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and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols

Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016

**Agenda items 4 and 5: Mid-Term Strategy and Programme of Work and Budget 2016-2017**

**Updated Resource Mobilization Strategy for UNEP/MAP, 2016-2017 Biennium**

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UNEP/MAP  
Athens, 2016

## **UPDATED RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY FOR UNEP/MAP 2016-2017 Biennium**

This strategy proposes avenues for obtaining additional funds in support of UNEP/MAP objectives, as well as improvements in coherence, coordination and programme management that would support resource mobilization efforts. Appendix one presents a detailed list of activities in the 2016-2017 Programme of Work for which funding has not been secured.

This document is an update of the one approved for the biennium 2012/2013 adopted by COP 17 (Paris, France, 8-10 February 2012) through decision IG.20/13. The tables contained in Appendix I are consistent with the ones contained in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget 2016-2017.

## I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), and its legal framework, the Barcelona Convention, were adopted in 1975 and 1976 respectively, under the umbrella of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The main objectives of the Barcelona Convention are to assess and control marine pollution; ensure sustainable management of natural marine and coastal resources; integrate environmental protection into social and economic development; protect the marine environment and coastal zones; protect natural and cultural heritage; strengthen solidarity among Mediterranean coastal States; and contribute to an improvement of the quality of life in the Mediterranean region. Seven Protocols addressing specific aspects of Mediterranean environmental conservation further develop and complete the UNEP/MAP – Barcelona Convention legal framework.
2. UNEP/MAP is recognized as a unique regional environmental legal framework and policy development process. As the guardian of the Barcelona Convention it coordinates the implementation of the Convention and related protocols. Its historical role in the Mediterranean is well recognized and respected both by the Parties and other key players in the region. It is the key environmental governance structure in the Mediterranean, with a longstanding pollution monitoring programme, a network of focal points in partner countries and a diversified network of regional activity centres that offer their expertise to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols in the Mediterranean countries.
3. The 21 countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea and the European Union (EU) are the Contracting Parties (CPs) to the Barcelona Convention. They decide on MAP strategies, programmes and budget at biannual Ministerial meetings. A Coordinating Unit, based in Athens, performs legal and representational functions, facilitates dialogue and coordinates MAP's Programme of Work. Six technical Regional Activity Centres and a programme, so-called MAP components, assist Mediterranean countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention and the Protocols: MED POL, Greece, is responsible for marine pollution assessment and control; REMPEC, Malta, for Marine Pollution Emergency Response; SPA/RAC, Tunisia, for Biodiversity and Protected Areas; PAP/RAC, Croatia, for the promotion of Integrated Coastal Zone Management; BP/RAC, France, for prospective analyses of environment and sustainable development; SCP/RAC, Spain, for Sustainable Consumption and Production; and INFO/RAC, Italy, for Environmental Information Systems.
4. UNEP/MAP is primarily financed by the Contracting Parties through assessed contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF). Other sources of funding include voluntary contributions from the European Commission and its Contracting Parties, UN organizations, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other ad hoc donors. UNEP/MAP thus enjoys a relatively solid funding base and does not depend on external donors for its core activities, however it counts on external funds to implement specific activities that address issues and priorities defined by the Parties. Therefore in order to realize its full potential and implement an ambitious agenda, raising funds is an integral part of UNEP/MAP work.
5. The MAP system can therefore build on solid experience in raising funds, but needs to replace a largely ad hoc approach, whereby each MAP component struggles to find resources in order to meet its objectives, with a more coordinated and systematic approach. Such an approach will build on, and be greatly facilitated by, the continued implementation of the decision adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2008 to improve coordination, coherence and programme management. Working towards a stronger brand and a more unified UNEP/MAP system, as recommended in the 2010-2015 Information and Communication Strategy, will be equally important in supporting resource mobilization efforts. It is therefore timely to develop a resource mobilization strategy with the following main objectives:
  - ***Secure adequate funding and support for the objectives of UNEP/MAP, in order to implement the Mediterranean Action Plan as developed in the 2016-2021 MTS;***
  - ***Obtain timely, predictable and flexible voluntary funding, allowing for appropriate long-term planning of activities.***
6. The above would be achieved through a combination of financial resources aiming at supporting the UNEP/MAP as a whole, targeting a broad range of activities, including core functions; as well as specific priority activities included in the relevant plans and obtained within the framework of a coordinated, strategic and systematic approach.

## **II. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND DONOR RELATIONS**

7. Resource mobilization cannot be carried out in isolation, but must be placed in the broader context of overall UNEP/MAP goals, strategy, objectives and activities. The success of resource mobilization efforts will depend on the quality and performance of the organization as a whole: on the perception of its governing bodies, leadership and staff, on its added value, and on the relevance and cost-effectiveness of its activities. Resource mobilization therefore requires the combined effort of every level of the Organization to make its case for support: in justifying plans and budgets and demonstrating its added value, results and impact, as well as accountability for funds provided.

## **III. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DONOR COMMUNITY**

8. Donor behavior has undergone significant changes over the past 10 to 15 years. Some are the result of the principles of the Paris Declaration and Accra Action Agenda. While these principles were specifically developed to make aid to recipient countries more effective, they have also influenced donor policies more generally, including in the provision of aid to the UN and other international organizations. Donors are increasingly providing aid to support the overall strategies of the recipient, relying on the recipients' own systems for reporting and accountability, and harmonizing their approaches to the recipient. Donors expect policies to be directed toward achieving clear goals, for progress toward these goals to be monitored, and for donors and recipients to be jointly responsible for achieving these goals. As a result, aid is often provided under broad strategic partnerships and cooperation arrangements between donor and recipient based on mutually agreed objectives. In short, donors no longer simply hand over money - they expect to be active partners.

9. While these are common trends, funding can be unpredictable as donors are driven by foreign and domestic policies, as well as by the media, NGOs and individuals in their funding choices. Donors' policies, definitions, priorities and reporting requirements also still vary greatly and lack coordination and standards. Organizations on the receiving end therefore have to relate to a patchwork of policies and practices that, taken together, do not necessarily add up to a coherent system for financing.

10. The UNEP/MAP seems to be confronted with this patchwork type of earmarked funding rather than benefiting from the tendencies resulting from the Paris/Accra agendas. The MAP system is faced with a heavy workload that comes from having to deal with a multitude of conditions, timelines and formats for submissions and reports. Lack of predictability that hamper planning and implementation, high staff costs, the obligation to advance money and find match funding add to the challenges.

