



# GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Special Climate Change Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas		
Country(ies):	Albania, Algeria, , Lybia, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9670
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01507
Other Executing Partner(s):	PAP-RAC, Plan Bleu, GW-Med	Resubmission Date:	November 10, 2016
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	30 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	95,000

## A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Objective 1: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	SCCF-A	680,000	3,000,000
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant, policies, plans and associated processes	SCCF-A	320,000	1,450,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>4,450,000</b>

## B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

<p><b>Project Objective:</b> To assist countries to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas to the impacts of climate change with the view to influencing wider development processes in the region.</p>						
Project Components	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation.	TA	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Stakeholder engagement on climate change adaptation is strengthened and partnerships are enhanced.	<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> In at least 2 priority coastal hotspots areas, a gender-sensitive climate risk assessment implemented through a stakeholder led process to provide sufficient basis for building coastal resilience to climate change and sustainability.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> At least 200 key stakeholders, policy makers and relevant actors</p>	SCCF-A	300,000	1,500,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>(from local to national level) in 2 priority coastal areas (involved, through participatory method “Climagine”), convened to find solutions for building coastal resilience and sustainability.</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> At least 50 technical experts and decision makers from all project countries trained on potential ecosystem-based adaptation solutions based on the climate risk and vulnerability assessment in coastal management.</p> <p><b>Output 1.4:</b> At least 2 subregional workshops/trainings delivered to International Finance Institutions, banking, insurance, private sectors in low-laying coastal areas to enhance the use of coastal climate risk and vulnerability assessments in investment decisions.</p>			
2. Development of best practices for enhanced sustainability and climate resilience in the coastal zone.	TA	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Adaptation-mainstreamed into ICZM strategies and coastal plans	<p><b>Output 2.1</b> For at least two priority coastal areas, reports produced of the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing the adaptation solutions identified under Component 1.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2:</b> In at least 2 countries national costed and measurable national ICZM and adaptation strategies / coastal plans for 2 priority coastal areas developed through participatory process and ready to be implemented.</p>	SCCF-A	310,000	1,450,000
3. Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments.	TA	<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Public spending relative to climate adaptation in the coastal zone prioritized and national resources mobilized.	<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Methodological guidelines developed on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas comprising domestic, international and private sector investment.</p> <p><b>Output 3.2:</b> In at least 2 countries,</p>	SCCF-A	150,000	1,000,000

		<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Effective access to international climate change adaptation financing.	proposals to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone developed.			
4. Knowledge, management, project coordination and influencing.	TA	<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Strengthened science-policy interface, accessibility of related knowledge and enhanced regional climate information.	<p><b>Output 4.1</b> A regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes with a view to replication, and to agree on an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.</p> <p><b>Output 4.2:</b> 1 glossy and eye catching brochure and 1 scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region, based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-maker.</p> <p><b>Output 4.3</b> Project learning presented at one major forum in the Mediterranean region in end of year 2, in order to strengthen the up take of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others.</p>	SCCF-A	160,000	500,000
Subtotal					920,000	4,450,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				(select)	80,000	0
<b>Total Project Cost</b>					1,000,000	4,450,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

### C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agencies	UNEP	In kind	950,000
Recipient Governments	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Lybia, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.	In kind	3,000,000
CSO	GWP Med	In kind	500,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			4,450,000

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

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS <sup>a)</sup>**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	SCCF-A	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Lybia, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.	Climate Change		1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$					PPG Agency Fee:		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>6</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	SCCF-A	Albania, Algeria, Lybia, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia.	Climate Change		50,000	4,750	54,750
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>50,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>54,750</b>

**F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>7</sup>**

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>

<sup>5</sup> PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

<sup>7</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

and maintenance of ecosystem services		
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>8</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCE/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

### **A) THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR ADAPTATION PROBLEMS, ROOT CAUSES AND BARRIERS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED**

#### The climate change problem and impacts on the Mediterranean region

Climate change is arguably one of the most critical challenges that humankind is facing. There is a scientific consensus, most significantly demonstrated in the 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5), that unless urgent and drastic action is taken internationally, we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts on human and natural systems, threatening ecosystems and biodiversity, slowing economic growth, eroding food security, harming human health and increasing inequality. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable because they are predominately poor, less resilient and lacking the capacity to manage disasters effectively. The IPCC Report clearly identifies the link between climate change and sustainable development stating that “Climate change poses a moderate threat to current sustainable development and a severe threat to future sustainable development”. The IPCC AR5 also brought about a significant development on how we define, understand and assess vulnerabilities, risks and impacts, giving a central role to the concept of climate risks. Until recently, the focus was on the vulnerability of an area to climate change and was typically discussed only in terms of and as a function of the predicted impacts of climate change. However, vulnerability of an area to climate change is based far more on development conditions (social, economic, institutional) than just on exposure to climate hazards.

#### Mediterranean Aspects

The Mediterranean Sea region has been identified as one of the main climate change global hotspots (i.e. the areas most responsive to climate change). The recent IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2013-2014), considers the Region as

<sup>8</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

“highly vulnerable to climate change”<sup>9</sup>, also mentioning that it “will suffer multiple stresses and systemic failures due to climate changes”. Physical changes in the Mediterranean climate have been widely observed and such trends are projected to continue in the future. Different sub-regions of the Mediterranean will witness different changes to their climate. On average however for the whole Region, estimates mentioned in the IPCC AR5 for the medium-low emissions scenario (RCP 4.5) and for the period 2081-2100 compared to 1986-2005 include an increase in surface mean air temperature of 2-4°C, 10-20% decreases in mean annual precipitation, increased risk of desertification, soil degradation, an increase in duration and intensity of droughts and floods, summer heat-waves and heavy precipitation events, changes in species composition, increase of alien species, habitat losses and agricultural and forests production losses. Trends of decreasing precipitation and discharge are consistent with increasing salinity in the Mediterranean Sea, indicating a trend toward increased freshwater deficits. Sea level rise in the Mediterranean Sea involves local as well as global contributions. Thus multi-decadal regional projections involve larger uncertainties than those for the global ocean. A rise of 0.4-0.5m is projected for most of the Mediterranean under IPCC AR5’s medium-low emission scenario RCP 4.5. The effect of sea level rise due to global warming is more important in most of the Mediterranean Sea where, due to the small tidal range, coastal infrastructure and coastal communities are located closer to mean sea level. In addition vertical land movements caused by tectonic as well as other causes pose additional risks for such areas.

