

## MID-TERM REVIEW

Project ID:	10685
Project Name:	Build back a blue and stronger Mediterranean
Countr(ies):	Regional
Implementing Agency:	CI

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## I. Overview

### A. Description

Project name

Build back a blue and stronger Mediterranean

Country

Regional

GEF ID

10685

Implementing Agency

CI

Executing Entity

The MedFund and the MedPAN

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

Objective

Strong, effective, and sustainable management of Mediterranean MPAs to address global changes and to provide long-term socio-ecological benefits in the Mediterranean in a post COVID recovery context.

### B. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

5/27/2022

Agency Approval

9/6/2024

Implementation Start

9/9/2022

First Disbursement

10/5/2022

Expected MTR

4/1/2025

MTR Submission

2/23/2026

Actual MTR

9/30/2025

Expected Completion

1/31/2028

## II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

### A. Main MTR Findings

#### Assessment of results

Progress towards outcomes and outputs was assessed according to GEF rating scale. Progress is generally on track, though some activities have faced delays and require close monitoring.

Table 1. Rating of progress towards outcomes and outputs

Outcomes & outputs	Rating / delivery status
<b>Component 1   Sustainable financing support to core management costs of MPAs in the Mediterranean</b>	
Outcome 1.1   The MedFund <b>generates revenues from investments</b> of an alliance of donors to support sustainable management effectiveness of 432,930 ha of MPAs	<b>Satisfactory</b>
Output 1.1.1   20 MPAs <sup>11</sup> core management costs supported by 2027, covering 432,930 ha in 6 Mediterranean countries	On track
<b>Component 2   Capacity building of MPAs managers and practitioners and knowledge sharing within the MPA community, for improved MPAs management effectiveness and financing</b>	
Outcome 2.1   <b>Enhanced capacities</b> of managers and other stakeholders to effectively and sustainably manage 20 Mediterranean MPAs	<b>Moderately satisfactory</b>
Output 2.1.1   Managers and other stakeholders of 20 MPAs trained	Delayed
Output 2.1.2   MPA practitioners share MPA's management and financing solutions at Mediterranean level	On track
Output 2.1.3   Three thematic working groups provide expertise to the MPA community	Delayed
Output 2.1.4   Key outreach materials are accessible to the Mediterranean MPA community	On track
<b>Component 3   Stronger regional and national governance and cooperation &amp; strategies to promote MPAs as solutions to address global changes and provide socio-ecological benefits</b>	
<b>Outcome 3.1   Operational regional mechanism</b> supports the implementation of policy commitments towards MPAs in the Mediterranean, in particular the Barcelona Convention	<b>Moderately unsatisfactory</b>
Output 3.1.1   A Post-2020 MPA Roadmap follow-up and monitoring mechanism is established	Delivered
Output 3.1.2   4th edition of the MPA Forum (2024) & mid-term evaluation of the Post 2020 Mediterranean MPAs Roadmap	Delayed
<b>Outcome 3.2   Increased regional, sub-regional and national cooperation</b> between MPA actors to jointly promote benefits and needs for effective and sustainable MPAs	<b>Satisfactory</b>
Output 3.2.1   Sub-regional and national networks of MPA managers established and/or strengthened	On track
Output 3.2.2   MPA communication and policy tools developed and disseminated through networks	On track
<b>Outcome 3.3   Improved International cooperation</b> between networks of MPA managers and conservation trust funds beyond the Mediterranean (e.g. Caribbean, West Africa, North America), to jointly promote benefits, needs and efficient mechanisms for effective and sustainable MPAs within key international policy-making processes	<b>Moderately satisfactory</b>
Output 3.3.1   Key policy tools jointly produced by networks of MPA managers beyond the Mediterranean	Modified
Output 3.3.2   An international alliance of networks of MPA managers and trust funds established	On track

The relevance of the project is highly satisfactory. Building on a previous GEF project, it aligns with CI-GEF priorities and national agendas, addressing key barriers like funding and capacity. It builds on the core expertise of The MedFund and MedPAN and offers strong potential for replication in other regions.

The effectiveness of the project at this stage is rated as moderately satisfactory. Despite some challenges in engaging more MPAs for funding and delays in some capacity-building activities – partly due to staff turnover within MedPAN and the multiple workstreams in parallel, the project has made solid foundational progress. Internal processes and partnerships are in place to accelerate delivery in the second half.

The project efficiency is rated as satisfactory. Designed to align closely with the missions of The MedFund and MedPAN, the project effectively leverages existing resources, structures, and partnerships to ensure smooth implementation. Most funds are directed to field activities. However, the broad scope of components 2 and 3 has stretched resources and somewhat led to dispersed efforts.

The project sustainability is rated as likely. As with efficiency, the project is well aligned with the long-term missions of its executing partners. Continued impact depends on managing political risks, securing sufficient capitalization of The MedFund, and aligning with MedPAN’s revised strategy.

### Overall project sustainability and key risks

Overall, project sustainability is rated as moderately likely. Five of the six risks identified in the ProDoc remain relevant, with an additional risk emerging around MedPAN’s implementation capacity. The project’s strong alignment with the core missions of The MedFund and MedPAN enhances synergies and long-term prospects. However, both organizations still require support to consolidate their structures.

### Progress to impact

At this stage, the project demonstrates clear progress toward impact, with previous MedFund beneficiaries helping to illustrate expected outcomes.

Key intermediate results include the strengthening of The MedFund as a donor platform, the emergence of a skilled MPA manager community better positioned to attract future funding, the promotion of best practices across and beyond the six countries, and the consolidation of co-management approaches at national level.