11. A more assertive and concerted approach to resource mobilization should aim to decrease the dependency on a patchwork of small earmarked funds from many sources, and tap into resources that could potentially support a broad range of activities across the system, and include funding staff costs to lighten the burden on MTF.

## **IV. FUNDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

12. Governments, especially those of wealthy industrialized countries, are the main sources of funding for most UN, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). United Nations organizations typically receive between 80 and 95 percent of funds from their 10 biggest donors in this category. While progress has been made in expanding the donor base to include the private sector, emerging economies and the Arab world, income from those sources remains fairly modest. UNICEF is the exception, with more than one billion US dollars, or a third of its income, from the private sector, mainly made up of small contributions given on a regular basis by a large number of individuals around the world.

13. Foundations are private entities, established by individuals, companies or groups to distribute funds to organizations, and in some cases, to needy individuals. They are independent, with their own income, operating in accordance with criteria set by their funding sources and initial founders. They are similar to government aid agencies in that they are set up to donate money. Similar methodologies and approaches can therefore be applied in cooperation with both.

14. Working with private sector sources other than foundations requires different approaches, skills and networks. Turning wealthy individuals, corporations or the public at large into donors involves the ability to find, understand and persuade them to support one's organization. The various components of the UNEP/MAP system have experience in raising funds from bilateral and multilateral donors (mainly the Contracting Parties, the GEF and the EC) and to a limited degree from private ones.

15. Virtually all organizations that rely on voluntary funds have created devoted capacity for resource mobilization. The number of staff depends on the size and type of funding sources, and range from units with a handful staff to several hundred (UNICEF is an example of the latter). In general terms, raising funds from governments and foundations takes less investment than from the private sector.

## V. COHERENCE, COORDINATION AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

16. Donors need to be confident that activities for which financial support is provided have been subjected to thorough review and prioritization and that their contributions are managed efficiently. Solid programme management is therefore an important basis for successful resource mobilization. The presentation of convincing outlines of activities and budgets, thorough reports on implementation and use of funds are equally important for obtaining funds and an important resource mobilization tool.

17. The Governance paper (UNEP (DEPI)/MED IG.17/4) provides a series of recommendations, on how to improve coherence, coordination and programme management, all of key importance for successful resource mobilization. Of particular importance is the introduction of a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluations. The new Six-Year Medium Term Strategy with an overarching theme (Governance), 3 core themes (Land and Sea-based Pollution, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Land and Sea Interaction and Processes) and 3 cross-cutting themes (Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), Climate Change Adaptation) and the more specific biannual PoW and budget provide a framework for approaches, submissions and negotiations with donors and any external funds should go towards the objectives of both of them. This include a process to extrapolate specific goals from the MTS and PoW which might attract the interest of potential donors and target some of their priorities. Both documents would benefit from a more user-friendly format, which would target external, interested partners as well as serving as an internal document. It would also benefit from the addition of a short, succinct narrative outline of the future direction and strategic goals of UNEP/MAP. It should answer simple, yet critical and fundamental questions such as what the organization is doing, and how, where it should be going in the future, and what it will take for the organization to achieve its stated goals. The strategy should set out main goals, core business lines, priorities, expected results and the methods employed to ensure good performance.

18. Both MTS and the PoW should aim to a) serve as the basis for resource mobilization b) encourage predictable and flexible funding; c) promote an equitable spread of contributions; d) encourage better coherence and coordination; and, e) project a professional image of the organization.

19. The introduction over the past few years of a strong planning framework will serve UNEP/MAP, with its diverse and loose structure, and be conducive to resource mobilization efforts.

## VI. CURRENT AND POTENTIAL DONORS

20. UNEP/MAP is funded by its Contracting Parties through ordinary contributions, made available on a biannual basis to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF). While providing a solid funding base, the amount, currently some € 5.5 million annually has not increased for the past three biennia as a result of a freeze on contributions introduced in 2004. In fact, inflation during the period since has resulted in an erosion of funds, while increasing demands have been placed on the MAP system. The Contracting

Parties acknowledged in its meeting in Marrakesh in 2009 that lifting the freeze was necessary to enable the successful delivery of many of its mandated tasks. However, for the time being the recent financial crises poses a challenge to the implementation of this recommendation.

21. Additional voluntary funds to implement the key objectives of an ambitious agenda are therefore a necessity and a feature of UNEP/MAP work almost since its creation. One third of total funds available to UNEP/MAP come from voluntary contributions. While some of the CPs, in particular France, Greece, Italy, Spain and countries hosting the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) provided most of the voluntary funds in the past, other actors, in particular the European Union (EU) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), have created new and increasingly better resourced funding modalities in order to meet growing environmental concerns. EU and GEF funds have benefitted UNEP/MAP greatly, enabling the implementation of key objectives of the previous MTS in a more sustainable manner, with support increasingly provided within the framework of strategic partnerships, based on joint objectives. The aim of this strategy is to broaden the donor base beyond the above-mentioned donors. Current and potential funding sources available to UNEP/MAP include:

- a. *Bilateral donors* mainly but not exclusively among the Contracting Parties. They carry the main responsibility for the UNEP/MAP system as its founders and owners, propose and decide on programmes, and can ensure that demands placed on the system are commensurate with resources at its disposal. They can lead by example; their commitment to the system serves to convince and inspire other donors to support. While the current financial situation limits the availability of funds, no effort to increase voluntary funds from this group should be spared. Bilateral donors other than the Contracting Parties, while concerned about environmental issues affecting the Mediterranean region, have rarely contributed to MAP activities.
- b. *The European Union (EU) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)*. EU and GEF are likely to remain UNEP/MAP's major donors for the near future. Their funds are available through direct funding and through a variety of initiatives created to address specific, or a range of environmental concerns, often by groups of donors and organizations. *MedPartnership*, which is led by UNEP/MAP and the World Bank, receives most of its funds from GEF and supports activities to protect the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. *Horizon 2020*, established by the EU and a coalition of partners, aims to de-pollute the Mediterranean through activities such as capacity building, pollution prevention and control and monitoring (including information-sharing systems).
- c. *Multilateral donors* in particular UNDP, with offices in most of countries relevant to UNEP/MAP, could potentially become a strong partner. The World Bank has been a partner in several initiatives, such as the Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (known as the MedPartnership). The European Investment Bank (EIB) and other financiers have created a group for funding Mediterranean investment projects. Possibilities for cooperation with the African Development Bank could be also explored.
- d. A number of *private foundations* focus on environmental issues and should be further explored by UNEP/MAP. Examples include the Oak Foundation (climate change mitigation and conservation of marine resources), MAVA (conservation and biodiversity) and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. Further cooperation with TOTAL Foundation, which has already contributed some funds, could be explored.
- e. *Private sector funds* have been provided to UNEP/MAP components at a modest level so far and could potentially be tapped into once the capacity to identify potential donors in this group and manage such relations are in place. Approaches to the private sector must take into account various challenges and risks that such cooperation may involve.