Climate change hazards are coupled with existing socio-economic processes associated with growing biogeographical vulnerability and exposure in coastal areas of the Mediterranean region. One of the primary climate change impacts is on water resources and availability for the main economic sectors and dependent ecosystems. Situations of water scarcity in combination with expected climate change-related phenomena will lead to reduced runoff and groundwater recharge and consequently to diminished water quality and quantity in some countries. Lower precipitation and increasing temperatures in the southern and eastern Mediterranean will exacerbate aridness, land degradation and desertification. Sea-level rise and storm-related floods will make low-lying zones and coastal activities increasingly vulnerable to submersion and beaches vulnerable to erosion. Mediterranean coasts are highly urbanized, and due to the high predominance of summer tourism, most of the touristic facilities tend to locate as close to the sea as possible. Rising sea level may endanger a high portion of the coastal facilities including adjacent infrastructure. Losses of coastal and marine habitats and ecosystems are also largely implied. Economic loss due to lower tourism will significantly impact the region and especially women as their traditional and cultural gender roles heavily rely on steady water access. This might be exacerbated by the impact of climate change that will also affect education, traditional gender roles, sanitation, etc.

Climate change poses significant challenges to the Mediterranean countries and is expected to worsen already acute situations present in the region. Essential resources like fresh water, agricultural production and fish provisions may become endangered while coastal communities, ecosystems and infrastructure will be challenged by increased physical risks. More importantly, human lives may become endangered and health risks increased in a warmer climate. The development of an adaptation strategy for the Mediterranean region should provide answers to the risks, reduce the exposure of the society and the ecosystems and increase the overall resilience of the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas. The Mediterranean countries need to turn the challenges they face under a changing climate into opportunities to increase their resilience by addressing the reasons that have so far led many environmental parameters into almost critical status.

#### Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas (RCCAF)

The Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention) endorsed the RCCAF at the 19th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in February 2016, while recalling the number of important documents, initiatives and decisions. The Contracting Parties urged for translation of RCCAF into action and encouraged intergovernmental organizations, donor agencies, industry, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions to support the RCCAF including funding. Such funding would enable actions to support the Mediterranean countries in enhancing their capacity and effectively face

<sup>9</sup> IPCC, Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Chapter 21.5.1.2. Hotspots

the challenges of climate change adaptation in the marine and coastal environment. The RCCAF strategic objectives and activities are as follows:

1. *Appropriate institutional and policy frameworks, increased awareness and stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity building and cooperation:*
  - 1.1. *Enhancing awareness and engagement of key stakeholders on climate adaptation*
  - 1.2. *Promoting adequate institutional and policy frameworks*
  - 1.3. *Promoting a regional approach on Disaster Risk Management*
  - 1.4. *Improving implementation and effectiveness of adaptation policies through monitoring and reviewing progress*
  - 1.5. *Integrating climate adaptation into local plans for the protection and management of areas of special interest*
2. *Development of best practices (including low regret measures) for effective and sustainable adaptation to climate change impacts:*
  - 2.1. *Identifying adaptation needs and best practices*
  - 2.2. *Mainstreaming, exchanging and adopting best practices*
3. *Access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation, including international and domestic instruments:*
  - 3.1. *Prioritizing public spending relative to climate adaptation and mobilizing national sources of climate finance*
  - 3.2. *Accessing international financing*
  - 3.3. *Building alliances with the banking and insurance sectors*
4. *Better informed decision-making through research and scientific cooperation and availability and use of reliable data, information and tools:*
  - 4.1. *Understanding of the vulnerability of natural and socioeconomic systems and sectors and of possible impacts*
  - 4.2. *Building capacities for and promoting the use of vulnerability and risk assessment at regional to local levels*
  - 4.3. *Strengthening Science-policy interface and accessibility of related knowledge*
  - 4.4. *Developing Regional climate information at a resolution suitable for adaptation planning*

## **B) THE BASELINE SCENARIO**

### 1) Consolidated transboundary cooperation frameworks

The Mediterranean has been identified as a global climate change hotspot. Around 30 years ago the Mediterranean Action Plan started to work on the problem of climate change and concrete actions were implemented, with full involvement of all Stakeholders at the regional and national level, in order to approach the problem of climate change in the Mediterranean. Quite a number of documents, meetings, projects and other activities were implemented that dealt with the problem of climate change in the Mediterranean. The list of the most important initiatives is presented below:

- Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) - Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (1975).
- Barcelona Convention - Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (1976).
- Protocols of the Barcelona Convention:
  - *Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (2011).*
  - *Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean (1986).*

