessments, including gender

90. In this activity, Countries are also provided with assistance to build capacities for socio-economic assessments, including gender by organizing consultations with national counterparts/SC to decide on the priorities; and defining priorities to be addressed in the context of socio-economic assessments within TDA ensuring harmonized approach within 2019 SoED and MED 2050 foresight scenarios.

Output 2.2: Report on progress to impacts

91. Under this output, information compiled through the knowledge management MedProgramme activities (CP 4.1) will be analyzed together with information generated through the CP 1.1 Component 1 and with the updated TDA to identify key areas of project's impacts on/ contribution to the overall Programme objectives, and to substantiate findings with quantitate and qualitative data. Key activities to be implemented include utilization of the Programme's knowledge management tools and data to

assess progress; combining MAP/ Mediterranean and SDGs reporting to assess progress and identify project's impacts; and preparation of the report.

Activity 2.2.1: Utilization of the MedProgramme knowledge management tools and data to assess progress

92. This activity entails undertaking the exercise of monitoring and assessing work progress utilizing the MedProgramme knowledge management tools.

Activity 2.2.2: Combining MAP/ Mediterranean and SDGs reporting to assess progress and identify project's impacts

93. MAP/Mediterranean and SDGs reporting will be combined in this activity to assess progress and identify project's impacts. This is undertaken by identifying the TDA contribution to the reporting of SDGs considering the MSSD dashboard of indicators. Furthermore, Plan bleu will explore the potential for systemic and transformational change at the 2050 horizon through cross-sectoral foresight scenarios, with the aim to contribute to enhance the capacities for identifying trends and measuring progress (including progress with the achievement of GES and SDGs on regional and national levels).
94. Plan Bleu will also organize two working sessions (face to face) of the MED 2050 Foresight Group in the third quarter of year 2 and year 3 of the project in order to: (i) build shared scenarios for a sustainable Mediterranean, based on previous works on trends, disruptions and contrasting visions of the future (related to Med 2050 Scenario - Module 3); and build and compare transition paths to reach shared objectives to work on action temporalities, obstacles to be overcome and opportunities to seize (related to the Med 2050 Transition paths - Module 4).

Activity 2.2.3: Preparation of the report

95. In this activity, a report addressing means by which to combine MAP/Mediterranean and SDGs reporting will be prepared. The report will explore potential for systemic and transformational change at the 2050 horizon through cross-sectoral foresight scenarios

Output 2.3: Offshore monitoring strategy and identification of 20 locations for the offshore monitoring stations

96. Output 2.3 activities will build upon progress achieved across the region, working specifically on the IMAP extension in offshore areas for pollution and litter Common Indicators (for GEF eligible Countries). The project will provide technical guidance to the Countries to determine 20 suitable locations (for single or joint monitoring) and establish offshore monitoring stations, including reference stations. Up to 5 pilots planned under this output will deliver necessary assistance to Countries to ensure the implementation of selected IMAP indicators at newly established offshore monitoring stations. The activities are designed and will be executed with a view to support the preparation of the thematic assessments related to pollution and biodiversity (including potential TDA assessments on the impacts of maritime traffic and of operational releases of oil and other contaminants from offshore activities on marine biodiversity).

Activity 2.3.1: Definition of the offshore monitoring strategy

97. In this activity, gaps are identified in relation to monitoring in offshore areas by (i) analyzing national monitoring networks established through national IMAPs and further improved with the assistance of IMAP-MPA and EcAp3 Projects; (ii) analyzing scales of assessment and scales of monitoring; and (iii) analyzing all available monitoring protocols for all IMAP Common Indicators. Priorities will be proposed to address identified gaps. Existing documents including scales of assessment; network of monitoring stations; and monitoring protocols to ensure optimal monitoring practice in offshore areas will be amended/modified. A technical paper will be proposed to amend the IMAP Guidance Facts Sheets for all Common Indicators that are relevant for the monitoring in offshore areas in support of preparation of the 2023 MED QSR.

Activity 2.3.2: Identification of at least 20 sites for offshore monitoring stations

98. Further to the establishment of the SC for TDA preparation, principles/criteria to identify at least 20 priority offshore monitoring stations will be defined to complement the present network established through the national IMAP.

Activity 2.3.3: Piloting IMAP implementation for selected indicators at up to 5 offshore stations

99. In this activity, up to 5 offshore stations will be selected for carrying out pilot IMAP implementation of selected indicators. A monitoring plan will be defined to collect monitoring data at 5 priority stations in order to complement present monitoring efforts and fill data gaps with the aim to support the preparation of 2023 MED QSR. Field survey(s) will be organized to collect data at monitoring stations along with the selection of a scientific team. New quality assured data flows will be reported to IMAP Info System in order to support the preparation of 2023 MED QSR.

Output 2.4: Data sharing policy for the Mediterranean

100. To address some of the gaps and recommendations related to data availability and accessibility on IMAP implementation, and to propose a data sharing policy for consideration by the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties, activities under output 2.4 will assess the existing regional databases, governance mechanisms and data sharing approaches to identify possible gaps and issues; structure, functions and content of national databases/IT platforms in order to identify what is needed to make them fully compatible with the Info-MAP System. Activities under this output will also recommend the design of the IT model (node) to connect national platforms in a regional network/platform which will serve to develop a regional data sharing policy based on SEIS principles to facilitate reporting and use of IMAP data collected by the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties. Accordingly, regional cooperation and exchange of best practices will be promoted to strengthen SPI by facilitating information exchange between scientists and policy makers on priority topics (e.g. on scales of monitoring and assessment).

Activity 2.4.1: Assessment of existing regional databases, governance mechanisms and data sharing approaches

101. The existing regional databases, governance mechanisms and data sharing approaches will be assessed to identify possible gaps and issues in order to ensure their interface with the IMAP InfoSystem and to allow for preparation of the Action Plans to address priorities of all eligible CPs with the aim to ensure operational data reporting to the IMAP Info System.

Activity 2.4.2: Review of structure, functions and content of national databases/IT platforms

102. Structure, functions and content of national databases/IT platforms will be reviewed to identify what is needed to make them fully compatible with the IMAP InfoSystem.

Activity 2.4.3: Design of the IT model (node) to connect national platforms in a regional network/platform

103. Design of the IT model (node) to connect national platforms in a regional network/ platform will be recommended to facilitate the functional exchange of data between national systems while allowing their functional connectivity with the IMAP regional platform. The recommendations on the design of IT model will include technical elements that support spatial visualization of quality assured monitoring data in the form of assessment maps.

Activity 2.4.4: Development of regional data sharing policy based on SEIS principles

104. Based on Activity 2.4.2 and taking into account work on the development of the Info-MAP platform (providing for connection of national platforms with MAP Components' information systems and other relevant regional knowledge platforms), a regional data sharing policy will be developed based on SEIS

principles to facilitate reporting and use of IMAP data collected by the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties.

Activity 2.4.5: Promoting regional cooperation and exchange of best practices

105. Regional cooperation and exchange of best practices will be promoted to strengthen SPI by facilitating information exchange between scientists and policy makers on priority topics (e.g. on scales of monitoring and assessment).

Outcome 3. Project results and knowledge are effectively disseminated and used to adaptively manage the project

106. Component 3 includes cross-cutting activities across both the Chemicals and Waste and International Waters Components 1 and 2 of the Project. It will be delivered in close coordination with the CP 4.1 and the MedPCU (Programme Coordination Unit, see section A.6 on institutional arrangements).

Output 3.1: Knowledge Management strategy shares knowledge from CP 1.1

107. This output will generate the specific knowledge products and monitoring tools for the CP 1.1 and ensure they are compiled and packaged for integration and dissemination through the Programme-wide Knowledge Management tools and channels (see section A.8 below). Specific knowledge products are provided through 3 key modalities:

Activity 3.1.1: Interactive visualizations

108. Under this activity, interactive visualizations of chemical inventories across the 8 Countries using the interface provided by MapX will be provided for integration and dissemination through the Programme-wide Knowledge Management tools and channels.

Activity 3.1.2: Case studies

109. Under this activity, case studies in different formats including videos for the prevention pilots will be developed for dissemination through the Programme-wide Knowledge Management tools and channels.

Activity 3.1.3: Data sharing protocols

110. Under this activity, data sharing protocols, analysis and management (IW) will be compiled and packaged for integration and dissemination through the Programme-wide Knowledge Management tools and channels.

Output 3.2: Regular monitoring and evaluation of project progress and results

111. This output will ensure the regular monitoring of project results and delivery, including quarterly progress and financial reports to the Implementing Agency, annual reports to GEF and effective documentation of project lessons learnt. It will also include the periodic independent evaluation of project results and the achievement of intended outcomes, through external reviews at the project's midterm and completion.

Activity 3.2.1: Quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports

112. Under this activity, quarterly financial reports to UNEP Chemicals and annual progress reports to GEF will be prepared reflecting monitoring status of project execution.

Activity 3.2.2: Midterm and terminal evaluation reports

113. Under this activity, midterm and terminal evaluation reports of the project impacts in Year 3 and at the project completion are prepared. The midterm review will provide a midterm assessment of project progress and propose any corrective actions for the project. The terminal evaluation report will provide an independent assessment of the completion of project outputs, including effectiveness and efficiency in the achievement of project results.

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Submit national permits and notifications needed for undertaking the work	International Contractor						■														
Repackage and export POPs from different sites	International Contractor							■													
Conduct remediation assessments (scope/ ToRs, evaluation, assessment's review)	National partner							■	■												
Conduct remediation work (ToRs, evaluation of offers, oversight)	International Contractor								■	■	■										
Conduct training for environmental inspectors and project teams in order to build their capacity to supervise the international contractor and to manage project activities	MED POL								■	■	■										
Monitor and report on work progress by international contractor(s) to MED POL and to EA	National partner and MED POL								■	■											
Activity 1.1.2: Phase 2 POPs inventory and prioritization																					
Sign SSFAs with five national partners (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Albania and B&H).	CU/ MED POL						■														
Prepare national inventory plan including national teams to be involved in this plan (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Albania and B&H)	International consultants							■													
Coordinate with EBRD to identify common interventions to be financed by the bank for the benefit of the Countries	MED POL							■													
Conduct training of national teams	MED POL/ SCP RAC								■	■	■										
Conduct sampling and screening in the field for the inventory	National Partner							■													
Undertake laboratory analysis of screened samples	National Partner							■	■												
Conduct remediation assessments (scope/ ToRs, evaluation, assessment's review)	National partner									■	■										
Conduct remediation works (ToRs, evaluation of offers, oversight)	International Contractor											■	■	■							
Update national inventories using MapX to conduct remote environmental risk screening (contract with MapX; ingestion of data; production of risk prioritization)	MED POL													■	■						
Activity 1.1.3: Phase 2 POPs Disposal																					
Prequalify international contractors for disposal of POPs	MED POL/IA													■							

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Conduct regional EMP for mercury stocks in four Countries (Algeria, B&H, Morocco and Tunisia)	International consultant and national partner																				
Coordinate with SCP/RAC to undertake survey of hospital stockpiles of mercury in four Countries	MED POL/ SCP RAC																				
Activity 1.2.2: Planning and disposal of mercury																					
Prequalify international contractors	MED POL/IA																				
Sign SSFAs with four Countries (Algeria, B&H, Morocco and Tunisia)	MED POL																				
Finalize tender document and prepare evaluation criteria for international contractors	MED POL/IA																				
Request for proposal procurement phase including site visit (i.e. pre-bid meeting for international contractors for examining project sites/locations)	UNON procurement																				
Conduct technical evaluation of bidders	MED POL/ IA																				
Prepare and sign contract with international contractor(s) and release of 1 st payment	MED POL/CU																				
Prepare national regulatory and permitting documents needed for the international contractors to collect Mercury from the four Countries	National partner																				
Submit the health and safety plan for the work to be undertaken by the international contractor	International Contractor																				
Approve health and safety plan	Executing Agency																				
Submit national permits and notifications needed for undertaking the work	International Contractor																				
Mobilize and dispose of Mercury from different sites in the four Countries	International Contractor																				
Training of project teams	MED POL																				
Monitor and report on work progress by international contractor(s) to MED POL and to EA	National partner and MED POL																				
Output 1.3: Long term POPs reduction through pilot activities on new POPs alternatives																					
Activity 1.3.1: Pilot demonstration projects in three Countries	SCP/RAC; MED POL																				

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sampling of PVC products to confirm SCCP content and concentrations in Lebanon	SCP/RAC					■	■	■													
Legal template prepared in support of selected actions aiming at updating national legislation on PFOs, HBCD (Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco) and SCCPs (Lebanon only)	SCP/RAC				■	■	■	■	■												
National workshop on new POPs management in Lebanon	SCP/RAC; MED POL								■												
National workshop on new POPs management in Morocco	SCP/RAC; MED POL								■												
National workshop on new POPs management in Tunisia	SCP/RAC; MED POL								■												
Review of POPs-free alternatives available in the international market	SCP/RAC				■	■															
Preparation of 3 case studies in 3 Countries	SCP/RAC									■											
Technical and financial reporting to EA	SCP/RAC			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
Activity 1.3.2: Replication and expansion of prevention pilot projects	SCP/RAC; EA; IA			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Identification of case studies, stories to be actively disseminated through the KMS	SCP/RAC; EA						■	■	■	■	■	■									
Preparation of proposal for expansion in other Countries (Egypt, Algeria, Turkey) /replication of successful prevention activities	SCP/RAC; EA; IA									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Output 1.4: Mercury reduction through pilot activities on new mercury alternatives																					
Activity 1.4.1: Identification/ verification of national institutions and hospitals and detailed stock-take of mercury containing wastes	SCP/RAC; MED POL; WHO			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Inform SC and SCP/RAC FP of the start/progress of the project	SCP/RAC			■																	
Launch recruitment of 1 SCP/RAC project manager	SCP/RAC			■																	
ToR for international consultants and dissemination	SCP/RAC				■	■															
ToR for national consultants and dissemination	SCP/RAC				■	■	■														
Selection of international and national consultants	SCP/RAC				■	■	■														
Country missions to launch national activities in Lebanon and kick-off audit-inventories with 28 hospitals	SCP/RAC; MED POL; WHO					■	■														
Country missions to launch national activities in Morocco and kick-off audit-inventories with 25 hospitals	SCP/RAC; MED POL; WHO						■	■													

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
28 audit-inventories in Lebanese public hospitals	SCP/RAC																				
25 audit-inventories in Tunisian public hospitals	SCP/RAC																				
Summary reports of the inventories in Lebanon and Tunisia	SCP/RAC																				
Activity 1.4.2: Development of awareness and training activities	SCP/RAC; MED POL; WHO																				
Organization of 1 training-awareness activity in Lebanon	SCP/RAC; MED POL; WHO																				
Organization of 1 training-awareness activity in Tunisia	SCP/RAC; MED POL; WHO																				
Support to Countries for communication activities	SCP/RAC; WHO																				
Activity 1.4.3: Update legislation/ provisions on mercury in articles and phase-out;	SCP/RAC; WHO																				
Definition/selection of legal actions on mercury in products	SCP/RAC; WHO																				
Legal support for the selected actions aiming at updating national legislation related to mercury products use in hospitals	SCP/RAC																				
Activity 1.4.4: Technical support to substitution of mercury devices in hospitals	SCP/RAC																				
Substitution through co-financing of mercury containing medical devices, in particular thermometers by Env. Sound Alternative in 28 hospitals of about 800 digital thermometers - Lebanon	SCP/RAC; MoE																				
Substitution through co-financing of mercury containing medical devices, in particular thermometers by Env. Sound Alternative in 25 hospitals of about 800 digital thermometers - Tunisia	SCP/RAC; MoE																				
Coordination with MED POL for elimination mercury containing thermometers	SCP/RAC; MED POL																				
Identification of case studies, stories to be actively disseminated through the KMS	SCP/RAC																				
Technical and financial reporting to EA	SCP/RAC																				
Component 2: International Waters																					
Output 2.1: Updated Transboundary Diagnostic Assessment including gender assessment																					

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<p>Knowledge pooling with relevant MAP components (SoED 2019, QSR 2023, MED 2050), and assessments and data collection processes in order to:</p> <p>a) Define outline for all chapters of TDA in line with overall content defined in Project document</p> <p>b) Identify all relevant sources for knowledge pooling</p> <p>c) Establish clear interrelation of TDA with key assessment products of MAP: SoED 2019, QSR2017; QSR 2023, MED 2050</p> <p>d) Define relations of TDA with relevant regional and EU processes</p> <p>Plan bleu to contribute to knowledge pooling with thematic assessments on:</p> <p>c) Costs of degradation of the Mediterranean coastal and marine ecosystems and of the blue economy potential</p> <p>d) Ecosystem and socio-economic vulnerabilities related to climate variability and change</p>	MED POL/Plan bleu																				
Activity 2.1.3: Organization of relevant meetings (for training, analytical and review/ consultative purposes)																					
Plan Bleu to organize a workshop to identify and prioritize one transboundary issue (to be defined by the TDA team), determination of impacts and causal chain analysis	MED POL/Plan Bleu																				
Activity 2.1.4: Identification and prioritization of transboundary issues, determination of impacts, causal chain analysis																					
In coordination with Plan Bleu, identification and prioritization of transboundary issues, determination of impacts and causal chain analysis for TDA will be undertaken through analytical/ consultative meetings with a focus on various issues related to vulnerabilities and risks in the marine and coastal zone (e.g. climate change as a transboundary or a problem that affects other identified transboundary problems)	MED POL/Plan Bleu																				
Activity 2.1.5: Carrying out thematic assessments, preparation of thematic reports and their review and analysis																					

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Carrying out the thematic assessments including: a) Deciding on thematic assessments to be prepared, including both at regional and national levels; b) Defining approach to integration and aggregation of different assessment products; c) Preparing thematic reports; d) Reviewing and analyzing assessment reports in line with detailed outline of TDA chapters Plan Bleu will contribute to the preparation, review and analysis of thematic reports (blue economy, impact of climate change on nature: value of ecosystem services) - linked with TDA section 2.2.3.	MED POL/Plan Bleu																				
Activity 2.1.6: Synthesizing analytical work, TDA drafting and identification of linkages with the SAP process																					
Data analysis and report drafting: a) Synthesizing analytical work undertaken in the framework of the thematic assessments; b) TDA drafting; c) Identification of linkages with the SAP process;	MED POL																				
Activity 2.1.7: Assisting Countries to develop more elaborate indicators to assess effects of climate change and monitor implementation of adaptation policies, and/or to integrate climate change considerations into IMAP implementation																					

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<p>Combining MAP/ Mediterranean and SDGs reporting to assess progress and identify the project’s impacts by identifying TDA contribution to reporting of SDGs considering MSSD dashboard of indicators by building on the existing prospective studies and work on the development of MED 2050 exercise, Plan Bleu will explore the potential for systemic and transformational change at the 2050 horizon through cross-sectoral foresight scenarios, and contribute to enhance the capacities to identify trends and measure progress (including progress with the achievement of GES and SDGs on regional and national levels).</p> <p>Plan Bleu will also organize two working sessions (face to face) of the MED 2050 Foresight Group to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. build shared scenarios for a sustainable Mediterranean, based on previous work on trends, disruptions and contrasting visions of the future (related to Med 2050 Scenario - Module 3). 2. build and compare transition paths to reach shared objectives: to work on action temporalities, obstacles to be overcome and opportunities to seize (related to the Med 2050 Transition paths - Module 4) 	CU/MED POL/Plan Bleu																				
Activity 2.2.3: Preparation of the report																					
Preparation of the report addressing means by which to combine MAP/ Mediterranean and SDGs reporting and exploring potential for systemic and transformational change at the 2050 horizon through cross-sectoral foresight scenarios	CU/MED POL																				
Output 2.3: Offshore monitoring strategy and identification of 20 locations for the offshore monitoring stations																					
Activity 2.3.1: Definition of the offshore monitoring strategy																					
<p>Identify gaps related to monitoring in offshore areas by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Analyzing national monitoring networks established through national IMAPs and further improved with assistance of IMAP-MPA and EcAp3 Projects; b) Analyzing scales of assessment and scales of monitoring; c) Analyzing all available monitoring protocols for all IMAP Common Indicators; 	MED POL																				
Propose priorities to be focused on as to address identified gaps	MED POL																				

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Amend/modify existing documents including scales of assessment; network of monitoring stations; monitoring protocols to ensure optimal monitoring practice in offshore areas;	MED POL																				
Prepare technical paper to propose amendment of IMAP Guidance Facts Sheets for all Common Indicators that are relevant for monitoring in offshore areas in support of the preparation of the 2023 MED QSR	MED POL																				
Activity 2.3.2: Identification of at least 20 sites for offshore monitoring stations																					
Further to the establishment of SC for TDA preparation, define principles/criteria to identify at least 20 priority offshore monitoring stations to complement the present network established through national IMAPs	MED POL																				
Activity 2.3.3: Piloting IMAP implementation for selected indicators at up to 5 offshore stations																					
Select up to 5 offshore stations for Piloting IMAP implementation of selected indicators	MED POL																				
Define monitoring plan to collect monitoring data at 5 priority stations in order to complement present monitoring efforts and fill in data gaps with the aim to support the preparation of the 2023 MED QSR	MED POL																				
Organize field survey(s) to collect data at monitoring stations along with selection of scientific team	MED POL																				
Report new quality assured data flows to IMAP Info System in order to support preparation of 2023 MED QSR	MED POL																				
Output 2.4: Data sharing policy for the Mediterranean																					
Activity 2.4.1: Assessment of existing regional databases, governance mechanisms and data sharing approaches																					
The existing regional databases, governance mechanisms and data sharing approaches will be assessed to identify possible gaps and issues in order to ensure their interface with the IMAP InfoSystem and to allow for preparation of the Action Plans to address priorities of all eligible CPs with the aim to ensure operational data reporting to the IMAP Info System	CU/MED POL																				

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 2.4.2: Review of structure, functions and content of national databases/ IT platforms																					
Structure, functions and content of national databases/IT platforms will be reviewed to identify what is needed to make them fully compatible with the IMAP InfoSystem.	CU/MED POL																				
Activity 2.4.3: Design of the IT model (node) to connect national platforms in a regional network/ platform																					
Design of the IT model (node) to connect national platforms in a regional network/ platform will be recommended to facilitate functional exchange of data between national systems while allowing their functional connectivity with the IMAP regional platform. The recommendations on the design of the IT model will include technical elements that support spatial visualization of quality assured monitoring data in the form of assessment maps.	MED POL																				
Activity 2.4.4: Development of regional data sharing policy based on SEIS principles																					
Building on Activity 2.4.2 and taking into account work on the development of Info-MAP platform (providing for connection of national platforms with MAP Components' information systems and other relevant regional knowledge platforms), regional data sharing policy will be developed based on SEIS principles to facilitate reporting and use of IMAP data collected by the Barcelona Convention CPs.	MED POL																				
Activity 2.4.5: Promoting regional cooperation and exchange of best practices																					
Regional cooperation and exchange of best practices will be promoted to strengthen SPI by facilitating information exchange between scientists and policy makers on priority topics (e.g. on scales of monitoring and assessment).	CU/MED POL																				
Component 3: Project results and knowledge are effectively disseminated and used to adaptively manage the project																					

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 3.1: Knowledge Management strategy shares knowledge from CP 1.1																					
Activity 3.1.1: Interactive visualizations																					
Interactive visualizations of chemicals' inventories across the 8 Countries using interface provided by MapX provided for integration and dissemination through the KM strategy	MED POL/SCPRAC/Plan bleu																				
Activity 3.1.2: Case studies																					
Case studies in different formats including videos for the prevention pilots developed for dissemination through the KM strategy	MED POL/SCPRAC/Plan bleu																				
Activity 3.1.3: Data sharing protocols																					
Data sharing protocols, analysis and management (IW) compiled and packaged for integration and dissemination through the KM strategy	MED POL/SCPRAC/Plan bleu																				
Output 3.2: Regular monitoring and evaluation of project progress and results																					
Activity 3.2.1: Quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports																					
Quarterly financial reports to the IA and annual PIR to the GEF prepared reflecting monitoring status of project execution	MED POL																				
Activity 3.2.2: Midterm and terminal evaluation reports																					
Midterm review will provide a midterm assessment of project progress and propose any corrective actions for the project. Terminal evaluation report will provide an independent assessment of completion of project outputs, including effectiveness and efficiency in achievement of project results	MED POL																				

Budget CP1.1 (GEF ID 9684)