## VII. THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

22. UNEP/MAP has a strong partnership with the EU as an active Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention and a major donor and policy driver in the Mediterranean region. EU policy development in

the environmental sector contributes to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention through the legislation and activities of the Member States, as well as through a range of programmes and technical assistance (TA) that the EU has set in place for non-EU members in the Mediterranean. EU funds can be obtained through:

- a. *Direct grants*, intended for long-term, stable partnerships with international organizations based on mutually agreed objectives. The UNEP/MAP has benefited from small direct grants from the EU in the past.
- b. *Calls for proposals*, which are competitive bids managed either directly from Brussels or by EU country delegations. This funding source could be more beneficial to UNEP/MAP if a more systematic and coordinated approach was applied. When applying for funds under this modality, attention should be given to safeguarding UNEP/MAP priorities and work load involved.

23. The main funding instrument of relevance to UNEP/MAP is the geographical programme “Global Public Goods and Challenges” (GPGC) that covers environment and climate change, sustainable energy, human development, food and nutrition, and migration and asylum. The European Commission provides funds to UNEP under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2015. UNEP/MAP has already accessed resources from the GPGC. The introduction of a joint programme of work aims to increase predictability and coherence in EU funding for UNEP. Resources were recently allocated from the GPGC to two major projects of UNEP/MAP (EcAp-Med II and Marine Litter), providing support to the implementation of two crucial sets of activities linked to the Programme of Work of UNEP/MAP.

24. Other potential thematic funding instruments include Regional and Research Funds. The Research Funds (FP7), which UNEP/MAP has participated in include the *Pegaso* and *Perseus* programmes.

25. Geography-based funding instruments of importance to UNEP/MAP activities include the *European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)*, which covers the Southern Mediterranean partner countries, and the *European Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)*, which covers the candidate and accession countries in the Western Balkans and Turkey. These funding instruments have been valuable for the implementation of UNEP/MAP strategies, such as the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Pollution from Ships supported by the SAFEMED I and II Projects and implemented by REMPEC. However, there is concern that changing EU priorities towards direct implementation of technical cooperation programmes by the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), may imperil the mandate and funding opportunities of REMPEC.

26. Access to most of these instruments is based on a call for proposals. In the past, UNEP/MAP has participated in applications for these funds through consortia led by other organizations. Some Contracting Parties have raised concerns that such arrangement may jeopardize the priorities of Contracting Parties and the impartiality of UNEP/MAP, by favoring initiatives of some of its Contracting Parties over others, or by the participation of individual RACs in such initiatives without sufficient coordination with the Secretariat. To address these concerns, a recent application attempted to ensure the engagement of the entire UNEP/MAP system and invited all eligible countries to participate. There is also a concern that too many initiatives led by their own Steering Committees shifts decision-making in establishment of UNEP/MAP priorities away from the Contracting Parties, to these project-leading bodies.

27. It is also important to explore the opportunities that have opened up thanks to the signing of an MOU with the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), which has a mandate to find financing for projects, with a focus on the de-pollution of the Mediterranean.

## VIII. THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

28. GEF, an independent financing organization set up in 1991 with 182 member governments to address global environmental issues, has become the largest single global fund for environmental financing. It works with governments, international institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector on a wide range of environmental issues. As many other donors, GEF has moved towards broader programme funding in line with the Paris/Accra agendas, which encourages efforts by countries

and organizations to harmonize, align and manage aid for results using a set of measurable indicators and related targets. GEF areas of work have evolved over the years and considerable attention has been given to the Mediterranean predominantly through its International Waters Thematic Area.

29. The various multilateral environmental conventions for which the GEF serves as financing mechanism over the last 20 years have set ambitious targets aimed at addressing environmental degradation. Reflecting the guidance provided to the GEF by the various Conferences of Parties (COPs), the programming strategies developed for GEF-6 seeks to achieve impacts at scale while delivering global environmental benefits, consistent with GEF's mandate. Building on GEF's accumulated experiences and achievements, GEF-6 projects and programs have a strong focus on the drivers to better be able to tackle the "root-causes" of environmental degradation, which is critical to slow and eventually reverse environmental trends. It should also be noted that given the magnitude of the potential adverse impacts of climate change the GEF Council has encouraged the GEF to reflect resilience in its projects. As a measure to address this call, the GEF has increasingly sought synergies and efficiency gains by supporting multi-focal and multi-trust fund projects that combine funding from the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund with that of various GEF focal areas, even though these voluntary funds are not a part of the replenishment process.

30. The MedPartnership is a collective effort of leading environmental institutions and organizations together with countries sharing the Mediterranean Sea to address the main environmental challenges that Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems face. The MedPartnership is being led by the United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) and is financially supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and other donors, including the European Commission and all participating countries. The project carries out activities in 13 countries operating through 12 among leading international organization and NGOs in the Mediterranean Sea. The MedPartnership catalyzes action to create an enabling environment for the necessary policy, legal and institutional reforms in the partner countries, as well as investments, to: 1) improve environmental conditions of pollution and biodiversity hotspots and other priority areas under stress; 2) promote the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources through integrated approaches; 3) reduce pollution from land-based sources; 4) enhance the protection of 'critical' habitats and species; and 5) integrate climate considerations into national marine and coastal planning. The MedPartnership's 78 demonstration projects and the promotion and replication of good practices will maximize impact and ensure the sustainability of the project beyond its lifespan.

31. The "Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean" project ("ClimVar & ICZM") is a collective effort to promote the use of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in countries sharing the Mediterranean as an effective tool to deal with the impacts of climate variability and change in coastal zones, by mainstreaming them into the ICZM process. It was adopted in January 2012 as a complementary sister project to the MedPartnership. The project is led by UNEP/MAP and its executing partners are PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu/RAC and GWP-Med. It carries out activities in 11 countries.