- *Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships, and in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (1978).*
- *Protocols on Dumping, Land-based sources, Offshore and Hazardous waste (1978).*
- **Declarations and statements relevant to the Climate Change:**
  - *Almeria Declaration - COP 15 (2008).*
  - *Marrakesh Declaration - COP 16 (2009).*
  - *Paris Declaration – COP 17 (2012).*
  - *Istanbul Declaration - COP 18 (2013).*
- **Adopted MAP Strategies/Plans/Frameworks:**
  - *Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework.*
  - *Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (SAP BIO) in the Mediterranean Region (2003).*
  - *Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (1997).*
  - *Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), 2016-2025 (2005).*
  - *Strategic Framework for Marine Litter Management (2012).*
  - *Mediterranean Strategy on Ships' Ballast Water Management (2012).*
  - *Draft Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships.*
  - *Adopted MAP Regional Plans / Action Plans.*
  - *Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean in the Framework of Article 15 of the Land Based Sources Protocol (2013).*
  - *Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean (2012-2019) (2012).*
  - *Action Plans under the Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Protocol including Monk Seal, Cetaceans, Marine Turtles, Birds, Cartilaginous Fishes, Coralligenous and other Calcareous Bioconcretions, Marine Vegetation and Dark Habitats (2013).*
  - *Action Plan concerning species introductions and invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea (2003).*
  - *Draft Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Action Plan for the Mediterranean.*
  - *Draft Offshore Action Plan.*
- **GEF projects executed by UNEP/MAP relevant to the Climate Change:**
  - *Med Partnership project- Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem.*
  - *Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean (ClimVar & ICZM), 2012-2015.*
  - *Guidelines for Adapting to Climate Variability and Change along the Mediterranean Coast (2015).*
  - *Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security.*
- **Reports and studies by MAP's Regional Activity Centres on climate change:**
  - *Impact of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea: Current state of knowledge.*
  - *Impact of climate change on biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea.*
  - *Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas and climate change: A guide to regional monitoring and adaptation opportunities.*
  - *Synthesis of National Overviews on Vulnerability and Impacts of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region.*
  - *Sub-regional report on vulnerability and impacts of climate change on marine and coastal biological diversity in the Mediterranean Adriatic countries.*
  - *Sub-regional report on vulnerability and impacts of climate change on marine and coastal biological diversity in the North Mediterranean non- Adriatic countries and Israel.*
  - *Sub-regional report on vulnerability and impacts of climate change on marine and coastal biological diversity in the Mediterranean Arab Countries.*
  - *Climate Change and Energy in the Mediterranean.*
  - *Adapting to climate change in water sector in the Mediterranean; situation and prospects.*
  - *Background Paper: Climate Change in Coastal Zones of the Mediterranean.*
  - *Position Paper: Climate Change in Coastal Zones of the Mediterranean.*
  - *Integrating climate change into the ICZM planning process – Contribution to the Integrative Methodological Framework for coastal, river basin, aquifer and groundwater management.*



- *Background document to the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf. 19 (2015).*
- *Analysis on how Regional Climate Adaptation Framework priority fields of action and climate-related issues in general are already reflected in Protocols and other instruments of the MAP UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.20 (2015).*
- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive.
- EC Guidelines on Climate Change and Natura 2000 (2013).
- EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (2013).
- The European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT) (2012).
- The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) – The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative ( 2010).
- Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), 2005 and supplements (Coastal Aquifers, Climate Variability and Change).

## 2) Priority Setting Processes

The Mediterranean countries have worked together on several projects and activities which included the problem of climate change and variability. UNEP/MAP has been supporting actions to assess climate change impacts in the Mediterranean marine and coastal zone, dating back to the publication in 1992 and 1996 of two books on environmental and societal impacts of climatic change and sea level rise in the Mediterranean region. Four of the Regional Activity Centres of UNEP/MAP have undertaken the following six studies on various aspects of climate change: SPA/RAC, 2008, Impact of climate change on biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea; PB/RAC, 2008, Climate Change and Energy in the Mediterranean; SPA/RAC, 2009, Synthesis of National Overviews on Vulnerability and Impacts of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region; SPA/RAC, 2010, Impact of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea – Current state of knowledge; PAP/RAC, 2010, Climate Change in Coastal Zones of the Mediterranean - Background Paper & Position Paper; and PB/RAC, 2011, Adapting to climate change in the water sector in the Mediterranean: situation and prospects. The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), adopted in 2005, included the mitigation of climate change and adaptation to its effects as one of its 7 Priority Fields.

In 2012-2015 MAP, together with PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu and GWP-Med, implemented the GEF-funded “Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean” (ClimVar & ICZM) project, executed in 11 of the Mediterranean countries. Beyond the development of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework, a number of reports, studies and demonstration projects were carried out in the context of the MedPartnership project. UNEP/MAP, the RACs and its partners have been involved in several GEF initiatives on climate change and variability, such as:

- The UNEP/MAP – GEF MedPartnership project (2009-2015) was a collective effort of leading organizations (regional, international, non-governmental, etc.) and countries sharing the Mediterranean Sea, towards the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. The Project’s overarching goal was to enable a coordinated and strategic approach to catalyze the policy, legal and institutional reforms, and the investments necessary to reverse the degradation trends affecting the Mediterranean. The project was carried out in 12 GEF eligible countries;
- Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean project (“ClimVar & ICZM”) (2012-2015) project 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. PAP/RAC with the support of other MAP components provided technical assistance, guidelines, and methodologies for the practical delivery of ICZM in the Mediterranean;
- Within the context of the MedPartnership project, the body of science-based knowledge on Mediterranean environmental conditions was enriched by two in depth “supplements” to the 2005 TDA; one on Coastal Aquifers and their role in sustaining coastal livelihoods and ecosystems, and the other on the likely impacts of Climate Change on the Mediterranean coasts. Both these important topics were not considered in the SAPMED, while the SAP-BIO underwent an update on climate change issues in 2009 and needed reflection

in the TDA. This expanded understanding of the Mediterranean Sea environment was translated into two Sub-regional Action Plans on Coastal Aquifers, and in specific recommendations for Climate Change adaptation priorities and measures;