Long-term contributions include improved MPA management effectiveness – tracked through a dedicated tool and species-based monitoring protocols – alongside activities on fisheries that contribute to linking MPAs to socio-economic co-benefits. The project also produced a range of knowledge products that support learning, visibility, and replication.

### Project governance, management and M&E systems

Governance and M&E systems are rated satisfactory. Monitoring tools have supported transparency and adaptive management, with timely reporting and integration of lessons learned. Strategic oversight has been effective, with no major issues reported.

### Implementation and execution

Implementation by CI is rated highly satisfactory, marked by flexibility and consistent support.

Execution by The MedFund and MedPAN is satisfactory, leveraging their recognized expertise. Despite staff turnover at MedPAN, adaptive management and clear communication helped maintain continuity.

### Environmental and social safeguards

Overall, the environmental and social safeguards are rated as moderately satisfactory.

The project developed key safeguards tools – Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP), Grievance Mechanism (AGM), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) – which were enriched during implementation. However, environmental and social screening at the subgrantee (MPA) level remains insufficient and needs strengthening.

The MedFund and MedPAN have shown strong commitment to gender equity. Along with subgrantees, they also demonstrated strong capacity in engaging a diverse range of stakeholders. All grievances were minor and resolved effectively.

### Key recommendations

#### Strategic recommendations

<b>SR1</b>	Review the approach on training activities to ensure a multiplier effect of efforts
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<b>SR2</b>	Strengthen technical collaboration with SPA/RAC and other regional partners, particularly in the area of capacity-building activities
<b>SR3</b>	Build synergies with small grants programmes to help MPAs cover preparatory actions and critical initial costs
<b>SR4</b>	Develop a strategy to better integrate sustainable fisheries and the broader blue economy into project design and implementation
<b>SR5</b>	Improve coherence and compatibility across different MPA management assessment tools
<b>Operational recommendations</b>	
<b>OR1</b>	Continue close monitoring of MedPAN's strategic review process, and revise the workplan and role definitions as needed
<b>OR2</b>	Maintain engagement with high-level State representatives to align with national strategies and secure timely agreement signings of the grants
<b>OR3</b>	Integrate Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening of MPAs into The MedFund's processes and ensure related training is provided early in the process
<b>OR4</b>	Streamline and strengthen the use of gender-sensitive indicators

<sup>11</sup> Nationally designated or under designation process

## B. Stakeholder Engagement

# 1. PROGRESS TO IMPACT

The project objective is to promote “strong, effective and sustainable management of Mediterranean MPAs to address global changes and to provide long-term socio-ecological benefits in the Mediterranean in a post COVID recovery context”.

**Key expected impacts include:** i) improved MPA management effectiveness; ii) improved sustainability of marine fisheries; iii) delivery of key knowledge products; and iv) socio-economic co-benefits.

**Intermediate expected outcomes include:** i) increased long-term investment from public and private sectors to support MPAs; ii) increased application of MPA best practices and innovative solutions; iii) strengthened enabling environment supporting policy commitments towards MPAs; iv) improved decision-making, partnerships and collaboration.

**At its midpoint, the project is already showing strong results, paving the way for scaling up in the Mediterranean and potential replication in other regional seas.** Early achievements highlight the project's relevance and effectiveness, with concrete results in governance, capacity building, and sustainable financing.

## 1.1. PROGRESS TOWARDS INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

### Increased long-term investment from public and private sectors to support MPAs

**The MedFund is designed as a donor alliance platform for MPAs.** By offering increased visibility and robust fiduciary processes, it serves as an intermediary, bridging the gap between large institutional donors like GEF or FFEM and small-scale MPA managers on the ground. The \$35M co-financing mobilized through the project highlights its catalytic role in activating the wider Mediterranean funding ecosystem, aligning with major regional actors such as CEPF, SPA/RAC, WWF, IUCN, and leading philanthropic foundations like Prince Albert II Foundation and Pew Bertarelli.

**The MedFund and MedPAN are building a community of skilled actors, more likely to attract future public and philanthropic financing.** Their support targets newly designated or soon-to-be-designated MPAs, providing critical early-phase financial and organizational reinforcement. Through this, they help transform emerging institutions into credible, grant-ready bodies. Beyond conservation expertise, grantees are trained in financial planning, proposal writing, and governance – skills that boost their long-term credibility and capacity. The MedFund label serves as a quality mark, showing strong governance and staff stability, which builds trust with other donors. In particular, four MPAs in Tunisia and Lebanon – whose management has improved under The MedFund support – are expected to regain their status as Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI)<sup>2</sup> in 2025. This designation is an asset for attracting future funding.

**Although still limited, private sector engagement holds strong future potential.** In the Eastern Mediterranean, countries like Albania, Montenegro, and Lebanon are advancing exploratory efforts to set up tourism-linked financing mechanisms. However, significant legal and institutional barriers persist in the Southern Mediterranean. For instance, Tunisian regulations heavily restrict NGOs – particularly MPAs – from generating self-financing.

### Increased application of MPA best practices and innovative solutions

**Through training sessions and experience-sharing workshops, MedPAN and The MedFund effectively promoted best practices and innovative methodologies.** Significant progress was made in areas such as ecological monitoring, especially for NGOs newly appointed as MPA managers, who often lacked prior experience. By supporting sub-regional and national networks, the project helped standardize monitoring protocols, enabling comparable data collection across MPAs. This standardization was strengthened by the focus on shared conservation targets, notably *Posidonia oceanica*. The NGB NGO (Kuriat MPA, Tunisia) supported the creation of the South Mediterranean Posidonia Network (SMPN), which aims to complement the existing Mediterranean Posidonia Network (MPN), which is insufficiently inclusive of Southern Mediterranean actors. The SMPN seeks to foster experience-sharing, promote standardized monitoring protocols, and strengthen advocacy for the protection of Posidonia seagrass across the region.

Figure 7. Diver monitoring the density of *Posidonia oceanica* seagrass (NGB)

**Furthermore, experience-sharing extended beyond the six intervention countries, enriching the MPA community across the Mediterranean and beyond.** Several project activities were embedded within MedPAN's broader regional program - such as trainings, workshops, and international events - facilitating exchanges with a wide range of countries.

This approach generated a valuable multiplier effect. For instance, one training session in Türkiye and a regional workshop in France brought together participants from various Mediterranean countries and beyond, fostering cross-regional dialogue, including between the northern and southern Mediterranean, and with countries such as Libya and Croatia.

**This experience-sharing work was also bolstered by complementary initiatives** such as the SPAMI Twinning project led by SPA/RAC, which fosters partnerships between MPAs in the northern and southern Mediterranean.

**Despite progress, sustained efforts are needed to achieve more widespread impacts.** Closer coordination with other capacity-building initiatives – especially those led by partners from the northern Mediterranean – would strengthen knowledge transfer and improve outreach to the MPA community by pooling resources. Ensuring the inclusion of diverse actors, particularly from the southern Mediterranean, remains essential. This requires addressing persistent challenges such as visa-related constraints and language barriers.

### Strengthened enabling environment supporting policy commitments towards MPAs / Improved decision-making, partnerships and collaboration

**The project operated at three complementary levels – regional, national and local.** It effectively promoted stakeholder engagement to advance policy commitments, though more time and reflection are needed to fully assess long-term impacts.

**One of the project's notable impacts is its significant contribution to the consolidation of co-management approaches across the participating countries.** It a particularly key role in advancing this model in Tunisia. Efforts are currently underway to promote this co-management model in Montenegro, where MPA management is still largely centralized under the national public enterprise. This agency faces significant limitations in maintaining a regular on-the-ground presence, operating with only two offices nationwide and a total of eight rangers. While NGOs are contracted to support some field activities, their roles remain limited in scope, with no visibility over the broader management plan.

#### Support to the consolidation of the co-management model in Tunisia

Tunisia's Law No. 2009-49 provides a legal basis for marine and coastal protected areas (MPAs), but the absence of implementing decrees has delayed the formal designation of key sites like Kuriat, Galite, Kneiss, Zembra, and Kerkennah. Despite the existence of management plans, no MPAs have been officially designated yet in Tunisia.

In response to this regulatory gap, the NGO Notre Grand Bleu (NGB) initiated a co-management model in 2012 at the Kuriat Islands, combining community engagement, participatory governance, and scientific monitoring. The success of this initiative led to broader institutional interest in co-management as a practical solution to Tunisia's centralized and under-resourced MPA governance system.

This model involves collaboration between:

- APAL: The national authority overseeing MPAs, responsible for legal and administrative aspects, and oversight of conservation activities
- Local NGOs: Execute field activities (monitoring, awareness, education) based on management plans

Stakeholder engagement is ensured through Local Support Management Committees (CLAG), which bring together NGOs, local authorities, and other stakeholders such as sectoral representatives from fisheries and tourism.

Support from The MedFund and MedPAN has strengthened this model by financing co-management units, building ecological monitoring skills, and establishing CLAGs. Even in the absence of formal designation, this has positioned Tunisia as a regional leader in participatory MPA management. The momentum created by field success is now accelerating the long-awaited legal designation process, expected to conclude in the coming months.

**At the local level, the project supported the creation of governance committees that brought together all key stakeholders, including local authorities.** By improving communication about field activities and results, these committees helped foster greater engagement and a more supportive local environment for MPA management.

**At the regional level, the project benefited from close collaboration with SPA/RAC,** the official body for implementing the Barcelona Convention. Key achievements included support to the Mediterranean MPA Forum and the Post-2020 Roadmap process. The effectiveness of these initiatives will be better assessed following the Roadmap's mid-term evaluation scheduled for next year.

**MedPAN and The MedFund also contributed to international advocacy** through active participation in major events such as the UNFCCC COP, CBD COP, and UNOC, including within the Global Alliance framework. Their presence helped amplify Mediterranean voices in global ocean protection discussions.

**However, engagement with sectoral authorities – such as those in fisheries, tourism, and waste management – has been limited**, reducing opportunities to mitigate key pressures through improved policy coherence. Expanding engagement at the national level – such as advocating for national funding mechanisms, regulatory reforms, or accelerating MPA designation processes – also represents an area for further development.

## 1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS LONG-TERM IMPACTS

### GEF7 Core indicators

At the mid-term review, the project had already exceeded nearly all of its core indicator targets.

Indicator	Achieved MTR (FY25)	Target (CEO endorsement)
2. Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	385,284.2	432,930.2
2.1 Marine protected areas newly created (ha)	208,094	213,186
2.2 Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha)	177,190	219,744
7. Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management (number)	1	1
7.4 Level of engagement in IW:LEARN through participation and delivery of key products	3	4
8. Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	31,980	18,058
11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (number)	11,456	10,000
11.1 Women	5155	5,000
11.2 Men	6300	5,000

### Improved MPA management effectiveness

**Positive impacts on biodiversity health take several years to materialize and can be undermined by external factors** beyond the project's control, such as climate change, national policies promoting tourism development, or worsening socio-economic conditions. Nevertheless, early signs are encouraging – especially through increased monitoring efforts, which are already leading to more frequent species observations. A more comprehensive assessment of these impacts will be appropriate by the project's end.

**To assess the quality of the conservation measures implemented, The MedFund has developed a tool to track progress in MPA management effectiveness.** Each beneficiary selects three conservation targets – species or habitats. For each target, a baseline is established along with a scientific monitoring protocol to assess ecological benefits. In addition, the tool is structured as a spreadsheet that compiles general information about each MPA, changes in pressures on conservation targets, monitoring indicators (e.g., staff numbers, patrol frequency, fish stock status, tourist visits). It also features three aggregated indicators, expressed as a percentage: It also features three aggregated indicators, expressed as a percentage:

Context and structuration	Effectiveness	Efficiency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>functional management structure</li> <li>governance mode and stakeholder participation</li> <li>operational management plan</li> <li>financial resources</li> <li>equipment and installations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>achievement level of management activities</li> <li>surveillance and enforcement</li> <li>fishing management</li> <li>management of other activities and pressures</li> <li>local economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ecological status of conservation targets</li> <li>status of fish populations</li> <li>status of fishing activity and commercial resources</li> <li>status of other economic activities and pressures</li> <li>governance</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• awareness-raising activities</li> <li>• scientific research</li> <li>• monitoring-evaluation</li> <li>• management of invasive alien species</li> <li>• consideration of climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appropriation, participation, local perception of MPA and socio-economic benefits</li> </ul>
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**Preliminary results show progress across all three core indicators, as well as on overall sustainability.** The most notable improvements are seen in the 'context and structuration' dimension, with an average increase of +26.25 points. This reflects The MedFund's focus on supporting MPAs during their early development stages. The case of Karaburun Sazan – supported by The MedFund since 2020 and now entering its consolidation phase – offers historical data that confirms significant advances across all four indicators, particularly in efficiency. The presence of missing data highlights the need for continued support to help MPAs take full ownership of the monitoring tool and strengthen their capacity to complete it consistently on an annual basis.

Table 8. Results of the management effectiveness assessment tool

MPA	Baseline year	Latest reported year	Context and structuration (%)		Effectiveness (%)		Efficiency (%)		Sustainability (%)	
			Baseline	Latest value	Baseline	Latest value	Baseline	Latest value	Baseline	Latest value
Karaburun Sazan	2019	2024	50	77	53	75	13	50	68	74
Katic	2022	2024	35	49	23	33	0		12	20
Platamuni	2022	2023	35		23				12	
Stari Ulcinj	ongoing									
Palm Island	2023	2024	10	44	7	44	0		12	40
Gouraya	pending signature									
Kerkennah	2022	2023	14	44	50	50	0		8	30
Ras Rmel	ongoing									

### Improved sustainability of marine fisheries

**Many local-level activities are initiated by MPA managers, particularly due to the central role of fishers in most MPAs.** Fishing is often both a primary livelihood and a key pressure on marine ecosystems. Small-scale fishers, however, are generally open to engaging in conservation and sustainable resource management. Their ecological knowledge – on habitats like nursery areas or Posidonia meadows – makes them valuable allies in monitoring, offering both insight and logistical support. By equipping MPA managers to deliver ecological results, the project can increase stakeholder buy-in, including for spatial or seasonal fishing restrictions.

**The project has taken some steps toward addressing sustainable fisheries.** MedPAN developed a training module on how to characterize fishing activities within MPAs and previously facilitated efforts through the small-scale fisheries working group.

**Nevertheless, direct project support to sustainable fisheries remains limited.** As a result, it is currently difficult to evaluate whether the project has helped shift overexploited fisheries toward more sustainable levels. Demonstrating such change would require long-term, evidence-based scientific monitoring, including baseline and trend data.

This presents a key opportunity for partnership with specialized initiatives, such as FishEBM MED<sup>23</sup> and the World Bank's Blue Economy (BE) Program-for-Results Project for Morocco<sup>34</sup>. Once MedPAN's strategic review is complete and working groups are re-engaged, the programming of these activities could be scaled up. Additional insights may also emerge from pilot studies already underway, such as one led in Lebanon by IndyAct.

#### Assessing the impacts of no-take zones on commercial fish stocks recovery

Thanks to MedPAN's small grant program and funding from The MedFund, IndyAct has launched an ambitious five-year study in collaboration with the University of Balamand, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture (also in charge of fisheries), the fishermen's syndicate and cooperative in Mina, the Navy (to strengthen enforcement), and the municipality of Mina.

The study, focused on the Palm Islands Nature Reserve, aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of no-take zones as a fisheries management tool. Key planned activities include expanding the reserve, transitioning it to a no-take zone, combating illegal fishing, monitoring dusky grouper populations, assessing fishing effort, and conducting both a public awareness campaign and policy advocacy.

#### Delivery of key knowledge products

The project has generated a range of knowledge products on key topics including management plans, fully protected areas, fisheries, and international policy frameworks (see Section 9.2). The GEF project played a role in amplifying the reach of these resources, that were also supported by other donors – extending their impact even beyond the six beneficiary countries. These outputs enrich MedPAN's widely recognized knowledge base. However, their impact remains difficult to assess at this stage. Continued dissemination efforts are needed to ensure these products reach the appropriate audiences who can put them to use.

Looking ahead, the work on gender approaches and the upcoming evaluation of the Post-2020 Roadmap offer potential to generate more strategic impact. The project's work on integrating gender perspectives into marine conservation aims to lay a conceptual foundation through stakeholder interviews and the collection of practical examples. These efforts could inform broader regional programming on gender and conservation. Similarly, the upcoming mid-term evaluation of the Post-2020 MPA Roadmap presents an important opportunity to assess overall coherence, measure progress against key targets, and catalyze deeper collaboration among regional partners.

#### Socio-economic co-benefits

Many field activities led by NGOs integrate socio-economic components to build community support for MPAs. Most MPA (co)managers are local NGOs, deeply rooted in the communities they serve and familiar with local livelihoods and challenges. For instance, this is particularly evident in the Kerkennah MPA in Tunisia – which is an inhabited island. With general support from The MedFund and funding from other donors<sup>45</sup>, local NGOs are raising awareness about the importance of sustainable resource management, particularly regarding fisheries and coastal harvesting. They are also offering training programs aimed at diversifying income sources for local communities.

#### Collaborating with small-scale fishing communities: Examples of Kraten and ACG NGOs in Tunisia

Kraten (Kerkennah MPA) and ACG (Kneiss MPA) have implemented targeted activities to address income losses resulting from conservation measures, such as seasonal fishing bans.

In Kerkennah, Kraten has worked closely with fishermen to manage the closure of the octopus fishing season – a measure initially met with resistance but eventually accepted through effective communication and community engagement. To compensate for lost income, the NGO is experimenting with pescaturism (tourist participation in fishing excursions), which offers alternative revenue streams during the summer months. Kraten also trains fishermen's wives to weave traditional palm traps instead of using plastic ones. They also sell derivative products to local residents and tourists to promote traditional know-how, diversify income sources, and promote gender equality.

Figure 8. Wall paintings at Kraten harbor illustrating traditional fishing techniques (left) and warning against the harmful impacts of trawling (right).

In Kneiss, ACG supports women clam collectors by organizing awareness campaigns and promoting alternative activities, such as harvesting other species like razor clams during the clam season closure (currently closed for four years due to a significant stock decline). The NGO also supports women in producing artisanal goods for sale (e.g., woven baskets, fabrics, candles), and promotes culinary heritage through catering services, with support from a GIZ project.

### Collaborating with tourism operators: Example of NGB NGO in Tunisia

NGB operates in the Kuriat Islands, located in Monastir Bay – a popular destination for excursions on sea turtle nesting sites and beach tourism.

Since 2018, NGB has been negotiating a code of conduct with tourism operators and boatmen to manage the island's protection and regulate its previously unstructured use. The code includes measures such as proper waste management, removal of beach equipment at night, anchoring only at designated pontoons to protect Posidonia seagrass beds, and limits on the number of daily visitors.

To encourage widespread adoption, NGB launched a strong communication campaign with the support of local tourism authorities. They also invested in basic infrastructure to enhance the visitor experience – volunteer guides, explanatory panels, and marked trails on land and undersea.

Six years into implementation, the results reflect a win-win approach: ticket prices have increased significantly (by 50%), driven by improved visitor experience, while reduced beach disturbance has led to a record level in sea turtle nests.

NGB is also piloting pescaturism initiatives with local fishers under a MAVA/ACCOBAMS project. However, scale-up remains limited due to the absence of a formal legal framework for this activity.

Figure 9. Volunteers presenting sea turtle conservation activities to tourists

## Stakeholder engagement

**The executing agencies and subgrantees have demonstrated strong capacity in engaging a diverse range of stakeholders, and there is widespread satisfaction with both the project's approach and its outcomes.** Given its implementation across multiple countries—Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Albania, Montenegro, and Lebanon—the project engages a wide array of stakeholders through both its MPA financing and capacity-building/advocacy components.

**Capacity-building activities implemented by MedPAN extend beyond MPA management bodies,** actively promoting participation in experience-sharing workshops and training sessions for national and local authorities, other NGOs, experts, international organizations, donors, and more.

**In parallel, The MedFund is promoting participatory governance at MPA level.** It supported the establishment of local management committees in MPAs. During the field visit to Tunisia, it was observed that, thanks to MedFund support, all MPAs had established CLAGs (Local Management Support Committees). These committees bring together key stakeholders – such as fishers, tourism operators, and local authorities – once or twice per year. Additionally, some NGOs have started producing annual reports, which have proven effective in generating greater stakeholder interest and involvement in MPA management. However, engagement from public authorities, such as municipalities and governorates, remains uneven across sites.

**At the regional level, the Project Steering Committee fosters cooperation among key partners.** It comprises GEF Operational Focal Points, SPA/RAC, IUCN-Med, FPA II and OFB, MedFund, MedPAN, and CI-GEF. Annual meeting aim to review progress, share updates, and validate the following year's work plan and budget.

**The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is regularly monitored and updated,** tracking the number and types of institutions and groups engaged across the different project activities.

<sup>11</sup> The concerned sites include La Galite, Kneiss, and Zembra in Tunisia, as well as Palm Island in Lebanon. Their SPAMI status was suspended in 2019 due to shortcomings in management, such as the absence of formal designation or insufficient on-site monitoring. Following a positive evaluation in mid-2025, they are on track to be officially reinstated at the Barcelona Convention COP in December 2025. The SPAMI list is coordinated by SPA/RAC.

<sup>[2]</sup> The Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Blue Economy of the Mediterranean project (FishEBM MED), funded by the GEF and running from 2023 to 2026, is implemented jointly by SPA/RAC and the GFCM. Its objective is to combat overfishing by promoting ecosystem-based management approaches that integrate sustainable fisheries, marine biodiversity conservation, and blue economy ([source](#))

<sup>[3]</sup> The Blue Economy (BE) Program-for-Results Project in Morocco (2022–2027) is supported by a \$315 million loan from the World Bank to the Moroccan government. The project aims to strengthen the blue economy sector to foster inclusive job creation and climate-resilient economic growth ([source](#))

<sup>[4]</sup> While The MedFund's support typically does not cover all activity costs, it indirectly helps finance the majority of staff salaries and essential organizational expenses such as rent, utilities, and basic equipment.

## C. Gender Equality

### GENDER

**The project is being implemented in a complex context, marked by diverse social and cultural dynamics across the various Mediterranean countries involved.** This diversity poses a significant challenge to the development of cross-cutting social safeguard tools.