## **IX. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION OBJECTIVES.**

32. The following recommendations, addressed to the Secretariat and the Contracting Parties, are in line with the Governance paper. While most recommendations are included in the Programme of Work, some will only be implemented once the resources are made available.

### **33. General**

- Share with potential donors the MTS 2016-2021, which includes a vision statement and clear objectives, outcomes, and indicative outputs.
- Establish and maintain close and professional working relations with main donors based on dialogue, credibility and transparency. Nurture relations with donors through informal contacts, information sharing, and dialogue on substance and policies.



- Present UNEP/MAP as a coordinated and integrated system with common goals and programmes in discussions with donors and in multi-partner initiatives.
- Be selective in approaching donors: give priority to those able to provide broad programme funds with conditions that UNEP/MAP can reasonably meet. Broad funding helps the organization stay its course towards the attainment of overall goals, whereas a patchwork of small heavily earmarked contributions may complicate or even undermine the organization's own priorities. Too specific and earmarked contributions will use up limited capacity of the office.
- Make full use of the support and engagement of the Contracting Parties and Focal Points as advocates for funding and support to UNEP/MAP within their own and other governments, as well as with other relevant partners.
- Emphasize the need for the Contracting Parties, as the "owners" of the UNEP/MAP system, to provide voluntary funds in addition to MTF funds.
- Further deepen cooperation with the European Union, UNEP/MAPs most important donor, while exploring further possible funding sources of relevance within the EU (see recommendations related to specific donors).
- Explore the possibility for secondments of staff from the Contracting Parties and of a programme of Junior Professional Officers that exist in UNEP and other UN organizations.
- Consider the introduction of an appeal for funds that builds on the biannual plan, which should aim to provide donors with a comprehensive overview of the goals, objectives, activities and requirements of UNEP/MAP.

#### 34. **Coherence, coordination and programme management**

- Give high priority to the continued implementation and resourcing of recommendations for better coherence, coordination and programme management as set forward in the governance paper. These are key to successful resource mobilization.
- Make the management of donor funds and approaches an integral part of the programme management cycle.
- Integrate resource mobilization into the agenda of the Executive Coordinating Panel to ensure coordination and ownership.
- Ensure that all approaches for funding are guided by the Six-Year MTS and Biennial Programmes of Work.
- Formulate plans and budgets in user-friendly formats that are conducive to resource mobilization and the preparation of submissions to donors.
- Complement the Plans with narrative strategic outlines that set out main goals, core business lines, priorities, expected results and the strategies to be employed to ensure good performance.
- Establish a planned and systematic approach to evaluations. In addition to obvious internal benefits, evaluations serve to convince donors that UNEP/MAP is committed to self-learning and improvement.
- Establish systems for reporting on the implementation of activities, which respond to the needs and expectations of the donors in terms of structure, content, transparency and timing. Reports on the implementation of activities and use of funds are as important as succinct plans, and help donors convince their constituencies that money provided to UNEP/MAP is well spent. A uniform system for reporting, which is acceptable to as many donors as possible, will serve to avoid a multitude of reporting formats.

#### 35. **Internal capacity and systems for resource mobilization**

- Invest in dedicated capacity for resource mobilization, starting by staffing the newly proposed post for programme management and resource mobilization. While the current financial situation may not be conducive to the creation of additional functions, no serious, well-coordinated resource mobilization can be carried out without it. Such a function could usefully be attached to the Coordinating Unit. Main tasks would include developing and implementing resource mobilization strategies; establishing and maintaining regular and systematic contacts with donors; advising the Coordinator and RAC Directors on funding and donor relations; working with RACs in preparing comprehensive appeals, submissions on planned activities,

requirements and reports on the implementation and use of funds; keeping major donors abreast of developments and activities in a systematic manner; negotiating comprehensive partnership arrangements and funding agreements; and establishing and maintaining systems for timely follow-up of contributions. Consider assigning staff at the regional centres to enhance coordination and cooperation between the Coordinating Unit and the RACs. The role of the ECP is key in guiding this process.

- Prepare and issue guidelines for UNEP/MAP staff on resource mobilization that build on this strategy. These should serve to clarify division of responsibilities, frameworks for funding requests, and clearance processes for funding requests and reporting. They should also ensure information-sharing on issues such as funding approaches to donors, feed-back from donors, funding indications and firm pledges, earmarking and conditions, and the preparation of material for donors and relevant financial information.
- Prepare specific guidelines on how to manage relations with private sector. While presenting obvious benefits, cooperation with private sector entities engaged in activities with a negative impact on the environment may involve risks in terms of damage to the reputation and the credibility of the Organization. There are plenty of examples of guidelines and principles on private sector engagement to tap into within the UN. These include the UN Business Guidelines and the Global Compact Principles as well as more specific ones within the various UN agencies and programmes and in major NGOs working on environmental issues.
- Set up and maintain a sustainable system for the administration of voluntary contributions that is consistent with and an integral part of the planning cycle, and that would give up to date information on the funding situation vis-à-vis planned budgets. For this purpose, create a MAP-wide tracking system that would be helpful in registering pledges, payments, allocations and reporting requirements and serve to improve coordination and identify gaps and possible overlaps

### 36. **Recommendations related to specific donors**

- Deepen cooperation with all relevant services of the European Commission.
- Enhance synergies with other EU organizations and initiatives (i.e. Horizon 2020 and the European Environment Agency (EEA)) to increase the efficiency of donor expenditure and avoid duplication and overlap.
- Enhance synergies and cooperation with the Union of Mediterranean (UfM).
- Participate actively in the future rounds of the GPGC to ensure access to direct grants. Explore and follow up on further thematic funding sources in collaboration with focal points, for access to funds based on call for proposals.
- Develop a system for close coordination at the country level between focal points of UNEP/MAP, MED POL and RACs, and EU delegations and/or EU focal points, in order to help Parties exploit funding opportunities with the EU.
- Build on results delivered under current GEF partnerships, when developing future initiatives such as the replication and communication strategies and the sustainable financing tools developed for the implementation of the National Action Plans (NAPs) adopted under the Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS) Protocol framework.
- Start developing a proposal for the follow up of the activities implemented under the MedPartnership and ClimVar&ICZM projects as requested by the countries and supported by the major donors of these two initiatives (GEF and EC).
- Engage in discussions with the EU, the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank on regional initiatives which may help advance the ecosystems approach to management. Consider starting with a programme to expand environmental investments in the Adriatic Sea, building on the interest among the Parties to advance in this direction. Similar regional initiatives may be worth pursuing.
- Strengthen and operationalize partnerships with the Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat, the Marseilles Center and other regional partners by bringing an integrated UNEP/MAP programme of activities to the table.