- The MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects (2009-2015) have implemented more than 150 activities and 80 demonstration projects. The results achieved by the projects are not only considerable in terms of quantity, but have had a long term impact on the sustainability of the region. Together they supported the organization of more than 500 meetings, workshops, and trainings which have reached out to thousands of stakeholders and provided a platform for local actors, regional experts and international institutions to interact. Moreover, the project's activities produced over 300 documents including technical reports, guidelines and policy analyses. These were sorted in a detailed bibliography that is available online;
- Multi-Scale Coastal Risk Index at Regional (CRI-MED) and Local (CRI-LS) Scale in the Mediterranean, Plan Blue, 2015. The CRI-MED was applied to assess risk related to climate variability and change at the regional scale in the Mediterranean area. The CRI-MED index is composed of three sub-indexes: Coastal Forcing, Coastal Vulnerability, and Coastal Exposure. The CRI-MED method was applied regionally to measure risk in the eleven countries involved in the ClimVar & ICZM project. The application led to a ranking of the relative risk of each coastal region in relation to potential coastal hazards generated and /or exacerbated by climate and non-climate forcing. The CRI-LS was applied in Morocco. The CRI-MED and the CRI-LS indexes methodology allow a scientifically sound detection of the coastal hot-spots. These tools seem particularly valuable to support decision-makers in the spatial identification of the coastal areas characterized by different vulnerability and exposure levels and in the definition of adaptation options;
- The new website for MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM was launched by PAP/RAC in May 2016. The outputs of each project are detailed on the website and categorized according to the type of activity; and
- The Mediterranean Integrated Climate Information Platform (MedICIP), is a joint Mediterranean country effort to share geographical data and existing report dealing with ICZM and Climate Change in participating countries. The outcome of the effort was the creation of a Geographical Data Infrastructure (GIS) interface with more than 1400 layers available and the establishment of a network of experts coming from relevant institution dealing with climate change and ICZM in the eleven involved countries.



Risk Assessment Map to climate related hazards: erosion, floods, seawater intrusion (ClimVar Project, Plan Bleu 2015 based on coastal forcing, vulnerability and exposure)

### c) Baseline planning for adaptation

The Mediterranean Countries which are contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention, a small sub-set of which will participate in the proposed SCCF project, have made certain efforts to apply the UNFCCC to include its major points into respective national actions. A short summary of such actions are presented below.

Albania: Albania does not currently have a separate Strategy on Climate Change but the key policy documents addressing climatic change issues include: the National Strategy for Development and Integration 2007-2013; the Environmental Cross-cutting Strategy 2007-2013; and the First and Second National Communications to the UNFCCC. In the process of preparation are: the Albanian Strategy for Health Adaptation into the Climate Change Context and; the Action Plan for Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in Albanian Agricultural Systems

Algeria: the climate change legislative framework in Algeria is based on the law relating to sustainable development and environmental protection, promulgated in 2003 and the National Plan of Actions for the Environment and Sustainable Development which establishes the country's environmental programs over the period 2001-2010. In 2003, Algeria adopted a National Plan of Action and Adaptation to Climate Change, which was updated in 2013. A 'Plan National Climat de l'Algerie' was produced in 2012; currently under review for a consultative process.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted in 2014 a Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy. The strategy focuses on the implementation of specific measures aimed to increase resilience to climate change and define flood risk management and control, as one of the key activities. The Strategy and the Communications to the UNFCCC have been endorsed by governments of both entities and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a ground for implementation of all future projects addressing climate change adaptation.

Egypt: in 2011, Egypt released a National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and, in 2013, a specific Adaptation Strategy for the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation was proposed. The proposed Adaptation Strategy prioritizes adaptation measures addressing droughts and water scarcity and presents an implementation plan, beginning in 2015, to develop deep groundwater wells, expand agricultural drainage water re-use, construct desalinization plants, invest in waste water treatment facilities, reduce evaporation losses in Lake Nasser, and increase control over water distribution and efficiency. In 2010, Egypt published a National Environmental, Economic and Development Study for Climate Change to outline the financial and institutional needs for implementing prospective and ongoing adaptation and mitigation measures. This study recognizes that the next phases of climate change planning should include a National Action Plan for Adaptation and National Low Carbon Economy Plan. Egypt is also a member of the Nile Basin Initiative, a partnership among states along the Nile Rivers established to encourage sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable division of the Nile Basin's water resources. The Initiative has begun to address climate change within this regional framework and, in 2010 launched the project "Adapting to Climate Change Induced Water Stress in the Nile River Basin" with assistance from UNEP and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

Lebanon: there is no national strategy or plan regarding adaptation to climate change in Lebanon. As part of the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2011, based on a brief assessment of the country's vulnerability, a set of proposals were put forward for adaptation measures to address climate change in each of the following sectors: agriculture, electricity, water, coastal areas, forests, public health, tourism and settlement and infrastructure.

Libya: to date, Libya does not have any climate change related laws, adaptation policies or strategies.

Montenegro: there is no strategic document covering adaptation to climate change in Montenegro, but climate change perspectives have been integrated in its National Strategy on Sustainable Development. A Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation for Montenegro National Strategy and Action Plan was published in 2012. The assessment describes a set of activities that prioritize technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation and proposes measures. Finally measures for accelerating the prioritized technological options were developed and form an action plan for implementation of the TNA strategy. A National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans are being developed.

Morocco: The country has developed a National Plan against Global Warming (PNRC) that was presented at the COP 15 (2009). The Plan provides for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the development and diversification of clean energy sources and the implementation of adaptation measures that rely mainly on the water strategy and Green Morocco Plan for Agriculture, also launched in 2009. A wide range of adaptation tools have been incorporated in Morocco' sectoral adaptation strategies, such as in the Water Sector, Agriculture, Forestry, biodiversity and combating desertification, Housing, Fisheries and coastal management, Health and Tourism. On a broader scope, the adoption of the National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development allowed Morocco to redouble its efforts to protect the environment and sustainable development. The Charter was formally adopted in 2012 and a Framework Law was enacted in 2014 to help its operationalization which explicitly mentions the fight against climate change and calls for strengthening capacities to promote adaptation to climate change.

Tunisia: An initial National Adaptation Strategy was developed from 2005 to 2007 in the framework of Tunisian–German bilateral cooperation between the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Tunisian Ministry for Agriculture and Water Resources. Again with the support of GIZ, the National Strategy on Climate Change was initiated in 2011 and published in 2012, with the goal of integrating climate change in the country's development strategies. The strategy lists a series of adaptation and mitigation measures to be implemented in various sectors of the economy. It should also be noted that in 2014 the Tunisian Parliament decided to include in the country's new Constitution an article that expressly refers to climate change and the environment, guaranteeing the rights of its citizens to live in a safe environment and participate to the fight against climate change.