		Component 1: Chemicals and Waste			Component 2: International Waters					Component 3: M&E		PMC		Grand Total		
		Output 1.1 POPs disposal	Output 1.2 Mercury disposal	Output 1.3 POPs prevention	Output 1.4 Mercury prevention	Output 2.1 Updated TDA	Output 2.2 Progress to impacts	Output 2.3 Offshore monitoring	Output 2.4 Data sharing policy	CW (60%)	IW (40%)	CW	IW	CW	IW	
UMOJA CODE																
010	STAFF AND PERSONNEL															
	1001	MedPCU - MedProgramme Coordinator (P5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,000		128,000	
	1002	MedPCU - Programme Officer CW (P3)	169,750	72,750	145,500	97,000							465,000		950,000	
	1003	MedPCU - Programme Financial Assistant (G5)											28,000		28,000	
	1004	MedPCU - Programme and Administration Assistant (G5)											28,000		28,000	
	1005	Regional consultants CW (capacity building / training)		87,500		87,500									175,000	
	1007	Regional Technical Experts/Consultants (CW - POPs)	125,000		125,000										250,000	
	1010	Regional Technical Experts/Consultants (CW - Hg)		125,000		125,000									250,000	
	1008	Tech Support from MED POL P4 TDA (25% salary)					68,750	68,750	68,750	68,750						275,000
	1006	Regional consultants IW – TDA					304,500	43,500	43,500	43,500						435,000
	1011	Gender Specialist		10,000				10,000							10,000	10,000
	subtotal		294,750	295,250	270,500	309,500	373,250	122,250	112,250	112,250	-	-	521,000	128,000	1,691,000	848,000
120	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES															
	1201	Phase 1 POPs disposal	1,100,000												1,100,000	
	1202	Phase 2 POPs and mercury disposal	2,338,295	2,436,650											4,774,945	
	1203	SCPRAC - POPs (PFOS, SCCP, HBCD) prevention (assess., training/ awareness)			200,000										200,000	

1204	SCPRAC - Mercury prevention pilots					500,000								500,000	
1205	POPs inventories - lab analyses	429,455												429,455	
1206	SSFA with MapX for visualization and assessment of inventories	20,000												20,000	
1207	SSFA Algeria (national consultants and PCBs inventorying)	159,000	36,000											195,000	
1208	SSFA Lebanon (national consultants)	80,000	-											80,000	
1209	SSFA Tunisia (national consultants and POPs inventorying)	30,000	38,400											68,400	
1210	SSFA Bosnia and Herzegovina (national consultants)	-	36,000											36,000	
1211	SSFA Albania (national consultants and PCBs inventorying)	95,000	-											95,000	
1212	SSFA Montenegro (national consultants)	24,000	-											24,000	
1213	SSFA Morocco (national consultants and POPs inventorying)	20,000	19,200											39,200	
1216	Remediation Lebanon	250,000	-											250,000	
1217	Assessment Montenegro	120,000	-											120,000	
1218	Assessment and management plan Kasserine Tunisia	-	380,000											380,000	
1219	Mercury wastes removal EIAs	-	240,000											240,000	
1220	SSFA Plan Bleu - Thematic assessments Socio-economic/Driver TDA IW					250,000									250,000
1221	Other Thematic assessments TDA IW					460,000									460,000
1222	Equipment pilot offshore monitoring stations IW							220,000							220,000
1223	SSFAs with 5 Countries for TDA IW							200,000							200,000

	sub total		4,665,750	3,186,250	200,000	500,000	710,000	-	420,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,552,000	1,130,000
160	TRAVEL															
	1601	MedPCU travel to support the project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
	1602	MED POL technical staff and regional consultants	20,000	15,000	-	-	20,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	35,000	50,000
	1603	Participants capacity building workshops CW	228,000	267,000											495,000	-
	1604	Workshops and meetings IW	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	540,000
	1605	SCPRAC	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-
	1606	Gender site assessments travel and DSA	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
	sub total		258,000	282,000	75,000	-	260,000	10,000	165,000	165,000	-	-	14,000	14,000	629,000	614,000
125	OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS															
	3001	KM strategy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	50,000	-	-	75,000	50,000
	3002	Annual Stocktaking meeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	40,000	-	-	60,000	40,000
	3003	Steering Committee for CP 1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	50,000	-	-	75,000	50,000
	3004	Office premises, supplies, consumables, equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	16,000	-	-	20,000	16,000
	3005	Contribution to IW:LEARN (1% IW grants)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	10,000	-	-	20,000	10,000
	3006	Publications - TDA	-	-	-	-	120,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
	3007	Midterm review	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	32,000	-	-	48,000	32,000
	3008	Terminal Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	60,000	-	-	80,000	60,000
	sub total		-	-	-	-	120,000	30,000	-	-	378,000	258,000	-	-	378,000	408,000
TOTAL			5,218,500	3,763,500	545,500	809,500	1,463,250	162,250	697,250	277,250	378,000	258,000	535,000	142,000	11,250,000	3,000,000

6. ANNEX B: Child Project 1.2 (GEF ID 9717): Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project

114. Child Project 1.2 will contribute to the MedProgramme Component i): Reduction of Land-Based Pollution in Priority Coastal Hotspots and measuring progress to impacts.

115. CP1.2 will be executed in Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia for the national activities (component 1), and Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia for the regional activities (component 2). It is implemented by UNEP and executed by EIB and MED POL, under the overall supervisor of UNEP/MAP that leads the execution of the MedProgramme. Figure 3 provides an overview of the Project execution structure.

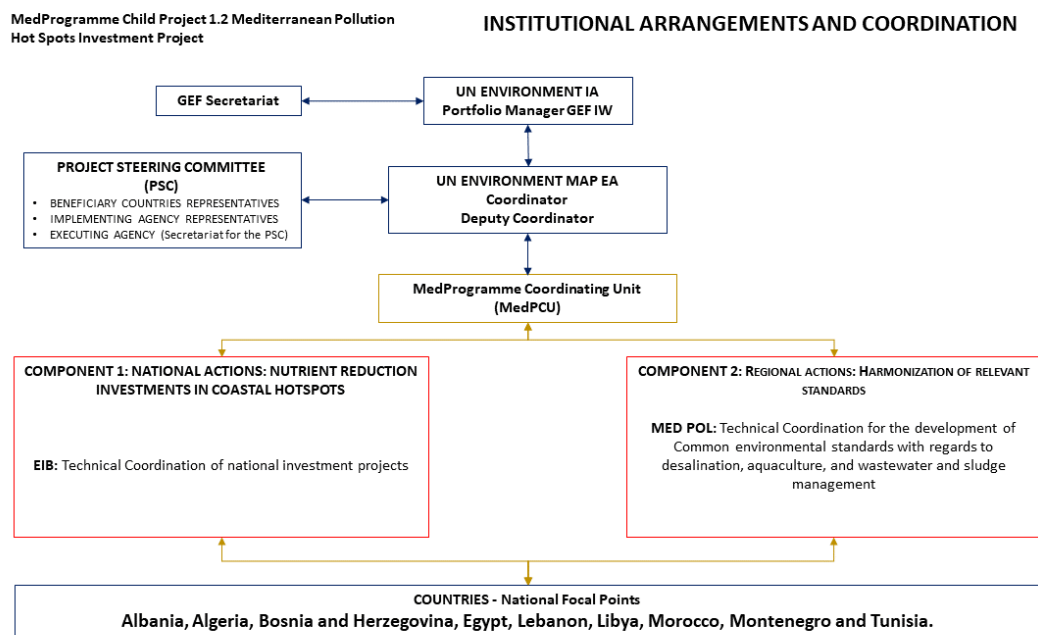


Figure 3: Institution Arrangements and Coordination of Child Project 1.2 (GEF ID 9717)

116. The Project is funded by the International Waters (IW) GEF focal area with USD 5,000,000. The project will generate a co-financing of USD 546,451,400 provided by the beneficiary Countries and the EIB.

117. The specific objective of CP1.2 is improving water security, human and ecosystem health, and climate resilience in coastal hot spots. The Project has two components, namely: 1) Nutrient reduction investments in coastal hotspots (national component) and 2) Harmonization of relevant standards (regional component).

118. Component 1 will identify and prepare nutrient reduction investments to support the depollution of the Mediterranean Sea and provide an additional source of water thus improving the economic situation for fisheries, agriculture/forestry and tourism in the target areas while at the same time improving the health and the environmental situation for the people living in these areas. This component will focus on enabling investments in pollution reduction from domestic wastewater targeting recognized pollution hotspots (NAPs) in three Mediterranean Countries: Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia.

119. Component 2 will provide for harmonization and upgrading of the existing, or development of new standards for sectors and activities causing significant pressures on marine and coastal environment in the Mediterranean. This will strengthen policy framework for the implementation of Component 1 investments and contribute to the overall effectiveness of environmental management in the region.

Component 2 will focus on wastewater treatment, sludge management, desalination and aquaculture. It will build upon and complement the ongoing work on the development of six new/updated pollution reduction regional plans by the MAP/ Barcelona Convention, as well as the GFCM work on further development of the legal framework for sustainable aquaculture. The main gaps in the existing standards to be addressed for the wastewater sector include performance/efficiency standards for WWTPs, effluent quality (for a wider range of pollutants), pre-treatment standards for industries discharging into sewerage, reuse of treated wastewater, and runoff control to minimize marine litter and contaminants inputs. Management of sludge is currently not regulated on the regional level and the Component 2 activities on the development of pertinent standards will address sludge treatment and disposal methods, including potential options of using sludge in agriculture and for energy production. To provide for a regional response to the growing pressures from desalination, Component 2 activities will focus on standards and criteria needed to ensure best practices in planning, operation and monitoring of desalination plants (focusing, inter alia, on water intake and brine discharges). Finally, the gaps that will be addressed in the development of regional standards for reducing pollution from aquaculture include site selection criteria, prevention and control of nutrients, application of better management practices and integrated monitoring programmes.

120.CP1.2 will generate 2 outcomes leading to 17 outputs achieved through the execution of 17 activities:

Outcome 1. Investments in upgrading WWTPs and reusing of treated wastewater, and/or remediation of former industrial sites, and/or depollution of catchment area in Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia are secured through strengthened capacity and increased Country commitments.

Outputs 1.1 to 1.5 refer to investments in wastewater collection and treatment in Egypt, for the depollution of the waters in drains and canals in the Nile Delta and the Mediterranean Sea.

Output 1.1 Preparatory studies finalized.

Output 1.2 Capacity-building activities to enable the national water and sanitation companies to better operate and maintain wastewater collection and treatment systems finalized.

Output 1.3 Targeted surveys and studies to enable informed decision-making and enhance the sustainability of the investments and their beneficial impacts, prepared.

Output 1.4 Public awareness raised on the benefits of proper wastewater disposal.

Output 1.5 Gender equality mainstreamed in the wastewater sector in Egypt.

Outputs 1.6 to 1.10 refer to investments in Lebanon in wastewater collection systems.

Output 1.6 Preparatory studies, finalized.

Output 1.7 Responsibilities defined, and operation procedures developed and submitted for adoption by relevant authorities.

Output 1.8 Monitoring and evaluation capacity of MOEW and WEs improved.

Output 1.9 Surveys and studies to enable informed decision-making and enhance the sustainability of the investment and of its beneficial impacts, prepared.

Output 1.10 Gender equality mainstreamed in the wastewater sector in Lebanon.

Outputs 1.11 to 1.13 refer to investments for the upgrading and/or extension of 10 WWTPs to improve the quality of Tunisian surface water, groundwater, and coastal waters.

Output 1.11 Preparatory studies, finalized.

Output 1.12 Capacity enhancement of ONAS to operate and maintain wastewater systems completed.

Output 1.13 Wastewater Master Plans for the targeted regions are updated.

Outcome 2. Effectiveness of environmental management by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention increased through the development of common environmental standards on desalination, aquaculture, and wastewater and sludge management.

Output 2.1 Regional standards on wastewater management; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

Output 2.2 Regional standards on sludge management; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

Output 2.3 Regional standards on desalination; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

Output 2.4 Regional standards for reducing pollution from aquaculture; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

121. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary update on the activities that will be executed under CP1.2 to achieve the defined outputs. A detailed description of the activities including baseline analysis and proposed alternative scenario is given in the CP1.2 Project Document (UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.6). Moreover, due to the specific type of activities executed by the EIB, detailed activities will be elaborated in ToRs and a detailed work plan will be developed by the Technical Assistance Consultants in each of the three Countries of intervention.

Outcome 1. Investments in upgrading WWTPs and reusing of treated wastewater, and/or remediation of former industrial sites, and/or depollution of catchment area in Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia are secured through strengthened capacity and increased Country commitments

122.A) Egypt: Nile Delta and Mediterranean Sea – Investments in the depollution of the waters in drains and canals through wastewater collection and treatment

123. Activities in Egypt will aim at enabling investments to address the levels of pollution at identified hotspots in accordance with the 2015 update of the NAP. At the time of preparation of the GEF grant application, two potential priority hotspots were identified for intervention, Lake Manzala, through the depollution of Bahr Al Baqar drain, and Lake Maryut through the depollution of Al Omoum drain.

124. The Government of Egypt, working towards its targets, has already started to address the pollution in Bahr Al Baqar way through a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (FADES) for the construction of a 5 million m³/day wastewater treatment plant agreed towards the end of 2019.

125. Although the hotspot of Lake Manzala is unlikely to require further interventions for the time being, given the extensive needs and the wide scope for depollution activities along the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, a wide range of activities could be realized with GEF funding. A flexible, tailored, case by case approach to the adoption of technical assistance that accounts for the specific nature and characteristics, level of maturity and geographical location of each proposed investment project is considered essential. The EIB will work closely with the relevant stakeholders in Egypt to identify interventions of high priority and maximum possible positive impact.

Output 1.1: Preparatory studies finalized in Egypt

126. Activity 1.1.1 Conduct preparatory studies to gather information necessary to evaluate the investment potential of the project(s) (including technical, environmental, socioeconomic, gender, financial and institutional capacity considerations). This activity will include the identification and liaising with stakeholders, the definition of scope and preparation of Terms of Reference, the tendering and its implementation.

Output 1.2: Capacity-building activities to enable the national water and sanitation companies to better operate and maintain wastewater collection and treatment systems finalized in Egypt

127. Activity 1.2.1 Design and carry out training activities in line with the preparatory study (studies) and the needs assessments conducted for relevant national water and sanitation companies. This activity will include the preparation of capacity building plan and actions.

Output 1.3: Targeted surveys and studies to enable informed decision-making and enhance the sustainability of the investments and their beneficial impacts, prepared in Egypt

128. Activity 1.3.1 Identify information needs and carry out additional surveys and/or studies to inform the project design and achieve the maximum possible depollution impact. This activity will include the develop detailed information identification and surveys.

Output 1.4: Public awareness raised on the benefits of proper wastewater disposal in Egypt

129. Activity 1.4.1 Design and execute communication and awareness-raising campaigns to build the public's knowledge about sanitation and the benefits of wastewater treatment. This activity will include the design and execution of a communication plan.

Output 1.5: Gender equality mainstreamed in the wastewater sector in Egypt.

130. Activity 1.5.1 will support the entire intervention in Egypt and will aim to mainstream gender equality in the wastewater sector. This activity will be executed in coordination with the MedProgramme gender mainstreaming Strategy.

131. B) Lebanon: Investments in wastewater collection systems in coastal hotspots.

132. Activities in Lebanon will aim at enabling investments to address the levels of pollution along the Lebanese coast. The Government of Lebanon is currently in the process of updating its National Water Sector Strategy (NWSS), which will include an updated list of priority investments to meet the Country's commitments, among which include its commitment to the targets of the Barcelona Convention.

133. Given the extensive needs and the limited financial resources for preparatory studies, there are a number of investments in Lebanon's coastal hotspots which could be considered for a GEF grant contribution. The EIB will work closely with the relevant stakeholders in Lebanon to identify a suitable intervention of high priority to be taken forward. This intervention could be to assist the realization of one of the remaining coastal wastewater treatment plants or additional collectors and collection networks that need to be expanded. Capacity building components will also enhance the long-term sustainability of the investments in terms of their efficient operation and extension of the working life of the infrastructure.

Output 1.6: Preparatory studies finalized in Lebanon

134. Activity 1.6.1 Conduct preparatory studies to gather information necessary to evaluate the investment potential of the project(s) (including technical, environmental, socioeconomic, gender, financial and institutional capacity considerations). This activity will include the identification and liaising with stakeholders, the definition of scope and preparation of Terms of Reference, the tendering and its implementation.

Output 1.7: Responsibilities defined, and operation procedures developed and submitted for adoption by relevant authorities in Lebanon

135. Activity 1.7.1 Organize workshops to identify administrative and technical gaps and to define responsibilities in the wastewater sector, for the development of operational procedures addressing technical, administrative and monitoring aspects in the waste. This activity will include data gathering and the development of procedure.

Output 1.8: Monitoring and evaluation capacity of MOEW and WEs improved in Lebanon

136. Activity 1.8.1 Design and implement capacity building activities on monitoring and evaluation for MOEW and WEs. This activity will include the preparation of capacity building plan and actions.

Output 1.9: Surveys and studies to enable informed decision-making and enhance the sustainability of the investment and of its beneficial impacts, prepared in Lebanon

137. Activity 1.9.1 Design and conduct surveys and studies to gather information to enable informed decision-making, including the assessment of the willingness of households to pay for wastewater services; the source of pollution in the target catchment areas; and the reuse of treated wastewater.

Output 1.10: Gender equality mainstreamed in the wastewater sector in Lebanon.

138. Activity 1.10.1 will support the entire intervention in Lebanon and will aim to mainstream gender equality in the wastewater sector. This activity will be executed in coordination with the MedProgramme gender mainstreaming Strategy.

139.C) Tunisia: Investments for the upgrading and/or extension of 10 WWTPS to improve the quality of surface water, groundwater, and coastal waters.

140. The intervention in Tunisia relates to the upgrading of ten WWTPs in Bouargoub, El Kef, Teboursouk, Jammel, Sbeitla, Medenine, Tozeur, Kebili, El Hamma and Tataouine. These WWTPs are close to or have reached saturation. It is important to ensure that each WWTP will have enough capacity to treat all urban, rural and industrial wastewaters by 2045 and, therefore, ensure that wastewater pollution is prevented from reaching the Mediterranean Sea.

141. In general, the upgrading actions will consist of: i) improving the energy efficiency of the aeration system allowing for a better oxygen distribution in the basins, thus leading to better bacterial nutrients degradation and ultimately better control of the treated wastewater quality; ii) strengthening the clarification system to guarantee greater flexibility of the treatment facilities and to improve the regularity of the treated wastewater quality, mainly during the periods when the existing clarifiers are out of service or require maintenance; iii) improving the treatment capacity of the wastewater and sludge; and iv) adding a tertiary treatment in order to comply with the limits related to bacteriological quality of treated wastewaters whether discharged into receiving water bodies or reused to irrigate agricultural lands.

142. An exhaustive diagnostic of the facilities' present conditions for each WWTP is necessary to develop a detailed upgrading plan. The total additional hydraulic capacity of all ten WWTPs is estimated at 39,214 m³/day or an increase of 77% over the current overall design capacity. In addition to the upgrade and extension of the WWTPs, there is a need to better equip the ONAS material supply warehouse used for the operation and maintenance of the wastewater infrastructure and to acquire specific laboratory equipment for each WWTP that will allow the operational staff to make simple quality analysis for basic parameters such as pH, TSS, BOD5 or COD. Training the staff of the WWTP to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the new equipment and facilities resulting from the upgrade of the WWTPs is also an essential part of the intervention.

Output 1.11: Preparatory studies finalized in Tunisia

143. Activity 1.11.1 Conduct preparatory studies to gather information necessary to evaluate the investment potential of the project(s) (including technical, environmental, socioeconomic, gender, financial and institutional capacity considerations). This activity will include the identification and liaising with stakeholders, the definition of scope and preparation of Terms of Reference, the tendering and its implementation.

Output 1.12: Capacity enhancement of ONAS to operate and maintain wastewater systems completed in Tunisia

144. Activity 1.12.1 design and implementation of capacity building programs for technical and managerial staff of WWTPs, and of interministerial dialogues on financing of wastewater services. This activity will include the preparation of capacity building plan and actions.

Output 1.13: Wastewater Master Plans for the targeted regions are updated in Tunisia

145. Activity 1.13.1 Review and update the Wastewater Master Plans for the governorates of El Kef, Beja, Kasserine, Tozeur, Kébili and Tataouine.

Outcome 2. Effectiveness of environmental management by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention increased through the development of common environmental standards on desalination, aquaculture, and wastewater and sludge management

146. Under component 2 of CP 1.2, specific activities will be performed to harmonize and upgrade the existing standards or develop new ones for sectors and activities causing significant pressures on marine and coastal environment in the Mediterranean: wastewater treatment, sludge management, desalination and aquaculture. It is expected that the definition and regional adoption of these standards will facilitate innovation and investments in sectors critical for the health of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal zones.

147. Existing knowledge will be utilized, and best practices scrutinized to identify and develop appropriate performance benchmarks to ensure attainment of GES. Formulated standards will be accompanied by the proposal of regional and national measures needed to implement them. Results of the work performed will feed into relevant MAP/Barcelona Convention (BC) processes for consideration, review and adoption by BC governing bodies. This process is aligned with the standard of the EU being one of the 22 Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

Output 2.1 Regional standards on wastewater management; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

148. This work will build upon and contribute to the ongoing efforts of the MAP BARCELONA CONVENTION to develop the new Regional Plan for Wastewater Treatment under the LBS Protocol.

In conducting specific activities to deliver this planned output, concrete experiences in WWTP upgrades, possible reuses of treated wastewater will be drawn upon to ensure appropriateness and feasibility of proposed standards.

Activity 2.1.1: Development of regional standards on wastewater management and regional and national measures for their implementation

149. Potential topics to be addressed will be determined based on a needs analysis further to having developed the Regional Plan for wastewater treatment. These topics may include: WWTP performance/efficiency standards (including feasibility of setting such standards at regional level); quality of the effluent (addressing a range of pollutants including but not limited to BOD, nutrients, heavy metals, micro plastics) and regulating approach (ELVs or GES based environmental quality standards); pre-treatment standards for industries discharging into sewage systems; best practices/new technologies to be considered; climate change adaptation, feasibility of setting region-wide targets for secondary and tertiary treatment; reuse of treated wastewater; infrastructure planning to ensure better control of runoff to minimize marine litter and contaminants inputs; and others.

Output 2.2 Regional standards on sludge management; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

150. This work will build upon and contribute to the ongoing efforts of the MAP BARCELONA CONVENTION to develop the new Regional Plan for Sewage Sludge Management under the LBS Protocol. In conducting specific activities to deliver this planned output, formulation of region-wide standards on sewage sludge management and strengthening of the regional legal framework is expected to contribute to creating room for application of new, more advanced technologies to ensure appropriateness and feasibility of proposed standards.

Activity 2.2.1: Development of regional standards on sludge management and regional and national measures for their implementation

151. Potential topics to be addressed will be determined based on a needs analysis further to having developed the Regional Plan for sewage sludge management. These topics may include sludge treatment and disposal methods, and quality standards for the use in agriculture. Options of using sludge for energy production (either by biogas or direct incineration) may be also assessed and possibly included in the development of standards/proposal of measures.

Output 2.3 Regional standards on desalination; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

152. This work will build upon and contribute to the ongoing efforts of the MAP Barcelona Convention to update the existing desalination guidelines under the LBS Protocol. In conducting specific activities to deliver this planned output, formulation of region-wide standards on desalination with the aim of strengthening the regional legal framework is expected to contribute to creating room for the application of new, more advanced technologies to reduce adverse impacts of effluent discharges from desalination plants on the Mediterranean marine environment including water quality deterioration and biological effects due to the discharge of brine and chemicals used in the desalination process.

Activity 2.3.1: Development of regional standards on desalination and regional and national measures for their implementation

153. To reduce impacts of rapidly growing desalination activities in the Mediterranean on marine and coastal ecosystems and ensure attainment of GES, activities to further develop regional standards will be conducted under this output. Among other things, water intake, brine discharges (in terms of chemical

and physical parameters), consumption and sources of energy, and monitoring of desalination activities will be addressed.

Output 2.4 Regional standards for reducing pollution from aquaculture; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

154. This work will build upon and contribute to the ongoing efforts of the MAP Barcelona Convention to develop the new Regional Plan for Aquaculture Management under the LBS Protocol, as well as to the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) work on harmonization of norms and standards and development of adequate legal framework for sustainable aquaculture development. In conducting specific activities to deliver this planned output, the formulation of region-wide standards on aquaculture management is expected to contribute to creating room for the application of new, more advanced technologies to ensure appropriateness and feasibility of proposed standards.

Activity 2.4.1: Development of regional standards on aquaculture and regional and national measures for their implementation

155. The analysis to support the development of standards and measures in the field of aquaculture will look in particular into options for the prevention and control of nutrients, scope for application of better management practices (BMPs), criteria for selection of sites, design of integrated monitoring programmes, and similar approaches. Standards and guidelines will complement those under development for the Regional Plan for Aquaculture Management. All the activities under this output will be conducted to ensure exchanges and coordination with FAO and GFCM work on aquaculture-related standards and criteria, and governance and management approaches for sustainable aquaculture. Possibilities for organizing joint meetings will be utilized to strengthen regional cooperation, ensure optimal use of resources and synergetic effects.

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Information identification and surveys (detailed activities will be elaborated in ToRs and detailed work plan will be developed by the Technical Assistance Consultants.)	EIB													■	■	■	■				
Output 1.4: Public awareness raised on the benefits of proper wastewater disposal (Egypt)																					
1.4.1 Design and execute communication and awareness-raising campaigns to build the public’s knowledge about sanitation and the benefits of wastewater treatment.																					
Design communication plan (detailed activities will be elaborated in ToRs and detailed work plan will be developed by the Technical Assistance Consultants.)	EIB															■	■				
Execute communication plan (detailed activities will be elaborated in ToRs and detailed work plan will be developed by the Technical Assistance Consultants.)	EIB																	■	■	■	■
Output 1.5: Gender equality mainstreamed in the wastewater sector in Egypt.																					
1.5.1 Actions to mainstream gender quality in activities for Outcome 1 (Egypt)																					
Gender equality activities (detailed activities will be elaborated in ToRs and detailed work plan will be developed by the Technical Assistance Consultants.)	EIB													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Output 1.6: Preparatory studies finalized. (Lebanon)																					
1.6.1 Conduct preparatory studies to gather information necessary to evaluate the investment potential of the projects (including technical, environmental, socioeconomic, gender, financial and institutional capacity considerations).																					
Intervention identification and liaising with stakeholders	EIB			■	■	■	■	■	■												
Definition of scope and preparation of Terms of Reference	EIB									■	■										
Tendering	EIB											■	■								
Implementation	EIB													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Output 1.7: Responsibilities defined, and operation procedures developed and submitted for adoption by relevant authorities. (Lebanon)																					
1.7.1 Organize workshops to identify administrative and technical gaps and to define responsibilities in the wastewater sector, for the development of operational procedures addressing technical, administrative and monitoring aspects in the waste																					

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Assessment of available standards and guidelines developed within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, particularly the new regional plan for treatment of wastewater, and evaluation of extent to which additional standards and guidelines are needed in the region	MED POL									■												
Identification of specific standards and guidelines which are lacking in the field of management of treated wastewater in order to address elimination of related hotspots in the region	MED POL										■											
Recruitment of a consultant to undertake work to develop required guidelines and standards necessary to fulfill the needs of the wastewater treatment sector in the region	MED POL											■										
Preparation/updating of additional guidelines and standards as appropriate	MED POL												■	■								
Dissemination of guidelines and standards to targeted agencies and organizations	MED POL														■							
Output 2.2: Regional standards on sludge management; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.																						
2.2.1 Development of regional standards on sludge management and regional and national measures for their implementation.																						
Assessment of available standards and guidelines developed within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, particularly the new regional plan for sewage sludge management, and evaluation of extent to which additional standards and guidelines are needed in the region	MED POL									■												
Identification of specific standards and guidelines which are lacking in the field of sewage sludge management in order to address elimination of related hotspots in the region	MED POL										■											
Recruitment of a consultant to undertake work to develop required guidelines and standards necessary to fulfill the needs of the sewage sludge sector in the region	MED POL											■										
Preparation/updating of additional guidelines and standards as appropriate	MED POL												■	■								
Dissemination of guidelines and standards to targeted agencies and organizations	MED POL														■							
Output 2.3: Regional standards on desalination; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.																						

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.1 Development of regional standards on desalination and regional and national measures for their implementation.																					
Assessment of available standards and guidelines developed within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, particularly the existing desalination guideline, and evaluation of extent to which additional standards and guidelines are needed in the region	MED POL																				
Identification of specific standards and guidelines which are lacking in the field of desalination in order to address elimination of related hotspots in the region	MED POL																				
Recruitment of a consultant to undertake work to develop required guidelines and standards necessary to fulfill the needs of the desalination sector in the region	MED POL																				
Preparation/updating of additional guidelines and standards as appropriate	MED POL																				
Dissemination of guidelines and standards to targeted agencies and organizations	MED POL																				
Output 2.4: Regional standards for reducing pollution from aquaculture; regional and national measures to implement standards developed and submitted for deliberation of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention.																					
2.4.1 Development of regional standards on aquaculture and regional and national measures for their implementation.																					
Assessment of available standards and guidelines developed within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, particularly the new regional plan for on aquaculture nutrients, and evaluation of extent to which additional standards and guidelines are needed in the region	MED POL																				
Identification of specific standards and guidelines which are lacking in the field of aquaculture in order to address elimination of related hotspots in the region	MED POL																				
Recruitment of a consultant to undertake work to develop required guidelines and standards necessary to fulfill the needs of the aquaculture sector in the region	MED POL																				
Preparation/updating of additional guidelines and standards as appropriate	MED POL																				
Dissemination of guidelines and standards to targeted agencies and organizations	MED POL																				

Budget CP1.2 (GEF ID 9717)

UNEP Umoja Sponsored classes/Object of the Budget	BUDGET BY COMPONENTS per 5 years			
	COMPO ENT 1	COMPO ENT 2	PROJECT MANAGEM ENT	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
FT30_010 PROJECT STAFF AND PERSONNEL				
1101 MedPCU - MedProgramme Coordinator (MAP)	-	-	70,000	70,000
1120 MedPCU - Programme Financial Assistant (MAP)	-	-	10,000	10,000
1121 MedPCU - Programme Administration Assistant (MAP)	-	-	10,000	10,000
1201 Regional Expert(s) to support (Component 2)	-	150,000	-	150,000
Component Total	-	150,000	90,000	240,000
FT30_160 TRAVEL				
1601 Travels to support Component 2	-	95,000	-	95,000
1602 Travels to support IW:LEARN (part of the 1% allocation)	15,000	-	-	15,000
Component Total	15,000	95,000	-	110,000
FT30_140 GRANT TO IP - (See footnote 1)				
2201 Preparation of tenders and administrative tasks (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	340,000	-	148,000	488,000
2202 Preparatory studies and targeted surveys to support the investment in Egypt (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	965,467	-	-	965,467
2203 Capacity building to support the investment in Egypt (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	120,683	-	-	120,683
2204 Communication & Gender to support the investment in Egypt (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	120,683	-	-	120,683
2205 Preparatory studies and targeted surveys to support the investment in Lebanon (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	965,467	-	-	965,467
2206 Capacity building to support the investment in Lebanon (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	120,683	-	-	120,683
2207 Communication & Gender to support the investment in Lebanon (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	120,683	-	-	120,683
2208 Preparatory studies and targeted surveys to support the investment in Tunisia (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	965,467	-	-	965,467
2209 Capacity building to support the investment in Tunisia (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	120,683	-	-	120,683
2210 Communication & Gender to support the investment in Tunisia (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	120,683	-	-	120,683
2211 Travels to support the execution of the Project including part of the 1% allocation for IW:LEARN (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	23,250	-	-	23,250
2212 Organization of 1 Project Steering Committee and 1 Annual Stocktaking Meeting (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	45,000	-	-	45,000
2213 Preparation of Lessons Learned note on the investment projects in Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia (EIB). ⁽¹⁾	8,000	-	-	8,000
Component Total	4,036,750	-	148,000	4,184,750
FT30_125 OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS				
3301 Meetings organized by the MedPCU (PSC, Annual Stocktaking meetings, etc.)	142,000	-	-	142,000
3302 Meetings to support IW:LEARN (part of the 1% allocation)	8,250	-	-	8,250
3303 Meetings for technical support to Component 2	-	105,000	-	105,000
5201 Knowledge Management Strategy (KM management, KM platform, KM Tools and events), Publication, Translation, Dissemination and reporting costs	100,000	-	-	100,000
5301 Mid-Term Evaluation	50,000	-	-	50,000
5302 Terminal Evaluation	60,000	-	-	60,000
Component Total	360,250	105,000	-	465,250
TOTAL COSTS	4,412,000	350,000	238,000	5,000,000

7. ANNEX C: Child Project 2.1 (GEF ID 9687): Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Water Security, Climate Resilience and Habitat Protection.

156. Child Project 2.1 will contribute to the MedProgramme Component ii) Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone.

157. CP2.1 will be executed in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. It is implemented by UNEP and executed by UNESCO/IHP, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, and GWP Med, under the overall supervisor of UNEP/MAP that leads the execution of the MedProgramme. Figure 4 provides an overview of the Project execution structure.

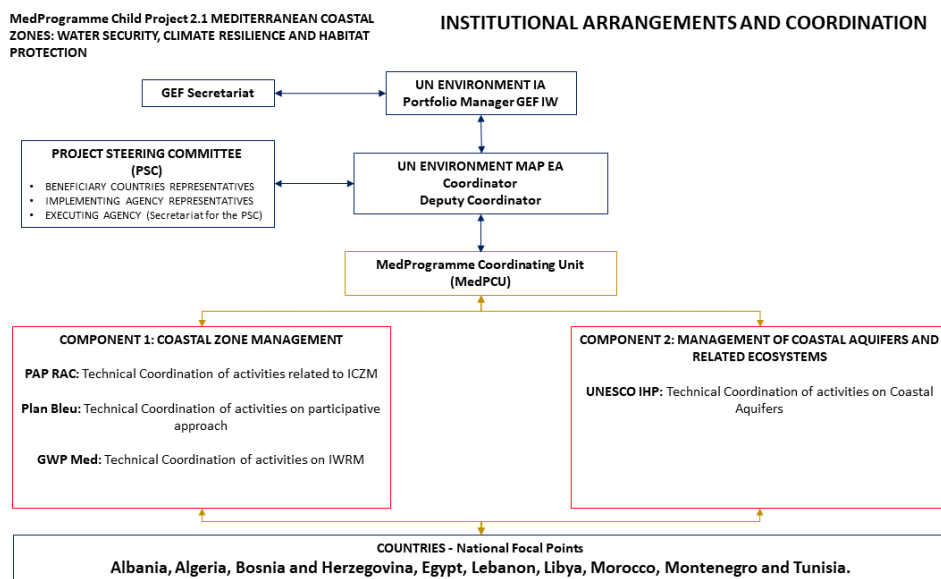


Figure 4: Institution Arrangements and Coordination of Child Project 2.1 (GEF ID 9687)

158. The Project is funded by the International Waters (IW) GEF focal area with USD 7,000,000. The project will generate a co-financing of USD 143,270,231 provided by the beneficiaries Countries and the executing partners.

159. The specific objective of CP2.1 is improving water security, human and ecosystem health, and climate resilience in coastal hot spots. The Project has two components, namely: 1) Coastal Zone Management and 2) Management of Coastal Aquifers and Related Ecosystems.

160. Component 1 The actions under this component will geographically extend to the spatial components of the Source-to-Sea continuum: basins/aquifers, coastal and marine zones. Planning documents, like National ICZM Strategies and ICZM Plans will be developed, using to the maximum possible extent the Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) that was developed through a joint initiative by GWP Med, PAP/RAC, and the UNESCO IHP. The IMF will be used in three areas selected through consultations with beneficiary Countries held during the project design phase: Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco. In the remaining six Countries of the project, activities supporting ratification and implementation of the ICZM Protocol, including awareness raising and capacity building activities will be implemented. The Component will support the implementation of comprehensive ICZM approaches, including: i) Preparation, adoption and support to implementation of gender sensitive National ICZM Strategies, or coastal plans, marine spatial plans and plans focused on coastal resilience to Climate Variability and Change adopting the IMF developed under the MedPartnership; ii) Translation of intrinsic environmental vulnerabilities (ecosystems, climate, and groundwater) into

Coastal Zone Use Capability or suitability maps and related guidance; iii) Use of ICZM tools and instruments; iv) Capacity building activities for ICZM, MSP and adaptation to climate variability and change (all project Countries. As an overall objective, component 1 aims at reaching a total of 12,500,000 hectares of coastal landscapes and seascapes under improved management by implementing comprehensive ICZM planning and approaches in four project Countries, at reinforcing the capacity of at least 300 Country experts and administrators in the implementation of ICZM practices and involving coastal populations in raising awareness activities.

161. Component 2 will implement sustainable management policies and practices in the five coastal aquifers considered of priority importance by the Countries and in the coastal ecosystems related to them, while conducting sub-regional trainings and national dialogues on conjunctive surface and groundwater management solutions in coastal areas. This Component will support the implementation of actions foreseen in the two Sub-Regional Action Plans developed under the MedPartnership (Adriatic Basin; and South, Central and Levantine Basin) on the sustainable management of coastal aquifers and groundwater-related ecosystems agreed upon by the Countries as part of MedPartnership. These actions will be implemented in five priority aquifers identified through the regional consultations conducted during the preparation phase of CP 2.1, namely: 1) Albania and Montenegro – Buna-Bojana transboundary coastal aquifer; 2) Egypt – North West coastal aquifer; 3) Lebanon – Damour coastal aquifer; 4) Morocco – Rhiss-Nekkor coastal aquifer; and 5) Tunisia – Ras Jebel coastal aquifer.

162. CP2.1 will generate 2 outcomes leading to 10 outputs achieved through the execution of 37 activities:

Outcome 1. Coastal zone sustainability in beneficiary Countries enhanced through the expanded compliance with the ICZM Protocol and the adoption of national ICZM strategies, coastal plans and instruments, and improved gender equality.

Output 1.1: Multi-stakeholders' consultations on ICZM Protocol ratification and implementation.

Output 1.2: Inter-Ministerial Coordination mechanisms for coastal management in place.

Output 1.3: ICZM Strategies/plans developed and adopted.

Output 1.4: A series of training events in ICZM, MSP and CVC adaptation developed and implemented.

Output 1.5: Raised awareness on the approaches promoted by the project (with attention to the engagement of private sector).

Outcome 2. Increased resilience to climatic 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.

Output 2.1: Detailed assessments of the current state of priority coastal aquifers and related coastal ecosystems, vulnerability maps and recommendations for land use planning addressing relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, national and local water associations and water users.

Output 2.2: National Dialogues identifying potential conjunctive management solutions, including stakeholders' training modules designed and implemented.

Output 2.3: National Assessments of Submarine Groundwater Discharges and of Marine – Freshwater Interactions.

Output 2.4: Priority aquifers coastal management plans produced including design and field testing of aquifer monitoring multi-purpose networks and protocols.

Output 2.5: Facilitation of broader adoption of approaches promoted by the project with attention on long term sustainability and engagement of private sector, national and local water associations and water users.

163. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary update on the activities that will be executed under CP2.1 to achieve the defined outputs. A detailed description of the activities including baseline analysis and proposed alternative scenario is given in the CP2.1 Project Document (UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.7).

Outcome 1. Coastal zone sustainability in beneficiary Countries enhanced through the expanded compliance with the ICZM Protocol and the adoption of national ICZM strategies, coastal plans and instruments, and improved gender equality.

Output 1.1: Multi-stakeholders' consultations on ICZM Protocol ratification and implementation (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia).

Activity 1.1.1 Development of the materials for the consultations in support of ICZM Protocol ratification/implementation

164. Materials for the consultations developed in the previous PAP/RAC projects (including the GEF MedPartnership) will be upgraded and extended. Particular attention will be dedicated to the use of coastal space through the recent work on the land use and land use change analysis. In the framework of the UNEP/MAP's Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) initiative, an Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Program (IMAP) is under development. In addition to its 23 Common Indicators, there are four Candidate Common Indicators, including one dedicated to land use change. The land use indicator aims to support implementation of the ICZM Protocol, particularly related to the balanced allocation of uses, preserving open coastal space, securing setback zone, avoiding urban sprawl by limiting linear extension of urban development including transport infrastructure along the coast and securing ecosystem health. The aim of PAP/RAC is to develop this indicator as a Common Indicator and to assist its monitoring in the whole of the Mediterranean coastal zones. Land use, as well as land use change, may also be used as the indicator for coastal artificialization and for coastal resilience. Within this activity the methodology will be defined to upgrade this indicator with the information related to elevation and the risk from floods. This work may also provide inputs for protection of the coastal aquifers allocated in the coastal zone. Through this work, particular attention will be dedicated to the setback zone, defined by Article 8 of the ICZM Protocol. This article is one of the most important ones since it promotes multiple benefits, including the establishment of the setback zone as a "no-regret" measure for adaptation to climate change, preserving important natural habitats and landscapes, but also providing an important economic resource for the coastal population (PAP/RAC, 2007). In addition, this article may also represent a tool for protection of the coastal aquifers.

Activity 1.1.2. Support for the implementation/ratification of the ICZM Protocol

165. An estimation of the impacts of the ratification/implementation of the ICZM Protocol will be prepared for three Countries (Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco), as a support to the Governments for ratification/implementation of the ICZM Protocol. During the project preparation phase, several Countries requested support with an analysis of their legal framework compared to the requirements of the ICZM Protocol, and in particular related to water management. In these Countries (Algeria and Tunisia), an additional analysis of the legal and institutional framework will be implemented. This work will be tailored to the unique context of each Country and will consider particularly the national legal framework related to environment, water, aquifers, spatial planning and maritime public domain. Particular attention will be dedicated to the legal framework for implementation of Article 8, the so-called "setback article". This activity will start with the on-line meetings with the national focal points, screening the recent developments in the Country and defining jointly the ToRs for this activity.

166. An analysis of land use and land use change will be carried out in seven Countries where this analysis is not already available or foreseen in other ongoing initiatives. In the context of Activity 1.1.2, a detailed analysis of land use and land use change will be implemented, preferably with the support of experts in the Countries concerned, in Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. In Libya, the MedOpen module on land use change analysis (output 1.4.3) will be used for this purpose.

Activity 1.1.3 Five national consultations in support of ICZM Protocol ratification

167. Results of Activity 1.1.2 will be presented at the five national consultations: in Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. The key coastal stakeholders, including those whose activities impact the coastal zone (its terrestrial and marine areas), will be on board for the national consultations. Timing of the consultations will depend on the situation with COVID pandemics. If needed on-line consultations may be implemented.

Activity 1.1.4 Implementing three sub-regional trainings in support of ICZM Protocol implementation

168. Three sub-regional trainings on legal and technical aspects of the ICZM Protocol will be organized during the project. Trainings will consist of two parts. The first is related to the interpretation of the legal aspects of the ICZM Protocol. The second is more practical in nature, related to land use and land use change analysis with a view to the fulfilment of the Protocol requirements, particularly related to the balanced allocation of uses, preserving open coastal space, securing a setback zone, avoiding urban sprawl by limiting linear extension of urban development including transport infrastructure along the coast and securing ecosystem health.

Activity 1.1.5. Development of the conceptual framework for coastal observation.

169. Article 16 of the Protocol on ICZM to the Barcelona Convention (UNEP/MAP/PAP, 2008) recognizes that monitoring and observation mechanisms and networks are crucial for the preservation of the Mediterranean Sea and Coasts. Activity 1.1.5 will complement the work undertaken by Contracting Parties to implement IMAP at the national level in the framework of the Ecosystem Approach Process in the Mediterranean, by identifying the necessary monitoring parameters to measure the progress towards good environmental status (GES) of the coast. This activity will complement the IMAP indicators with the land part and result in a proposal for a conceptual framework for coastal observation in all Mediterranean Countries.

170. As a first step, a desk study will be conducted to evaluate the state of the art of existing national capacities, gaps in data, knowledge and capacity, as well as the concerns of Countries regarding development of a conceptual framework for coastal observation. Furthermore, two workshops will be organized (one in English and one in French) for the relevant stakeholders from the participating Countries (those responsible for coastal observation and monitoring) to present the findings of the desk study, including regional trends and potential avenues for future collaborations. The workshops will also provide an opportunity to collect Countries' views on how to sustain and further develop this framework, including their technical and financial needs.

171. The results of the desk study and the needs expressed by Countries during the workshops will be consolidated in a report that can be used as a justification for requests from the Countries for additional support in this domain, including through resources available for the development of knowledge tools foreseen in the MedProgramme Knowledge Management Strategy (Annex S), executed through CP 4.1.

Output 1.2: Inter-Ministerial Coordination mechanisms for coastal management in place

Activity 1.2.1 Establishment or enhancement of Inter-Ministerial Coordination (IMC) frameworks

172. Terms of reference for the establishment or enhancement of Inter-Ministerial Coordination (IMC) frameworks will be developed in four Countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia) and submitted for approval to the responsible national authorities. At least one national meeting will be organized per Country to present the proposed terms of reference. The main task for the

IMCs will be the ratification of the ICZM Protocol (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt and Tunisia) or development and adoption of the National ICZM Strategy (Lebanon and Egypt).

Activity 1.2.2 Organizing national consultations to launch IMCs

173. At least three national consultations will be organized with the aim to launch effective Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMC) in relevant Countries. Materials prepared under Activity 1.1.2 will be presented to high-level decision makers and appointed members of the IMCs. For at least one IMC meeting, the products of Activity 1.5.1. to raise awareness on the need to build coastal resilience will be used. This activity will start in the second half of the first year.

Output 1.3: 2 National ICZM Strategies (Egypt and Lebanon)/ 2 ICZM Plans developed and submitted for adoption (Montenegro and Morocco) 1 Integrated Management Plan prepared according to the IMF (Damour, Lebanon)

Activity 1.3.1 Two national ICZM Strategies developed and submitted for adoption (Egypt and Lebanon)

174. A successful National ICZM Strategy can only be developed in close collaboration with the national authorities, supported with the multi-disciplinary team of experts, and by using a wide participatory process from the onset of the strategy drafting. The preparatory activities will be implemented in the framework of the activities 1.1.2; 1.1.3; 1.1.5; 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.
175. Activities focused on Lebanon will be implemented in conjunction with CP 2.2 activities under its output 2.2: Water-energy-food-ecosystems Nexus Assessments and multi-stakeholders consultation dialogues in priority coastal areas and output 2.3: Nexus strategies/action plans for priority coastal areas, possibly as part of other strategic documents for coastal areas. This synergy will allow the IMF application for the development of the Strategy

Activity 1.3.2 One ICZM Plan developed and submitted for adoption (Morocco)

176. Preparatory activities for the ICZM Plan will be done in the framework of the activities 1.1.2 and 1.1.3, as well as with the SCCF Project and CP 2.2 “Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Food-Energy and Ecosystem Nexus”.
177. Activities in Morocco will be implemented in conjunction with CP 2.2 activities under its output 2.2: Water-energy-food-ecosystems Nexus Assessments and multi-stakeholders consultation dialogues in priority coastal areas and output 2.3: Nexus strategies/action plans for priority coastal areas. This synergy will allow the application of the IMF and the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystem (WFEE) nexus approach in the ICZM Plan.

Activity 1.3.3 Implementing the participatory methodology Climagine as a support to the development of the National ICZM Strategies and ICZM Plans.

178. Climagine is a methodology developed under the MedPartnership for the systemic and prospective analysis of sustainability considering possible future scenarios of climate vulnerability and adaptation paths in the coastal areas. The methodology is designed to involve all relevant local stakeholders to integrate local knowledge, preferences and solutions in the planning documents, as well as to build stakeholders' ownership of the process. Climagine will be implemented in parallel with Activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2 and 1.3.5 (development of the ICZM Strategies and Plans) through four steps: analyzing the context; identifying sustainability indicators and assessing their values; modelling and exploring indicators and scenarios of future evolutions; and participating in designing solutions and prioritizing actions for reaching sustainable coastal development in the project zone.

Activity 1.3.4 One Integrated Management Plan (IMP) to be prepared in collaboration with all partners, according to the IMF methodology (Damour, Lebanon)

179. Preparatory activities for this activity will be done in the framework of the 1.1.2; 1.1.3; 1.1.5; 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.

Activity 1.3.5 One ICZM Plan developed and submitted for adoption (Kotor Bay, Montenegro)

180. Preparatory activities for the ICZM Plan will be done in the framework of the activities 1.1.2; 1.1.3. and 1.1.5 as well as with the SCCF Project. This activity will build on the national Strategy for ICZM of the MedPartnership and on the transboundary GEF Montenegro - Albania project results.

181. In the SCCF Project, a set of recommendations will be prepared to mainstream climate change adaptation strategies in the ICZM Plan in Montenegro that is envisaged under Activity 1.3.5 of the CP 2.1. The two projects will benefit from having a common set of stakeholders in Montenegro for both sets of activities as well as a shared scientific and socioeconomic knowledge base for the design and execution of activities.

182. At the same time, opportunities for synergies with CP 2.2. will be explored regarding the integration of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystem (WFEE) nexus approach in the ICZM Plan that will be developed for Activity 1.3.5 of the CP 2.1. The level of synergies will be defined by the readiness of the responsible institutions of the WFEE sectors to constructively contribute to the development of the ICZM Plan.

Output 1.4 A series of training events on ICZM, Marine Spatial Planning and CVC adaptation developed and implemented

Activity 1.4.1 Preparation of training material for the MedOpen online training course

183. MedOpen is an online training programme on coastal management in the Mediterranean, with modules currently available on ICZM and CVC. The Programme is available in English and in French, and in Basic and Advanced Modules. In the framework of this activity, MedOpen will be expanded to include three additional modules: building coastal resilience; marine spatial planning in the Mediterranean; and land use change analysis for the Mediterranean coastal zones.

Activity 1.4.2 Implementing advanced online training courses and training events on a yearly basis

184. This activity will start from the second year of the project implementation.

Activity 1.4.3 Face-to-face training to support MedOpen module on land use and land use change analysis

185. Preparatory activities for this activity will be done in the framework of the 1.1.1 activity.

Output 1.5 Raised awareness on the approaches promoted by the project (with attention to the engagement of private sector).

186. Since 2007, the Mediterranean Coast Day has been celebrated with an awareness raising campaign culminating in a final event on 25 September of each year. This event honors the beauty of Mediterranean coasts and calls people to become engaged in the management and protection of these areas. The awareness raising campaign for the Mediterranean Coast Day is based on the Mediterranean Awareness Raising Strategy (MARS), and already has an established visual identity, as well as a series of media products that may be reutilized every year. Three central celebrations will be organized in the three project Countries (Albania, Algeria and Morocco), while additional activities will be supported in all project Countries that express interest in organizing events.

Activity 1.5.1 Producing materials for awareness raising campaigns

187. This activity will involve the production of new outreach materials tailored to the specific themes of three awareness raising campaigns that will be organized in three Countries during the project. Materials to be produced include photographs for exhibitions, press releases, short videos, posters, stickers, brochures, leaflets, etc.

188. The three themes for the campaigns will be Coastal Resilience, Coastal Aquifers and Women in Coastal Management. The location of the final event for the Coast Day celebrations will be chosen two years before the target year.

Activity 1.5.2 Implementing three awareness raising campaigns with the central themes of Coastal Resilience, Coastal Aquifers and Women in Coastal Management

189. Three campaigns to promote the Coast Day celebrations will be organized during the project life span. The campaign on Coastal Resilience will be implemented during the second year of the project.

Activity 1.5.3 Participation in dissemination and awareness raising activities at the regional and global levels

190. The progress and results achieved through Component 1 will be showcased for replication purposes at both the regional and the global levels:

191. Regional level: Methodologies for ICZM Strategies and Plans design and implementation, and the examples of Albania, Algeria and Morocco will be disseminated regionally through the activities and knowledge management tools developed under CP 4.1.

192. Global level: Participation in IW LEARN activities and events, including International Waters Conferences; scientific papers presented and published in major journals /conferences.

Outcome 2. Increased resilience to climatic variability and change, and enhanced water security of coastal populations through improved sustainability of services provided by coastal aquifers and by groundwater-related coastal ecosystems.

Output 2.1 Detailed assessments of the current state of priority coastal aquifers and related coastal ecosystems, vulnerability maps and recommendations for land use planning addressing relevant stakeholders, including private sector, national and local water associations and water users.

Activity 2.1.1: Characterization and assessment of priority coastal aquifers and related ecosystems through the application of a multi-disciplinary indicator-based methodology

193. On the basis of an inventory of the existing information and data for each of the five priority aquifer - including through (i) existing monitoring networks; (ii) abstraction wells; (iii) physical and chemical surveys; (iv) land use maps; (v) gender surveys (when applicable); and (vi) existing legal and institutional frameworks-, and applying an adapted version of the indicator-based methodology of the GEF Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP) taking into account protocols linked to the EU-WFD, the ICZM Protocol, and the Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) developed under the MedPartnership, a series of indicators and indexes will be characterized to assess the processes of seawater intrusion, submarine groundwater discharges and the interaction with coastal water-dependent ecosystems, among others. The multiple dimensions assessed will include (i) hydrogeological aspects; (ii) environmental aspects; (iii) climatic aspects; (iv) socio-economic aspects, including gender; (v) legal aspects; and (vi) institutional aspects.

194. Conceptual models of the coastal aquifers will be established, including validation through numerical modelling whenever possible, with the aim to evaluate different future scenarios of management. This review and assessment will mainly build on the compilation of existing information and can be developed at the beginning of the project. The results of this assessment will feed into the other activities as a basic input.

Activity 2.1.2: Comprehensive vulnerability assessment and associated management recommendations

195. This activity will implement a new tool – the Aquifer Comprehensive Vulnerability Mapping (ACVM) method - that assesses potential sources of contamination that can enter the system infiltrating vertically from the land surface or horizontally (seawater intrusion). This tool was developed under the MedPartnership and includes the potential impact of sea level variations. For each aquifer, a map will be produced that indicates the vulnerability class (index) of the different portions of the aquifer and a set of groundwater management recommendations will be established to translate the findings of the vulnerability assessment into practical guidelines.
196. Vulnerability assessments, maps and management recommendations will serve to facilitate decision making by managers of groundwater resources and are going to be developed at the beginning of the project to inform other activities.

Output 2.2 National Dialogues identifying potential conjunctive management solutions, including stakeholders' training modules designed and implemented.

Activity 2.2.1: Stakeholder analysis carried at national level

197. The stakeholder analysis for the five priority aquifers will be guided by the Global Diagnostic on Groundwater Governance, carried out as part of the Groundwater Governance project, which identified a list of actors as relevant stakeholders in water governance, such as government organizations, public or private water utilities, groundwater users in the domestic, agricultural or industrial sector, NGOs, or academic institutions. In the case of coastal aquifers, several additional groups of stakeholders need to be considered, among them fisherfolk, the tourism industry, women's associations, and marine and coastal nature conservation entities. Knowledge gaps and gender roles and inequalities will be assessed.
198. This identification of stakeholders will allow to assess, among priority points, actions and associated impacts on groundwater resources; the level of knowledge about sustainable approaches to water resources management; technical, financial and institutional capacities of each group to promote change; or potential entry points for changing behaviors; and an indication of their willingness to take part in dialogues on the elaboration of aquifer management plans or the preparation of recommendations on conjunctive management.
199. A communication strategy to engage with stakeholders will be established as a priority in the form of awareness campaigns or establishing participation mechanisms and events adapted to the socio-economic and cultural context of each area. The communication strategy will also consider how to reach the broader public to disseminate relevant assessment results and progress on the development of coastal aquifer management plans.
200. Both the stakeholder mapping and communication strategy must be established in the initial stage of the project to ensure its wider adoption at local and national level.

Activity 2.2.2: Training modules design and implementation

201. Training modules will focus on two aspects. First, a capacity building strategy focusing on closing knowledge gaps within the community of stakeholders, and on fostering the empowerment of women and gender equality in water stewardship and management will be developed. Second, modules on conjunctive surface and groundwater management considering (i) Basic Groundwater Governance Principles and management tools; (ii) Hydrogeological and socio-economic implications of surface water and groundwater interactions; (iii) Available tools for the conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water; and (iv) Innovative tools (e.g. numerical modelling, isotope techniques) for improving groundwater management. Training module will be designed and implemented for each of the three sub-regions (Adriatic, Southern and Eastern Mediterranean).

Activity 2.2.3 National Dialogues identifying potential conjunctive management solutions.

202. Stakeholders are expected to participate in structured dialogues aimed at identifying conjunctive management recommendations to be included in the priority aquifer management plans. The main objectives of activities under this output will be to create communication and participation mechanisms, to facilitate cooperation with stakeholders and relevant authorities, and to identify a common vision towards the plan. In this activity, participants will first be informed about the main findings of the aquifer assessment (Output 2.1) and will then be guided through a facilitated dialogue aimed at identifying and agreeing upon solutions to enhance the aquifer's sustainability and its resilience to climate change and variability. Sustainability of groundwater-dependent ecosystem should be given due recognition when discussing water allocation and usage prioritization. Five National Dialogues will be organized.

Output 2.3 National Assessments of Submarine Groundwater Discharges and of Marine-Freshwater Interactions.

Activity 2.3.1: Creation of an SGD international expert advisory group

203. In this activity, an SGD international expert advisory group focused on the Mediterranean will be established for the duration of CP 2.1. The approach will be inclusive, and citizen-science will be considered with the aim of empowering the local community. Overall, the creation of an advisory group of experts will boost local capacities and knowledge transfer among scientists, society and administrations.

204. The advisory group will be responsible in particular to promote knowledge transfer and capacity building on SGD assessment; reviewing and recommending state of the art techniques; and organizing a Mediterranean Regional Conference on SGD.

Activity 2.3.2: Identification of SGD preferential zones at national level

205. Submarine groundwater discharges do not occur homogeneously along the coast. Depending on the coast morphology and lithology, SGD can occur close to the coast or far away, in localized sources or along wide areas of the seafloor. Thus, the first step towards an SGD assessment is to detect where this phenomenon is occurring. In addition to building on recent reviews and state of the art, data based on temperature, which has also emerged as a proxy for submarine groundwater discharge detection, by means of satellite imagery or thermal infrared images, will be used. Special attention will be paid to the priority aquifers areas.

Activity 2.3.3: Quantification of fluxes and contaminant loads at selected areas (Priority aquifers)

206. This activity will start identifying the most suitable quantification methods and locations to produce estimates of SGD fluxes and contaminant loads. Isotope techniques could be used to estimate SGD fluxes whether or not the SGD zones are accessible. It will be complemented with hydrogeological models, which will help to up-scale measurements, and validate conceptual models.

Activity 2.3.4 Sensitization of coastal communities and stakeholders

207. In coordination with IW:LEARN activities and in parallel with the appraisal of SGDs, dissemination campaigns on the nature and existence of SGDs will be delivered in all project Countries.

Output 2.4 Priority aquifers coastal management plans produced including design and field testing monitoring multi-purpose networks and protocols.

Activity 2.4.1: Identify the characteristics of the system which will determine how it can best be managed.

208. Based on the results of Outputs 2.1 – 2.3, the overall state of groundwater development and the hydrogeological characteristics of the aquifer system will need to be taken into account in developing groundwater management plans taking into account the size of the aquifer system and its storage; the

degree of connectivity with surface water, or aquifer susceptibility to irreversible degradation and groundwater vulnerability to pollution, among other points. This synthesis work will be done and owned by the responsible local agencies and stakeholders under the guidance and with the facilitation of the project expert staff.

Activity 2.4.2: Protecting groundwater quality

209. This activity will build on the previous one, integrating also existing land use maps and the distribution of economic activities throughout the aquifer area to establish a set of recommendations towards informed management of groundwater resources. An example of this approach is the pilot demonstration in the Ghar El Melh lagoon (Tunisia) (MedPartnership, 2015).

Activity 2.4.3: Reaching consensus on aquifer services

210. A consultative/participatory process will help reach consensus on which aquifer services should be prioritized among, for instance, water supply security for urban, agricultural or other purposes, guaranteed access for small private users, sustaining dependent ecosystems and dry weather river flows.

Activity 2.4.4: Preparation of the Coastal Aquifer Management Plans

211. The Plans for each aquifer will be designed in collaboration with all stakeholders and will place the emphasis on adopting an inclusive approach including industrial and agricultural actors. The Plans will include an operational timeframe and management monitoring framework endorsed by the responsible national/local groundwater agencies and all relevant stakeholders. The Plans must be dynamic in nature, providing the capacity for adaptation to changes in groundwater knowledge and in external drivers (such as climate and land use). The indicators of groundwater status defined as part of Output 2.1 will act as barometers of aquifer condition and facilitate an adaptive management approach, considering the appropriate response timeframe for the aquifer.

Activity 2.4.5: Coastal Aquifer Management Plan submission for approval and adoption by relevant national authorities

212. Mobilizing high-level political support is imperative. Relevant regional and national authorities and responsible bodies will be fully involved. The process will be documented in a “Foundation Statement” issued at the inception of the planning process. Once the Plan is completed and reviewed by all involved parties, it will be submitted for formal adoption by relevant authorities.

Activity 2.4.6: Aquifer monitoring multi-purpose networks and protocols designed and field tested, and responsible personnel trained, in the five priority aquifers.

213. The design of the monitoring networks and related protocols will be undertaken by national appointed institutions and actors with the guidance and support of the project experts and will consider especially the long-term sustainability of the monitoring programme and its response to the evolving necessities of the Coastal Aquifer Management Plan.

214. Each network will consist of two sub-networks: the “background sub-network”, and the “vulnerable areas sub-network”, monitoring more densely populated areas that will provide data on aquifers and groundwater dependent ecosystems that have documented, or are suspected of having, anthropogenic effects. The designed monitoring network will include the revamping of selected existing stations, if any, and the installation of new automatic data collection and transmission systems at key points in the permanent network.

Activity 2.4.7: GIS-Based Information Management System

215. An Information Management System (IMS) will consolidate all aquifer information. The IMS will then not only be useful to store information and make it available, but it will also allow for quality controls and to easily update existing information. The IMS will be composed by two main elements: the database that should store and organize different types of data, and the GIS viewer that will facilitate access and sharing of the information. Courses should be designed to train local experts on the use of

the system, how to maintain it and expand it, ensuring local ownership and long-term sustainability of the IMS.

Activity 2.4.8: Implementation Pilot Tests

216. The monitoring network will be tested in all the five priority aquifers. This will imply: (i) the acquisition and setting up of a limited number of pilot monitoring stations and the execution of sampling campaigns (if necessary); (ii) the processing of the raw data; and (iii) their inclusion in the IMS data base and visualization through the GIS-based online system. The pilot testing of the monitoring programme will involve capacity building of assigned local experts of stakeholders involved in the monitoring.

Output 2.5 Facilitation of broader adoption of approaches promoted by the project with attention on long term sustainability and engagement of private sector, national and local water associations and water users.

Activity 2.5.1: Promoting coastal groundwater governance

217. The dissemination activities will be developed for audiences at three levels: i) National level: Publication in the national languages of the main documents produced (Management Plan, Aquifer Assessment and others); organization of dissemination events involving stakeholders and the national scientific community; ii) Regional level: Proactive participation to the activities and stocktaking events organized in the framework of the CP 4.1, dealing with knowledge management across all MedProgramme CPs; and ii) Global level: Participation in IW LEARN activities and events, including International Waters Conferences; scientific papers presented and published in major journals /conferences.

Activity 2.5.2: Fostering knowledge on Mediterranean submarine groundwater discharges.

218. When addressing coastal aquifers management, it is necessary to consider their connection to coastal marine ecosystems through submarine groundwater discharges (SGD). This project will attempt an inventory of SGDs in all project Countries applying modern technologies to locate them and assess their flows and possible pollution loads. The results obtained will be made available to all, in the region and beyond, through the organization of a Mediterranean Conference on SGDs, under the sponsorship of IW:LEARN.

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Printing and producing dissemination materials	PAP/RAC																				
1.5.2 Implementing three awareness raising campaigns with the central themes of Coastal Resilience, Coastal Aquifers and Women in Coastal Management																					
Establishing campaign partnerships	PAP/RAC, Morocco, Albania, Algeria																				
Implementing campaign activities	PAP/RAC, Morocco, Albania, Algeria																				
1.5.3 Participation in dissemination and awareness raising activities at the regional and global levels.																					
Participation in dissemination and awareness raising activities at the regional and global level	PAP/RAC																				
Component 2: Management of Coastal Aquifers and Related Ecosystems																					
2.1 Detailed assessments of the current state of priority coastal aquifers and related coastal ecosystems, vulnerability maps and recommendations for land use planning addressing relevant stakeholders, including private sector, national and local water associations and water users.																					
2.1.1 Characterization and assessment of priority coastal aquifers and related ecosystems through the application of a multi-disciplinary indicator-based methodology.																					
Interim report on data collection	UNESCO IHP																				
Assessment report of 5 priority coastal aquifers	UNESCO IHP																				
2.1.2 Comprehensive vulnerability assessment and associated management recommendations.																					
Interim report on data collection + draft vulnerability maps	UNESCO IHP																				
Technical reports on the vulnerability of the 5 priority coastal aquifers and associated management response	UNESCO IHP																				
2.2 Mechanisms in place to establish synergistic interactions among CPs and with other relevant initiatives and stakeholders, and to take stock of progress and challenges at the MedProgramme level.																					

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.4 Sensitization of coastal communities and stakeholders																					
Identification of stakeholders	UNESCO IHP																				
Organization of sensitization campaigns	UNESCO IHP																				
National meetings	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4 Priority aquifers coastal management plans produced including design and field testing of aquifer monitoring multi-purpose networks and protocols.																					
2.4.1 Identify the characteristics of the system which will determine how it can best be managed																					
Identification of responsible agency + agreement on output format	UNESCO IHP																				
Synthesis work	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4.2 Protecting groundwater quality.																					
Identify experts +contractual agreement	UNESCO IHP																				
Land use capability map or matrix	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4.3 Reaching consensus on aquifer services.																					
Identification of stakeholders + responsible agency agreement	UNESCO IHP																				
Stakeholders meeting	UNESCO IHP																				
Dissemination of results sessions	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4.4 Preparation of the Coastal Aquifer Management Plans.																					
Development of Plan	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4.5 Coastal Aquifer Management Plan submission for approval and adoption by relevant national authorities.																					
Adoption / adaptation of plan	UNESCO IHP																				
Submission of Plan	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4.6 Aquifer monitoring multi-purpose networks and protocols designed and field tested, and responsible personnel trained, in the five priority aquifers.																					
Monitoring network + protocols designed	UNESCO IHP																				
Field testing	UNESCO IHP																				
Trained personnel	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4.7 GIS-Based Information Management System.																					

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Analyze GIS IMS National tools	UNESCO IHP																				
Design and elaborate GIS IMS compatible with National tools	UNESCO IHP																				
2.4.8 Implementation Pilot Tests.																					
Equipment agreement with Nat. entities	UNESCO IHP																				
Procurement	UNESCO IHP																				
Pilot tests	UNESCO IHP																				
2.5 Facilitation of broader adoption of approaches promoted by the project with attention on long term sustainability and engagement of private sector, national and local water associations and water users.																					
2.5.1 Promoting coastal groundwater governance.																					
Nat. Level: Publication and dissemination activities	UNESCO IHP																				
Reg. level: Activities within CP4.1 framework	UNESCO IHP																				
Glob. Level: IW-LEARN activities	UNESCO IHP																				
2.5.2 Fostering knowledge on Mediterranean submarine groundwater discharges.																					
Inventory of SGDs in all project Countries	UNESCO IHP																				
Mediterranean Conference on SGDs	UNESCO IHP																				

Budget CP2.1 (GEF ID 9687)

UNEP Umoja Sponsored classes/Object of the Budget
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BUDGET BY COMPONENTS per 5 years			
COMPONENT 1	COMPONENT 2	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	Total
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$

FT30_010 PROJECT STAFF AND PERSONNEL

1101	MedPCU - MedProgramme Coordinator (P4)
1120	MedPCU - Programme Financial Assistant (G5)
1121	MedPCU - Programme and Administration Assistant (G5)
1121	Regional consultant International Waters
1201	Regional consultant Knowledge Management
1202	Regional consultant Gender Expert
Component Total	

75,000	15,000	283,000	373,000
-	-	15,000	15,000
-	-	15,000	15,000
82,000	40,000	-	122,000
25,000	45,000	-	70,000
25,000	35,000	-	60,000
207,000	135,000	313,000	655,000

FT30_160 TRAVEL

1601	Staff Travel & Transport (MedPCU)
1602	Travels to support IW:LEARN (part of the 1% allocation)
1604	Travels to attend PSC and ASM (Stakeholders from Countries)
Component Total	

14,000	12,000	20,000	46,000
25,000	20,000	-	45,000
60,000	75,000	-	135,000
99,000	107,000	20,000	226,000

FT30_140 GRANT TO IP - (See footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

2201	Coastal Aquifers (UNESCO) ⁽¹⁾
2202	ICZM Implementation (PAP/RAC) ⁽²⁾
2203	Participatory Approach for ICZM Implementation (Plan Bleu) ⁽³⁾
2204	IWRM Implementation (GWP Med) ⁽⁴⁾
Component Total	

-	2,825,000	-	2,825,000
1,820,000	-	-	1,820,000
360,000	-	-	360,000
680,000	-	-	680,000
2,860,000	2,825,000	-	5,685,000

FT30_125 OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS

3301	Meetings (PSC, ASM, etc.)
3302	Synergies with IW:LEARN (Meetings, Training, Experience Note, etc.) - part 1% allocation
4101	Office supplies, consumables, shipping, couriers, etc.
4301	Miscellaneous
5101	Equipment and maintenance
5201	Products for the KM Strategy, Publication, Translation, Dissemination and reporting costs
5301	Communications (tel, fax, e-mail, etc..)
5302	Mid-Term Evaluation
5303	Terminal Evaluation
Component Total	

45,000	45,000	-	90,000
15,000	10,000	-	25,000
7,000	7,000	-	14,000
3,000	3,000	-	6,000
5,000	5,000	-	10,000
70,000	70,000	-	140,000
4,500	4,500	-	9,000
60,000	-	-	60,000
-	80,000	-	80,000
209,500	224,500	-	434,000

TOTAL COSTS

3,375,500	3,291,500	333,000	7,000,000
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8. ANNEX D: Child Project 2.2 (GEF ID 9685): Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Energy-Food and Ecosystems Nexus.

219. Child Project 2.2 will contribute to the MedProgramme Component ii) Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone.

220. CP2.2 will be executed in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. It is implemented by UNEP and executed by GWP Med, under the overall supervision of UNEP/MAP that leads the execution of the entire MedProgramme.

Figure 5 provides an overview of the Project execution structure.

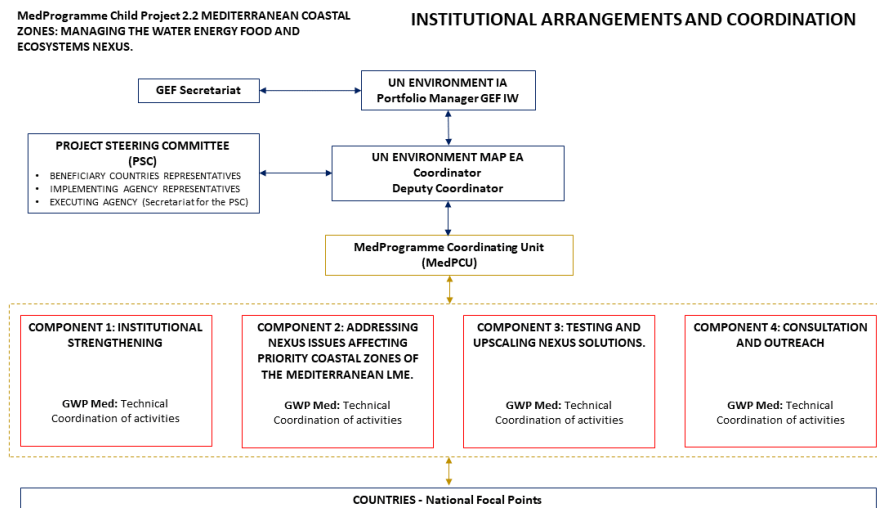


Figure 5: Institution Arrangements and Coordination of Child Project 2.2 (GEF ID 9685)

221. The Project is funded by the International Waters (IW) GEF focal area with USD 3,500,000. The project will generate a co-financing of USD 11,309,871 provided by the beneficiaries Countries and GWP Med.

222. The specific objectives of CP2.2 is the balancing of competing water uses in priority coastal areas through water, food, energy and ecosystems integrated governance, to enhance environmental security and sharing of benefits. The Project has four components, namely: 1) Institutional Strengthening; 2) Addressing nexus issues affecting priority coastal zones of the Mediterranean LME; 3) Testing and upscaling Nexus solutions; and 4) Consultation and outreach.

223. Component 1 is expected to facilitate the identification of the appropriate level of integration among Nexus sectors' strategic documents in each Country; the information will feed in and benefit the discussions among Countries regarding the Nexus approach and will assist in debating the usefulness and the possible development of a Nexus Regional strategic document. The component will be instrumental to initiate the discussion and decide on a strategic document e.g. a Roadmap describing orientations, partners, capacities and steps for the introduction of Nexus approach considerations in the natural resources' management frameworks. Moreover, component 1 will raise awareness, increasing the understanding and enhancing the capacities of institutions and stakeholders, through knowledge exchange and cross-fertilization regarding the Nexus approach. This is expected to work in synergy with the results of Component 2. Practitioners with higher level of understanding about the Nexus approach framework in terms of content and applicability will be able to follow the results of the implementation of Nexus Dialogues and Assessment in the Countries with the view of replicating them in other areas and/or Countries.

224. Component 2 is the key component of CP2.2. The Nexus approach used to foster integrated policy making and management will be applied in three Countries at different spatial scales, namely Albania at Country level; Lebanon: at Country level; and Morocco: in the Tangiers Tetouan region. The project will i) facilitate the integrated policy making and management in the Countries by applying novel tools; and (ii) create the basis for the replication of such activities in other Countries and scales. In each of the three Countries, actions under this Component will be used to: 1) Identify linkages/benefits/trade-offs among sectors, quantifying those that are of priority at the level possible and assessing the trends under different developmental scenarios leading to concrete suggestions for synergic action in the field of policy making, and management as means towards optimal use of natural resources for sustained growth and for protecting the Mediterranean LME; 2) Identify concrete steps and actions for the application of solutions identified through the Nexus assessments and dialogues as well as for the incorporation of the Nexus approach in national policy formulation and decision making for natural resources management; 3) Identify priority nexus related interventions; and 4) Foster input of stakeholders in the Nexus Assessments and the identification of solutions as well as ownership of the process for their development and the resulting outcomes.

225. Component 3 will turn into “action” the results achieved under component 2. Small/medium scale Nexus solutions i.e. technical applications addressing issues touching upon two Nexus sectors, will be identified and/or implemented to assist stakeholders accruing direct experience on Nexus approaches, technologies, management practices and organizational settings to the region, while testing their cost effectiveness, feasibility and replication potential. The total of the Mediterranean will be screened for the identification of Nexus solutions. The Countries that Component 2 focuses on will have a priority for promoting understanding of possible Nexus technical interventions that can be applied. A limited number of small-scale Nexus applications will be designed and implemented directly by the Project in the focus areas. The need for financing Nexus solutions is key, both for its obvious practical purpose of implementing agreed strategies/plans, but also for its use as a tangible driver during dialogue processes (e.g. on understanding Nexus challenges, defining priorities articulated in Nexus Strategies/Action Plans, etc.). While Nexus investments should produce benefits for all Nexus sectors that are set to address, they may also suggest opportunities for financing the less attractive among the Nexus sectors, like water and environment. Recently, major institutional financing partners, like IFIs, bilateral donors, climate funds, etc., have been adopting new policies, structures and practices for financing SDGs, placing integrated approaches high in their focus, with Nexus being gradually surfacing in these. The need to sustainably engage the private sector in Nexus investments is clear, while challenges for its participation in financing water and environment infrastructure remain, though energy and food entries may provide new impetus for tangible ways forward. Output 4 will focus on enabling priority interventions and/or necessary investments through preparation of related projects documentation/investments fiches, based on identification of needs and opportunities during dialogue activities under Component 2. To achieve these, the Project will strive to attract a range of interested financing partners, public and private (including Corporate Social Responsibility partners), since its early stages.

226. Component 4 will be implemented within a context where the principles of stakeholder involvement, while fully recognized -in most cases- by the national laws, are not yet adequately translated into daily practice and at all levels. The Nexus related sectors are no exception; there is much room for improvement regarding civil society and public participation while the private sector does not participate in the policy development process. The project will contribute in advancing these at Country and local levels, focusing on tangible outcomes. The knowledge generated, and experience gained under Component 2 through the implementation of the Nexus assessments in three Countries and Component 3 through the testing and assessment of technologies and approaches to address Nexus trade-offs will be captured and translated into messages and notes to be broadcasted/disseminated to stakeholders to raise awareness and enhance capacities. Along with Component 1, Component 2 will

create the conditions for the introduction and implementation of the Nexus approach in the management of natural resources.

227.CP2.2 will generate 5 outcomes leading to 7 outputs achieved through the execution of 13 activities:

Outcome 1 Enhanced regional and National capacities on the use of the nexus approach to address land-based issues.

Output 1.1 Regional Dialogue and Capacity Building on Nexus assessment and approach.

Outcome 2 Interlinkages among Nexus Sectors identified and strengthened through Nexus Assessments and Policy Dialogues, feeding into policy making in priority Mediterranean coastal areas.

Output 2.1 New or existing inter-institutional bodies convening and steering the development of Nexus Assessments and strategic documents.

Output 2.2 Water-energy-food-ecosystems Nexus Assessments and multi-stakeholder consultation dialogues in priority coastal areas.

Output 2.3 Nexus strategies/action plans for priority coastal areas, possibly as part of other strategic documents for coastal areas.

Outcome 3 Interventions facilitated and upscaled bringing co-benefits by maximizing on the technologies and approaches to address Nexus tradeoffs.

Output 3.1 Nexus demonstration activities.

Outcome 4: Priority nexus interventions agreed upon including relevant mechanisms and arrangements.

Output 4.1 Identified interventions, including potential sources of funding.

Outcome 5 The medium and long-term sustainability of results ensured by engaging the relevant stakeholders.

Output 5.1 A Stakeholders Engagement Strategy (SEG) coherent with the MedProgramme Gender Mainstreaming and Knowledge Management Strategies.

228.The following paragraphs provide a brief summary update on the activities that will be executed under CP2.1 to achieve the defined outputs. A detailed description of the activities including baseline analysis and proposed alternative scenario is given in the CP2.1 Project Document (UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.8).

Outcome 1 Enhanced regional and National capacities on the use of the nexus approach to address land-based issues.

Output 1.1 Regional Dialogue and Capacity Building on Nexus assessment and approach.

Activity 1.1.1 Preparation of a Mediterranean Nexus Study.

229.A Nexus desk study will be developed covering all project beneficiary Countries providing a Nexus baseline for the region. The Study will identify in each Country the level of integration of the management of natural resources related to Nexus i.e. water, energy, land/food and environment. It will look at related national sectoral institutional settings and strategic documents to identify inter-linkages and potential conflicts among these. The Study will provide suggestions on ways forward for tackling Nexus challenges in the region affecting the coastal and marine environment. It will constitute the background material for the Regional Roundtables and Nexus Trainings that are part of the Project activities (see below).

Activity 1.1.2 Dissemination, usage and enrichment of knowledge Nexus material in the form of the JRC/GWP-Med/UfM Nexus Atlas.

230. The Nexus Atlas in the Mediterranean is prepared by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and GWP-Med. The activity is implemented in-parallel to the Project and it contributes to its aims and objectives. The Atlas is a spatial baseline analysis and projection of Nexus requirements in the Mediterranean region, addressing inter-sectorial trade-offs and synergies as promoters of stability and socio-economic development in the region. The Atlas aims at offering both a scientific, but also cultural, perspective regarding Nexus issues addressed using a language accessible to a broad audience ranging from the interested citizen to specialized stakeholders and experts.

Activity 1.1.3 Organization of Regional Roundtables and meetings of representatives of the Nexus Ministries

231. Three Regional Roundtables will be organized as the backbone of a regional multi-stakeholder dialogue to advance Nexus understanding and facilitate cross-fertilization among institutions, organizations and practitioners. The Roundtables will follow up and expand on the Roundtables on the Nexus implemented by international organizations in the Mediterranean. The Roundtables will be organized in cooperation with national institutions, project partners, regional institutions and other contributors depending on the focus issue and interest expressed. Each event should be 2 days in duration and will target the participation of appx. 60 stakeholders. Leveraging synergies with ongoing initiatives and/or projects supported will be sought.
232. Three half day meetings of representatives of the Nexus Ministries from the beneficiary Countries will be organized, each one back to back with each Regional Roundtable. These meetings will discuss the need for the development and the content of a Nexus Mediterranean Strategy/Roadmap describing orientations, partners, capacities and steps for the introduction of Nexus approach considerations in the ICZM and water resources management frameworks of the Countries, and of the Barcelona Convention.

Activity 1.1.4. Organization of Nexus Trainings

233. Three (3) regional nexus trainings will be implemented with an aim to enhance capacities of targeted stakeholders, such as for policy makers, managers at public administrations, civil society, members of parliaments and media etc. addressing policy, managerial and selected technical issues. Each event will be for 2-3 days and will target up to 15 selected participants that will be identified in collaboration with competent organizations and institutions at the regional and national levels using inputs from the stakeholders analysis.

Outcome 2: Interlinkages among Nexus Sectors identified through Nexus Assessments and Policy Dialogues, feeding into policy making in priority Mediterranean coastal areas.

Output 2.1 New, or existing inter-institutional bodies convening and steering the development of Nexus Assessments and strategic documents.

Activity 2.1.1 Facilitation of the work of existing or establishment of inter-institutional bodies to function as Steering Committees of the Nexus Dialogues

234. Three existing or newly established inter-institutional bodies will act as the Steering Committee of each of the Policy Dialogues (SCPD; see below) in Albania, Morocco and Lebanon. The Project will support the establishment and/or the work of the SCPD providing technical and secretariat support. The meetings of the SCPD will be held back-to-back with the consultation meetings (see Output 2.2). Each SCPD will provide advice and take decisions for the Nexus Dialogue, Nexus Assessment, Nexus Strategy or Action Plan -in the case the Nexus Strategy or Action Plan is integral part of another sectoral strategy, related decisions lie with the responsible sectoral Ministry- including on steps for the

implementation of the Nexus Strategy or Action Plan. As a minimum, the sectors of Water, Agriculture/Food, Energy and Environment should be represented. Additional sectors in the SCPD (as representatives or observers) may include Forestry, Territorial/ Land Use, Industry, Climate, Health, Economy/Finance/Development, Physical Planning, Infrastructure, Local Administration, Flood Management, etc.

Output 2.2 Water-energy-food-ecosystems Nexus Assessments and multi-stakeholders consultation dialogues in priority coastal areas.

Activity 2.2.1. Development of a Stakeholders Analysis

235. One Stakeholder Analysis will be developed in the beginning of each dialogue for the three areas of focus. The Stakeholders Analysis involves the following key steps: (i) Identification of the range of stakeholders, preliminary analysis of Nexus-related characteristics and perceptions of selected stakeholders; (ii) Consultation workshop (part of the first Consultation meeting for the development of the Phase I Nexus report) to validate findings and collect further information; and (iii) Preparation of the Stakeholders Analysis. The Stakeholders Analysis will contribute to the Nexus Assessment (see below).

Activity 2.2.2. Development of Nexus Assessments through analysis and a Nexus Policy Dialogue

236. The activity will be executed in two phases: Phase I: Development of a scoping-level Nexus Assessment. The Phase I Nexus assessment will be a brief desk review of available documentation on natural resources management and economic sectors in each of the three areas of focus, forming an initial mapping and identification of the water-food-energy-ecosystems inter-linkages, related issues and possible solutions. A multi-stakeholders consultation event 1 will be used to identify the perceptions of stakeholders regarding inter-sectoral linkages/benefits/trade-offs and their expected future development and, define the focus and objectives of a more in-depth analysis of such inter-sectoral linkages/benefits/trade-offs. A multi-stakeholders consultation event 2 will be used to validate the findings of the Phase I Nexus assessment report; prioritize the solutions identified and the suggestions for possible directions of synergic action that are identified for detailed analysis; indicate sources of additional information that may be necessary for the Phase II Nexus Assessment.

237. Phase II: In-depth assessment and quantification of Nexus linkages. Modeling tools will be used to analyze in detail Nexus interlinkages identified during Phase I and considered as priority by the Countries. The use of models would allow the quantification of the physical resource requirements and the linkages among resources to highlight future constraints (related to e.g., scarcity, losses, degradation) and identify solutions/corrective actions. The demands on any of the water, energy and land and the effects on the Mediterranean LME -depending on the scenario used- could be quantified and policy options (changing energy mix, irrigation practices, water treatment etc.) described. A multi-stakeholders consultation event 2 will be used to discuss and evaluate the results, review the recommendations and identify means for the recommendations to be put into practice.

Output 2.3 Nexus strategies/action plans for priority coastal areas, possibly as part of other strategic documents for coastal areas.

Activity 2.3.1. Development of Nexus Strategies or Action Plans

238. A Nexus Strategy or Action Plan will be developed and be the main output of each of the Nexus Policy Dialogues (see multi-stakeholders meetings and SCPD meetings above) in the 3 Countries of focus. It will indicate the action to be taken to implement the solutions identified through the Nexus assessments and consultations and assist in and guide the incorporation of the Nexus approach in policy formulation and decision making for natural resources management. Following consultations, the Strategy or Action Plan will be discussed and finalized in the final SCPD meeting. The Nexus Strategy or Action Plan in each one of the Countries/areas of focus could be a stand-alone document or part of another strategic document e.g. related to coastal zone management.

Outcome 3: Interventions identified and tested, bringing co-benefits to address Nexus tradeoffs.

Output 3.1 Nexus demonstration activities

Activity 3.1.1. Identification of traditional or novel Nexus solutions

239. The Project will seek Nexus technical and managerial solutions that have been already applied in the Mediterranean or they are at the experimental stage (project demonstration and/or research activities) and are considered promising for their novelty and feasibility potential. The identification of solutions and sites and selection of cases will be done primarily using the outcomes of the Nexus Atlas. Alternatively, an open call for related proposals may be addressed to key stakeholders in the Project focus Countries, providing guidelines to follow in the description of the proposed cases and sites.

Activity 3.1.2. Assessment of replication potential and feasibility of already applied Nexus

240. Up to four (4) Nexus solutions among those identified under 3.1.1 will be chosen. These should spread across different socio-economic and climate settings, to allow assessing a variety of Nexus-related technological, governance and finance approaches to reach sustainable natural resources management as the means for local/regional development while addressing pressures to the Mediterranean LME. Such cases may be in the fields of agriculture/ ICT based precision irrigation, wastewater treatment for secondary purposes or potable water production with renewable energy, energy and resource recovery from wastewater treatment, desalination with renewable energy, etc. An analysis of the Nexus technological, governance and finance parameters will be performed for each case, assessing their efficiency and the feasibility for replication and upscaling.

Activity 3.1.3. Testing of novel applications and assessment of their replication potential and feasibility

241. Two novel Nexus solutions among those identified under 3.1.1 will be chosen, to be tested directly by the Project, as a means for demonstration and hands-on training of competent local stakeholders as well as for public awareness raising. An analysis of the results will be performed for each case in relation to their efficiency along with an assessment of the feasibility for replication and upscaling. The Project - where applicable- will engage with universities and young professionals, improving their Nexus knowledge and skills and fostering their employability options and capacities on green/blue jobs. Operational linkages with financiers and the private sector will be sought in an effort to upscale the demonstration projects.

Outcome 4: Priority Nexus interventions agreed upon including relevant mechanisms and arrangements.

Output 4.1 Identified interventions, including potential sources of funding

Activity 4.1.1 Preparation of projects documentation/investments fiches for priority interventions and/or necessary investments

242. The Project will prepare project proposals/investment fiches for three (3) priority local Nexus interventions and/or needed investments. The issues to be addressed, the type and content of interventions, their management scheme and the financing partners, will be proposed and identified through the Nexus Dialogues, and will be approved by the SCPD of each dialogue or the line Ministry. It is expected that the three interventions will be implemented respectively in each of the three areas which Component 2 focuses on, i.e. in Albania, Lebanon and Morocco.
243. The involvement of financing partners will be sought early from the moment the consultation process initiates, to provide advice on how to succeed the financing of the projects/investments.

244. Furthermore, there will be an effort to involve private sector partners, including private banks (aiming at their green funding schemes), consumer companies (aiming at their corporate social responsibility schemes), etc. as well as international and local funds/organizations supporting development of employability and innovation options, through the start-up and financing of entrepreneurs and innovators, vocational training of young technicians, etc.

Outcome 5: The medium and long-term sustainability of results ensured by engaging the relevant stakeholders

Output 5.1 A Stakeholders Engagement Strategy (SEG) coherent with the MedProgramme Gender Mainstreaming and Knowledge Management Strategies.

Activity 5.1.1. Preparation of a Stakeholders Engagement Strategy

245. A Stakeholders Engagement Strategy will be prepared as a basis of the planning and organization of consultation and involvement activities. It will be accompanied by a Communications Plan and a Gender Action Plan. Communication activities will be performed to assist in the implementation and sustainability of interventions.

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.4 Organization of Nexus Trainings.																					
Organization of Nexus Training 1	GWP Med																				
Organization of Nexus Training 2	GWP Med																				
Organization of Nexus Training 3	GWP Med																				
Component 2 Addressing Nexus issues affecting priority coastal zones of the Mediterranean LME.																					
Output 2.1 New, or existing inter-institutional bodies convening and steering the development of Nexus Assessments and strategic documents.																					
2.1.1 Facilitation of the work of existing or establishment of inter-institutional bodies to function as Steering Committees of the Nexus Dialogues.																					
Albania/An existing or a newly established to serve the cause inter-institutional body takes over the role of the Steering Committee of the Policy Dialogues (SCPD)	GWP Med																				
Albania/Meeting of the SCPD (specific dates to be defined)	GWP Med																				
Lebanon/An existing or a newly established to serve the cause inter-institutional body takes over the role of the Steering Committee of the Policy Dialogues (SCPD)	GWP Med																				
Lebanon/Meeting of the SCPD (specific dates to be defined)	GWP Med																				
Morocco/An existing or a newly established to serve the cause inter-institutional body takes over the role of the Steering Committee of the Policy Dialogues (SCPD)	GWP Med																				
Morocco/Meeting of the SCPD (specific dates to be defined)	GWP Med																				
Output 2.2 Water-energy-food-ecosystems Nexus Assessments and multi-stakeholders consultation dialogues in priority coastal areas.																					
2.2.1 Development of a Stakeholders Analysis.																					
Albania/Development of a Stakeholders Analysis	GWP Med																				
Lebanon/Development of a Stakeholders Analysis	GWP Med																				
Morocco/Development of a Stakeholders Analysis	GWP Med																				

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1.1 Preparation of projects documentation/investments fiches for priority interventions and/or necessary investments.																					
Identification and establishment of a group of partners (from multilateral and bilateral Developmental Partners, International Financing Institutions vocational training partners and business incubators) to be involved in the development of the project documentation / investment fiches and the implementation of the projects	GWP Med																				
Preparation of project proposal/investment fiche for priority local Nexus intervention and/or needed investment 1 and submission for consideration to governments and potential finance promoters	GWP Med																				
Preparation of project proposal/investment fiche for priority local Nexus intervention and/or needed investment 2 and submission for consideration to governments and potential finance promoters	GWP Med																				
Preparation of project proposal/ investment fiche for priority local Nexus intervention and/or needed investment 3 and submission for consideration to governments and potential finance promoters	GWP Med																				
Component 4 Consultation and outreach																					
Output 5.1 A Stakeholders Engagement Strategy (SEG) coherent with the MedProgramme Gender Mainstreaming and Knowledge Management Strategies.																					
5.1.1 Preparation of a Stakeholders Engagement Strategy.																					
Preparation of Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement Strategy	GWP Med																				
Preparation of a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy	GWP Med																				
Information Communication and Outreach Strategy	GWP Med																				

Budget CP2.2 (GEF ID 9685)

UNEP Umoja Sponsored classes/Object of the Budget
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BUDGET BY COMPONENTS					
COMPO NENT 1	COMPO NENT 2	COMPO NENT 3	COMPO NENT 4	PROJECT MANAGE MENT	Total
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$

FT30_010 PROJECT STAFF AND PERSONNEL

1101	MedPCU - MedProgramme Coordinator (P4)
1120	MedPCU - Programme Financial Assistant (G5)
1121	MedPCU - Programme and Administration Assistant (G5)
1121	Regional consultant International Waters (MAP)
1201	Regional consultant Knowledge Management (MAP)
1202	Regional consultant Gender Expert (MAP)
Component Total	

30,000	10,000	-	44,000	132,000	216,000
-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
63,000	20,000	-	40,000	-	123,000
-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
93,000	30,000	-	154,000	152,000	429,000

FT30_160 TRAVEL

1601	Staff Travel & Transport (MedPCU)
Component Total	

4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	14,000	30,000
4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	14,000	30,000

FT30_140 GRANT TO IP - (See footnotes 1)

2201	Regional and National capacities on the use of the NEXUS approach to address land-based issues (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2202	Interlinkages among Nexus Sectors (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2203	Technologies and approaches to address Nexus trade-offs (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2204	Mechanisms and arrangements to implement priority nexus interventions (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2205	Stakeholders engagement (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2206	Travels to support IW:LEARN (part of the 1% allocation) (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2207	Travels to attend PSC and ASM (Stakeholders from Countries) ⁽¹⁾
2208	Meetings (PSC, ASM, etc.) (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2209	Synergies with IW:LEARN (Meetings, Training, Experience Note, etc.) - part 1% allocation (GWP Med) ⁽¹⁾
2210	Publication, Translation, Dissemination and reporting costs (Support to the KM Strategy) ⁽¹⁾
Component Total	

217,000	-	-	-	-	217,000
-	1,700,000	-	-	-	1,700,000
-	-	188,000	-	-	188,000
-	-	333,000	-	-	333,000
-	-	-	127,000	-	127,000
-	-	-	18,000	-	18,000
25,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	-	125,000
-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	-	63,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	35,000	-	65,000
267,000	1,750,000	571,000	348,000	-	2,936,000

FT30_125 OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS

5302	Mid-Term Evaluation
5303	Terminal Evaluation
Component Total	

10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	-	50,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	-	55,000
20,000	20,000	20,000	45,000	-	105,000

TOTAL COSTS	
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384,000	1,804,000	595,000	551,000	166,000	3,500,000
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9. ANNEX E: SCCF Project (GEF ID 9670): Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas.

247. The SCCF Project contributes to the MedProgramme Component ii) Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience in the Coastal Zone.

248. The SCCF project is considered the eighth CP of the MedProgramme. At the time of its approval in October 2016, the MedProgramme was comprised of seven CPs. Subsequently, the SCCF Project (GEF ID 9670): Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas was developed by UNEP/MAP for financing through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Through the GEF, and with guidance from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the SCCF targets key sectors for adaptation and technology transfer. It was agreed by the UNEP/MAP, UNEP and the GEF Secretariat that this SCCF Project would be managed for all intents and purposes as an additional CP of the MedProgramme.

249. The project will be executed in Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. It is implemented by UNEP and executed by PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and GWP Med, under the overall supervision of UNEP/MAP that leads the execution of the entire MedProgramme. Figure 6 provides an overview of the Project execution structure.

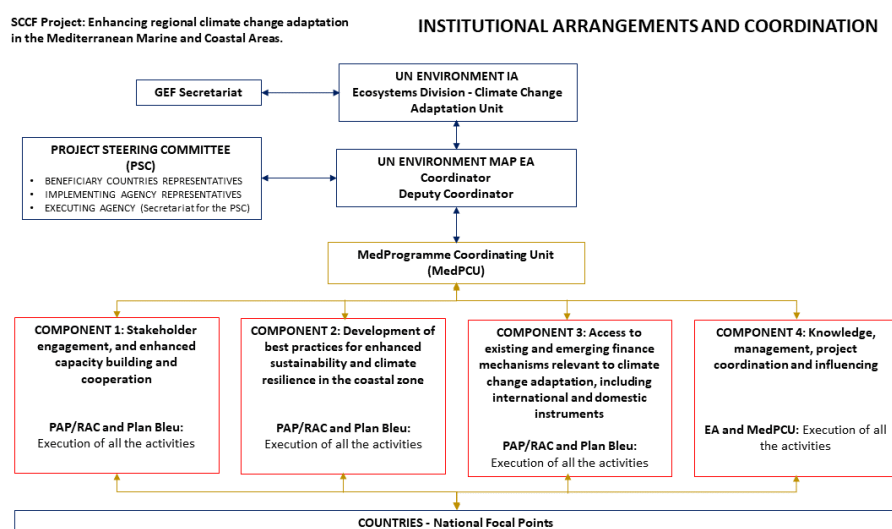


Figure 6: Institution Arrangements and Coordination of the SCCF Project (GEF ID 9670)

250. The Project is funded by the Special Climate Change Funds (SCCF) with USD 1,000,000. The project will generate a co-financing of USD 4,891,894 provided by the beneficiary Countries and the executing partners.

251. The specific objective of the SCCF Project is to enhance the capacities of the participating Countries in the Mediterranean region to adapt to climate change with a view to influencing wider development processes in the region. The Project has four components, namely: 1) Stakeholder engagement and enhanced capacity building and cooperation; 2) Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone; 3) Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments; and 4) Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing.

252. 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 CP 2.1 of the MedProgramme “Mediterranean Coastal Zones Climate Resilience Water Security and Habitat Protection”. CP 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.

253. Component 1 and 2 will be executed 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 generated by these components include:

- 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;
- Climate change adaptation measures are integrated into national policies, strategies and planning;
- Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation are promoted;
- The wider Mediterranean policy processes are influenced through the SCCF Project’s knowledge management strategy.

254. Component 3 Component 3 aims at assisting 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 while linking to and utilizing available 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, based on existing international, regional and national guidelines and recommendations, enriched with brief descriptions of successfully applied and in-the-pipeline related cases. The development of a concrete multi-Country/regional project proposal will be also facilitated, suggested to be endorsed and supported by partner Countries in order to be submitted to appropriate international donors for financial support. Through the activities executed under Component 3, and while mainstreaming the combined results of the SCCF/ClimVar & ICZM projects across the region, the SCCF project will:

- Inform and enrich regional political processes, including within the Barcelona Convention, in responding to the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework and the Union for the Mediterranean and its Water Agenda.
- Equip 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.
- Inform key stakeholders on outputs and findings, seeking their engagement for further insights and action.
- Inform major multilateral and bilateral donors as well as collective bodies of private sector on major lessons learned, seeking their engagement and contributions.

Component 3 activities will synergize with on-going and upcoming projects, like the ADA-supported ‘Water and Climate for Development Programme – Gender’ (WACDEP-G), the Sida-supported ‘Making Water Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean II’ Project (Water Matchmaker II), etc. It

would also engage related established capacities of partners, including of the global GWP Climate Team.

255. Component 4 focuses on effective knowledge management to achieve up-scaling and broader adoption of the planning approaches, vision, policies and practices that promoted by the SCCF Project. 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 KM and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies. The knowledge management activities foreseen under component 4 will be designed and executed in accordance with the MedProgramme's KM 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.

256. The SCCF Project will generate 4 outcomes leading to 12 outputs achieved through the execution of 48 activities:

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 and inclusive manner.

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

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.

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.

Outcome 2 Adaptation-mainstreamed into local ICZM plans.

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

Output 2.2 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.

Outcome 3 Facilitated access to international climate change adaptation financing.

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

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.

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

Output 4.1 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.

Output 4.2 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.

Output 4.3 One 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).

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.

257. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary update on the activities that will be executed under the SCFF project to achieve the defined outputs. A detailed description of the activities including baseline analysis and proposed alternative scenario is given in the SCCF Project Document (UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.9).

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.

258. 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. 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 Achieving Gender Equality (2017-2021). 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 set of tools and methodologies 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 plans 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 "Climagine" process is based on 3 to 5 steps/workshops. Climagine has been tested in two pilot areas in Croatia (Sibenik-Knin County) and Tunisia (Kerkennah Archipelago) from 2012 to 2015 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 is 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.

259. The SCCF Project will execute 6 activities to achieve Output 1.1. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 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.

Activity 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.

Activity 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.

Activity 1.1.4: Update and/or complement the downscaled climate-risk assessments with the information compiled under Activity 1.1.3.

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

Activity 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").

260. 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 (in particular 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 (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). Economic analytical methods will be used during the workshops to compare and prioritize adaptation solutions/options.

261. The SCCF Project will execute 7 activities to achieve Output 1.2. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Activity 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.

262. 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.

263. The SCCF Project will execute 3 activities to achieve output 1.3. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 1.3.1: Develop training modules on EbA and other adaptation interventions using experts from Plan Bleu and EbA consultants/ expertise

Activity 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

Activity 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.

264. 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 the coastal area 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. A first step in the design of the workshops (combined with the activities that are foreseen on the ground in these Countries) will be a rapid assessment (undertaken in Montenegro and Morocco) 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. 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 ; (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) ; in Morocco, a framework to integrate environmental and climate-related considerations into planning and land management has been developed for territorial collectivities). 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. 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.

265. The SCCF Project will execute 6 activities to achieve Output 1.4. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 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

Activity 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

Activity 1.4.3: Review existing training modules and tools in the participating Countries

Activity 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

Activity 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

Activity 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.

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 CP 2.1, developed.

266. In both Countries, local ICZM/coastal plans will be prepared under CP 2.1. 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. Recommendations will also build on the GEF Adriatic project as well as on the national ICZM Strategy for Montenegro. Large quantity of data and studies will enable PAP/RAC to contribute with high quality inputs that may also well serve for awareness raising and knowledge building. During the recommendations development a series of activities will be performed in order to secure implementation of the developed documents within this and the CP 2.1 projects. Activities will be launched through preparation of the inputs for the Scoping report. During the first stage of the project preparatory activities and meetings will be implemented.
267. The SCCF Project will execute 6 activities to achieve Output 2.1. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 2.1.1: Preparatory activities and missions in the Countries

Activity 2.1.2 Prepare inputs for the Scoping stage of the local ICZM/coastal plans that will be prepared under CP 2.1 in Tétouan and Kotor Bay

Activity 2.1.3: Organize stakeholder discussions – including decision-makers and experts – to identify adaptation options relevant to the target areas

Activity 2.1.4: Based on the results from Component 1 and from Output 3.1, develop recommendations to mainstream adaptation into the local ICZM/coastal plans

Activity 2.1.5: Put together a cost-benefits analysis of each adaptation recommendations and a timeline for implementation

Activity 2.1.6: Engage with the MedProgramme mechanisms to mainstream recommendations into the local ICZM/coastal plans.

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.

268. 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. Under this output attention will be dedicated to governance issues, in particular 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.

269. The SCCF Project will execute 3 activities to achieve output 2.2. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

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

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

Activity 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

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

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

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

Activity 3.1.2: Analyze existing tools and guidelines available in the Mediterranean region, also informed by cases in other Regional Seas, to access international, domestic and private adaptation finance and compile relevant information and lessons learned to mobilize resources for adaptation in coastal and marine areas.

Activity 3.1.3: Based on 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 comprising international, domestic and private sector investment.

270. The document will present the overall climate financing architecture and the range of pertinent financing instruments. It will provide the essential steps that national authorities need to take building on available opportunities, including how to prepare and submit a project proposal substantiating the 'climate rational', aligning with related investment criteria, and meeting all other relevant modalities, while providing brief examples from Mediterranean Countries. It will also present an overview of international experience for effective coordination, screening, prioritization and monitoring of public spending relevant to the wider climate-related development architecture, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, but also relevant to the SDGs process. It will address mainstreaming issues such as gender, youth, rights, poverty, employment, etc. that are among selection criteria for most of the available financing instruments. Moreover, the guidelines will identify pathways to leverage non-public funds for adaptation, briefly documenting related cases as available. The 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 Project Outcomes as well as in various regional and international fora. Among others, the document will

provide a valid input for the activities under the Project's Outcome 2.1 and 3.2 as well as to CPs of the MedProgramme.

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.

Activity 3.2.1: Organize a regional consultation for relevant public authorities in project Countries to identify their prioritized adaptation concepts and mature action lines for coastal and marine areas, including based on the results from Component 2 and Output 3.1.

271. The objectives will be 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 a multi-Country / regional adaptation proposal. Depending on COVID-19 restrictions, the regional consultation may take place in phases and/or on-line.

Activity 3.2.2: Secure expression of commitment by interested Countries to engage in the project proposal, identifying and engaging national capacities and providing authorization and documentation necessary by climate financing instruments that will be addressed.

272. At least two project countries will be part of the proposal, which will be developed in partnership with stakeholders and aligned with national climate change strategies and priorities, like those identified in NAPs and NDCs as well as through work lines of the Barcelona Convention, Union for the Mediterranean, etc.

Activity 3.2.3: Collect relevant material to develop options of adaptation activities, or directly the core of the adaptation proposal, in close collaboration and under guidance of the Countries engaged.

Activity 3.2.4: Organize fact-finding missions or on-line consultations in the Countries of focus to gather information and data. Based on needs, working workshops may be organized at Country or local level, in-person or on-line.

Activity 3.2.5: Develop a multi-Country/regional proposal for an adaptation project in the coastal zone of at least 2 project Countries, based on consultation, including using as pertinent products of Output 2.1.

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

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.

273. 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.

274. The SCCF Project will execute 4 activities to achieve Output 4.1. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 4.1.1: Review existing knowledge platforms in the Mediterranean to collect and compile best practices and lessons learned on adaptation planning processes

Activity 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

Activity 4.1.3: Review existing M&E framework in the Mediterranean

Activity 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.

275. This Output responds to a specific request raised by the stakeholders during the consultation meetings 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 the 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.

276. The SCCF Project will execute 1 activity to achieve Output 4.2. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 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.

277. 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.

278. The SCCF Project will execute 2 activities to achieve Output 4.3. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

Activity 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

Activity 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.

279. 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.
280. The SCCF Project will execute 2 activities to achieve Output 4.4. All the activities are interconnected and work in synergy

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

Activity 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

Budget SCCF Project (GEF ID 9670)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
COMPONENT 1				
Total:	68,677.70	83,720.00	97,602.30	250,000.00
14				
0 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				
Total:	111,012.30	148,680.00	100,307.70	360,000.00
14				
0 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				
Total:	3,900.00	91,020.00	55,080.00	150,000.00
14				
0 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
COMPONENT 4				
Total:	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
12				
5 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
16				
0 Travel				
Travel to pilot sites and regional meetings (MedPCU)	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	14,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation				
Total:	16,000.00	10,000.00	55,000.00	81,000.00
12				
0 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

10. ANNEX F: Child Project 3.1 (GEF ID 10158): Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya.

281. Child Project 3.1 will contribute to the MedProgramme Component iii) Protecting Marine Biodiversity.

282. CP3.1 will be executed in Libya. It is implemented by UNEP and executed by SPA/RCA, IUCN Med and WWF Med, under the overall supervisor of UNEP/MAP that leads the execution of the entire MedProgramme. Figure 7 provides an overview of the Project execution structure.

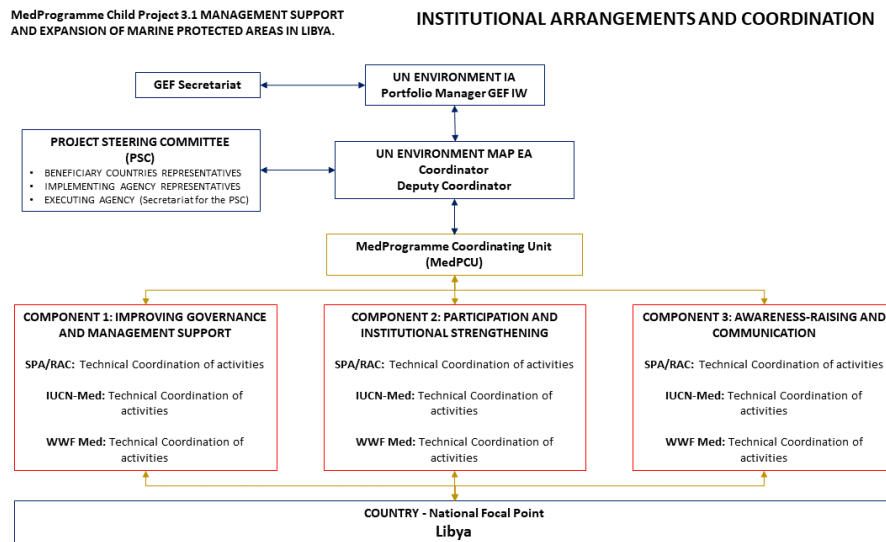


Figure 7: Institution Arrangements and Coordination of Child Project 3.1 (GEF ID 10158)

283. The Project is funded by the Biodiversity (BD) GEF focal area with USD 1,376,147. The project will generate a co-financing of USD 5,972,611 provided by the Libya and the executing partners.

284. The specific objectives of CP3.1 is to expand seascapes under protection and improving protected area management in Libya. The Project has three components, namely: 1) Improving Governance and Management Support and 2) Participation and Institutional Strengthening; and 3) Awareness-raising and Communication.

285. Component 1 Governance is a broad topic that encompasses the legislative and jurisdictional framework, policies, and mechanisms used to support decision-making and the rule of law in a certain sector. The Child Project 3.1 aims at establishing an operational governance structure for marine protected areas in Libya. It will endeavor to adopt a bottom up structure with four major activities: 1) Assess the current governance structure in charge of MPAs in Libya; 2) Conduct a national consultation process to define and adopt the most suitable governance structure for the country; 3) Develop processes and tools to make operational the strategy; and 4) Implement processes and tools on the ground. The activities proposed under component 1 will be executed under the lead of the Environmental General Authority (EGA) in Libya which is the competent authority for environment protection and governance. Under the coordination of EGA, a wide range of stakeholders will be involved in the proposed activities. Moreover, EGA will work in close coordination with other key agencies and stakeholders, in particular with the Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC) and the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector, the Tourism authorities, coastal management authorities, infrastructure and equipment authorities, coastal guard authorities, legal authorities, research institutes and academics, etc. The Project will also engage with local communities and civil society organizations with focusing on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.

286. Component 2 The selection, financing and management of marine protected areas should be a participatory process that involves not only the governmental sector, but also the growing civil society sector, which represent local stakeholders and active non-governmental organizations as one of the factors that can contribute to the successful partnership in managing marine protected areas. The civil

society organizations (CSO) in Libya are gaining more experience and influence on how natural resources are managed by the government, and previous projects successfully built a collaborative partnership between government agencies and CSOs. Building on that, Child Project 3.1's Component 2 will strive to strengthen the institutional and participatory management approach between governmental and nongovernmental key players in the marine protected areas sector in Libya with special focus on fishers. This will be achieved through several activities: 1) Identifying the core CSOs to be involved in the project implementation; 2) Signing of a collaboration agreement between the administration and the core CSOs defining their specific roles in the project implementation; 3) Providing training for CSOs governance staff and local fishers on MPAs identification, management and sustainable fishery; and 4) Developing three collaborative projects between the administration and the CSOs for the co-management of the targeted MPAs in Libya.

287. Component 3 The message of communication and conservation with all stakeholders, the general public and decision makers is a key to success of the present project. Child Project 3.1 project will adopt a communication strategy that involves specific action oriented towards the design and production of awareness materials on marine protected areas in Libya, using traditional means (TV, radio and leaflets) and the trending mass communication platforms that reached wider audiences such as social media and internet sites. The communication component is in line with the MedProgramme's Knowledge Management Strategy, as to increase awareness also with the existing regional and national organizations involved in marine conservation in the Mediterranean and in Libya respectively.

288. CP3.1 will generate 3 outcomes leading to 6 outputs achieved through the execution of 23 activities:

Outcome 1: Protection of marine biodiversity in Libya's Marine Protected Areas is enhanced through the development of an MPA governance structure at the national level and supported through new on-site management units, sustainable management plans and monitoring programmes and networks.

Output 1.1: A governance structure for MPAs in Libya developed and submitted for approval.

Output 1.2: Inventory of marine and coastal sites of conservation interest in Libya and monitoring programmes.

Output 1.3: On-site MPA management unit and management plan in at least one MPA.

Outcome 2: The governance and sustainable management of MPAs is reinforced through the increased participation of Libyan stakeholders and strengthening of institutional capacities on MPA management and related monitoring activities.

Output 2.1: Civil society organizations (CSO) participatory platform, with a focus on gender stakeholders.

Output 2.2: Capacity building programme towards MPA governance, knowledge and management.

Outcome 3: Awareness of the value and importance of MPAs is raised at the national level, as a further means of strengthening MPA governance and management.

Output 3.1: Awareness-raising and communication campaigns and materials, on the value and importance of MPAs, targeting the general public and decision makers.

289. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary update on the activities that will be executed under CP3.1 to achieve the defined outputs. A detailed description of the activities including baseline analysis and proposed alternative scenario is given in the CP3.1 Project Document (UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.10).

Outcome 1: Protection of marine biodiversity in Libya's Marine Protected Areas is enhanced through the development of an MPA governance structure at the national level and supported through new on-site management units, sustainable management plans and monitoring programmes and networks.

Output 1.1: A governance structure for MPAs in Libya developed and submitted for approval.

290. The project will provide a Libyan MPA designed and agreed management structure on the national level and at the level of MPAs. Initial stakeholder consultations yielded the preferred option on the shape of such governance structure, but additional consultations with all involved stakeholders and national experts will be concluded with agreement of all parties, either through an ad-hoc group or other advisory bodies on both local and national levels. The above-mentioned governance structure will have the capacity to play a central role not only to manage current MPAs, but also in the establishment and advertising of the new MPAs, with the target to protect effectively an additional 2,500 hectares by the end of the project duration. This work will also be based on the actual implementation of the Libyan Protected Areas National Strategy and on finalizing the consultations and approval of the draft law on protected areas in the country, that anticipated to be issued by legislative committee in the House of Representatives.

Activity 1.1.1: Assess current governance structure and prepare recommendations.

291. The assessment will take into consideration the current Protected Areas (PA) legal framework as well as the provisions of the draft new law on protected areas in Libya. A SWOT analysis for the current governance structure will be conducted to identify the areas of improvement and recommend practical options for the establishment of a new governance structure. The governance structure will be developed for both national and MPA levels after conducting a large consultation process with relevant stakeholders.

Activity 1.1.2: Organize national consultation to agree on the appropriate governance structure including necessary tools and processes.

292. Recommended options for a new governance structure from the previous activities, i.e. the draft law prepared on Protected Areas and the national strategy for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), elaborated within the MedPartnership project, will be shared with national MPA stakeholders for inputs. This will be done through national consultations via surveys and targeted meetings at national and local levels at the projects' sites. The results of the consultation will be shared with the project steering committee to validate the governance structure to be established. In accordance with the national legal framework, administrative arrangements as well as ministerial agreements will be sought to formally establish the governance structure through the most appropriate legal means.

Activity 1.1.3: Develop processes and tools to operationalize the governance structure.

293. For the operationalization of the agreed national and on-site governance structures, a specific document on the needed tools and processes will be developed. This will take into consideration human and financial resources, roles and responsibility of the lead institution and the entire members, internal and external communication and further organization rules. This document should be validated by the project ad-hoc group representing the key stakeholders of the project and any other relevant institutions involved in MPAs planning and management issues.

Activity 1.1.4: Implement processes and tools on the ground.

294. The current project will provide an opportunity to assess the pertinence and efficiency of the governance structures and operate further adjustments if needed. The governance structure will intend to declare new MPAs among the previously identified potential marine and coastal sites of conservation interest (activity 1.2.3) and provide recommendations for the management of the current MPAs.

Output 1.2: Inventory of marine and coastal sites of conservation interest in Libya and monitoring programmes.

295. The activities to achieve this output include characterizing marine and coastal sites of conservation interest via rapid biodiversity surveys at selected sites, from the 24 sites identified in 2012 and any new sites of conservation interest, including some open water sites, to assess the quality of the ecosystems involved at each site and its floral and faunal communities, with understanding the present and forecasted threats that can alter such diversity, including coastal development, climate change and the potential impact of invasive species.

Activity 1.2.1: Collect and analyze the existing data and surveys and identify the target areas to be visited.

296. A consultant will be selected to collect and analyze the available data at national and international levels related to marine and coastal sites of conservation interest in Libya. This will be done through online consultation, targeted stakeholders visits and desk research. The objective is to draw a state of

the art of the existing data and prepare a targeted and tailored action plan to update and complete the inventory of sites of conservation interest. The 2012 publication “Towards a Representative Network of Marine Protected Areas in Libya” will be one of the background documents to be considered by the consultant for the sites’ identification.

Activity 1.2.2: Conduct at least one field survey to identify and characterize sites of conservation interest in Libya through rapid assessment.

297. This activity consists of implementing the action plan developed in the previous activity. A consultant or a group of consultants will conduct a field visit to update and complete the data on sites of conservation interest in Libya. A report presenting and describing the list of sites will be prepared by the consultants. The field visits will be coordinated by and with relevant administrations and key actors in the marine and coastal fields to ensure proper and efficient progress of this activity. Identification of sites will consider the 2012 findings as previously said and also other criteria related to quality of the ecosystems, flora and fauna characteristics and actual threats to biodiversity.

Activity 1.2.3: Organize a national workshop to present, discuss and validate the results of the survey.

298. The findings of the consultants regarding the sites of conservation interest in Libya will be presented and discussed during a one-day national workshop. Representatives from key national administrations, research centers, relevant municipalities, universities and CSOs will be invited to participate and to provide feedback on the proposed sites. Apart from validating the results of the survey, participants should also agree on a clear roadmap that will ensure the conservation of the identified sites through their declaration, among others, as marine and/or coastal Protected Areas. The final results of the survey and the roadmap will then be submitted to the government to take follow-up action.

Activity 1.2.4: Initiate a monitoring programme for the conservation of marine megafauna and key habitats in the identified sites.

299. To ensure a proper and efficient protection of the identified marine and coastal sites, a monitoring programme targeting the conservation of the marine megafauna and key habitats will be prepared. This programme will be based on the assets and threats of each site and also on the available resources and capacities of the key national and international actors. The first draft of the monitoring programme will be prepared by the consultants in coordination with national stakeholders in charge of marine and coastal biodiversity conservation. Then it will be presented, discussed and validated during meetings to be held under the auspices of national administrations. A monitoring network composed of the main involved stakeholders will be established. This network will meet once or twice a year to agree on the monitoring actions to be conducted and assess the progress and results of the previous period.

Output 1.3: On-site MPA management unit and management plan in at least one MPA.

300. This component will focus on the establishment of on-site MPA management units at declared MPAs in Libya (Farwa, Ain Al-Ghazala MPAs and Kouf National Park coastal area). The management units are in fact a part of the output 1.1 on setting up a governance system for MPAs in Libya. Although the project aims at setting up these units at all three MPAs, at least one functional management unit at one of the MPAs is expected to be established before the end of the project duration.

Activity 1.3.1: Update of ecological and socio-economical surveys for the selected MPAs.

301. In the framework of the GEF-MedPartnership Project (2010-2015) and with the financial support of the European Union, SPA/RAC and WWF have undertaken ecological and socio-economic surveys in the Ain El Ghezala and El Kouf areas. For these areas, the current project will build on the previous results and outputs and will update and fill in gaps of the ecological and socio-economic context in the selected MPAs. For the Farwa Lagoon, existing scientific studies will be compiled to provide a proper ecological and socio-economic assessment on Farwa Lagoon biodiversity. Furthermore, a preliminary fishery stock assessment in and around the selected MPAs for better knowledge on the stock exploitation will be conducted for a better management translation in the Management Plan.

Activity 1.3.2: Elaborate management plans of targeted MPAs.

302. The existence of a management plan is one of the major criteria for qualifying as an MPA. This activity will include defining operational objectives, setting an action plan and a calendar of implementation, allocating resources, and defining indicators to assess management effectiveness. The proposed action will therefore ensure continuity to the activities implemented under the GEF MedPartnership Project (2010-2015) and whose biodiversity component has been co-funded by the European Union.

Activity 1.3.3: Submit legal texts on the establishment of on-site management units to the competent authorities for official approval.

303. The submission of legal texts to set up on-site MPA management units for the selected MPAs will take into account: i) The provisions and orientations that will be developed within the management plans for the selected sites, in particular with regards to the management governance structures to be proposed at local level; and ii) The guidance and provisions of both the draft law on protected areas and governance structure at national level.

Activity 1.3.4: Establish at least one operational management unit in concertation with competent authorities able to implement the management plan on the ground.

304. An operational management unit will be set up in close consultation and guidance of the authorities in charge of the establishment and management of MPAs. The management unit will be in charge of implementing the management plan on the ground. Its members are practitioners and managers of the MPAs, they will be selected among local environmental NGOs members, Small Scale fishery representatives, local and national authorities and scientists (MBRC). Their role will be to implement and maintain marine and coastal protected areas (MPAs), to run monitoring and evaluation systems and to perform conservation goals' evaluation. The project will provide support for the establishment of the management units and will contribute to start and initiate the management plans through trainings, study tours and continuous technical support from the partner organisations during the course of the project, in particular on the ecological monitoring and surveillance, stakeholders involvement especially fisherfolks and local communities.

Outcome 2: The governance and sustainable management of MPAs is reinforced through the increased participation of Libyan stakeholders and the strengthening of institutional capacities on MPA management and related monitoring activities.

Output 2.1: Civil society organizations (CSO) participatory platform, with a focus on gender stakeholders.

305. CSOs are growing in monitoring and advocacy for marine conservation in the country, especially after the political change of 2011, when new associations were established. To organize the involvement of these organizations in the process of marine protected area governance and partnerships with the governmental sector in protecting Libyan marine and coastal ecosystems, a participatory platform of CSOs will be formulated in partnership with both WWF and IUCN to allow these CSOs to have active participation in the project works. These CSOs were selected based on the merit of their experience and geographic activities at the locations of the three MPAs. The project aims at involving at least five organizations in the project activities via the signing of collaboration agreements between CSOs and conservation authorities established.

Activity 2.1.1: Organize an inception meeting with the main Libyan CSOs involved in marine conservation, fishery and MPA and identify the core CSOs to be involved in the project implementation.

306. At the beginning of the project an inception meeting will be held with the participation of the main Libyan CSOs present and active in the field of marine and coastal conservation. The objective of this meeting is to present the project objective, results and activities and to identify the group of CSOs that will be involved directly in the project implementation and follow-up. The selection of these CSOs will take into consideration their past and current activities, knowledge on the potential marine and coastal sites to be identified later and the main local stakeholders and also recommendations from national and international organizations that have developed or are conducting programmes with CSOs in Libya.

Activity 2.1.2: Preparation and signing of collaboration agreement between the administration and the core CSOs regarding their role in the project implementation and communication.

307. The core of CSOs identified in the previous activity will be invited to sign a collaboration agreement with the national administration acting as the focal point of the present project in Libya. This agreement will indicate, among others, the set of actions to be taken by CSOs, the planning and the financial issues and also describe the role and responsibilities of the CSO and the administration to reach the expected results. The first draft of the collaboration agreement will be prepared by the focal point administration in coordination with the regional partners (SPA/RAC, WWF and IUCN).

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct three training courses with the core CSOs and representatives from the administration on MPAs identification and management.

308. Three trainings courses of two days each will be conducted during the first six months of the project. They will target the core of CSOs involved in the project implementation. At least two representatives from each CSO will be invited to take part in these events. Representatives from the administration, research institutions fishery sector and relevant universities will be conducting the trainings. Representatives from SPA/RAC, WWF and IUCN will also participate and share their experience within the training modules. These modules would be tentatively the following: (i) Protected Areas: definition, objectives and categories; (ii) Management Plan for a PA: from preparation to implementation; and (iii) role of CSOs in MPAs supporting sustainable fishery in Libya: development of a co-management scheme.

Activity 2.1.4: Develop three collaborative projects between the administration and the CSOs for the co-management of MPAs in Libya (Farwa, El Kouf and Ain El Ghazala).

309. Following the three trainings and the upgrade of the Libyan CSOs in relation to the marine and coastal PA's conservation in Libya, and in light of the outcomes of the third training focusing on the co-management aspects and the potential role that CSOs could play in the MPAs conservation and management, three collaborative projects will be prepared for each of the following sites: Farwa, El Kouf and Ain El Ghazala MPAs. The aim of these projects is to boost and improve the collaboration between the administration and CSOs in the conservation field and create an environment of confidence and trust between the two parties.

Output 2.2: Capacity building programme towards MPA governance, knowledge and management.

310. This component will focus on building skills and sharing best practices. The level of government and local institutions' capacities in the field of marine protected areas, fisheries and other marine related management topics for coastal and offshore habitats will be improved via specific training sessions targeting managers, practitioners and civil society organizations. The project will help to reach a better implementation level of national regulations, governance and natural resources management issues in the governmental sector and civil society organizations.

Activity 2.2.1: Organize training workshops for MPA managers, practitioners and relevant authorities of MPAs based on the preliminary need assessment.

311. A national and a site-specific management capacity training needs assessment will be prepared based on a national consultation among stakeholders from administrations, universities fishery sector and CSOs. The national consultations will be conducted by a consultant through an online survey and face to face meetings. The results of the survey will be presented and validated by the ad-hoc group of project stakeholders which will identify the top three capacity building themes/areas to be conducted.

Activity 2.2.2: Develop MPAs management tools.

312. To reach its conservation goals, MPAs should be well planned, appropriately resourced and properly managed. Having a sound management plan requires the development and use of several management tools, including: i) Spatial planning tools; ii) Public/stakeholders participation and involvement mechanisms; iii) Guidelines for an effective management of selected MPAs as a practical tool for managers; and iv) Enforcement, education, extension, patrol and survey programmes.

Activity 2.2.3: Organize specific technical assistance and exchange/twinning programmes to provide on-site assistance to MPA managers, practitioners and relevant authorities.

313. Technical assistance for MPA stakeholders is crucial to ensure a good understanding of the management challenges and the ability to timely respond to various constraints and situations that will hinder reaching the conservation outcome of the site. In the Mediterranean, several success stories of MPA management and lessons learned could be shared by and with MPA managers.

Outcome 3: Awareness of the value and importance of MPAs is raised at the national level, as a further means of strengthening MPA governance and management.

Output 3.1: Awareness and communication campaigns and materials, on the value and importance of MPAs, targeting the general public and decision makers.

314. The project will develop, implement and monitor awareness and communication campaigns, to increase appreciation for MPA's importance within the Libyan society (public and decision makers). To support greater public awareness of marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, a comprehensive media outreach and education campaign will be implemented with national and best practices in neighboring Mediterranean countries.

Activity 3.1.1: Produce an Intranet/Internet site and on-line magazine to create a shared vision and disseminate the project's progress and lessons learned.

315. An analysis of the available options to create the internet or intranet site will be done at the beginning of the project. Project partners and national stakeholders will select the most practical option in terms of accessibility, costs and available resources for managing and updating the information. This portal or website will reflect on the project progress and the latest findings and news to the general public through a publication of an online magazine. This will also capture and share the lessons learned and provide a new information platform for the people interested in coastal and marine conservation activities in Libya and elsewhere.

Activity 3.1.2: Design, produce an ad hoc communication material (leaflets, brochures, banners and posters, etc.) for selected audiences and share lessons learned.

316. A set of communication material will be prepared and disseminated during the course of the project. This material will target several audiences and present various themes and information related to marine and coastal conservation especially through marine protected areas, in addition to promoting artisanal sustainable fishery heritage in and around the selected MPAs. The shape and content of the communication material (leaflets, brochures, banners and posters) will be discussed and adopted considering the audience expectation and the progress of the project. The project partners in collaboration with the national focal point administration will be in charge of the preparation of this material.

317. Activity 3.1.3: Develop awareness and communication campaigns and material, on the value and importance of MPAs, targeting the general public, decision makers and particularly youth, local communities and decision makers.

The objective of this opportunity is to develop and share communication tools/campaigns/initiatives and produce lessons learned and engage local community, particularly youth in MPA monitoring using new technology.

Activity 3.1.4: Planning of an ad hoc audiovisual campaign for wide media dissemination.

318. Production and dissemination of a video of about 10 minutes presenting the project and its main achievements. A specific video for each project site will also be prepared focusing on the environment, social and economic importance of the site and the support of local community to the protected area project. These videos will be shared on the project website and presented during a national and international conference related to marine and coastal conservation.

2.2.1: Organize training workshops for MPA managers, practitioners and relevant authorities of MPAs based on the preliminary need assessment.																										
2.2.1.1. Assessment of the management capacity training needs at national and a site-specific level	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.1.2. Meeting of the ad-hoc group of project stakeholders to validate and identify the top three capacity building themes/areas to be conducted	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.1.3. Organizing five training workshops on topics including MPA governance, knowledge, sustainable management, stakeholder engagement and gender dimensions of MPA management for MPA managers, practitioners and relevant authorities of MPAs and CSO's.	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.2: Develop MPAs management tools.																										
2.2.2.1. Presenting MPA's management tools to Libyan MPAs manager and relevant CSO.	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.2.2. Identify relevant management tools that can be adapted to Libyan MPA context	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.2.3. Introduce the relevant management tools to MPAs stakeholders including partner CSO's	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.3: Organize specific technical assistance and exchange/twinning programmes to provide on-site assistance to MPA managers, practitioners and relevant authorities.																										
2.2.3.1. Identify management plan implementation needs and priorities in Targeted MPAs	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.3.2. Establish a twinning program with three Mediterranean MPA that share the same challenges with Libyan MPAs	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
2.2.3.3. Organize an on-site assistance Mission to initiate implementation of the management plan in the Libyan MPAs	WWF and IUCN (leaders), SPA/RAC																									
Component 3: Awareness-raising and communication																										

3.1.3.3. Organization of press conferences backed to different national and regional events organized as part of the implementation of the project	WWF, IUCN, SPA/RAC																				
3.1.3.4. Preparation and dissemination of a summary brochure presenting the results of the project.	WWF, IUCN, SPA/RAC																				
Activity 3.1.4: Planning of an ad hoc audiovisual campaign for wide media dissemination.																					
3.1.4.1. Production of video of about 10 minutes presenting the project and its main achievements and production of video for each project site focusing on the environment, social and economic importance of the site and the support of the local community to the protected area project.	WWF, IUCN, SPA/RAC																				
3.1.4.2. sharing the video on the project website and partners social media.	WWF, IUCN, SPA/RAC																				
3.1.4.3. Presenting the videos during a national and international conferences related to marine and coastal conservation	WWF, IUCN, SPA/RAC																				

Budget CP3.1 (GEF ID 10158)

UN Environment Umoja Sponsored classes/Object of the Budget
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BUDGET BY COMPONENTS				
COMPONENT 1	COMPONENT 2	COMPONENT 3	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	Total
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$

FT30_010 PROJECT STAFF AND PERSONNEL

1101	MedPCU - MedProgramme Coordinator (P4)
1120	MedPCU - Programme Financial Assistant (G5)
1121	MedPCU - Programme and Administration Assistant (G5)
1121	Regional consultant Biodiversity
1201	Regional consultant Knowledge Management
1202	Regional consultant Gender Expert
Component Total	

11,700	11,700	35,100	35,500	94,000
-	-	-	10,000	10,000
-	-	-	10,000	10,000
14,525	16,600	10,375	-	41,500
-	-	35,000	-	35,000
-	-	25,000	-	25,000
26,225	28,300	105,475	55,500	215,500

FT30_160 TRAVEL

1601	Staff Travel & Transport (MedPCU)
1604	Travels to attend PSC and ASM (Stakeholders from Countries)
Component Total	

3,000	3,000	4,000	10,000	20,000
13,000	13,000	28,000	-	54,000
16,000	16,000	32,000	10,000	74,000

FT30_140 GRANT TO IP - (See footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

2201	Execution activities Comp 1, 2 and 3 (SPA/RAC) ⁽¹⁾
2202	Execution activities Comp 1, 2 and 3 (WWF) ⁽²⁾
2203	Execution activities Comp 1, 2 and 3 (IUCN) ⁽³⁾
Component Total	

190,000	70,000	36,667	-	296,667
99,667	130,000	67,000	-	296,667
117,853	132,182	46,632	-	296,667
407,520	332,182	150,299	-	890,001

FT30_125 OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS

3301	Meetings (PSC, ASM, etc.)
3301	Training on MPAs
4101	Office supplies, consumables, shipping, couriers, etc.
4301	Miscellaneous
5101	Equipment and maintenance
5201	Products for the KM Strategy, Publication, Translation, Dissemination and reporting costs
5301	Communications (tel, fax, e-mail, etc..)
5302	Mid-Term Evaluation
5303	Terminal Evaluation
Component Total	

20,000	20,000	40,000	-	80,000
17,000	18,000	-	-	35,000
-	-	3,000	-	3,000
-	-	3,000	-	3,000
-	-	3,000	-	3,000
6,000	6,000	8,000	-	20,000
-	-	2,646	-	2,646
20,000	-	-	-	20,000
-	30,000	-	-	30,000
63,000	74,000	59,646	-	196,646

TOTAL COSTS	
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512,745	450,482	347,420	65,500	1,376,147
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11. ANNEX G: Child Project 4.1 (GEF ID 9686): Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Environment and Climate Regional Support Project.

320. Child Project 4.1 is the only project contributing to the to the MedProgramme Component iv) Knowledge Management and Programme Coordination.

321. The CP4.1 plays a key role within the MedProgramme as it implements mechanisms for Programme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge, monitoring the MedProgramme's progress to impacts, and fostering synergistic interactions among CPs.

322. Within the GEF programmatic approaches there is a need to ensure Programme coherence and impact through coordination among diverse sets of multi-focal area CPs contributing to the same Programme outcomes. A Support Project functions as a *trait d'union* (a common link) among CPs 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.

323. CP 4.1 will be executed in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. It is implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP/MAP. Figure 8 provides an overview of the Project execution structure.

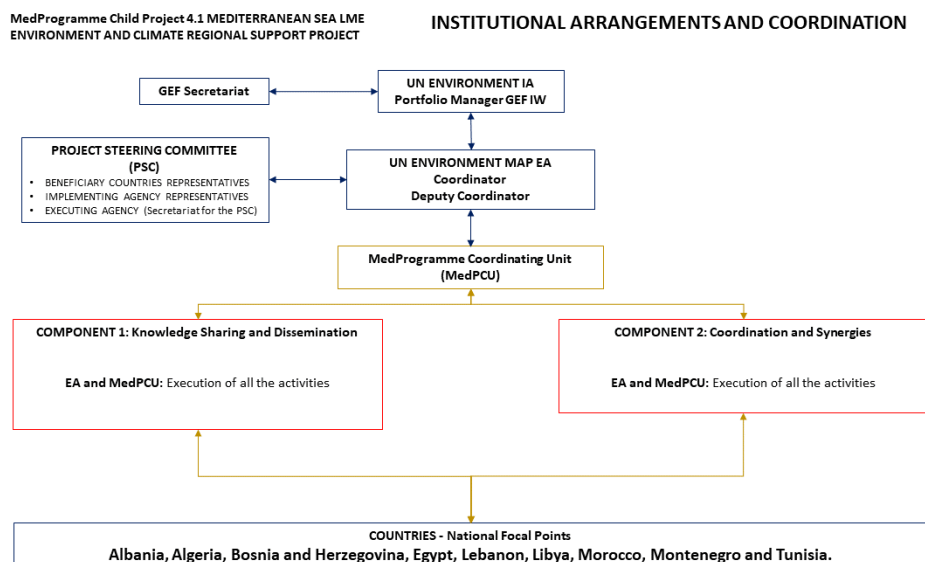


Figure 8: Institution Arrangements and Coordination of the Child Project 4.1 (GEF ID 9686)

324. The Project is funded by the International Waters and Chemical and Waste Focal Areas of the GEF with USD 2,000,000 and USD 500,000 respectively. The project will generate a co-financing of USD 6,623,920 provided by the beneficiaries Countries and UNEP/MAP.

325. The specific objectives of the CP 4.1 fostering the MedProgramme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge, effective portfolio coordination and synergistic interactions among CPs, gender mainstreaming and monitoring progress to impacts. The Project has two components, namely: 1) Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination; and 2) Coordination and Synergies.

326. The MedProgramme adopts the Programmatic Approach funding modality of the GEF, i.e., an overarching vision for change that generates a series of individual yet interlinked projects (CPs) under a common objective, and whose anticipated results are more than the sum of its components. This modality has proven uniquely suited to the present advanced state of the policy and legal framework for environmental assets in the Mediterranean Sea LME, since it has provided for the necessary

involvement of multiple GEF focal areas, for the leveraging of broader partnerships and funding, and for creating the momentum and critical mass that is expected to sustain Countries' action for the long term. MedProgramme actions reflect regionally and nationally agreed upon priorities and strategies, address identified Mediterranean hotspots, and will be developed within a framework of effective transboundary cooperation ensured by the UNEP/MAP-Barcelona Convention system.

327. To ensure MedProgramme's (i) coherence and impact through synergistic interactions among diverse sets of multiple focal areas CPs contributing to the same program outcomes, and (ii) overall consistency with strategic priorities agreed by Mediterranean Countries and with GEF standards, there is the need for effective information flow and exchanges of experience within the MedProgramme and beyond, coordinated implementation of CPs, harmonized approaches for monitoring progress to impacts and for incorporating the new global priority of gender equality.

328. This crucial "glue" (*or trait d'union*) function will be fulfilled by CP4.1. It is expected that, thanks to the support and synergetic action provided by the CP4.1, the MedProgramme's results will in fact be "more than the sum of its components". The project, while ensuring coordination and monitoring of all MedProgramme's CPs, will have as a main focus, increasing the capacity of main stakeholders to address the major environmental problems affecting the Mediterranean coastal areas and shallow marine environments: pollution, impacts of climate change, coastal zone and marine resources degradation.

329. CP4.1 will develop its support function through three main lines of action:

330. Knowledge Management and Dissemination, aimed at:

- Leveraging and systematically sharing knowledge assets generated by the CPs 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, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and the work of the UNEP/MAP through effective stocktaking and scaling up, and broader adoption of MedProgramme's approaches and results;
- Fostering incremental innovation within GEF programmatic approaches and enriching the knowledge base of GEF Implementing and Executing Agencies.

331. Coordination and Monitoring, aimed at:

- Strengthening operational coherence, harnessing synergies and pooling resources among CPs in order to maximize cost and operational efficiencies;
- Implementing mechanisms for Programme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge;
- Monitoring the execution of the activities under the entire Programme to assess the progress to impact;
- Reporting in a consistent and timely manner to track progress and ensure compliance with financial management requirements across all CPs;
- Identifying in a timely consistent manner, bottlenecks and challenges at programmatic level to tackle them with the Programme stakeholders;
- Ensuring effective and cross-fertilizing interactions among CPs.

332. Gender Mainstreaming, aimed at:

Providing an overarching and harmonized "Gender Mainstreaming Strategy" for the MedProgramme; Supporting and building capacity of CPs as they implement the Strategy through gender-responsive actions within the specific context of each project; Monitoring implementation advancements and consistency, as well as cohesion and complementarity of gender focus across the entire portfolio; and

Benefitting, over the long term, the UNEP/MAP system, by serving as an entry point and testing ground for mainstreaming gender in the Programme of work of UNEP/MAP.

333. Under Component 1, the political attention at the national and regional levels, and active stakeholder participation will be maintained throughout the implementation of the Programme through the development of an effective and innovative information sharing and communication strategy. This Component aims also to improve coordination among the executing agencies and institutions involved in the Programme and develop a reporting system for all the CPs. This will enhance learning uptake and adaptive management of each CP Project and strengthen all of the MedProgramme's interventions.
334. Component 2 will ensure the MedProgramme's monitoring system supports the implementation of CPs, ensures their consistency with the overall Programme objectives, and helps capture synergies among projects and partners. Political attention at the national and regional levels, and active stakeholder participation is maintained throughout the implementation of the Programme through the development of an effective and innovative communication strategy.
335. CP 4.1 will generate 2 outcomes leading to 7 outputs achieved through the execution of 17 activities:

Outcome 1: The increased uptake of the lessons and the cutting-edge knowledge generated across the portfolio of MedProgramme 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 and CW communities, 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.

Output 1.1 Knowledge management platform in place.

Output 1.2 Communication, Outreach and Awareness Raising Products and Activities produced.

Output 1.3 Mechanisms to promote the broader adoption and replication of the successful policies, practices and technologies implemented under the MedProgramme available for stakeholders of the Programme.

Outcome 2: The coordination and learning among all CPs, consistency with the Programme objectives, and synergies among projects and partners, strengthened.

Output 2.1 Monitoring mechanism of MedProgramme progress to impacts established.

Output 2.2 Mechanisms in place to establish synergistic interactions among CPs and with other relevant initiatives and stakeholders, and to take stock of progress and challenges at the MedProgramme level.

Output 2.3 Cooperation and synergy with IW: LEARN.

Output 2.4 Monitoring mechanism to assess progress on gender actions across the MedProgramme in place.

336. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary update on the activities that will be executed under CP 4.1 to achieve the defined outputs. A detailed description of the activities including baseline analysis and proposed alternative scenario is given in the CP 4.1 Project Document (UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.11).

Outcome 1: The increased uptake of the lessons and of the cutting-edge knowledge generated across the portfolio of MedProgramme 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 and CW communities, 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.

Output 1.1: Knowledge management platform in place

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.

Activity 1.1.1 Conception, design and development of the Knowledge Management Platform

337. This activity will lead to the development of a fully functioning Knowledge Management Platform, including the Project Management Tool, the outward-facing MedProgramme portal, visualization tools, and backend databases. 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 eight CPs of the MedProgramme and will be designed with a view to provide useful services to the entire MedProgramme, while magnifying its results.

Activity 1.1.2 Development of the Project Management Tool (PMT)

338. This action aims to put in place an operative PMT integrated in the Knowledge Management Platform. A multilingual online project management PMT tool can respond to the need of supporting an efficient project (and programme) management by facilitating communication and information exchange among key actors of the Programme. Moreover, training will be provided to the different kind of stakeholders involved in CP 4.1 use and benefit of the PMT

Activity 1.1.3 Development of the outward-facing MedProgramme portal

339. 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 materials) for broad dissemination and cross-fertilization (several platforms identified in the KM 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.

Activity 1.1.4 Development of visualization tools

340. Visualization tools will be used to display spatial and non-spatial data (be they quantitative or qualitative) generated by the projects. Data needs to be connected, 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 systems) will be largely used as well as textual information, photos, story maps, pie charts, graph charts, infographics, map dashboards, trend line charts, among others.

Activity 1.1.5 Development of databases for the management of raw/primary data GIS functionalities embedded in MedProgramme Knowledge Management Platform

341. 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 directive 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. CPs are responsible for producing their own data.

Output 1.2: Communication, Outreach and Awareness Raising Products and Activities produced

342. 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 CP will be granted an individual identity 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.

Activity 1.2.1 Establishment of the MedProgramme visual identity:

Activity 1.2.2 Development of tools for communication, outreach, capacity building and awareness raising:

Activity 1.2.3 Events and activities to promote awareness of the MedProgramme, and to foster knowledge exchanges; and

Activity 1.2.4 Networking activities to forge new partnerships and widen audience targeted for communication of MedProgramme results

343. These four activities will be developed in full synergy by:

- Developing Storytelling for advocacy by using a number of traditional storytelling instruments which will be blended with innovative and creative approaches to increase dissemination and advocacy efforts. 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.
- Using Social Media such Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter are four social media tools suggested for use by the MedProgramme.
- Organizing launching and closing events of the MedProgramme to inform about the objectives and features of the MedProgramme.
- Supporting the Knowledge exchanges and capacity building at the portfolio level 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.
- Strengthening the science-policy interface through activities that bring science closer to those responsible for developing policies and taking decisions. These may include workshops to identify innovative solutions to promote collaborations between scientists and governments to foster policies and decisions that promote the shared vision of a sustainable Mediterranean.
- Ensuring that relevant scientific reports and scientific peer-reviewed publications are prepared by the various CPs providing technical information about the achievements of the Programme.
- Engaging with media and testimonials with a view to establish long-lasting collaborations.
- Participating in global campaigns, events and processes to align the MedProgramme with national, regional and global priorities and be receptive to new "waves" (policies, socio-economic trends, tech advances, etc.).

Output 1.3: Mechanisms to promote the broader adoption and replication of the successful policies, practices and technologies implemented under the MedProgramme available for stakeholders of the Programme.

344. The effectiveness of regional level processes presently in place in the Mediterranean region for the dissemination of best practices, and raising awareness on the results of ongoing efforts, is not adequate to fully capture the opportunities for replication and broader adoption of the policies, practices,

technologies, investments in infrastructure, management plans, institutional reforms, etc., that will be developed and implemented through the MedProgramme.

Activity 1.3.1 Stocktaking of successful policies, practices and technologies; evaluation of replication potential; and identification of replication sites

345. This activity will demonstrate how to overcome this obstacle, two highly informative National Replication Atlases – translated in relevant languages, highlighting areas and situations where replication of MedProgramme’s successful interventions should preferentially occur – will be produced to stimulate replication and encourage regional and global dialogue. The MedPCU will lead the participatory process to collect and present the inputs.

Outcome 2: The coordination and learning among all CPs, consistency with the Programme objectives, and synergies among projects and partners, strengthened.

Output 2.1: Monitoring mechanism of MedProgramme progress to impacts established.

Activity 2.1.1 Production of MedProgramme Bulletins

346. Periodic MedProgramme Bulletins will be published (every six months or on a quarterly basis) together with a regular MedProgramme newsletter (whose frequency will be adjusted to number of news, events, achievements to be reported), to showcase progress of the Programme as a whole and of individual CPs, including highlights of results, success stories and project events, and relevant global, regional and national relevant meetings and events. This activity will also ensure that reporting across all CPs on project technical and financial reporting obligations are delivered and coordinated

Output 2.2: Mechanisms in place to establish synergistic interactions among CPs and with other relevant initiatives and stakeholders, and to take stock of progress and challenges at the MedProgramme level.

347. The main identified mechanism will consist of the organization of major regional events: the MedProgramme Annual Stocktaking Meetings (ASM).

Activity 2.2.1 Organization of the Annual Stocktaking Meetings

348. The Annual Stocktaking Meetings (ASM) are one of the milestone activities of the MedProgramme. They are major regional events aiming to establish synergistic interactions among CPs 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; 2) catalyze regional and global attention on the progress made towards impact in the entire Mediterranean region; and 3) enable adaptive management at the Programme level.

Output 2.3 Cooperation and synergy with IW: LEARN

349. The MedProgramme will closely collaborate with the GEF International Waters Learning and Resource Exchange Network (IW:LEARN) Project to facilitate the uptake of lessons learned and knowledge exchange from/to the MedProgramme portfolio. Cooperation in the following activities will be particularly addressed:

Activity 2.3.1 Participation in GEF International Waters Conferences (IWC)

350. Participation in 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 and following events, including LME conferences, workshops and events.

Activity 2.3.2 Participation in IW:LEARN twinnings

Activity 2.3.3 Participation in GEF Communities of Practice on IW, CW

351. These two activities will lead to the production of Experience Notes (short case studies) produced by CPs to showcase worthy results and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels and the MedProgramme KM platform.

Output 2.4: Monitoring mechanism to assess progress on gender actions across the MedProgramme in place

352. Under this output, a mechanism will be established to ensure a portfolio-wide review and monitoring of gender actions taken by the different CPs, in pursuit of the common gender and socioeconomic goals set out in the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy. As the Strategy provides the scope for devolved gender activities, mainstreamed through the particular ambit of each CP, having a coordinated monitoring system for tracking gender-related progress to impacts will ensure the overall coordination, implementation and execution of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy.

Activity 2.4.1 Assessment of progress on the implementation of the gender action plans of the CPs

353. Annual assessments will be undertaken to measure progress on the implementation of the gender action plans developed for the CPs, and a final assessment will showcase overall progress achieved towards the advancement of gender equality through the actions of the MedProgramme, and potential strategies for scaling up successful approaches to further promote gender equality in the region.

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Preparation of dissemination strategy (distribution lists, target audience, promotion) and plan for sourcing material from CPs and relevant partners to feed the newsletter																					
Regular publication and dissemination of Bulletins	UNEP/MAP																				
2.1.2 Establishment of reporting tool to gather, manage and showcase information on MedProgramme’s progress to impacts, including with respect to gender mainstreaming																					
Reporting tool (templates, dashboard, etc.) are reviewed and made consistent throughout the MedProgramme	UNEP/MAP																				
Reporting tools are used and recorded	UNEP/MAP, EPs																				
Reporting tools are integrated into the KM platform																					
Output 2.2 Mechanisms in place to establish synergistic interactions among CPs and with other relevant initiatives and stakeholders, and to take stock of progress and challenges at the MedProgramme level.																					
2.2.1 Organization of the Annual Stocktaking Meetings																					
Design of the concept, objectives and structure of the Annual Stocktaking Meetings is prepared and approved A Strategy to strengthen and forge new strategic partnerships is prepared and rolled out	UNEP/MAP																				
The Annual Stocktaking Meetings are organized and delivered.	UNEP/MAP																				
Findings and lessons learned from the ASM are widely disseminated using the Programme channels and incorporated into CPs updated plans	UNEP/MAP, Countries, EPs																				
Output 2.3 Cooperation and synergy with IW: LEARN																					
2.3.1 Participation in GEF International Waters Conferences (IWC)																					
Preparation and collection of contributions to the IWCs from CPs and Country representatives	UNEP/MAP, EPs																				
Participation to IWC is ensured to profile MedProgramme activities and strengthen partnerships with the wider IW community	UNEP/MAP, Countries, EPs																				

Activity/Quarter	Responsible	Year 1 (2020)				Year 2 (2021)				Year 3 (2022)				Year 4 (2023)				Year 5 (2024)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.2 Participation in IW:LEARN twinnings																					
Participation of CPs in IW:LEARN twinnings is assessed and ensured as relevant	UNEP/MAP, EPs																				
2.3.3 Participation in GEF Communities of Practice on IW, CW																					
CPs participate as appropriate and relevant in knowledge exchanges facilitated by the GEF CoPs	UNEP/MAP, EPs																				
Results are documented and captured through the KM portal	UNEP/MAP																				
Output 2.4 Monitoring mechanism to assess progress on gender actions across the MedProgramme in place.																					
2.4.1 Assessment of progress on the implementation of the gender action plans of the CPs																					
A template to assess the implementation of the gender action plans is developed	UNEP/MAP																				
The data for the gender assessment is gathered	UNEP/MAP, EPs																				
The assessment is published and updated on a regular base.	UNEP/MAP, EPs																				

Budget Child Project 4.1 (GEF ID 9686)

UNEP Umoja Sponsored classes/Object of the Budget	
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BUDGET BY COMPONENTS						
COMPONENT 1		COMPONENT 2		PROJECT MANAGEMENT		Total
CW	IW	CW	IW	CW	IW	
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$

FT30_010 PROJECT STAFF AND PERSONNEL

1101	MedPCU - MedProgramme Coordinator (P4)
1120	MedPCU - Programme Financial Assistant (G5)
1121	MedPCU - Programme and Administration Assistant (G5)
1201	Regional consultant International Waters
1201	Regional consultant Knowledge Management
1202	Regional consultant Gender Expert
Component Total	

-	35,000	-	60,000	24,000	55,000	174,000
-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
-	83,500	-	30,000	-	-	113,500
23,000	137,000	13,000	30,000	-	-	203,000
22,500	139,500	10,000	40,000	-	-	212,000
45,500	395,000	23,000	160,000	24,000	75,000	722,500

FT30_160 TRAVEL

1601	Staff Travel & Transport (MedPCU)
1602	Travels to support IW:LEARN - part 1% allocation
1603	Travels for Training (Stakeholders from Countries)
1604	Travels to attend PSC and ASM (Stakeholders from Countries)
Component Total	

10,000	40,000	10,000	40,000	-	20,000	120,000
-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	10,000
20,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	-	-	80,000
-	-	30,000	70,000	-	-	100,000
30,000	75,000	50,000	135,000	-	20,000	310,000

FT30_120 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

2201	KM Strategy - Software (G.I.S., Database, etc.)
2202	KM Strategy -Platform
2203	KM Project Management Tool
2204	KM Strategy - Communications, outreach, visual identity and replication, etc.
2205	KM Strategy -Data Protocol, Analysis and Management
2207	Gender Mainstreaming Action Plans
2301	Sub-contract to private firms for KM and Gender

20,000	110,000	10,000	30,000	-	-	170,000
20,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	120,000
5,000	20,000	5,000	15,000	-	-	45,000
40,000	150,000	20,000	30,000	-	-	240,000
20,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
17,500	75,000	-	-	-	-	92,500
10,000	30,000	10,000	30,000	-	-	80,000

Component Total

132,500	565,000	45,000	105,000	-	-	847,500
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FT30_125 OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS

3201	Trainings on KM, Gender and other MedProgramme's themes
3301	Meetings (PSC, ASM, etc.)
3302	Synergies with IW:LEARN (Meetings, Training, Experience Note, etc.) - part 1% allocation
4101	Office supplies, consumables, shipping, couriers, etc.
4301	Miscellaneous
5101	Equipment and maintenance
5201	Publication, Translation, Dissemination and reporting costs
5201	Communications (tel, fax, e-mail, etc..)
5301	Mid-term Evaluation
5302	Terminal Evaluation
Component Total	

20,000	45,000	20,000	75,000	-	-	160,000
-	-	30,000	120,000	-	-	150,000
-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	10,000
-	-	7,000	7,000	-	-	14,000
-	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	6,000
-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	10,000
20,000	80,000	20,000	50,000	-	-	170,000
-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	10,000
5,000	15,000	5,000	15,000	-	-	40,000
5,000	20,000	5,000	20,000	-	-	50,000
50,000	165,000	100,000	305,000	-	-	620,000

TOTAL COSTS

258,000	1,200,000	218,000	705,000	24,000	95,000	2,500,000
1,458,000		923,000		119,000		2,500,000

12. Conclusions, Recommendations and Decision

354. The Inception Meeting of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security (GEF ID 9607) was held virtually by Video Conference between 20 and 22 July 2020. The Meeting was organized by UNEP/MAP Secretariat.

355. The Inception Meeting was attended by the:

- Representatives of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, namely: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.
- Representatives of the Executing Partners MED POL, PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC, Plan Bleu, SCP/RAC, UNESCO/IHP, EIB, IUCN Med, WWF, Med, GWP Med.
- Representatives of the GEF Implementing Agency (IA), UNEP, Chemical and Waste (CW), International Waters (IW) and Climate Change (CC) branches.
- Representatives of the UNEP/MAP Coordinating Unit, including the MedProgramme Coordination Team

356. The Inception Meeting aimed to:

- Launch the Programme;
- Provide an update on the plans to execute the activities of each CP;
- Review and provide feedback on complementarities and interactions among the CPs;
- Discuss the best strategy for the MedProgramme to face the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- Submit for consideration of the Contracting Parties the work plans and budgets for the first year of execution.

357. The seven Child Projects of the MedProgramme, namely (in the same order they were presented during the meeting):

Day 1 20 July 2020

- CP 4.1 Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Environment and Climate Regional Support Project (GEF ID 9686). Session chaired by Algeria
- CP 1.1 Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts (GEF ID 9684). Session chaired by Lebanon

Day 2 21 July 2020

- CP 2.1 Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts (GEF ID 9687). Session chaired by Morocco
- SCCF Project "Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas" (GEF ID 9670). Session chaired by Montenegro
- CP 2.2 Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project (GEF ID 9685). Session chaired by Lebanon

Day 3 22 July 2020

- CP 1.2 Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project (GEF ID 9717). Session chaired by Montenegro
- CP 3.1 Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya (GEF ID 10158). Session chaired by Libya

Further to the presentations made by UNEP/MAP and the EPs and the related discussion, the following conclusions and recommendations were identified:

358. UNEP/MAP and EPs will begin the execution after the conclusions of the IM of the MedProgramme. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will be assessed continuously. Specific Child Projects' Steering Committees to be held by spring 2021 to present updated implementation plans and budgets considering any effect of the pandemic crisis.

359. Upon request of the Inception Meeting UNEP/MAP and EPs agreed to provide regular update to the Contracting Parties on the execution of the MedProgramme. This will be undertaken systematically through the Programme Management Tool integrated in the KM platform and through regular email exchange and bilateral consultations.

360. Upon request of the Inception Meeting UNEP/MAP and EPs agreed to prepare a table showing the approximate allocation of funds and the list of activities for each country. This will be done as soon as the activities will start their execution and a more precise account of related costs will be possible. The table will be uploaded on the Programme Management Tool integrated in the KM platform and updated constantly over the execution of the MedProgramme.

361. The Inception Meeting requested UNEP, UNEP/MAP and EPs to further explore the mandatory conditions under the Minamata Convention to be eligible for the GEF funds.
362. The Inception Meeting encouraged the interested countries (Albania, Algeria and Bosnia and Herzegovina) to engage in discussion with the GEF Sec considering that these countries are not party to the Minamata Convention but took legally binding measures to reduce the Mercury contamination in line with the Article 15 of the LBS Protocol, which advocates stricter conditions than the Minamata Convention; that should be sufficient for having them eligible for realization of CP1.1 (9684) activities related to decontamination of mercury Hot Spots that are identified in Project document.
363. With regards to the Output on Mercury reduction, a review of on-going or planned audits under the Minamata Convention Initial Assessments, targeting all sectors using mercury elements and mercury products, will be undertaken by SCP RAC in the targeted countries in order to avoid overlapping with the specific audit-inventory of mercury-containing devices in public hospitals planned under CP 1.1 (9684) of the MedProgramme. In case Minamata Initial Assessment will provide data for public hospitals, funds allocated to this activity could be used to cover additional activities under the same output 1.4. .
364. The Inception Meeting requested to UNEP, UNEP/MAP and EPs to reconsider the phased approach for including additional countries at the onset of the project (in addition to Algeria and Lebanon). UNEP/MAP explained that work will start in all countries immediately. Countries considered for phase 1 have completed the inventory of equipment with PCB, and site-specific environmental management plan for immediate disposal at the project preparation phase. This task will be pursued in other participating countries in preparation for disposal of POPs in phase 2 of the project.
365. Lebanon specifically expressed concern on the opportunity to increase the quantity of PCB to be disposed in phase 1. The country finalized the inventory during the MedProgramme preparation phase. CP1.1 (9684) will assess the possibility to include additional quantities under phase 1 if this is possible and the funds available allows for such modification.
366. The Inception Meeting requested the reallocation of funds from activities not considered of critical nature to countries further to initial plans made during project preparation phase. UNEP/MAP explained that reallocation of funds and modifications of activities can be undertaken further to the review and approval of the first Steering Committee meeting in spring 2021.
367. In reference with paragraph 5 above, Bosnia and Herzegovina requested to leave open the possibility to address priority activities in Algeria, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding decontamination of mercury Hot Spots that are identified in Project document.
368. Regarding the Outputs on the reduction of new POPs and mercury to be executed by SCP RAC, the Meeting requested to undertake a cost-benefit analysis for the substitution of news POPs by other alternatives, as expensive alternatives might be difficult to implement. A review of current alternatives available on the market will be undertaken but the development and implementation of a proper legal framework will be essential to incentivize companies to substitute news POPs. The CP1.1 (9684) of the MedProgramme will provide technical support for the preparation of the legal text.
369. The Inception Meeting discussed the selection of national experts and some country representatives expressed a need for coordination with Focal Points with the Ministry of Environment (MoE). UNEP/MAP indicated that specific provisions have been made in the budget for the preparation of Small-Scale Fund Agreements (SSFA) with the countries. Under the terms of these SSFA, the countries have the full right to select their own consultants. UNEP/MAP would wish to be briefed on the selection. With regards to the Outputs related to the reduction of new POPs and mercury, selection will be made directly by SCP/RAC according to its procurement rules and procedures, in full consultation of the MoE.
370. The Inception Meeting requested to explore other GEF eligible execution modalities at the national level as alternatives under CP1.1 (9684). UNEP/MAP and the EPs will liaise with the countries on this request that may also apply to other Child Projects of the MedProgramme.
371. For CP2.1 (9687) several Contracting Parties requested clarifications on the mechanism for national execution of the activities. Clarification was provided that the national activities will be executed by PAP RAC, Plan Bleu, GWP Med and UNESCO IHP. The four organizations will provide the countries with the required support. Resources will be allocated

for the purpose and made available to the countries through the usual mechanisms and instruments used by the four EPs at national level.

372. Due to the time passed between the preparation phase and the execution, the MedPCU and EPs of the SCCF Project (9670) will reassess the activities to be executed by this project to align more with what has taken place so far in the adaptation landscape in Montenegro and Morocco. The countries will be actively involved in this process. The main objectives, outcomes and outputs of the project are to remain the same.

373. Morocco welcomed CP2.2 (9685) and its activities and express appreciation for this intervention that tackles several important issues for the countries.

374. The Inception Meeting requested that the CP1.2 (9717) addresses the need to develop standards for leachate originating from municipal solid waste landfills as a waste stream highly charged with contaminants of adverse impact on the environment. To this aim it was recommended/agreed that technical standards on minimum levels of contaminants of affluent from a limited number of sectors/industries to be discharged to public sewage networks connected to municipal wastewater treatment plants can be developed.

375. The Inception Meeting expressed the need to closely consult/coordinate with participating countries during the preparation phase of the environmental standards noting that a number of countries are in the process of developing such standards and that there is a need to ensure that the respective national standards are adjusted accordingly, and as appropriate. It was agreed that such standards would indeed be developed in consultation with all countries while taking into consideration the relevant best practices in the region.

376. The Inception Meeting took note of the MAP mandate and the work undertaken for development of the LBS Regional Plans (Wastewater and Sludge Management) and appreciated the approach recommended that a close interaction is observed to maximize the necessary complementarities and substantive linkages between measures and standards as appropriate.

377. The Inception Meeting drew the attention on the need to consider the development of environment standards for desalination installations of small medium and large scales.

378. Libya expressed appreciation for the structure and objectives of CP3.1 (10158) and encourage the Executing Partners to move to the execution phase as soon as possible.

The following decisions are taken by the Inception Meeting on 22 July 2020.

379. *Welcomed with appreciation* the efforts made by the beneficiary countries, UNEP/MAP, MED POL, PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC, Plan Bleu, SCP/RAC, UNESCO/IHP, EIB, IUCN Med, WWF Med, GWP Med, and UNEP to provide a clear overview of the activities that will be executed by the MedProgramme and its Child Projects.

380. *Appreciated* the high-quality information delivered and the opportunity to raise the attention on several issues that will have to be considered during the first phase of the execution of the MedProgramme and its Child Projects.

381. *Acknowledge* the uncertainty introduced by the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to use the next months of 2020 to execute all the activities that are not affected by the pandemic crisis and reassess the implementation plans and budgets to be presented in specific Child projects' Steering Committees in spring of 2021.

382. *Encouraged* UNEP/MAP, MED POL and SCP RAC to explore with the GEF the opportunity to expanding the activities related to disposal of mercury and prevention in terms of countries involved in these activities.

383. *Acknowledged* the high complexity and importance of the MedProgramme; its strategic importance for the region; and for the objectives of the Barcelona Convention.

384. *Encouraged* UNEP/MAP and the MedPCU to develop as soon as possible the Programme Management tool to keep the countries updated on the progress in the execution of the MedProgramme and its Child Projects.

385. *Requested* UNEP/MAP and the MedPCU to prepare a table reflecting an approximate allocation of funds and activities to be executed in each country upon the initiation of the execution of the activities. The Contracting Parties requested to keep this table regularly updated.
386. *Considered and approved* the implementation plans, budgets, co-financing commitments, risks and challenges and result logical frameworks of the CP 1.1 Reducing Pollution from Harmful Chemicals and Wastes in Mediterranean Hot Spots and Measuring Progress to Impacts (GEF ID 9684); CP 1.2 Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Investment Project (GEF ID 9717); CP2.1 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Water Security, Climate Resilience and Habitat Protection (GEF ID 9687); CP2.2 Mediterranean Coastal Zones: Managing the Water-Energy-Food and Ecosystems Nexus (GEF ID 9685); SCCF Project Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas (GEF ID 9670); CP 3.1 Management Support and Expansion of Marine Protected Areas in Libya (GEF ID 10158) and CP 4.1 Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Environment and Climate Regional Support Project (GEF ID 9686).
387. *Extended special thanks* to the participants to the video conference and welcome the continuation of positive collaboration between all involved stakeholders under the MedProgramme (GEF ID 9607).

Annex I
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Annex II

Provisional Annotated Agenda

Introduction

1. The Inception meeting of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security (GEF ID 9607), will take place virtually on 20-22 July 2020.
2. The objectives of the Inception Meeting are to: 1) Launch the MedProgramme; 2) Provide an update on the plans to execute the activities of each Child Project; 3) Review and provide feedback on complementarities and interactions among the Child Projects; 4) Discuss the best strategy for the MedProgramme to face the COVID-19 pandemic; and 4) Submit for consideration of the countries participating to the MedProgramme, the work plans and budgets for the first year of execution.
3. Documentation will be provided in English and French. As per practice, pre-session documentation will not be distributed on paper. Participants are encouraged to download the documentation on their computers in advance of the session.
4. The following annotations to the proposed provisional agenda for the present meeting were prepared by the MedProgramme Coordinating Unit (MedPCU) to assist the meeting and its deliberations.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting, Election of Officers and Adoption of the Agenda

Working Documents: UNEP/MED WG.481/1, 2

5. The Meeting will be opened at 10.00 am (EEST) on Monday 20 July 2020 by Mr. Gaetano Leone, Coordinator of the UNEP/MAP – Barcelona Convention Secretariat.
6. The Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to the present Meeting (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI).
7. Subject to the Rules of Procedure, the meeting will elect its officers a Chairs and Vice Chairs for each session of the meeting among the participating countries.
8. Subject to the Rules of Procedure, the proposed agenda appearing in document UNEP/MED WG.481/1 and annotated in the present document UNEP/MED WG.481/2 will be reviewed and proposed for adoption by the Meeting including the timetable contained in the Annex to the present document.
9. Simultaneous interpretation in English and French will be available in all the sessions throughout the meeting. The meeting will be recorded for future reference.

Agenda item 2: Introduction on the MedProgramme

Working Document: UNEP/MED WG.481/3

Information Documents: UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.2, Inf.3, Inf.4, Inf.5, Inf.6, Inf.7, Inf.8, Inf.9, inf 10 and inf 11.

10. Under this agenda item the MedPCU will provide an overview of the status of the MedProgramme, timeline for its execution, summary of the overall funds and objectives.

Agenda item 3: Presentation of the Seven Child Projects of the MedProgramme: Brief update of the activities, implementation plans, budgets

Working Document: UNEP/MED WG.481/3, 4

Information Documents: UNEP/MED WG.481/Inf.2, Inf.3, Inf.4, Inf.5, Inf.6, Inf.7, Inf.8, Inf.9, inf 10 and inf 11.

11. Under this agenda item the MedPCU and Executing Partners will provide a brief update on the execution of the activities, their related implementation plans and budgets. Reference will be made to the Child Projects' log frames, risks tables and co-financing commitments.

12. The official representatives of the countries participating to the meeting are expected to review and consider the approval of the Child Projects' implementation plans and budgets.

Agenda item 4: Adoption of the Conclusions and Recommendations

13. The official representatives of the countries participating to the meeting are expected to review and consider the approval of the conclusions and recommendations.

Agenda item 5: Closure of the Meeting

14. It is expected that the Inception Meeting will be closed by the Coordinator of the UNEP/MAP – Barcelona Convention Secretariat at 17:30 (EEST) on Wednesday 22 July 2020.

Annex III
Speech of Mr. Gaetano Leone, UN Environment/MAP Coordinator

Dear Colleagues,

1. Welcome to the Inception Meeting of the Mediterranean Sea Programme: Enhancing Environmental Security. The MedProgramme.
2. It's an honor for us to meet with you today to set the starting point of a new phase of the MedProgramme.
3. We started this adventure four years ago.
4. At that stage, the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) system -Barcelona Convention Secretariat was initiating a 6 years cycle guided by a newly developed Mid Terms Strategy for the period 2016-2021. The MTS was building on 40 years of efforts to protect the Mediterranean Sea and reinforce its sustainable management. The core and crosscutting themes under this strategy were defined to support directly the mandate given by the 22 Contracting Parties to the MAP system and tackle Land and Sea-based Pollution; reinforce Biodiversity and Ecosystems, take into consideration the Land and Sea Interaction and Processes, systematically implement Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), and finally mainstream Climate Change Adaptation into coastal and marine management.
5. A common denominator has always driven our action – building partnership. The implementation of the MTS has been and will be a collective process. The MTS is a common platform for joint actions not only by Contracting Parties and the MAP system, but also for fostering cooperation with other International and Regional Organizations and programmes active in the Mediterranean, the Civil Society and the private sector.
6. Partnership means working in synergies, looking for complementarity rather than competition, support and empowering crosscutting actions rather than duplication. Partnership is once more the keywords when seeking effectiveness, positive impacts and sustainability.
7. A successful example of this partnership is the cooperation between the MAP system and the Global Environment Facility (the GEF). From 1997 to 2015 the GEF supported this partnership with of three investments fostering a coordinated effort to set up and catalyze the policy, and legal and institutional reforms necessary to reverse the degradation trends affecting the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem. This produced several strategic products such as: 1) the Mediterranean Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA); 2) the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP-MED); and 3) the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (SAP-BIO) and the Mediterranean National Actions Plans (NAPs).
8. On 2016 after the finalization of these set of projects, the Contracting Parties called for a renewed and expanded effort in view of the growing impacts of climate variability, and of the loss of livelihoods and dramatic deterioration of social conditions along critical sections of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean shores.
9. The MedProgramme was the answer provided by the MAP system.
10. The Programme has been conceived and designed as a holistic approach aiming to deploy a series of coordinated actions to reduce the main causes of environmental degradation in the coastal and marine ecosystem of the Mediterranean.

11. The MedProgramme is not “another GEF project”. It is for the MAP system and its Contracting Parties an opportunity to reinforce and empower a partnership that grew starting from UNEP/MAP and its Regional Activity Centers (the MAP system) and gradually involved UN organizations such as UNESCO and FAO, international organizations such as IUCN, GWP and WWF and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) such as EIB and EBRD.
12. Each of this partner brings knowledge, experience, resources and a strategic network of alliances on specific themes.
13. The MedProgramme cut across all the theme of the Barcelona Convention. It is linked to all the Protocols that are dealing with issues that can be supported by GEF funds. This is in the form of seven Child Projects plus an additional Child Project to address the pressing need for regional actions on adaption to climate change.
14. Over the past years the MedProgramme has been and continues to be a collective and demanding endeavor for each of us. These sometimes stemmed from administrative procedure, sometimes from additional and final hour requests coming from the stakeholders to the Programme, and sometimes from the technical complexity of the environmental issues and the challenge to identify effective solutions to be translated in concrete actions at national and regional level.
15. It goes without saying that such a complex process took a lot of time and energy. We went through several phases. Sometimes we were able to work at full speed than major progresses were made, sometimes the progresses were slow, and frustration was also part of the picture.
16. The MedProgramme is among the few GEF Multi Focal Area Programmatic Approach ever funded by the GEF. For this reason, both the development and the review phases of the eight CPs were particularly challenging and time-consuming. We worked under the guidance of the International Waters, Chemical and Waster, Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation GEF Focal Areas. Each of this area has its own requirements, priorities to be achieved, procedures and modus operandi.
17. In addition, several aspects including standards, formats, templates, interpretations and ways of working of ten executing partners and ten beneficiaries Countries were to be cross-checked, made consistent and reflected into project documents that would guide the execution of the MedProgramme for the next five years.
18. The GEF Secretariat together with the GEF Implementing Agencies (UNEP and EBRD), UNEP/MAP and the Execution Partners had to conceive, design, structure and revise as appropriate for approximately 200 activities. Most of these activities are interconnected and build on each other deliverables. The preparation of the Child Projects has required such a staggering number of steps, consultations, information, data exchanges, reiterations, corrections, drafts, administrative and financial work and processes that we could spend the entire day just to list them.
19. This was done by using a sound, inclusive, results-based process which began with the assessments and diagnostics phase, followed by planning and experimentation, and finally, the agreement with countries upon priorities and hotspots of intervention. UNEP/MAP organized two Regional workshops to discuss with the countries and reach consensus. The number of bilateral meetings, coordination calls and exchange of messages is countless.
20. Yet after this Herculean and collective effort here we are celebrating the beginning of this adventure.
21. The meeting of today is a starting point and an opportunity.
22. After these three days we will begin executing all those activities that can be unfolded under this unprecedented Pandemic crisis. UNEP/MAP and the Executing Partners will work hand in hand with the countries to move forward all the analysis, assessment and preparatory actions that will lead to the achievement of short- medium

terms targets. In this sense, the legal instruments for all the executing partners are being processed these weeks to provide the resources to support these activities.

23. The Inception Meeting is also an opportunity. As mentioned, the preparation phase took longer than expected. For this reason, some actions and priorities will probably need adjustments and recalibration. This is exacerbated by the uncertainty on the planning of activities on the ground over the next months, together with the impossibility of planning in-person meetings, workshops, trainings.

24. The IM provides the best of the opportunity to draw a line. Over the next three days we will provide you with a complete picture of what the MedProgramme and its child projects will do. We will discuss and take note of any required update and modifications.

25. These modifications will be implemented in full application of the GEF rules and considering that the overall targets, the structure of the child projects, their focuses, countries involved, budgets and objectives cannot be changed as they were identified by all of us during the development phase, and they were fully endorsed by the countries.

26. At the same time, we will seek your approval of several core information such as the Implementation Plan, the budget, the co-financing pledges and the main risks and challenges of each project. This will be the green light for us to start working on both regional and national actions and to accelerate as much as we can the execution of the MedProgramme.

27. To conclude, the vision beyond the MedProgramme is ambitious and goes far beyond technicalities and mandates of our organizations. It provides us a concrete opportunity to tackle and reduce some of the most impacting issues affecting our beloved Mediterranean Sea.

28. In this spirit, I would like to wish to all of US a successful meeting. Let's work all together over the next three days and years for the success of the MedProgramme, for the good of the Mediterranean countries and for the reinforcement of such a beautiful and strong partnership.