- Explore funding opportunities with private foundations that focus on environmental issues, such as the Oak Foundation, which focuses on climate change mitigation and conservation of marine resources, MAVIA, which focuses on conservation and biodiversity, and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, among others.

Appendix 1 presents a detailed list of activities in the 2016-2017 Programme of Work for which funding has not yet been secured.

**Appendix I - Analysis of external funding**

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
1.1.2	1. Organize COP 20	CU	60.000	The figure shown as external resources indicates the minimum additional cost to be incurred by a Contracting Party should it offers to host the meeting. This amount will be reduced from MTF
	2. Organize the 81st, 82nd and 83rd Meetings of the Bureau including meeting on the eve of COP 20	CU	30.000	The figure shown as external resources indicates the additional cost to be incurred by a Contracting Party should it offers to host the meeting (10,000 per meeting)
	3. Organise the Meeting of MAP Focal Points preceded by EcAp Coordination Group Meeting	CU	30.000	The figure shown as external resources indicates the minimum additional cost to be incurred by a Contracting Party should it offers to host the meeting
	4. Organise the 12th and 13th Meetings of the Compliance Committee  (a third meeting may be organized depending on needs and availability of funds)	CU	30.000	The figure shown as external resources indicates the additional cost to be incurred by a Contracting Party should it offers to host the meeting (10,000 per meeting)
	5. Organize the RACs Focal Points Meetings (MED POL, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, REMPEC, SCP/RAC, SPA/RAC)	MED POL, PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu, REMPEC, SCP/RAC, SPA/RAC,	90.000	The figure shown as external resources indicates the additional cost to be incurred by a Contracting Party should it offers to host the meeting (15,000 per meeting)
	6. Organize the 17th Meeting of the MCSD and its Steering Committee annual meetings	CU	100.000	The figure shown as external resources indicates the minimum additional cost to be incurred by a Contracting Party should it offers to host the meeting (40,000) An additional 60,000 are to be mobilized to cover the full cost of the meeting
	8. Follow up to decision IG.21/16  (description and figures to be defined depending on the outcome of the FP meeting)	CU	70.000	Source not yet secured

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
1.1.3	1. Develop programme/project with CPs and MAP Partners involvement to support national level integrated approach across sectors	CU	300.000	Source not yet secured GEF project development funding
1.1.4	2. Prepare 2 project documents and implement the Marine Oil & HNS Pollution in the Western Mediterranean Region (West MOPoCo and West MOPoEx)	REMPEC	700.000	Source not yet secured Potential co-finance through EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	<b>Sub-total (1.1)</b>		<b>1.410.000</b>	
1.3.1	1. Promote NGOs to become MAP partners and facilitate their contribution to MAP objectives including annual round table discussions back to back with other meetings	CU	20.000	EcAp Med project, SEIS II project
	3. Co-organize with Co-Chairs the UfM H2020 Review and Monitoring and Capacity Building Sub Groups annual meetings	CU, (MED POL)	10.000	SEIS II project
	4. Organize annual meetings with key partners to coordinate the implementation of the Regional Plan on Marine Litter and support CP including the establishment of online forum/network	MED POL	25.000	GPA project Potential Marine Litter project
1.3.2	1. Promote Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and MSSD	CU	30.000	All ongoing projects
	<b>Sub-total (1.3)</b>		<b>85.000</b>	

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
1.4.1	1. Identify the stages of the consumption and production cycle in the food, housing, goods manufacturing and housing sectors that are critical to coastal and marine ecosystems	SCP/RAC	30.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
	2. Prepare and publish Status Quality Report (SQR) based on MAP EcAp-based EO and related common indicators	CU	50.000	EcAp Med project SEIS II project
1.4.2	1. Establish and populate with data Med sustainability dashboard	Plan Bleu	156.000	MAVA Funding
1.4.3	1. Support the country assessment, national monitoring programmes (including joint monitoring), fact sheets for pollution and litter	MED POL	20.000	EcAp Med project
	2. Support country assessment, national monitoring programmes (including joint monitoring), fact sheets for Biodiversity and NIS	SPA/RAC	60.000	EcAp Med project
	3. Support country assessment, national monitoring programmes (including joint monitoring), fact sheets for Coast and Hydro	PAP/RAC	40.000	EcAp Med project
1.4.4	1. Develop a mechanism to assist Barcelona Convention with scientific institutions	Plan Bleu	25.000	EcAp Med project

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	2. Implement the Project MEDESS-PLUS with the participation of national and regional research institutions and industry with a view to promoting and making use of tools developed through R&D activities undertaken in the Mediterranean region	REMPEC	331.500	Source not yet secured Potential Project: 3 years Project Proposal submitted under the Interreg MED Programme call for proposal
	<b>Sub-total (1.4)</b>		<b>712.500</b>	
1.5.1	1. Develop the MAP catalogue of data/services	INFO/RAC	10.000	SEIS II project
	2. Repower InfoMAP hardware and Maintain and upgrade InfoMAP modules	INFO/RAC	80.000	IMAP
	3. Implement the selected data flows in the Data Centre to support EcAp integrated monitoring programme	INFO/RAC	120.000	IMAP
	5. Maintain and update relevant information systems and related data including REMPEC's website, RIS, MIDSIS-TROCS and MENELAS information system	REMPEC	30.000	Source not yet secured MIDSIS-TROCS- ITOFF R&D Award / Potential West MOPoCo Project co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	6. Develop the Regional Ballast Water Information Exchange System	REMPEC	45.000	Source not yet secured GloBallast Partnerships
	7. Develop the Offshore Protocol website	REMPEC	20.000	Source not yet secured Support to the implementation of the Offshore Action Plan
1.5.2	2. Maintain and upgrade the MED POL Infosystem to support on line data submission related to pollution monitoring/inventory	INFO/RAC	50.000	EcAp Med project SEIS II project
	3. Undertake a state of play analysis of existing data information system on marine litter and develop user requirements for ML data bank	INFO/RAC	50.000	EcAp Med project SEIS II project