#### **D) THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO, GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES, WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME.**

The MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM GEF projects have enriched the knowledge on the Mediterranean environment and explored the implications of climate change and variability for coastal zone management ; strengthened countries' mutual trust, cooperation and common purpose; consolidated the partnership among countries, UN bodies, CSOs, bilateral donors and the EU; and tested on the ground the feasibility and effectiveness of technical and policy instruments aimed at addressing major present and future threats to environmental sustainability and climate related impacts.

Alongside and thanks to these GEF funded support actions, UNEP/MAP, at the request of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, has developed a comprehensive regional policy frameworks including strategies, plans and guidelines that will serve as guidance for the regional and national efforts in the Mediterranean for the years to come. One of those is adoption of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework (RCCAF), adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 2016. Implementation of the RCCAF will give support to the development and implementation of the National Adaptation Framework regarding climate variability and change.

However, there is much more that needs to be done. The current situation of the Southern and Eastern shores of the Mediterranean shows all the signs of progressive deterioration of environmental security as a consequence of complex and interlinked factors. Among them, the loss and degradation of coastal and shallow marine ecosystems and of the scarce freshwater resources, compounded by the increasing negative impacts of climate variability and change, play an important role in determining social instability and political volatility. The term “environmental security” captures its overall perspective and goal through; (a) Concerns about the adverse impact of human activities on the effects of climate change and variability; (b) Concerns about the direct and indirect effects on national and regional security due to climate change and variability ; and (c) Concerns about the insecurity that individuals and groups (from small communities to humankind) may experience due to environmental change such as climate variability and change.

The presumption underlying the MSP design is that overall environmental security, the sustainability of the livelihoods of growing coastal populations and their resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and

variability will be improved by mainstreaming consideration of climate resilience and adaptation into implementing ICZM and nexus planning.

1) The adaptation Outcome objectives of the Project are:

1. Build the enabling capacity and awareness environment for increasing resilience and adaptive capacity of marine and coastal natural and socioeconomic systems to the impacts of climate change;
2. Integrate climate change adaptation measures into national policies, strategies and planning;
3. Promote access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation;
4. Influence the wider Mediterranean policy processes through its knowledge management strategy.

The project will work in at least two priority coastal areas, probably more depending on the cash co-financing made available by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. This will be explored during the PPG phase.

The project will benefit from being anchored in the recently approved Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security, by sharing its project management unit facilities and staff, by determining hotspot areas to work in using MedProgramme entry points and by disseminating the learning from the project through MedProgramme policy channels. The main objective of the MedProgramme is to accelerate the implementation of agreed upon priority actions to reduce the major transboundary environmental stresses affecting the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas while strengthening climate resilience and water security, and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations.

#### **E) DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPONENTS AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS.**

The proposed project aims to assist policy makers and stakeholders in the Mediterranean region to develop ICZM strategies and plans regarding climate change adaptation following the agreed strategic objective codified in the RCCAF.

The proposed SCCF project follows on from an earlier project funded by the International Waters Focal Area of the GEF, concluded in December 2015: "Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean". The project generated a high number of guidelines, tools and methodologies such as the coastal risk assessment which was concerned with risks of erosion, sea level rise, flooding and storms and impacts on populations and tourism numbers (coastal risk index report). This is a partial picture of the full set of climate risks for the coastal region. There was a limited amount achieved on adaptation planning. Key lessons learned were that a wide variety of stakeholders should be engaged for adaptation planning and that future initiatives of this nature should plan their strategy on the understanding that countries in this project have limited capacities, weak institutions and limited data..

The proposed MSP plans to build on the earlier ClimVar & ICZM project by taking up the lessons learned regarding stakeholder engagement, developing locally appropriate (i.e. tailored to capacities) climate risk assessment work and linking this more closely to the national ICZM strategies and adaptation planning and; more focus on involving a range of stakeholders in the adaptation planning process. The proposed project would aim to offer technical assistance at both regional and national levels within the framework of the work carried under the Barcelona Convention, and complementary to the implementation of the ICZM protocol, MSSD implementation, the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework (RCCAF), the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security and other relevant instruments.

The components follow the structure of the strategic objectives of the RCCAF.

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

This Component focuses on support to the main stakeholders to enhance coordination in mainstreaming climate change adaptation considerations into coastal management with a view to support the development of national ICZM strategies and adaptation plans in priority coastal areas. Coordination within and between national institutions on

climate change adaptation in the coastal and marine areas is a necessary prerequisite to create an enabling environment for the formulation and implementation of efficient solutions to such a complex and cross-cutting problem. This Component will develop a shared understanding of the adaptation problem related to ICZM strategies and plans in at least two priority coastal areas and potential solutions based on a climate risk assessment that looks at the interactions between baseline ecosystem dynamics, development trends and processes and climate change in the coastal zone; stakeholder consultations; and a training programme for the main decision-makers, policy influencers and technical experts in government and outside. The assessments will draw on sources of information developed in other ongoing relevant GEF supported projects and initiatives in the region. For example, UNEP/MAP, through the development of the “Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast and Related Assessment Criteria” (IMAP) information system. Moreover the private sector will be engaged to develop an awareness of the results of the climate risk assessments and to promote discussions on how this information might be used to influence investment decisions and to design financing strategies for adaptation. The findings from these processes will be used as an input to the development of the financing strategy in Component 3.

Expected outputs:

- In at least 2 priority coastal hotspots areas, determined through a stakeholder led process, climate risk assessment implemented, to provide sufficient basis for building coastal resilience to climate change and sustainability.
- At least 200 key stakeholders, policy makers and relevant actors in 2 priority coastal areas (involved, through participatory method “Climagine”), convened to find solutions for building coastal resilience and sustainability.
- At least 50 technical experts and decision makers from all project countries trained on ecosystem dynamics and potential adaptation solutions based on the climate risk and vulnerability assessment in coastal management.
- At least 2 subregional workshops/trainings delivered to International Finance Institutions, banking and insurance sectors in low-laying coastal areas to enhance the use of coastal climate risk and vulnerability assessments in investment decisions.