**The project developed a Gender Mainstreaming Plan as a key instrument to generate evidence on the role of women in achieving conservation outcomes in the Mediterranean region.** The plan aims to address critical information gaps regarding the complementary roles of women and men in coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as in related economic sectors such as fisheries and tourism. It also seeks to create meaningful opportunities for women's empowerment while enhancing the effectiveness of conservation measures in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

**The document includes a gender analysis at the MPA level and assesses potential project impacts on gender dynamics and the role of women in MPA management.** Under [component 1](#) (MPA financing), the GMP sets requirements for applicant MPAs regarding gender mainstreaming. Under [component 2](#) (capacity building), it includes gender-focused training needs assessments, the delivery of training sessions tailored to the needs of both women and men, and the publication of outreach materials. [Component 3](#) (regional cooperation) supports the integration of gender considerations into the activities of national and sub-regional networks, as well as the development of communication and policy tools that highlight the importance of gender in MPA management and offer guidance on how to operationalize it.

**The Gender Action Plan outlines the following indicators, to be collected and monitored annually through PIR:**

1. Number of men and women participating in project activities (e.g., workshops, trainings, consultations)
2. Number of events (e.g., workshops, forums, training sessions) and tools (e.g., outreach materials, policy tools, roadmap monitoring mechanisms) that incorporate gender considerations
3. Gender composition of the 20 MPA management committees
4. Gender composition of NGO Boards of Directors involved in MPA co-management
5. Gender distribution among MPA staff
6. Number of MPAs supporting activities that involve women in fisheries and allied sectors (e.g., fish processing, net repair, fish sales)
7. Number of MPAs supporting women's involvement in tourism and sustainable local businesses

**Gender-related indicators are also required in grant applications are monitored in the MEA tool,** which includes metrics such as the number of men and women in MPA management staff.

**During project implementation, an analysis was carried out to strengthen the GMP.** This effort aimed to detail how gender-responsive activities are distributed across project components and to reinforce the gender perspective throughout the initiative. A set of gender-sensitive interventions and indicators were developed for each component. However, the evaluation process noted a lack of clarity on how these additional indicators are being systematically monitored and lead to corrective actions.

**Both The MedFund and MedPAN have demonstrated a strong commitment to gender equity,** recognizing the vital role of women in marine conservation and fisheries. In addition to efforts to empower women and address their underrepresentation in MPA governance, the project and its executing partners have engaged in robust advocacy efforts. These include publications and outreach initiatives that celebrate women's contributions to conservation and promote gender-responsive approaches to marine resource management, including an ongoing work on gender approaches in Med MPAs led by MedPAN.

**The field visit to Tunisia provided valuable insights into gender inclusion in MPA management.** Most MPA management units were found to include women, including in roles such as ecoguards. Local institutions also noted that

a majority of students in marine conservation are now women, and they do not perceive the inclusion of women in management as a significant challenge. ACG has a strong focus in its activities on women clam collectors, to support the diversification of their incomes and coping for the temporary ban on clam collection.

**However, despite these positive developments, there are currently no explicit gender targets or activities included in MPA management plans**, and no national guidelines exist on gender integration from SPA/RAC or other national authorities. Overall, the field visit confirmed that while stakeholders are generally aware of gender-sensitive approaches and apply them when relevant, there remains a need for more structured and formalized integration of gender considerations into MPA planning and governance frameworks. This is coherent with the latest PIR when mentioning that: *“despite the successful implementation, the project encountered challenges, primarily due to the limited knowledge of gender-sensitive approaches in MPA management”*.

## D. Knowledge Management

### KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

**Knowledge management is central to MedPAN’s mission and was well integrated into project activities.** It was embedded across Components 2 and 3, with specific budgets allocated for producing outreach materials. Most of these outputs were finalized and published in 2023. Key project deliverables include:

Table 9. List of knowledge products delivered

Title	Type	Year
<a href="#">Toolkit to support the development of management plans for Mediterranean MPAs</a>	Toolkit	2023
<a href="#">Customisable presentation for full protection in your MPA</a>	Communication tool	2023
<a href="#">“MPAs are here for us”</a>	Video series	2023
<a href="#">Effective Management of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean for an Inclusive, Resilient &amp; Coherent Network of MPAs</a>	Policy brief	2023
<a href="#">How fisheries can contribute to more effective protection and restoration of marine biodiversity?</a>	Policy brief	2023
<a href="#">Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions</a>	Policy brief	2023
Report from the interviews – Gender approaches in Med MPAs	Internal report	2024

**In addition, MedPAN actively contributed to key GEF events to share project insights.** Participation in forums such as LME23 and the International Waters Conference offered valuable opportunities to present lessons learned, particularly on the innovative partnership model CTF/MPA network.

## III. Core Indicators

### Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
612600	432930.23	385284.23	

#### Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
295500	213186	208094	

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
			295,500.00			
Cap des Trois Fourches	555624204	Others		8,577.00	0.00	
Gouraya National Park (marine extension)	9747	National Park		7,150.00	7,150.00	
Jbel Moussa	555698152	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		3,840.00	3,840.00	
Kerkennah Islands	555543078	Others		109,150.00	109,150.00	
Kuriat Islands		Others		84,403.00	84,403.00	
Porto Palermo-Albania	182616	National Park			1,695.00	
Rachgoun Island	555542733	Others		66.00	0.00	
Ras Rmel-Tunisia	555737604	Others			1,856.00	

## Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
317100	219744.23	177190.23	

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Abbassieh	55571623	Wilderness Area		294.00	0.00				
Al Hoceima	555547509	Others		48,000.00	48,000.00				
Banc des Kabyles	555599910	Others		600.00	0.00				

marine reserve									
Habibas Island, Paloma Island and Cap Lindles	19571, 5556981 57			29,960.00	0.00				
Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park	5555136 96	National Park		12,428.00	12,428.00			75.00	
Katič	5557376 03	Others		2,744.93	2,744.93			35.00	
Kneiss	15198	Others		29,697.00	29,697.00			68.00	
La Galite	109053	Others		10,185.00	10,185.00			54.00	
MPA 1-MPA 20			317,100.00						
Palm Islands Nature Reserve	13388	Wilderness Area		415.00	415.00			44.00	
Platamuni	5557376 02	Others		1,087.13	1,087.13			35.00	
Stari, Ulcinj	145127	Others		929.17	929.17			49.00	
Tyre Coast Nature Reserve	5555761 35	Others		11,700.00					
Zembra & Zembretta	942	Others		71,704.00	71,704.00			68.00	

#### Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea	
Count	1	1	1	0

**Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Mediterranean Sea	4			
Mediterranean Sea		4	1	

**Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Mediterranean Sea	4			
Mediterranean Sea		4	4	

**Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)**

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Mediterranean Sea		1	1	

**Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Mediterranean Sea	3			
Mediterranean Sea		1	3	

**Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels**

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
35,685.00	18,058.00	31,981.00	

**Fishery Details**

Fishery Details

Sardina pilchardus 145,000 mt; Engraulis encrasicolus: 45,000mt; Merluccius merluccius: 23,000mt; Parapenaeus longirostris: 8000mt; Solea solea: 5000mt Mullus barbatus: 4000mt; Squilla mantis: 2000mt; Nephrops norvegicus: 4000mt; Aristeus antennatus: 1600mt; Aristaeomorpha foliacea: 200mt; Pagellus bogaraveo: 100mt

**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	5,000	5,000	6,300	

<b>Male</b>	5,000	5,000	5,155	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	11,455	<b>0</b>

#### IV: Co Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Anticipated at CEO(\$)	Materialized at MTR(\$)
Other	The MedFund	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,140,000.00	2,589,819.00
Donor Agency	MAVA FOUNDATION / THE HIGHLY PROTECTED MEDITERRANEAN INITIATIVE	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,167,714.00	713,434.00
Other	MEDITERRANEAN BIODIVERSITY CONSORTIUM	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,447,816.00	166,142.00
Donor Agency	IUCN MED	Grant	Investment mobilized	465,550.00	465,550.00
Donor Agency	FONDATION PRINCE ALBERT II	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,090,000.00	3,007,000.00
Donor Agency	FRENCH OFFICE FOR BIODIVERSITY (OFB)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	11,617,000.00	3,939,395.00
Other	MedPAN	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00	326,871.00
Recipient Country Government	GOVERNMENT OF ALBANIA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	360,000.00	144,000.00
Recipient Country Government	GOVERNMENT OF Montenegro	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,690,022.00	664,486.00
Recipient Country Government	GOVERNMENT OF Tunisia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,083,436.00	224,187.00

Recipient Country Government	GOVERNMENT OF Morocco	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,225,000.00	445,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Hans Wilsdorf foundation	Loans	Investment mobilized		221,169.00
Civil Society Organization	Sigrid Rausing Trust	Grant	Investment mobilized		2,410,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy	Grant	Investment mobilized		2,251,000.00
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>40,386,538.00</b>	<b>17,568,053.00</b>

Comments

By June 2024 , the project had mobilized 43% of the planned co-financing, reflecting satisfactory progress. The current co-financing reflects both in-kind and financial commitments from partners, underscoring their ownership and alignment with project goals.

## V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low	Low	

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

## OVERVIEW

Overall, the environmental and social safeguards are rated as moderately satisfactory.

During the project design phase, the project was classified as **Category C**, indicating minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. This screening was conducted using the CI-GEF Safeguards Screening Form, completed jointly by The MedFund and MedPAN.

Safeguard plans were developed for **Gender Mainstreaming (GMP)**, **Grievance Mechanism (AGM)**, and **Stakeholder Engagement (SEP)**. The SEP and GMP were enriched throughout project implementation.

However, **detailed E&S screening is needed at subgrantees level (MPAs)**. This analysis could not be conducted at design stage, given that specific MPA locations were not yet defined. It was anticipated that this analysis would be reinforced during project implementation, as highlighted in the Project Implementation Report (PIR): *“The project needs to document how ESMF requirements are applied at the MPA level, in a more systematic way, to ensure compliance and alignment with GEF and CI Environmental and Social Safeguards.”* This underscores the importance of documenting the identification of E&S risks during sub-granting, along with the systems and processes in place.

**Key E&S risks include potential access restrictions and adverse social impacts, particularly affecting fishing communities.** Most MPAs in the Mediterranean region suffer from limited surveillance and weak enforcement capacity, an area that The MedFund aims to strengthen. Grantees are encouraged to include enforcement-related activities in their project proposals and monitor them using the MEA tool. As such, restrictions on access and resource use, a common element of effective protected area management, must be carefully considered within the ESMF framework, assessing risks and potential impacts on livelihoods and proposing mitigation measures. This issue is particularly relevant to fishing activities, as illegal fishing remains widespread across many MPAs. It is therefore critical to identify the users of these fishing grounds and understand who may be affected by enhanced enforcement measures in each supported MPA.

**To mitigate these risks, MPAs should have at least a basic E&S safeguard strategy in place, which – despite persistent challenges – is not yet explicitly required by The MedFund.** While The MedFund’s current calls for proposals require information on gender and stakeholder engagement, they do not include E&S screening. Furthermore, The MedFund’s MEA tool helps assess progress on several relevant E&S dimensions, including: i) Women’s participation in MPA governance; ii) stakeholder engagement and perceptions; iii) evolution of the participation and involvement of stakeholders. In most cases, these indicators are rated as “insufficient,” highlighting the need for targeted action plans and ongoing monitoring. While this is part of broader MPA management strategies (and not solely the responsibility of this project), the project can play a supporting role in developing E&S assessments and promoting the integration of safeguard principles into MPA operations across the Mediterranean.

**Other Relevant Safeguard Considerations include:**

- **Cultural Heritage:** There is potential for project-supported MPAs to restrict access to tangible or intangible cultural resources (e.g., sacred sites, traditional practices), which could impact the rights of local communities. For example, in the Kerkennah MPA (Tunisia), the beneficiary NGO promotes charfia fishing—a traditional and sustainable technique that uses palm leaves to trap fish passively. It was Inscribed in 2020 on UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Charfia fishing in the Kerkennah Islands



- **Human Rights and Law Enforcement:** Strengthening enforcement carries risks of human rights violations, such as abuse of power by rangers or discriminatory enforcement practices. This must be assessed in accordance with the CI-GEF ESMF Standard 8 – Community Health, Safety and Security.
- **Ensuring Equity in Benefit Distribution:** There is a risk of unjust or preferential distribution of benefits that must be carefully considered and assessed. This should be done in line with the CI-GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, specifically ESS 1 – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and related policies such as Policy 4 – Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.

Ideally, a full set of safeguard instruments should be developed and implemented at the MPA level. These instruments ensure that investment or policy-related actions are guided by a precautionary, evidence-based, and human rights-based approach that promotes stakeholder engagement, public participation, and the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and inclusion.

### The Blue Action Fund: Examples of comprehensive safeguards at MPA level

The Blue Action Fund is a foundation working with non-governmental organizations to designate and manage protected areas and support sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. It was created in 2016, and it is based in Germany.

Environmental and Social Safeguards are a key element of Blue Action Fund operations. Robust guidelines were developed at this level, particularly on access restriction. There is currently little guidance on access restrictions in the marine context, despite a well-established link between rights-based and inclusive approaches and positive biodiversity outcomes through increased local support. Blue Action Fund has also committed to equitable marine conservation and promoting rights-based engagement with Indigenous peoples and local communities.

More than 15 documents were developed<sup>6</sup>, including [Access Restriction Guidance Note](#) and [ESMS Principles and Requirements](#).

Figure 11. ESMS screening and monitoring process



Regarding The MedFund’s investments, its investment policy strictly follows the environmental and social procedures established by the GEF, as well as the exclusion list set by the AFD. Any activities found to be non-compliant with these frameworks are deemed ineligible for funding.

## Accountability and grievance mechanism (AGM)

The project has an **Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM)** in place, which is publicly available on [MedPAN website](#) and available in The MedFund subagreements. Recognizing that the previous GEF project received an unsatisfactory rating for this component, the executing agencies have made efforts to improve and promote the mechanism in the current project. Additionally, **The MedFund has established a Code of Ethics**, which is disseminated as part of its funding and investment policy. It is embedded in grant agreements and agreement kick-off training.

**To date, only a very small number of grievances have been submitted, all related to the MedFund's call for proposals, and all have been marked as resolved by the project team.** This low number could reflect either an absence of significant issues or, more likely, a limited awareness or understanding of how to access and use the mechanism. Given the nature of project activities, a high number of grievances is not expected; however, one would still anticipate some level of engagement, including suggestions or recommendations, even if not formal complaints.

**Importantly, grievance mechanisms should be adapted to local socio-cultural contexts.** In many of the project countries, communities traditionally resolve conflicts through face-to-face dialogue or collective meetings, rather than through online platforms or grievance boxes. Therefore, the mechanism must be designed to reflect local practices and

communication channels. While it may fall outside the direct control of The MedFund, it is critical to establish a grievance mechanism in each supported MPA. This can be encouraged through funding requirements and guidance. The field visit to Tunisia highlighted that the concept of an AGM is still poorly understood by many NGOs. Most grievances are communicated informally (in person or over the phone) and are not consistently documented. MPA managers, often local NGOs composed of community members, maintain strong relationships with local populations, who feel comfortable raising concerns directly. While this is a strength, it also underscores the need to formalize these informal systems to ensure transparency, accountability, and the ability to monitor trends over time. From the visit, it was observed that while most NGOs have a general email address and/or contact form on their websites, these are not actively promoted as channels for submitting grievances. This suggests the need for improved communication and awareness-raising to ensure that stakeholders understand their rights and how to access the mechanism.

<https://www.blueactionfund.org/documents-esms/>

## VI. ANNEX

### Uploaded Document

Document Category	Prefix	Title
K and L Document	Mid-term Review (MTR)	Annual Report 2023 - The MedFund
K and L Document	Mid-term Review (MTR)	Portraits of Women - The MedFund
M and E Document	Mid-term Review (MTR)	20251027_MedFund2 MTR_10685_Management Response Matrix
M and E Document	Mid-term Review (MTR)	20251020_MedFund2_10685_MTR cover sheet
M and E Document	Mid-term Review (MTR)	20250904_GEF Core Indicators_10685_MedFund2 MTR
M and E Document	Mid-term Review (MTR)	20250904_MedFund2 MTR Report_10685_Altai Consulting
Project Supporting Document	ESS Supporting Document	20211124 MedFund_MedPAN Secondary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results_revised
Project Supporting Document	ESS Supporting Document	20211124 MedFund_MedPAN Secondary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results
Project Supporting Document	ESS Supporting Document	20201013 Climate risk screening _medpan medfund

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Project Supporting Document	ESS Supporting Document	20200917 MedFund_MedPAN Preliminary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results
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