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	<b>Sub-total (1.5)</b>		<b>405.000</b>	
1.6.1	1. Review and update MAP communication strategy, develop and implement communication plan including outreach products and activities (e.g. regular update of MAP website, media outreach, press releases)	CU	30.000	
	2. Enhance visual identity and visibility of SPA/RAC	SPA/RAC	7.500	MedMPAnet II (EC) and MedKeyHabitats projects
	3. Raise awareness, inform and educate by producing cartoons, infographics etc. on biodiversity in the Mediterranean	SPA/RAC	11.000	MedMPAnet II (EC) and MedKeyHabitats projects
	4. Organize the annual celebrations of the Mediterranean Coast Day	PAP/RAC	30.000	MAVA Funding
	5. Develop procedures and grant First Environment friendly city award	CU	44.000	Source not yet secured
	<b>Sub-total (1.6)</b>		<b>122.500</b>	
<b>Total Theme Governance</b>			<b>2.735.000</b>	
2.1.1	1. Share best practices on waste management including prevention and landfill bans of high caloric wastes (esp. for plastics)	MED POL	40.000	Source not yet secured H2020
	2. Assess and promote the use of relevant instruments and incentives to reduce the single-use of plastic bags	MED POL	40.000	Source not secured yet GPA
	3. Develop checklist to enhance permitting system to review BAT and BEP proposed by industries and suggest the right emission values	MED POL	40.000	Source not yet secured H2020



No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	4. Develop 1 action or activity of the SCP AP or its Roadmap contributing to pollution and waste prevention through one of the 4 priority consumption and production areas (food, goods manufacturing, housing, tourism)	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured
	<b>Sub-total (2.1)</b>		<b>220.000</b>	
2.2.1	2. Develop and negotiate common standards (BAC and EAC) for a number of contaminants	MED POL	25.000	EcAp Med project
	3. Develop the common offshore standards on the disposal of oil and oily mixtures, the use and disposal of drilling fluids and cutting and analytical measurements	REMPEC	60.000	Source not yet secured Support to the implementation of the Offshore Action Plan
2.2.2	1. Prepare a policy paper on potential future pollution prevention and control programmes of measures required to achieve GES based on existing studies related to sectors/drivers development	MED POL	30.000	Action Med Project
2.2.3	2. Develop PRTR guidelines and common emission factors	MED POL	80.000	SEIS II project
	4. Prepare the specific guidelines to determine the application of charges at reasonable costs for the use of port reception facilities or, where appropriate, the application of a No-Special-Fee system, in line with the Regional Plan on Marine Litter	REMPEC	15.000	Source not yet secured Potential Project, EU funded or with Siena University
	5. Update the Guidelines on Risk of gaseous releases resulting from marine incidents	REMPEC	15.000	Source not yet secured Potential West MOPoCo Project co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	6. Update Principles and Guidelines on cooperation and mutual assistance	REMPEC	5.000	Source not yet secured

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	7. Prepare EIA guidelines from Offshore activities	REMPEC	5.000	Source not yet secured Support to the implementation of the Offshore Action Plan
	8. Develop a risk assessment tool for identifying where accumulations of ghost nets pose a threat to the environment and should be removed	MED POL	30.000	Source not yet secured Potential new project on ML (Siena University or EU funded)
	<b>Sub-total (2.2)</b>		<b>265.000</b>	
2.3.1	1. Assess NAP priorities and operational targets against the GES and SAP MED targets at national, sub regional and regional level	MED POL	35.000	Source not yet secured H2020
	2. Support streamlining NAP operational targets and related measures in the national legal and or regulatory systems in 5 countries ( focus ELV/EQ/GES and ML)	MED POL	60.000	Source not yet secured H2020
	3. Develop and test common criteria as appropriate for NAP project prioritization and development in collaboration with UfM	MED POL	100.000	Source not yet secured UfM, MEHSIP
	4. Support national regulatory framework update to enhance marine pollution prevention, control tools and enforcement for key sectors and contaminants (ML, POPs, HW)	MED POL	50.000	Source not yet secured H2020
	5. Support two countries to develop Chlor Alkali decommission plans	MED POL	50.000	Source not yet secured Potential new GEF Project
	6. Support country mechanisms to strengthen coordination with customs to obtain HW export import data and with other enforcement authorities	MED POL	80.000	Source not yet secured Potential new GEF Project

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	7. Organize the Meeting of MENELAS	REMPEC	32.000	Source not yet secured RAMOGE Agreement, Contracting Parties' voluntary contributions, SAFEMED Project, Potential MEDESS-PLUS co-financed through the Interreg MED Programme
	8. Provide expertise for the development and implementation of national preparedness and response systems and/or for the identification of the minimum required level of pre-positioned State-controlled spill response equipment	REMPEC	50.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCP, Potential West MOPoCo Project co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
2.3.2	1. Support the preparation of NAPs according to a common template including national assessment	REMPEC	50.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCP
	<b>Sub-total (2.3)</b>		<b>507.000</b>	
2.4.1	1. Support 10 countries to establish updated national monitoring programme in line with MAP integrated monitoring programme (Pollution and litter)	MED POL	100.000	EcAp Med project, SEIS II project (Main Source)
	2. Undertake coordinated monitoring programme quality assurance programme (eutrophication, contaminant and litter) at regional and national levels	MED POL	100.000	EcAp Med project, SEIS II project (Main Source)
	3. Develop and update common monitoring protocols on ML, Biological effects and eutrophication	MED POL	60.000	EcAp Med project
	4. Support the development of a quality assurance programme for oil and HNS pollution from ships and offshore data reporting and collection in line with the EcAp Monitoring Programme	REMPEC	66.500	EcAp Med project

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
2.4.2	1. Strengthen NBB and PRTR reporting in 10 countries including quality assurance control of data	MED POL	250.000	SEIS II project
2.4.3	1. Update the pollution assessment maps with new data up to 2016 at national, sub regional and regional levels	MED POL	30.000	SEIS II project
	3. Develop fact sheets and negotiate with the countries for at least 10 indicators, including related data set dictionaries	MED POL	100.000	EcAp Med project, SEIS II project (Main Source)
	<b>Sub-total (2.4)</b>		<b>706.500</b>	
2.5.1	1. Prepare country fact sheets on marine litter and Mercury and training /capacity building on relevant guidelines implementation	MED POL	120.000	Source not yet secured H2020, Potential new GEF New project on Marine Litter
	2. Strengthen country capacity to combat illegal trafficking including on monitoring, investigation, inspection and enforcement	MED POL	60.000	Source not yet secured GEF
	4. Assist in the development and implementation of national training programme on response to oil and HNS spills	REMPEC	30.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCF, Potential West MOPoCo Project co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	5. Implement the project for Preparedness for Oil-polluted Shoreline clean-up and Oiled Wildlife interventions – POSOW	REMPEC	40.000	Project co-funded by the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	6. Organize training course on Offshore platform Preparedness and Response & Contingency Plan Assessment	REMPEC	60.000	Source not yet secured Potential MOPoCo Project co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
2.5.2	1. Undertake ML removal/reduction and ML prevention (SCP) pilot projects	MED POL	200.000	Source not yet secured Potential new project on ML

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	3. Raise awareness on dental fillings containing mercury to general population and Capacity building to dental clinics on safe mercury fillings removal and proper waste management	SCP/RAC	30.000	Source not yet secured H2020
	4. Organize trainings and awareness raising activities on SCP solutions for alternatives to POPs and toxic chemicals and reduction of upstream sources of marine litter	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
2.5.3	1. Contribute to CAMP Italy and France to consider litter and pollution prevention and reduction Measures (including Offshore activities)	MED POL	20.000	Source not yet secured GPA
	<b>Sub-total (2.5)</b>		<b>660.000</b>	
2.6.1	1. Support the organization of sub regional joint activities and meetings	REMPEC	12.000	Source not yet secured Potential West MOPoCo and West MOPoEx Projects co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	2. Support the preparation and implementation of agreements with neighboring coastal States to share emergency towing equipment to assist ships in distress in the Mediterranean	REMPEC	35.000	Source not yet secured Potential West MOPoCo and West MOPoEx Projects co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	3. Assess possible synergies to interconnect the Regional Information System (RIS) with the European Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) and organize a training course on CECIS	REMPEC	80.000	Source not yet secured Potential West MOPoCo and West MOPoEx Projects co-financed through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism / Potential MEDESS-PLUS co-financed through the Interreg MED Programme
	4. Organize a technical regional workshop (MEDEXPOL) and a high level meeting on cooperation arrangements in the field of preparedness and response to oil and HNS spills	REMPEC	45.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCP

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
2.6.2	1. Organize training and support programme to promote intrapreneurship in selected SMEs and CSO to implement innovative solutions to prevent the generation of waste ending up as marine litter and the shift to safe alternatives to POPs and toxic chemicals	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured GEF, H2020
	<b>Sub-total (2.6)</b>		<b>272.000</b>	
2.7.1	1. Follow up on research studies addressing emerging pollutants in the Mediterranean	MED POL	30.000	Source not yet secured H2020 Research component
	2. Prepare/collaborate to research project proposals to support emerging pollutant analysis/assessment related to climate change	MED POL	10.000	EcAp Med project
	<b>Sub-total (2.7)</b>		<b>40.000</b>	
<b>Total Theme Land &amp; Sea-Based Pollution</b>			<b>2.670.500</b>	
3.1.1	1. Set up an ad hoc group of experts on MPA issues under the SPA/BD Protocol	SPA/RAC	60.000	MedMPAnet II (EC) Under negotiation
	2. Maintain, update and improve the database on MPAs in the Mediterranean (MAPAMED), including relevant regional inventories and systems of sites of conservation interest; and elaborate the 2016 MPA Status Report	SPA/RAC	20.000	MedMPAnet II (EC) Under negotiation
	3. Spread the results of the 2016 MPA Status Report, including comparisons with the 2012 status, at national level	SPA/RAC	15.000	MedMPAnet II (EC) Under negotiation

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	4. Organize the 2016 Mediterranean MPA Forum (second edition) in collaboration with MedPAN and other relevant partners	SPA/RAC	20.000	MedMPAnet II (EC) Under negotiation
	5. Develop communication and information tools on MPA hot issues	SPA/RAC	35.000	MedMPAnet II (EC) Under negotiation
	<b>Sub-total (3.1)</b>		<b>150.000</b>	
3.2.1	11. Assess the level of and support the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy on Ships' Ballast Water Management and Action Plan	REMPEC	55.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCP/GloBallast Partnerships, GIA
3.2.2	4. Disseminate the Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species	REMPEC	1.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCP
	5. Develop the regional risk assessment tool for compliance, monitoring and enforcement (CME) as well as exemptions under the Ballast Water Management Convention	REMPEC	30.000	GloBallast Partnerships/EBRD
	6. Disseminate the IMO Guidelines for the reduction of underwater noise from commercial shipping to address adverse impacts on marine life	REMPEC	1.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCP
	7. Develop the offshore common standards and guidelines for Special restrictions or conditions for specially protected areas	REMPEC	5.000	Source not yet secured Support the implementation of the Offshore Action Plan
	8. Prepare the 1st methodological tool to mainstream SCP in the management of a SPAMI area	SCP/RAC	20.000	Source not yet secured ref. activity 6.4.2

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	<b>Sub-total (3.2)</b>		<b>112.000</b>	
3.3.1	1. Support countries to update/develop new SAP BIO NAPs on biodiversity including for the conservation of Mediterranean threatened and endangered species and key habitats in line with EcAp, Aichi Targets and the Nagoya Protocol, incorporating SCP Regional Action Plan priority actions and climate change adaptation priority fields of action	SPA/RAC	60.000	EcAp Med project
	3. Assist one country in integrating SCP action/s in a key area of consumption and production (food, housing, goods manufacturing, tourism) in the updating/development of a NAP	SCP/RAC	40.000	Source not yet secured ref. activity 6.4.2
3.3.2	1. Undertake ecological characterization of two marine sites suitable to be declared as MPAs in Lebanon	SPA/RAC	78.850	MedMPAnet II (EC) Under negotiation
	2. Undertake ecological and/or socio-economic/stakeholders assessments as needed and elaborate management plans for three new MPAs in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia	SPA/RAC	274.330	MedMPAnet II (EC) Under negotiation
3.3.3	1. Strengthen the SPAMI-related activity in the Var Department	SPA/RAC	25.000	National contribution
	3. Conserve minor species (CAMP Italy)	SPA/RAC	116.000	National contribution
	<b>Sub-total (3.3)</b>		<b>594.180</b>	
3.4.1	1. Support the development of information data specific for biodiversity and harmonize NIS at regional level	SPA/RAC	40.000	EcAp Med project
	2. Develop the sub-regional EcAp implementation Plan for Monitoring	SPA/RAC	40.000	EcAp Med project



No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	3. Support the development and regional harmonization of country specific monitoring plans for biodiversity and NIS	SPA/RAC	175.000	EcAp Med project
	<b>Sub-total (3.4)</b>		<b>255.000</b>	
3.5.1	2. Support the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach in the Mediterranean through training of practitioners	SPA/RAC	150.000	EcAp Med project
3.5.2	1. Organize trainings and awareness raising activities on SCP solutions contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured ref. activity 6.4.2
	<b>Sub-total (3.5)</b>		<b>250.000</b>	
3.6.1	3. Evaluate the ecosystem services provided by wetlands in terms of adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean	Plan Bleu	150.000	Med-ESCWET project
	4. Pursue participation to Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests	Plan Bleu	80.000	French GEF
	<b>Sub-total (3.6)</b>		<b>230.000</b>	
<b>Grand Total Theme Biodiversity &amp; Ecosystems</b>			<b>1.591.180</b>	
4.3.1	1. Implement the CAMP Italy	PAP/RAC	1.600.000	National counterpart contribution
	2. Implement the CAMP France	PAP/RAC	548.000	National counterpart contribution
	<b>Sub-total (4.3)</b>		<b>2.148.000</b>	

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
4.4.1	3. Assess the risks of sea level rise in the Mediterranean on coasts and on coastal communities, evaluating the socio-economic impacts of climate change on coastal zone and to (ii) elaborate strategic recommendation to develop or update local ICZM plans taking into account climate change issues	Plan Bleu	50.000	Source not yet secured Climagine project
4.4.2	1. Implement the GEF Adriatic project Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge to inform MSP as a tool for EcAp application in the Adriatic sub-region	PAP/RAC	800.000	GEF Adriatic project under preparation
	2 Prepare the draft country specific monitoring plans on coast and hydrography	PAP/RAC	16.500	EcAp Med project
	<b>Sub-total (4.4)</b>		<b>866.500</b>	
4.5.1	1. Implement the GEF Adriatic project Component 2: Capacity building for improved sub-regional environmental management through implementation of demonstration marine spatial plans	PAP/RAC	750.000	GEF Adriatic project under preparation
	2. Implement the GEF Adriatic project Component 3: Knowledge management, stakeholder involvement and communication strategy	PAP/RAC	225.000	GEF Adriatic project under preparation
	3 Organize Coast and hydrography country-level trainings	PAP/RAC	40.000	EcAp Med project
	4 Organize Sub-regional meeting on coast and hydrography	PAP/RAC	20.000	EcAp Med project
	<b>Sub-total (4.5)</b>		<b>1.035.000</b>	
4.6.1	3. Insure quality and apply the SEIS principles for coast and hydrography	PAP/RAC	30.000	EcAp Med project

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	<b>Sub-total (4.6)</b>		<b>30.000</b>	
<b>Total Theme Land &amp; Sea Interactions</b>			<b>4.079.500</b>	
5.3.1	2. Assist one country, which so request, to define procedures and draw up plan to deal with ships in distress	REMPEC	15.000	Source not yet secured Potential West MOPoCo and West MOPoEx Projects EU Civil Protection Mechanism
	<b>Sub-total (5.3)</b>		<b>15.000</b>	
<b>Total Theme ICZM</b>			<b>15.000</b>	
6.1.1	1. Develop 1 action or activity of the SCP AP or its Roadmap contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems through one of the 4 priority consumption and production areas (food, goods manufacturing, housing, tourism)	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
6.1.3	1. Organise trainings on methodological tools to integrate SCP in tourism, food, housing and goods manufacturing	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
	<b>Sub-total (6.1)</b>		<b>200.000</b>	
6.2.1	1. Establish the Technical Working Group on SCP indicators and definition of tasks	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
	<b>Sub-total (6.2)</b>		<b>100.000</b>	
6.3.1	1. Organize training and support programme for green start-ups	SCP/RAC	1.400.000	SwitchMed project

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	2. Organize training and support programme for CSO's initiatives on SCP	SCP/RAC	400.000	SwitchMed project
<b>Sub-total (6.3)</b>			<b>1.800.000</b>	
6.4.1	1. Scale up the SCP solutions in the Mediterranean	SCP/RAC	450.000	SwitchMed project
	2. Establish the Mediterranean Green Impact Investing Network	SCP/RAC	180.000	SwitchMed project
	3. Identify SCP AP facilitators and start developing their tasks to reach and engage key stakeholders (governments, businesses, financial agents, civil society and academia) to support the implementation of the SCP AP and its roadmap	SCP/RAC	200.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
6.4.2	1. Facilitate exchange among Mediterranean stakeholders working on SCP solutions	SCP/RAC	1.000.000	SwitchMed project
<b>Sub-total (6.4)</b>			<b>1.830.000</b>	
<b>Total Theme SCP</b>			<b>3.930.000</b>	
7.1.1	1. Identify potential priority actions for mainstreaming climate change in the implementation of existing instruments including a cost analysis for their implementation including analysis of impacts and costs	CU	120.000	Source not yet secured
	2. Support the implementation of the actions	CU	60.000	Source not yet secured

No.	Main Activities	Lead: CU or Component	External Resources	Comments
	4. Increase the use of harmonized vulnerability and impacts indicators, also addressing socio-economic trends	Plan Bleu	40.000	Source not yet secured
	5. Develop regional assessment and Coastal Vulnerability Index at regional and local levels	Plan Bleu	40.000	Source not yet secured
	6. Facilitate the development and implementation of National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans	Plan Bleu	40.000	Imagine project
	8. Assist the Mediterranean coastal States, which so request, to prepare a submission to IMO proposing the designation as a SOx ECA of the area or areas of the Mediterranean Sea	REMPEC	50.000	Source not yet secured IMO's ITCP
	9. Develop a Methodological tool to implement SCP strategies addressing Climate Change adaptation	SCP/RAC	50.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
7.1.2	1. Organize trainings on SCP actions in the housing, tourism, food and goods manufacturing sectors contributing to address Climate Change	SCP/RAC	100.000	Source not yet secured Support to the Implementation of the SCP Action Plan
	<b>Sub-total (7.1)</b>		<b>500.000</b>	
7.2.1	1. Mainstream climate change adaptation in the policy paper addressing potential new programmes of measures	CU	20.000	Source not yet secured
	<b>Sub-total (7.2)</b>		<b>20.000</b>	
<b>Total Theme Climate Change</b>			<b>520.000</b>	
<b>Grand Total ALL THEMES</b>			<b>15.541.180</b>	