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

This Component will focus on enhancing coastal zone sustainability and resilience to climatic variability and change through implementation of the Barcelona Convention ICZM Protocol and development of adaptation plans in this context. The outputs of this component will be a product of the coordinated process to develop a shared adaptation problem and solutions analysis in Component 1 and an analysis of the legal, policy and institutional barriers that would prevent that the identified solutions are being implemented as well as the legal, policy and institutional opportunities that the adaptation implementation process could benefit from in coastal areas.

Expected outputs:

- For at least two priority coastal areas, reports produced of the main legal, policy and institutional barriers and opportunities for implementing the adaptation solutions identified under Component 1.
- In at least 2 countries national costed and measurable national ICZM and adaptation strategies / coastal plans for 2 priority coastal areas developed through participatory process and ready to be implemented.

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

This component aims to produce guidelines to prepare financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas taking into account domestic, international and private sector investment and to support the countries in the preparation of proposal to effectively access international climate change adaptation financing. In this sense the activities under this component are meant to strengthen the countries' perception toward the costs related to the implementation of the measure to increase the resilience of natural and socioeconomic systems to climate change, i.e. to look at them as investments that are even economically profitable as they reduce risks and expected damages and losses, while at the same time exploiting opportunities towards sustainable development.

Following the development of the two adaptation-mainstreamed ICZM plans for the two priority coastal areas and the associated investment concepts, two of these concepts will be taken forward into a full concept development for international funding. The adaptation concepts will be selected for further development if there is no risk of crowding out existing public or private sector financing in these areas and according to the demonstration value of the adaptation solutions for the wider region.

Expected outputs:

- In at least 1 country guidelines developed on preparing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas comprising domestic, international and private sector investment.
- In at least 2 countries, proposals to access international financing support for climate change adaptation in coastal zone developed..

**Component 4: Knowledge, management, monitoring, evaluation and project coordination.**

This Component will focus on knowledge management and influencing the wider Mediterranean region on the project methods and results developed in this project in order to promote up-scaling of the project approach. The kinds of methods and results that might be of interest to the region are: i) how the scientific and policy interface can be strengthened and the value of it for adaptation and sectoral policy; ii) the opportunities and limits of attracting private sector finance for adaptation in coastal areas and the role of government in complementing this strategy; iii) participatory models to mainstream climate change adaptation in national ICZM strategies; and iv) developing financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas incorporating in a best fit way domestic public, private and international sources of financing. The project results will be codified in documents that can be easily absorbed by policy and decision makers. A regional meeting to discuss the results and to promote up-scaling of the project approach will be organized, in the auspices of the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security funded by GEF and in synergies with regional initiatives such as the UfM Climate Change Expert Group, etc. Lessons will be taken from this project on what appropriate adaptation indicators could be integrated into the Monitoring and Evaluation framework of the MedProgramme.

Expected outputs:

- A regional meeting to share information and knowledge on the findings and outputs of the adaptation planning processes with a view to replication, and to agree an adaptation-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be applied in the MedProgramme.
- 1 glossy and eye catching brochure and 1 scientific assessment report on environmental and climate risks in hotspot areas in the Mediterranean region, based on prepared reports and summaries for decision-maker.
- Project learning presented at one major forum in the Mediterranean region in end of year 2, in order to strengthen the up take of lessons learned in the MedProgramme, and other relevant initiatives such as the Union for Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group and others.

**F) CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Regarding climate change problem there is a scientific consensus that unless adequate action is taken internationally quite serious negative irreversible effects on the number of components of the human and natural systems will happen. Developing countries such as in North Africa are particularly vulnerable because they lack the capacity, organization and funds to deal with the problem. Potential negative effects are problems, amongst others, with food security, economic growth, and human health. The IPCC Report clearly identifies the link between climate change and sustainable development. Tackling climate change and fostering sustainable development are essentially two sides of the same coin and forcing distinctions between them would be counterproductive and a missed opportunity at the least.

It should also be noted that aspects of unsustainable development such as environmental degradation, overexploitation of resources, pollution, demographic pressures, unplanned urban growth, political dynamics and migration patterns, are not only important drivers of increased vulnerability but are also undermining the capacities of communities and ecosystems to adapt to climate change.

In September 2015 the UN adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals and each goal has specific targets to be achieved by 2030. Climate Action (Goal 13) has the following five targets:

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries;
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning;
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning;
- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible; and
- Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and Small Island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

The MSP should assist participating countries, as well as the whole Mediterranean region, in their efforts to achieve adaptation to climate change and variability and through it assist the approach to sustainable development at the country and regional level.

#### **G) INCREMENTAL REASONING AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BASELINE, THE SCCF, AND CO-FINANCING.**

The Mediterranean countries are at different stages of mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their development frameworks as indicated earlier on. The earlier ClimVar&ICZM project funded by the International Waters Focal Area of the GEF provided climate risk assessments for two countries (Tunisia and Algeria) but only in respect of the coast line and the climate change risks of sea level rise and storm surges, leading to coastal erosion and flooding. A climate risk assessment of how land –coastal water development and climate change dynamics was not covered and thus an important area of understanding of the needs and options for coastal areas to adapt still remain to be developed. The proposed SCCF project will address this by building on the climate risk assessment methodology developed under ClimVar to extend it to land-coastal waters ecosystem interactions as the basis for considering adaptation options and supportive legal, policy and planning frameworks needed.

The project will be complementary to the wider Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security funded by GEF which is focused on implementation of environmental solutions such as the conjunctive use of ground and surface water and the implementation of coastal zone management plans and the development of governance frameworks for the water, security, energy and ecosystem nexus. The adaptation



planning processes can inform how these activities take place in priority coastal areas, with a view to informing the wider MedProgramme (Component 4).

The incremental value of the MSP will be generated as follows :

- Establish interconnectivity across countries that are participating in the project on adaptation to climate change;
- Integrate climate resilience into the ICZM process;
- Engage the private sector on financing of adaptation priorities;
- Develop two evidence-based, costed and measurable national ICZM and adaptation strategies / coastal plans;
- Develop a financing strategy that incorporate domestic public, private and international sources of funding.

