PROJECT TITLE:
ENHANCING REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

EXECUTING ENTITY:
Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP/MAP)

KEY TARGETS:

200
Key stakeholders convened to identify solutions for coastal resilience to climate change

50+
Experts and decision makers across 6 countries trained in climate adaptation approaches

2
Priority coastal areas for which Integrated Coastal Zone Management plans are developed

FUNDING:

PROJECT PARTNERS:
Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC); Plan Bleu; Global Water Partnership Mediterranean (GWP-MED); Secretariat of State to the Minister for Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development (Morocco); Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (Montenegro)
**INTRODUCTION**

- The Mediterranean Sea region is suffering from the impacts of climate change on its coasts, worsened by rapid urbanization and high rates of deforestation and ecosystem degradation.

- A project is strengthening the capacities of countries in the region to implement ecosystem-based adaptation and to access international climate financing with a view to influencing wider development processes.

- The project is part of the larger $43.4 million GEF-funded Mediterranean Sea Programme: Enhancing Environmental Security (MedProgramme) that aims to reduce major transboundary environmental stresses in the region, strengthen climate resilience and improve the livelihoods of coastal populations.

- In addition to this project, the MedProgramme includes 6 other child projects aiming to boost environmental security in the region. Learn more about these other projects [here](#).

**CLIMATE IMPACTS**

- The Mediterranean Sea region, a ‘climate change hotspot’, will suffer multiple stresses stemming from higher temperatures, a 10-20% drop in rainfall, increased soil degradation and desertification, and more severe droughts and storms, impacting agricultural production, forests and coastal areas.

- For example, Morocco’s Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima coastal region, an economic hub inhabited by some 3.5 million people, is threatened by sea level rise, flooding, and higher temperatures with decreased rainfall. Likewise, in Montenegro, climate change impacts are threatening the economic gains the country has achieved since its independence in 2006.

- Rapid urban growth, water pollution and deforestation are exacerbating climate impacts along the Mediterranean coasts, particularly due to the way in which ecosystems provide defences and buffers against climate impacts.

**TECHNOLOGIES & METHODS**

- The project is developing targeted, ecosystem-based adaptation interventions to build sustainability and climate resilience.

- These interventions are based on 2 gender-sensitive climate risk assessments conducted in Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima (Morocco) and Kotor Bay (Montenegro) using the participatory methodology called Climagine.

- 50 or more technical experts and decision makers across 6 countries are receiving training on climate adaptation solutions.

- The project is collaborating with local planning officials and other concerned stakeholder groups in Montenegro and Morocco to mainstream climate adaptation measures into Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans.

- With a key focus on sustainability, the project is designing a finance proposal to access long-term international blended financial support for coastal adaptation in at least two countries (from private and public sources).

**PROJECT LOCATION**

- The project is being implemented in 6 countries - Albania, Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.

**RESOURCES**

- Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP/MAP)
- [Global Environment Facility project page](#)
- [Video: What is ‘ecosystem-based adaptation’?](#)
- [Climate adaptation resources & multimedia](#)

**CONTACTS**

- UNEP Task Manager: Atifa Kassam
  atifa.kassam@un.org
- MedProgramme Management Officer
  Olfat Hamdan
  olfat.hamdan@un.org