Governments of participating countries will provide co-financing in cash and in kind for the project related to the proposed work. Further co-financing is expected from the implementing and executing agencies, bilateral sources, and contributions from other UN Agencies and the EC, development agencies.

#### **H) INNOVATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP**

Climate change adaptation is at its early implementation stage in several of the mediterranean countries and certainly the application of adaptation planning to particular coastal areas is an innovative approach in almost all the participating countries. The proposed project presents the following innovative aspects:

- strengthening the scientific and policy interface for adaptation and sectoral policies and proving the value of doing so;
- determining the opportunities and limits of attracting private sector finance for adaptation and the role of government in complementing this strategy;
- demonstrating participatory models to mainstream adaptation policy development into the existing legally binding framework provided by the Barcelona Convention;
- developing a financing plan for climate change adaptation in coastal areas incorporating in a best fit way domestic public, private and international sources of financing.

The proposed project will contribute to sustainability through assisting participating countries in strengthening resilience and adaptation capacity to climate variability and change. For example, in synergy with the MedProgramme, the management of coastal aquifers and surface water resources will need to be adapted according to changes in average monthly and annual rainfall expected in different future time periods due to climate change, also considering land-based changes in coastal areas that may affect rainfall infiltration capacity and ground water and surface water flows. Coastal developments, including protection measures, will need to be adapted according to expected sea level rise and storm activity. Therefore, the project will serve to demonstrate how the adaptation planning approach can be both more effective and efficient in the use of public resources for coastal management. The project will be complementary to the objectives and activities planned in the complementary MedProgramme.

Institutional sustainability will be promoted by consolidating national policy, planning and regulatory frameworks that support adaptation to climate changes and variability. The context of regional agreements, binding instruments and long-standing multi country cooperation established through the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and previous GEF funded initiatives will foster sustainability and scaling up. Harmonized protocols and indicators, linked with interconnected databases will also improve management capacity and sustainability at both national and regional levels.

There is a lot of potential for scaling up the activities proposed under the MSP, because the project will be fully coordinated and executed in synergy with the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security project and in this context climate change and variability aspects will be connected to other

important issues, such as water security, nexus, reduction of land-based sources of pollution, biodiversity, etc. The PPG phase for this project will determine the interest and potential for scaling up the project approach.

2. *Stakeholders*. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes  /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes  /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

Stakeholder participation is an important component of the structure of the Mediaterrana Action Plan (MAP) and the Barcelona Convention where all countries (represented by the MAP focal point) form the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. MAP Focal Points are responsible for the co-ordination of specific actions at the country level. About 40 NGO's and IGO's participate at the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention which are held biennially. It should be stressed that various stakeholders participated in quite a number of activities and the formulation of documents on which this MSP is based. The key stakeholders in this project for the participating countries at a national level include: Public Sector (ministries responsible for environment and coastal regions and local government authorities); Private Sector (national and regional organizations representing relevant sectors); Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs); Scientific community; and General public. In principle, stakeholders will participate in the project implementation through a variety of mechanisms. At a regional and global level the stakeholders will be the various signatories to the relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*. Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes  /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

UNEP and all the MSP partner agencies are committed to supporting capacity development of its national partners in adopting approaches that take account of the full range of contributions to development processes from women and men. On gender issues the proposed project will have the following approach: a) Balanced gender participation in MSP execution activities will be ensured, including in working groups. The MSP will work to ensure a balanced participation among men and women in the overall stakeholder involvement strategy and in consultation workshops and training programmes; and b) promoting women's participation in awareness raising and training activities.

The Project development and implementation will be anchored in the MedProgramme. In this sense, in order to ensure that gender considerations are well integrated into the development of the Projects, in the implementation process and in the delivery of the outputs, a gender specialist will be hired under the MedProgramme and will also contribute to the MSP preparation phase and will be involved throughout the duration of the programme to provide inputs at important milestones. This will include particular attention to the review and update of the MSP project structures, objectives and to the development of the results based framework and relevant indicators and targets. Moreover, the gender activities under the MedProgramme/MSP will be reported using the GEF6 Gender indicators.

On gender, the MSP will adopt the same three-pronged approach proposed under the MedProgramme which has been adopted by the GEF Council, namely:

1. Mainstreaming gender in the Project execution - Balanced gender participation in project execution activities will be ensured, including in working groups, the project management unit, text drafting teams, etc. Gender consideration will be mainstreamed in all documents produced by the project, and particular attention will be paid to gender balance in monitoring and reporting activities. The project will work to ensure a balanced participation among men and women in the overall stakeholder involvement strategy and in consultation workshops and training programmes, and will support both women and men contribution individually, rather than assuming that both groups will benefit equally from gender-neutral development interventions.
2. Gender Assessment - As part of the socio-economic component of the climate risk assessment proposed under component 1 of the MSP, an analysis on climate change's effects on women and men, their access to information, their coping strategies aspect and an assessments on women's and men's vulnerability/resilience will be conducted. This will be done in coordination with the MedProgramme, in particular with the update of the

Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), and through the application of methodologies for the collection of sex disaggregated data, to provide an assessment of women's present role in climate change management in coastal zone.

3. Integration of the gender equality into the ICZM- adaptation plans - A gender-sensitive climate change risk and vulnerability analysis will help to determine a gender-sensitive adaptation plan. It is expected that this objective will be achieved by:

- considering gender issues in the mapping and analysis of coastal zone uses;
- promoting women's participation in awareness raising and training activities;
- involving women's organizations: while the responsibility for implementing a gender approach does not rest solely with women's organizations, they are natural vehicles for promoting gender equality at the local as well as the national level.

*4 Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the MSP at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environmental benefits (for GEF Trust Fund), and/or adaptation to climate change?

At the Mediterranean level an important benefit will be assistance to policy makers and stakeholders at all levels in the development of adaptation plans to increase the resilience of the Mediterranean marine and socioeconomic systems in order to improve the adaptation to climate change and variability. Such an approach will assist in the implementation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework and other relevant documents. The project will establish the platform for further support to mainstream the climate change adaptation issue into the legal framework of the Barcelona Convention. The national ICZM and adaptation strategies / coastal plans will be concrete: they will establish adaptation targets, a costed strategies / plans with a measurable pathway to reach the targets. The implementation of these strategies and plans will therefore be expected to deliver adaptation benefits.

At the global level, since the Mediterranean has long been identified as a global climate change hotspot and one of the two most responsive regions to climate change globally, the main benefit would be to demonstrate that the Mediterranean was able to increase the resilience and reduce vulnerability to the climate change and variability.

*5 Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>Lack of political support</b>	Low	This is considered highly unlikely, due to the consolidated multi-country cooperation frameworks proved on many occasions, adoption by the Contracting Parties of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework and other relevant documents.
<b>Political instability</b>	High	Some southern and eastern Mediterranean countries are going through a period of political volatility and social unrest that might negatively affect the MSP full implementation. It has to be fully appreciated on the other hand that the deteriorated social conditions and migratory fluxes affecting parts of the region call for urgent support from the international community, support of which the project would represent a very meaningful signal.

<b>Climate Change and Variability</b>	Moderate	Future climatic scenarios indicate the Mediterranean region as one of the most affected by climate change and variability, whose signs are already being felt particularly in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean. Improving the resilience of coastal populations and ecosystems to climatic impacts – increased frequency, duration and intensity of droughts, floods, sea-level rise, increased evaporation – and implementation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework and development of the National Adaptation Programmes is in fact important objective of the project. Nevertheless, according to several sources, climate change might be contributing to the instability of the region and to the migratory fluxes.
<b>Inability of the MSP to guide and influence the timely and effective implementation of national activities</b>	Moderate	Good communication and cooperative relations will be essential for achieving the expected project’s results. The proposed project will include a strong communication strategy and M&E plan. Reporting procedures will be carefully coordinated that maximize the use of monitoring outputs from participating countries for reporting. The long-standing coordinating role of MAP and the guiding role of the Barcelona Convention will help minimize this risk..

6. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

UNEP, as GEF implementing Agency for the Project, will play a close coordination and liaison role with the executing partners, and with the GEF Secretariat. UNEP will also be responsible for all enquiries regarding the Project implementation progress and the Project-level reporting, mid-term evaluation and terminal evaluation and, final Project completion and the achievement of higher level of the Project’s impacts on the global environment. UNEP/MAP, as leading executing Agency, will be in charge of coordinating the implementation of the activities under the Project and ensure synergy with the on-going GEF programme and projects related to the scope of this MSP and initiatives funded by other donors/institutions in the Mediterranean. UNEP/MAP in close cooperation and communication with UNEP and the other partner Agencies will allocate through Component 4 financial and technical resources in achieving coordination and exchange of experiences.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the countries in a rotational way, co-chaired by UNEP/MAP, and comprising of the national programme focal points from each country, the executing partners to the Project, and possibly the GEF Secretariat in an ex-officio capacity will act as an advisory mechanism to maximize synergies and ensure the successful design and implementation of the MSP.

The main role of the PSC is to provide a coordination forum and a monitoring platform during the implementation phase of the Project. It will also provide an overall, high-level, coordination of the technical alignment and synergy between the Project and the correspondent Committee under the MedProgramme. The PSC will meet virtually every quarter to track progress and provide opportunities for cross-fertilization; it will meet face-to-face once a year, to increase uptake of lessons and build synergies, in coincidence with the yearly Stocktaking Meetings organized as part of the MedProgramme with broad attendance of project and programme staff, scientific community, policy makers and countries authorities.

7. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The MSP will adhere to the priorities set forth by the countries in their National strategies and action plans for the implementation of the provisions of relevant conventions – Barcelona Convention and ICZM protocol and will

implement SAP MED and SAP BIO priority actions. Also, activities relevant to the implementation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework and development and implementation of National Adaptation Programmes will be one of the priorities for participating countries.

8. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Effective knowledge management is an important mechanism of the proposed project to achieve up scaling of approaches, policies and technologies promoted by the MSP. Knowledge management will receive support under Component 4 The project strategy knowledge management has four outputs, two of which will concerned with codifying the project learning into guidelines and a summary assessment report, and two of which will be concerned with disseminating the project learning in the region in a dedicated meeting convened for this purpose and a presentation of the learning in another major regional forum linked to other regional processes such as the MedProgramme and the Union for Mediterrean Climate Change Expert Group

The project will fully participate to IW LEARN activities, and contribute by producing experience notes and dissemination materials.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT<sup>10</sup> OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Prof. Dr. Mr. Pellumb ABESHI	General Director of Environment.	Ministry of Environment, Albania.	<b>12 OCTOBER 2016</b>
Mr. Karim Baba	Director of Environmental Industrial Policy.	Ministry of Water Resources and Environment, Algeria.	<b>13 OCTOBER 2016</b>
Dr. Mustafa SOLIMAN	Management Committee Member.	Environment Agency Authority, Lybia.	<b>7 OCTOBER 2016</b>
Mrs. Marija VUKCEVIC	Director General for EU Integration and International Cooperation.	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro.	<b>11 OCTOBER 2016</b>
Mr. Mohamed BENYAHIA	Director of Partnership, Communications & Cooperation.	Ministry of Energy Mining, Water & Environment, Morocco.	<b>14 OCTOBER 2016</b>
Mrs. Sabria BNOUNI	Director for	Ministry of Environment	<b>20 OCTOBER 2016</b>

<sup>10</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

	International Cooperation and Partnership.	and Sustainable Development, Tunisia.	
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### B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>11</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Brennan Van Dyke Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		November 10, 2016	Jessica Troni Senior Programme Officer GEF Adaptation Portfolio Manager Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU)	[254-20] 762-23794	Jessica.Troni@unep.org

### C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

<sup>11</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT