PROJECT DOCUMENT

Section 1: Project Identification

1.1 Project title: Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean

1.2 Project number: GFL/
PMS:

1.3 Project type: FSP

1.4 Trust Fund: GEF

1.5 Strategic objectives:

GEF strategic long-term objective: 1. To foster international multi-state cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns.

2. To catalyse transboundary action addressing water concerns.

Strategic programme for GEF IV: SP1 SP3

1.6 UNEP priority: Resource efficiency - sust. consumption/production

1.7 Geographical scope: Regional multi-country: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria and Tunisia. The Palestinian Authority also participates.

1.8 Mode of execution: Internal

1.9 Project executing organization: UNEP/MAP Coordinating Unit

1.10 Duration of project: 30 months
Commencing: 1 January 2012
Completion: 30 June 2014

1.11 Cost of project	**US$**	**%**
Cost to the GEF Trust Fund	**2,298,545**	**27.1**
Co-financing		
Cash		
Sub-total	**0**	**0**
In-kind		
Executing Agencies:		
United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) In	714,000	8.5

kind		
UNEP/MAP Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) In Kind	1,164,000	13.7
Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean	612,000	7.2
(GWP-Med) Cash/In Kind		
UNEP/MAP Plan Bleu – Regional Activity Centre (In kind)	1,306,400	15.4
Sub Total	**3,796,400**	**44.8**
Participating Countries:		
The Kingdom of Morocco, Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment	60,000	0.7
Albania, Ministry of Environment , Forest and Water Administration	400,000	4.7
Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	400,000	4.7
Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical planning and Construction (in kind)	400,000	4.7
Montenegro, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (In kind)	350,000	4.1
Palestinian National Authority, Environment Quality Authority (In kind)	120,000	1.4
Republic of Tunisia, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	400,000	4.7

	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (In kind)	250,000	3.1
	Sub-total	**2,380,000**	**28.1**
Total		**8,474,945**	**100.0**

1.12 Project summary

The countries of the Mediterranean recognize that with current projections there will be a number of climate impacts, including increased summer temperatures and decreased annual precipitation, increased water-related extreme phenomena like floods and persistent droughts, enhanced water scarcity and increased desertification, the loss of, or shift in vegetation zones, threatened food production as a result of increased irrigation demands and more numerous incidents of plant diseases, human health hazards, particularly with regard to infectious diseases and increased heat-related mortality. It is critically important that research work advances our understanding of how climate variability will impact the coastal zone communities, natural resources and marine and coastal biodiversity of the Mediterranean. However, it is equally as important to ensure that scientific information, thus generated, be made accessible to decision makers, and that actions be taken to integrate them within the context of ICZM as well as into current land use and water policies and practices, in order to improve sustainability in view of future climatic scenarios.

ICZM is a long established management approach in Mediterranean coastal regions. Its importance for the regional countries has been strengthened by the entry into force of the ICZM Protocol to the Barcelona Convention (March 2011). The Mediterranean ICZM protocol is intended to reap development benefits through implementation of a management approach that will facilitate sustainable economic growth; help conserve natural habitats and species; assist in controlling pollution of coastal waters; contribute to the more efficient use of coastal resources; help rehabilitate degraded resources; provide mechanism and tools for rational resource allocation based on appropriate valuation of ecosystem services; and help mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change. The ICZM protocol is the first regional ICZM legal instrument that deals extensively with the issue of climate change, both at the strategic level (by requesting countries to mainstream climate change issues into national ICZM strategies and plans) and local levels (by requesting countries to define, *inter alia*, the coastal setback zone).

This project – complementary to the overall GEF/UNEP/World Bank Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (the MedPartnership) initiative - will support the implementation of the ICZM Protocol through the development of the region wide capacity, enabling environment, and tools needed to address climate variability and change in the Mediterranean Region. It is expected that the project will result in an updated TDA of the Mediterranean Sea LME integrating Climate Variability and Change (CV&C) issues, in the establishment of effectively functioning mechanisms for capacity building, sharing of data on CV&C impacts in coastal areas and experiences in coping strategies, and in the development of a pilot ICZM plan integrating measures related to climate variability and change ready for implementation.

The project will include four components and 15 main outputs.

Project Framework

Component	Outcome	Output
Component 1: Establishment of a CV&C information sharing platform This component will strengthen the coordination for a long term regional climate variability monitoring program with consensus on objectives, targets, impact indicators and implementation modalities. This will be supported by a web-based regional data platform on climate research with particular focus on the environmental and economic impacts of climate change in the coastal zone. The monitoring program and database will be integrated into national and regional ICZM monitoring processes and in doing so will contribute to on-going work within the ICZM protocol to the Barcelona Convention.	Outcome 1.1 Multi-country data platform on climate research supports ICZM planning and management	Output 1.1.1: Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C indicators, data collection and data sharing protocols. Output 1.1.2: Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C data sharing. Output 1.1.3: Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data in coastal areas developed
Component 2: Strengthening the knowledge base on regional climate variability and change In order to enrich our understanding of climate variability in the Mediterranean, this component will ensure that current models assessing scenarios and impacts of climate variability are applied to the region, and will assist countries to more precisely calculate the impacts of climate variability to their marine and coastal zone. In partnership with other regional programmes (such as MedClivar), it will include latest results on the regional and global processes influencing climate variability such as the influence of the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and Indian monsoon, predicted changes in marine salinity and marine acidification. It will focus on the coastal watersheds, with emphasis on risks to water availability and quality and marine ecosystems (including agriculture and fisheries), and other risks to be further defined, likely to include coastal erosion and landslides.	Outcome 2.1 Improved understanding of CV&C in the Mediterranean region, enables countries to assess impacts on the coastal environment.	2.1.1: Regional analyses of sea-level rise and storm surges, of changes in water characteristics and marine acidification, and with special focus on river deltas and on the identification of vulnerable areas/hotspots. 2.1.2: Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts in two critically vulnerable sites, and evaluation of response options. 2.1.3: Regional assessment of socio-economic impacts of CV&C and coping strategies in coastal zones for various scenarios. 2.1.4: TDA for the Mediterranean Basin revised with consideration of climate change and variability.

Based on the findings of these studies, the TDA for the Mediterranean Basin will be updated with respect to climate change and climate variability.		
Component 3: **Support to ICZM Protocol implementation and capacity building** Increased capacity, strengthened partnerships and joint actions will create an enabling environment for implementation of the ICZM protocol. At the national level, inter-ministerial committees will contribute to multi-sectoral dialogues on policy and management processes in the Mediterranean, and facilitate the mainstreaming of the ICZM protocol into national plans. Targeted capacity building will enable stakeholders to fulfill these roles. In addition to strong platforms for exchange within the region, project experiences will be shared within the larger international waters community, through IW:Learn, IWC, IWENs, among others.	Outcome 3.1 Science based methodological approach enables countries to integrate climate variability and change issues into ICZM policies, plans and programs. Outcome 3.2 Increased knowledge, capacity, and awareness improve inter-sectoral coordination in mainstreaming climate variability and change issues into the ICZM protocol implementation process. Outcome 3.3 Project experiences and lessons disseminated to larger IW community	3.1.1: Methodology and tools for mainstreaming climate variability considerations into national ICZM planning and practices developed considering synergy with other related national plans (IWRM, NSSD, CCA, etc) 3.1.2: Integrated management plan developed in one of the locations 2.1.2 3.2.1.: Existing inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms enhanced to mainstream climate variability and change issues into ICZM planning processes. 3.2.2: Awareness raising, policy dialogue and capacity building processes on implications of climate variability on ICZM protocol and other related national policies for policy makers and stakeholders supported. 3.2.3:Mediterranean Clearing House Mechanism established to disseminate knowledge on most efficient tools to address climate variability and change impacts in coastal areas across the region 3.3.1: Project web site (following IW LEARN standards) created, IWENs produced, use of GEF 4 IW tracking tool and participation at GEF IW conferences and other IW LEARN activities ensured.
Component 4: **Project Management**	Outcome 4.1 Project implemented effectively and efficiently to the satisfaction of partners	Output 4.1.1: Capable human resources and efficient systems support project implementation Output 4.1.2.: Monitoring, consultation and advisory mechanisms support project implementation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIACC	Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change
ACRI	Arab Climate Resilience Initiative
CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CCA	Carrying Capacity Assessment
CC	Climate Change
CV&C	Climate Variability and Change
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CI	Conservation International
COP	Conference of Parties
DEWA	UNEP Division of Early Warning and Assessment
DJF	December, January, February
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP Med	Global Water Programme for the Mediterranean
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EOU	Evaluation and Oversight Unit of UNEP
ESA	European Space Agency
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GMR	Greater Mediterranean Region
GPCC	Global Precipitation Climatology Centre
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWENs	International Waters Experience Notes
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JJA	June, July, August
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MEDPOL	Mediterranean Pollution Assessment and Control Programme of UNEP/MAP
MENA	Middle East and Northern Africa
NAO	North Atlantic Oscillation
NAP	National Action Programme
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
oPt	Occupied Palestinian territory
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PROVIA	UNEP DEWA's Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SC	Steering Committee
SWM	Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis

UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
WB	World Bank
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Section 2: Background and Situation Analysis (Baseline course of action)

2.1 Background and context

Climate influences every aspect of life on Earth, affecting human health and well-being, water and energy resources, agriculture, forests and natural landscapes, air quality, and sea levels. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Reports summarize the overwhelming evidence that global warming, due to human activities since 1750, is unequivocal. In addition to increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, observations find widespread melting of snow and ice; rising sea levels; widespread changes in precipitation, ocean salinity, and wind patterns; and increasing occurrences of extreme weather, including droughts, heavy precipitation, heat waves, and intensity of tropical cyclones.

Climate variability and warming over the past century have already had measurable effects on ecosystems, societies, economies, and health. Climate change contributes to sea-level rise and to the frequency and intensity of wildfires, floods, crop failures, and outbreaks of disease and insect damage. Even though average precipitation is increasing as the climate warms, changes in the amount, timing, and distribution of rain, snow, and runoff are challenging the ability to manage water supply. Projected changes in temperature and precipitation patterns in response to increasing greenhouse gas emissions throughout the 21st century are expected to intensify the effects on species, ecosystems, societies, economies, and health in many areas of the world.

Anthropogenically induced global climate change has profound implications for marine ecosystems and the economic and social systems that depend upon them. Recent work has revealed that both abiotic changes and biological responses in the ocean will be substantially more complex. For example, changes in ocean chemistry may be more important than changes in temperature for the performance and survival of many organisms. Ocean circulation, which drives larval transport, will also change, with important consequences for population dynamics. Furthermore, climatic impacts on one or a few keystone species may result in sweeping community-level changes. Finally, synergistic effects between climate and other anthropogenic variables, particularly fishing pressure, will likely exacerbate climate-induced changes.

Research on climate variability and its impacts in the Mediterranean (such as the MEDClivar project[1], and CIRCE[2], among others) along with the findings contained in the fourth assessment report of the IPCC are all in agreement on the broad future trends in climate variability in the Mediterranean, in spite of the complexity of factors controlling Mediterranean climate. According to that report, by the end of the century the rise in temperatures is expected to be between 2.2 °C and 5.1 °C. At the same time, overall rainfall is also likely to decrease while the occurrence of extreme climatic events (flooding and drought) ought to intensify by 2100. An analysis of IPCC model projections for the 21st century finds a continuing decrease in precipitation that extends throughout the Mediterranean region and reaches values as high as 20% less than the current mean precipitation by the end of the century. Sea-level is predicted to rise by between 30-40 cm by 2100, and changes will occur to water mass circulation. Marine acidification is

[1] The Mediterranean Climate Variability and Predictability. Endorsed by the European Science Foundation and implemented from 2006 to 2011

[2] European Commission Climate Change and Research in the Mediterranean project

likely to occur with some dramatic consequences to the balance of marine and coastal biodiversity.

During the 20th Century, air temperature in the Mediterranean basin was observed to have risen by 1.4 to 4 °C depending on the sub-region. As such, the countries of the Mediterranean are already witnessing the impacts of climate change/variability in the coastal zone and watersheds of the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem such as decreasing water availability, increased incidents of flooding and forest fire. Climate variability in the Mediterranean is controlled by physical processes responsible at both the local level, such as changes in the surface properties and land use, and global level, such as the changes in the large scale atmospheric circulation associated with global warming, the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO), tropical monsoon and El Niňo Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The range of climate variability over time is much greater than climate changes that are predicted. Over the last 40-50 years it should be noted that sea level trends within the Mediterranean basin differ significantly (increasing and decreasing) from those of the nearby Atlantic Ocean. It is unclear for how long the Mediterranean Sea can sustain this behavior different from the open ocean, although unlikely for more than 20-30 years. This also raises the question whether the Mediterranean Basin future sea level scenarios can be based on the global ones, as they do not include the relevant forcing mechanisms.

The countries of the Mediterranean recognize that with current projections there will be a number of climate impacts, including increased summer temperatures and decreased annual precipitation, increased water-related extreme phenomena like floods and persistent droughts, enhanced water scarcity and increased desertification, the loss of- or shift in vegetation zones, threatened food production as a result of increased irrigation demands and more numerous incidents of plant diseases, human health hazards, particularly with regard to infectious diseases and increased heat-related mortality.

While it is critically important that research work advances our understanding of how climate variability will impact the coastal zone communities, natural resources and marine and coastal biodiversity of the Mediterranean, it is equally important to ensure that scientific information be made accessible to decision makers, and that actions be taken to integrate into current land use and water policies and practices, particularly in coastal zones, elements to improve sustainability in view of future climatic scenarios.

2.2 Global significance

The Mediterranean Sea contains 7% of the world's known marine species in an area constituting only 0.8 per cent of the world's oceans. The Mediterranean Sea contains 18% of the world's marine flora making it arguably one of the richest regions of marine biodiversity in the world. Because of this, and the threats posed by urban development, weak infrastructure, pollution and agricultural practices, invasive species, tourism, etc., the Mediterranean Sea remains a global biodiversity hotspot. It is listed in the top 15 marine hotspots by Conservation International (CI) and figures prominently in the WWF Global 200 list. Coastal erosion has increased as a result of human activities, saline intrusion has increased as a result of excessive extraction from coastal aquifers, and invasive species have become new sources of environmental degradation. While policies and interventions to protect nature are being implemented in all countries, they are insufficient to address both current damage and impending threats.

The global and regional importance of the Mediterranean is well expressed in the

Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean which states: "…the coastal zones of the Mediterranean Sea are the common natural and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Mediterranean…and an irreplaceable ecological, economic and social resource". The Protocol aims at halting "…the increase in anthropic pressure on the coastal zones which is threatening their fragile nature…and reversing the process of coastal zone degradation and of significantly reducing the loss of biodiversity of coastal ecosystems…" threatened also "…by the risks due to climate change…".

The ICZM Protocol is a legal international instrument unique in the context of international environmental law. It is a key tool for sustainable coastal development, as it provides an effective way of ensuring that human activities are undertaken with a concern for balancing economic, social and environmental goals and priorities in a long-term perspective. It adds provisions on the strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact analysis, the protection and sustainable use of coastal areas, particular coastal ecosystems, coastal landscapes and islands, economic activities and cultural heritage. Particularly, it is important to point out that the Protocol is the first regional ICZM legal instrument that deals extensively with the issue of climate change, both at the strategic level (by requesting countries to mainstream climate change issues into national ICZM strategies and plans) and local levels (by requesting countries to define, *inter alia,* the coastal setback zone). The development of mechanisms and tools for integration of climate variability and change into ICZM policies and plans – which is the aim of the present project - has global significance and will represent an exemplary case for global replication.

At the regional workshop on Climate Change in the Mediterranean, held in Marseilles by Plan Bleu on the 22-23rd October 2008, where over 100 national and regional experts participated, it was concluded that the region to which the Mediterranean countries belong is one of the areas most vulnerable to the various impacts of the climatic changes currently underway. These impacts are likely to trigger a rise in sea-level, greater coastal erosion, a weakening of natural coastal defenses, whilst also placing a strain on ecosystems already affected by deforestation, increasing water scarcity, disrupting fish stocks and prompting the renewed outbreak of epizootics and vectoral diseases. The climate threat is arising at a time when most Mediterranean countries are also having to face up to the energy, economic and ecological challenges of globalization against a backdrop of general population growth. The combination of these various challenges could well affect the efficiency if not the relevance of the economic investments made over the last few years and give rise to unprecedented social problems.

At the same time, countries' capacity to respond to these scenarios is hampered by insufficient data and understanding of the issue, and lack of consensus on policy options and possible response measures, which have often been implemented without the involvement of all regional partners and without the benefit of appropriate and cost effective tools and technologies and policy experiences that have been developed within and beyond the region. Without the support provided by the GEF through this project, countries will continue to deal with ICZM and adaptation on a local and national level in implementation of the ICZM Protocol, with limited access to climate change/variability assessments, data tools and methods required to develop the most cost-effective measures to protect coastal communities and resources from the threats posed by CV&C, and little exchange of best-practices within the Mediterranean region.

The GEF co-funding to this project will ensure that CV&C modeling and data particularly related to water and other resources, including living resources, are available

throughout the region. As a result of the forums and platforms created and strengthened in the project, the Mediterranean Basin countries will have the policy tools and capacity to contribute to a range of management processes, most notably, the implementation of the ICZM Protocol.

2.3 Threats, root causes and barrier analysis

Regional scale studies suggest that the Mediterranean is particularly vulnerable to increased flooding by storm surges as sea level rises: a *1*-m rise in sea level would cause at least a six-fold increase in the number of people experiencing such flooding in a typical year, without considering population growth. All coastal wetlands appear threatened. Case studies of coastal cities (such as Venice and Alexandria), deltas (Nile, Po, Rhone and Ebro), and islands (Cyprus) support the need to consider climate change in coastal planning. However, the critical issues vary from site to site and from setting to setting. In deltaic areas and low-lying coastal plains, climate change, particularly sea-level rise, is already considered as an important issue, but elsewhere this is not the case. Therefore, there is a need for coastal management plans to explicitly address long-term issues, including climate change, and integrate this planning with short-term issues. Given the large uncertainty concerning the future, planning for climate change will involve identifying and implementing low-cost proactive measures, such as appropriate land use planning or improved design standards incorporated within renewal cycles, as well as identifying sectors or activities which may be compromised by likely climate change. In the latter case, any necessary investment can be seen as a prudent 'insurance policy'.

When exploring the link between ICZM and climate variability and change, we should not lose sight of the fact that climate change mainly comes into play by accentuating threats and problems – sometimes opportunities – that already exist. Currently, problems in Mediterranean coastal zones do not stem from the impact of climate change but from the impact of unsustainable development models so far adopted by the societies concerned. The problem of coastal erosion is a good example of this. It is a major challenge for many Mediterranean coastal zones but it is mainly related to:

- coastal installations: sea defense facilities which prevent shore drift and accelerate erosion down shore, walls and rock armor at the top of the beach, destruction of dunes by treading or construction, etc.
- river installations: it is estimated that sediment input from rivers decreased by 90% in the second half of the 20th century because of the construction of dams and the massive extraction of granular material.

However, climate change amplifies existing threats, sometimes in a decisive way by bringing out threshold effects, with ecosystem functions for example. It encourages the "over-sizing" of certain policies so as to have the latitude to cope with a very uncertain future, and above all it raises old questions by calling upon Mediterranean societies to succeed where they have failed in the past decades, i.e. to reconcile economic development with the sustainable management of coastal zones.

The historical weakness of research on coping strategies for CV&C has meant that experts have tended to communicate mainly about risks and can offer few solutions. Although this approach is important, it is often badly received by the players directly

concerned. Moreover, even when describing risks, there is a need for more local modeling and information but these are often given on a global scale or at best a regional scale. For example, figures on impacts in terms of GDP points do not indicate "who will lose out and where", which is essential if appropriate public policies which are favorable to "losers" are to be developed. Yet the objectives, interests and reasoning of the different players with regard to climate impacts and coping strategies are often divergent. We should not pretend to ignore these divergences but should recognize them and deal with them using the array of tools available: participation, negotiation, mediation, communication, reaching a consensus but also arbitrating in favor of some interests to the detriment of others.

There exist many positive synergies between ICZM and measures to cope with climate variability and change. However, it is important to note that these synergies have their limits and in some cases it will be necessary to arbitrate and choose priorities. For example, coping strategies may involve the implementation of greater coastal defense mechanisms, which usually interfere with the natural processes underlying ecosystem services. The possible effects of climate change on coasts (rise in sea level, coastal erosion, changes in the way ecosystems function) could exacerbate disputes on the use of areas and resources – these types of disputes are already common in Mediterranean coastal zones. Moreover, unless there is a sound strategic framework based on ICZM, the probable increase in extreme weather conditions (storms, increased rainfall, droughts, etc.) could lead to the adoption of limited, crisis measures that in the end correspond to a "maladaptation".

There is, hence, the need to implement integrated coping strategies that include impact studies on the environment and climate. At the same time, climate concerns should be integrated into development processes in general, and into coastal strategies, plans and programs in particular.

Climate change represents much more than a change in climatic conditions: for decision-makers it represents increased uncertainties. Climate models are badly adapted to existing decision-making frameworks and the uncertainties they raise are not residual: they are not even starting to lessen and, whatever the case, the future climate greatly depends on future greenhouse gas emissions which depend on decisions that have not yet been taken. The basic uncertainty on climate change will not be dispelled in the coming years: decision-makers should not count on climatologists, economists and other modelers to help them avoid making difficult decisions in uncertain contexts. Therefore, managers should definitely not suspend all decisions until a perfect – and illusory – knowledge of ideal adaptation measures is found for a given coastal zone. To the contrary, they should learn how to govern in a state of uncertainty and to base their actions on scientific data that is often incomplete. Strategies should basically be robust to cope with a wide array of possible futures. Thus, climate change resembles a range of futures that are not improbable and for which the current climate scenarios provide an initial estimation, without indicating that such and such a scenario is more or less probable than another. Finally, it is clear that public and private players involved in coastal issues should improve the way they use information on the climate, i.e. should integrate it more into their policies, development plans, business plans, etc. Nevertheless, the main change may not be actual weather changes but (i) uncertainties about future climatic conditions, which were marginal in previous centuries and which could be ignored in the decision- making process; (ii) uncertainties about future policies on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and their structuring effect on all

economic sectors.

The prospect of increased climate variability and change is an opportunity (which also brings its constraints) for Mediterranean States to reappraise their medium and long-term strategies for the development and management of coastal zones.

2.4 Institutional, sectoral and policy context

The Mediterranean countries recognized that with current projections there will likely be a number of climate impacts, including increased summer temperatures and decreased annual precipitation, increased water-related extreme phenomena like floods and persistent droughts, enhanced water scarcity and increased desertification, the loss of or shift in vegetation zones, threatened food production as a result of increased irrigation demands and more numerous incidents of plant diseases, human health hazards, particularly with regard to infectious disease and increased heat related mortality. It is critically important to understand these relationships and further investigate how climate variability will impact the coastal zone communities, natural resources and marine and coastal biodiversity of the Mediterranean.

At the 15th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, which was held in Almeria (Spain) on 15-18 January 2008, climate change was one of the main agenda items. The Almeria Declaration adopted by the Meeting included agreement on use of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol as the basis to address the practical response to the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal ecosystems.

The ministerial discussions held at the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in Marrakesh (November 2009), emphasised in particular the need for the Mediterranean region to collectively build a strong coalition and partnership for action on adaptation to climate change, the need for regional coordination for adaptation to climate change and for sharing of domestic adaptation related experiences and tools including the needs for capacity building. The need for enhanced knowledge and scientific assessment as tools for policy makers to incorporate measures into adaptation plans was also underlined. The "Marrakesh Declaration" adopted by Ministers of Environment and Heads of Delegations during the meeting concluded that adaptation to climate change in the marine coastal zone is a major priority for the Mediterranean region and that it requires regional guidance and coordination. As such, it mandated the MAP to explore the possibility of enriching the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development adopted by them in 2005 with regional action plan including one on adaptation to climate change, as well as to integrate adaptation into development policies at the national and regional level.

Aware of the role of usable knowledge as a pre-requisite for successful adaptation efforts, the Declaration also called for strengthening consultations between the countries of the region on the negotiating themes in the context of the UNFCCC with a view to the convergence of viewpoints in order to raise awareness at the global level of the problems and challenge faced by the Mediterranean in the field of climate change, promoting the Mediterranean cooperation to combat the effects of the climate change in the region, enhancing the institutional mechanisms, particularly to provide a mechanism for exchanges and the sharing of experience and knowledge with other regions of the

world, and ensuring the sharing of experience in the field of surveillance (early warning systems) and the development and implementation of adaptation and risk-management strategies. In addition, the Declaration called for promotion of new mitigation technologies in the region so as to ensure a better evaluation of their impact on the Mediterranean ecosystem.

This project will support participating countries in the process of implementation of the ICZM Protocol, based on the above declarations, with a special focus on addressing the impacts of expected climate change in the Mediterranean Region.

2.5 Stakeholder mapping and analysis

The work carried out during project preparation has enabled a stakeholder inventory or mapping exercise to be commenced. Stakeholder groups identified during the project design phase are identified in Table below.

Stakeholder Groups Identified

Type	Project Implementation Roles
Politicians	Supporting national multi-stakeholder consultation process, championing institutional, legislative and fiscal reforms to support ICZM processes, organizing close coordination between national authorities, and provincial and municipal/local bodies in the field of coastal strategies, plans and programmes, providing commitment and influence, approving national policies and plans.
Provincial/municipal/local authorities	The provincial level authorities carry responsibility for integrated planning and management, which incorporates climate variability and change issues, ensuring consistency between the activities of local governments to reduce the danger of overloading the coast. Detailed planning, development and implementation of ICZM and climate adaptation policies and plans takes place at the municipal/local level. Competent national, provincial and municipal/local coastal zone authorities should work together to strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of the coastal strategies, plans and programmes established.
Water resources or environment agencies	National stakeholder participation and dialogue, advocacy of technical water resources management issues, data collection, capture, technical training and capacity building, decision-support systems, advocacy for inclusion in planning process, improving water user and community communication.
Health departments	National stakeholder participation and dialogue, advocacy of the links between ICZM and public and environmental health.
Users Associations, Tourist Industry, Port Authorities, Community based organisations	Coastal zone stakeholder participation and dialogue, promotion of information to communities, advocacy for community inclusion in ICZM local level and national consultations and a formalised role in the decision-making process.

2.6 Baseline analysis and gaps

An overview of activities for monitoring climate variability and change including the maintenance of a database for climatic records currently implemented in the Greater Mediterranean Region (GMR) i.e. the region comprising the Mediterranean Sea and the

surrounding areas in Europe, North Africa and Asia, was considered essential to assess the situation and plan future project activities in this field. The review was conducted during project preparation both at the regional and the national level, with a particular focus on project countries, namely Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia and the Palestinian Authority. The tables below show a summary of the results of these surveys on baseline activities and a preliminary analysis of gaps.

Observation networks and databases (From the National Communications and National Reports)

Country	Monitoring /Observation Programmes	Parameters monitored	Responsible Institutions	Remarks
Eastern Adriatic				
Croatia	41 main, 117 climatological, 336 precipitation and 23 rain storage stations. 100 hydrological, 30 phenological, 5 marine stations for sea-level including about 30 sea surface temperature gauges	Soil temperature, soil moisture, pan evaporation, solar radiation Sea surface temperature Sea level	Meteorological and Hydrological Service of Croatia	available in electronic ASCI format Data since 1980
Bosnia and Herzegovina	In Republic of Srpska: 26 meteorological stations, out of which two are Class 1 weather stations In Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: 13 professional weather stations		Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina	need to further modernize the network by the introduction of Automatic Weather Stations and their connection into a system of automatic monitoring together with hydrological stations
Montenegro	8 main automatic stations, 20 climatic and 80 precipitation stations	Wind speed and direction, temperature, precipitation and sunshine hours, pressure, sea temperature relative humidity and visibility.	Hydro meteorological Institute of Montenegro	data are stored in the digital Oracle database
Albania	Meteorological network *:* 126 stations Hydrological network *:* 103 stations (6 in seacoast and lagoons)	All meteo parameters: water level river discharge tide parameters, wind, water temperature and some chemical elements	Institute of Energy, Water and Environment; Ministry of Environment	Data stored in the paper format and only a part of it is in the electronic format. Nowadays they are under the digitizing process.
North Africa				
Egypt	112 stations including surface and atmospheric stations, air pollution, global radiation and agro-meteorological stations Satellite Systematic Earth Observations: 26 agro-meteorological stations 7 Tide gauge stations in the Delta and on the Mediterranean coast	CO, NOX, O3, TSP and SO2 Total coliforms, ISO 56679; Ecoli, ISO 9308-1; Fecal Streptococci, ISO 78992 Depth; salinity; conductivity ; pH; temperature; dissolved oxygen; transparency Nitrite; nitrate; total phosphorus; total nitrogen;	Central Agency for Population, Mobilization and Statistics Egyptian Meteorological Authority Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) Institute of Graduate Studies and Research National Authority of Remote	EEAA has established a website where these data are published

		ammonia; reactive phosphate; Chlorophyll–a.	Sensing and Space Sciences Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	
Libya				
Tunisia	26 synoptic stations 34 agro-meteorological 54 climatological stations 182 rain stations	All atmospheric parameters Sea level	Institut National de la Météorologie	This network is being automated Database in digital format
Algeria	79 synoptic stations 40 climatological stations 10 automatic Stations with transmission in real time in the Wilaya of Algiers 125 automatic monthly climatological stations Network of air quality control	All atmospheric parameters water quality (including bathing waters) Air quality	Office National de la Météorologie Agence Nationale des Changements Climatiques Agence spatiale algérienne	
Morocco	44 Synoptic meteo stations 4 numerical tide gauges recently installed 19 Air quality stations Hydrological network: 265 hydrometric stations, 710 Periodic gauging points; 209 monitoring stations for superficial water and a network of 480 stations for groundwater Flood warning network 188 Radio transceiver posts Drought Observation Network	All atmospheric parameters water quality (including bathing waters) Air quality Acidity of rainwater in some cities Sea level	National Meteorology Directorate General Directorate of Hydraulics Directorate of Statistics Department of Environment National Research Institute for Fisheries other Research Centers	
Middle East				
Syria	Over 30 monitoring stations distributed in the coastal area	temperature, relative humidity and precipitation	General Directorate for Meteorology other governmental institutions	Most of available monitoring data from existing networks are either not continuous in time and space, and/or with limited accuracy due to the physical state of some monitoring stations.
Palestine Authority	12 partially functioning metrological stations in Gaza	temperature, rainfall precipitation, and humidity and wind speed	Palestinian Ministry of Transportation EnvironmentalQuality Authority	Meteo data are available from 1973 to 2010

Gaps and Needs

Country	Constraints / Gaps / Needs
Eastern Adriatic	
Croatia	-Lack of technical and scientific research on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation -Low level of knowledge and lack of funds for research programs -Need to improve the existing system for the collection of data relating to the sea level changes, sea current directions and forecasts of wind waves along the eastern Adriatic coast - Need to prepare detailed scientific and expert studies to estimate the maximum area of the coast that will be overflown or periodically flooded, the population exposed to flooding effects and the penetration of salt water into freshwater reservoirs. - Need for monitoring and recording hydrological and meteorological data assessment of climate change impacts on evapotranspiration and discharge; -Need for preparation of regional studies of expected climate change impacts on water resources. -Implementation of multidisciplinary oceanographic and hydrographic research into the Adriatic Sea and identification of the process of interaction between the climate and marine ecosystems; -Establishment of permanent monitoring of fish species that are biological indicators of changes in hydrographic properties of the sea; -Identification of particularly vulnerable areas by sectors -Strengthening of scientific and research work in the field of vulnerability and adaptation; -Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and integration of climate change issues; -Education and dissemination of information in order to develop awareness on the impacts of climate change on human health.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-Lack of experience, insufficient capacity -Inadequate collaboration and exchange of information among institutions -No comprehensive environmental policy at the state level -No institution entirely dedicated to the environmental protection issues -Lack of financial transparency in the environmental sector -Awareness of causes and potential consequences of climate change is low. - Need to assess the implications of development in the context of reduced water resources. - Need to improve the water management system. - Need to assess the impacts of climate change on hydrology and water resources and the water management system. - Assess the socioeconomic effects of ecosystem loss. - Develop the elements of an activity plan for the prevention, decrease and mitigation of negative socioeconomic impacts. - Manage protected areas and special interventions needed at given locations - Educational institutions at the state level should adopt an education strategy on climate change for formal education at all levels - Introduction of indicators for monitoring of achievements
Montenegro	- Lack of technical and scientific research on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation - Exchange of information among different institutions is not satisfactory - Cooperation between the research sector and policy makers is not satisfactory

	- Level of knowledge and understanding on the impacts of global climate change on terrestrial and marine ecosystems and biodiversity is very limited - Experts, information and knowledge in this field are lacking. - Capacities to assess impacts of climate change on human health are insufficient. - Pronounced lack of funds for research programs on vulnerability and adaptation, as well as for support to the work of expert and/or advisory bodies - Strengthen human and technical capacities within overall institutions - Need to strengthen the support to scientific research - Need to improve cooperation /exchange of information among all stakeholders - Need to establish databases by sectors and ensure their regular updating. - Need to collect necessary data for the assessment of impacts of climate change on biodiversity - Need of training of experts and awareness raising - Need to increase the technical capacities for monitoring and updating basic data sets - Modern tools for vulnerability assessment in almost all vulnerable sectors (hardware, software and training of personnel) - Training of national experts, both for running of climate change scenarios (models) and for assessment of climate change and variability impacts; - Finer resolution of regional climate change models as well as methods for simulation extreme weather events - Development of socio-economic scenario - Production of climate change risk maps.
Albania	- No monitoring of the climate change effects on coastal area. - Lack of understanding of factors determining the resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems, including the roles of habitat extent, connectivity and quality, flow regimes, and disturbances; - Need to assess the changes of the coastline and the effect of river basin in this phenomena; - Need to analyse the species, habitats and ecosystems most vulnerable to climate changes; - Need to analyse present and future social and economic impacts of climate change; - Improvement of data collection and reporting on activity in the key sectors, - Strengthen the capacity of research institutions to study key climate change issues (energy efficiency, reforestation, agricultural practice, etc.). - Need for network of automatic meteorological stations - Need for network of automatic hydrological stations - Need for monitoring of sea level and shoreline - Need for modernization of hydraulic laboratories - Need to strengthen capacity in satellite remote sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) - Warning system for abnormal phytoplankton blooms - Fast screening tests for detection of bio-toxins in shellfish species.
North Africa	
Egypt	- Vulnerability assessment of the coastal zone in view of adopted scenarios of sea level rise - Monitoring, modeling and assessment of impacts of salt water intrusion on soil salinity. - Monitoring, modeling and assessment of potential impacts of climate changes on coral reef and impacts on tourism - Socioeconomic considerations of immigration of vulnerable communities and employment considerations in safe areas - The establishment of proper systematic observation systems, monitoring networks and institutional information systems on sea lever rising to support decision making. - The systems primary objectives would be the identification of vulnerable areas; the building of databases; the development and implementation of measures

	for resource protection; and the follow up and enforcement of planning regulations - The institutionalization of systematic observations of sea surface temperature, coastal land use and sea level variations, ensuring the availability of results for to the scientific community and policy makers. - The establishment of a network of tide gauges over the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and Lake Nasser. - The establishment of institutional capacities for monitoring coastal and sea surface temperature variations in the Red Sea, Lake Nasser and Lake Qarun. - Maintaining and strengthening disease surveillance systems for monitoring incidences and prevalence of diseases vulnerable to climate change, including more effective use of remote sensing and non- traditional observing strategies.
Tunisia	- Improve studies on climate variability, its predictability and possible changes; -Assess the ecological and socioeconomic vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate change -Improve climate modeling -Define the most appropriate way to integrate climate change concerns into all development projects; -Consolidate the National Committee on Climate Change and establish a permanent national unit working on climate change. -Access to the most recent information and scientific knowledge on CC - Acquire know-how in the field of evaluation and monitoring of sea levels, and direct and indirect effects of climate change on natural ecosystems and economic activities such as agriculture and health. -Facilitate access to predictive models used in the field of climatology -Conduct consistent studies in the field of vulnerability and adaptation, especially on aspects related to the economic assessment of vulnerability and adaptation costs.
Algeria	-Improved collection and management of climate data and other relevant data. -Establishment of a monitoring system of changes in sea level, coastal erosion and sea water temperatures. -Establish a dashboard for monitoring the parameters mentioned above in the areas most vulnerable to CC -Improve communication between all structures and stakeholders dealing with climate change impacts studies. -Need for cooperation projects and technology transfer in monitoring and modeling of coastal erosion and vulnerability assessment. -Strengthen local capacity to enable them to participate in systematic observation regional and subregional networks -Strengthen and implement effective information
Morocco	- The existing observing and monitoring networks are not integrated and are poorly optimized - Lack of financial resources for: the systematic observation networks implementation, operation and development - The institutional fragmentation hampers the communication of results on CC projects managed by different implementing institutions - Lack of consistent socioeconomic scenario specific to the local/national context - The use of high resolution models or downscaling techniques is not easy because of their prohibitive cost and/or lack in human capabilities - Need for modernization of information systems and capacity building and skills - Need to strengthen legal, institutional and organizational needs in the field of Research and Development and Systemic Observation - Need to improve information exchange and participation in exchange networks; - Need for training specific to climate change, particularly as regards the use of data from space observation and new technologies information; - Need to develop relevant indicators to characterize the vulnerability to CC impacts in areas that could be affected directly or indirectly at national, regional or local scale. - Need to harmonize the methods of collection, storage and compilation of data.

Middle East	
Syria	- Lack of analytical tools and technical capacity for data processing (data interpretation process for transforming the data into information useful for decision makers). - Lack of data on historic sea level rise along the coastal area. - Lack of data in all main sectors. - Limited expertise in the scenarios models. - The meteorological monitoring networks operated by the various national institutions are not integrated - Missing data in the daily and monthly climatological time series - Permanent problems in operation in monitoring stations, slow modernization of equipment and degradation of the existing monitoring network. - Lack of regional climatic prediction models and downscaling models - Lack of well developed methodologies and tools for undertaking vulnerability and adaptation studies especially for health and socioeconomic sectors. - Lack of financial resources to address needs, conduct research and studies, and implement adaptation measures. - Socioeconomic data are either unavailable or available in inappropriate form. - Need for enhancing technical capacity for monitoring and data collection, data management and updating of basic data sets, and preparation of basic maps and databases. - Capacity building is needed in the area of methodologies, tools and guidelines to conduct V&A studies. - Need to improve meteorological, air quality and water monitoring through modernization of equipment and extension of monitoring networks. - Conduct studies and research to assess adverse impacts and vulnerability to climate change in different sectors of all potentially vulnerable areas of Syria. - Secure and mobilize financial resources to conduct studies and implement adaptation measures. - Need to establish regional models and downscaling models.
Palestinian Authority	- The available data is scattered, and is collected by different institutions without adequate coordination. - The data is not always effectively processed, screened and evaluated, - Limited legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, which are response-led rather than preventive. - Underdevelopment of policies for disaster preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response - Weak capacity in disaster management and rescue operations. - Need to develop and implement a national monitoring programme of climate variability and change. Mainly for water quality and availability, marine and coastal biodiversity and fisheries. - Strengthening the capacity, for modeling (running scenarios/models) and downscaling to finer resolution of climate change models to be applied for the coast - Strengthening the national institution specialized in climate variability and change especially in monitoring, research and modeling and also strengthening the capacity for climate change monitoring in terms of legislation, institutions, and facilities; - Identifying climate impacts in the oPt by means of environmental monitoring networks and the development of forecasting capacity; - Monitoring the climate vulnerability of sectors and communities at risk; - Sustained access of individuals to sufficient safe water for health and wellbeing in the face of significant climate risks (e.g. water scarcity and reduced quality).

2.7 Linkages with other GEF and non-GEF interventions

GEF supported initiatives: The GEF/UNEP-MAP/WB Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea LME **(MedPartnership)** whose regional component led by UNEP/MAP addresses Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), groundwater and aquifer management, pollution from land-based sources, ecosystem approach to fisheries and marine protected area (MPA) development and management. These actions are based on the priorities identified in the Strategic Action Programme to address pollution from land-based sources (SAP-MED), the Strategic Action Programme for the conservation of biological diversity (SAP-BIO) along with the National Action Plans (NAPs) developed during the GEF UNEP project "Determination of Priority Actions for the Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea", completed in 2006. As such GWP-Med and PAP/RAC, responsible for the execution of activities related to IWRM and ICZM respectively, will participate in this project to ensure incorporation of climate variability into the development of ICZM planning and practices at the national and regional level. The project is designed to complement and build on MedPartnership, and will utilise the same steering and coordination mechanisms (Steering Committee, Coordination Group), will be managed by MedPartnership's PMU in Athens, Greece, and will benefit from the Replication and Communication mechanisms to be implemented as part of the MedPartnership.

More recently, a World Bank/GEF "Mediterranean Sustainable Development Program" (**Sustainable MED**) has been launched as the overarching umbrella coordinating actions with the aim to integrate the environment within the economic development agenda, thereby sustaining the resource base of the region to ensure water and food security and the livelihood of its communities through: supporting priority projects promoting environmentally sound development including sustainable surface and groundwater management; foster capacity building in the South as well as technology transfer between the North and the South; mobilizing financial resources for the southern countries; and enhancing collaboration among countries, multi and bi-lateral organizations, the private sector, NGOs, and the civil society at large, ensuring sustainable development in the Mediterranean. This is in line with the priorities of the Union for the Mediterranean (UFM) as agreed by Ministers who signed the declaration of the Paris summit for the Mediterranean, held in Paris on July 13, 2008.

This current project will integrate CV&C issues into the framework of MedPartnership by updating the Mediterranean Sea LME Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, and by providing concrete local examples of CV&C assessments and ICZM plans integrating climate issues to be replicated region-wide through MedPartnership.

In addition to the above, the project will coordinate and promote exchanges with the recently approved UNDP-GEF Full Size Projects "Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management Climate Change" and "Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas".

Non GEF Activities: The project will collaborate with many ongoing activities and programs related to CV&C research in the Mediterranean region, (see table below), in

particular with the Mediterranean Climate Variability and Predictability (MEDClivar) programme, working on climate modelling and research in the region.

At the global level, the project will also take advantage of UNEP's global work on climate change, including UNEP DEWA's Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA).

Past and on-going climate change and climate variability related projects and programs in the Mediterranean

Title	Countries involved	Time frame	Geographical focus / case studies	Funding	Main Objectives
Med-CLIVAR:Mediterranean CLImate VARiability and Predictability http://www.medclivar.eu/			Regional	WCRP IOC/UNESCO WMO ESF and others	- Description of climate past evolution - Assessment of climate variability at different space and time scales - Understanding the mechanisms responsible for the observed climate variability - Identifying trends and providing climate prediction in relation to future emission scenarios. - Study of the occurrence of extreme events and climate change impacts
CIRCE: Climate Change and Impact Research: the Mediterranean Environment http://www.circeproject.eu/	Algeria Egypt Tunisia	2007-2011	Regional Gulf of Oran (Algeria) Gulf of Gabes (Tunisia) Western Nile Delta (Egypt)	Commission of the European Union	CIRCE aims at developing for the first time an assessment of the climate change impacts in the Mediterranean area. The objectives are: to predict and to quantify physical impacts of climate change in the Mediterranean area; to evaluate the consequences of climate change for the society and the economy of the populations located in the Mediterranean area; to develop an integrated approach to understand combined effects of climate change; to identify adaptation and mitigation strategies in collaboration with regional stakeholders.
PESETA - Projections of Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Sectors of Europe Based on Bottom-up Analysis http://peseta.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.html	Croatia	2006-2007		EC's Joint Research Centre (JRC)	The objective of PESETA is to make a multi-sectoral assessment of the impacts of climate change in Europe for the 2011-2040 and 2071-2100 time horizons. The project focuses on the impacts of climate change on the following sectors: Coastal systems, Human health, Agriculture, Tourism, and Floods.
CIRCLE : Climate Impact Research Co-ordination for a Larger Europe http://www.circle-era.eu/np4/home.html		2005 - 2009	Regional	Commission of the European Union	CIRCLE-2 is a European Network committed to fund research and share knowledge on climate adaptation and the promotion of long-term cooperation among national and regional climate change programmes. It aims: to coordinate European transnational research funding on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (CCIVA) and to facilitate the transfer of research outcomes that European and national decision

					makers need to design effective yet economically efficient Adaptation initiatives and strategies; to share experiences and lessons learnt on CCIVA research funding and management and to encourage international cooperation with non-European countries and organizations as well as the involvement of countries with less diverse CCIVA research programmes.
CIRCLE –MED: Climate Impact Research Coordination for a Larger Europe - Mediterranean Group http://www.circle-med.net/					CIRCLE-MED is a geographical group in the frame of CIRCLE ERA-Net. It aims at creating a Mediterranean research community network through collaborative research projects on Climate Change Impact Research, with the objective to bring the results of this research to policy and decision-makers.
SESAME: Southern European Seas Assessing and Modeling Ecosystems changes http://www.sesame-ip.eu/	Croatia Egypt Tunisia	2007-2011		Commission of the European Union	Objectives: to understand and to explain how climate will change in the Mediterranean area; to predict and to quantify physical impacts of CC in the Mediterranean area; to evaluate the consequences of CC for the society and the economy of the populations located in the Mediterranean area; to develop an integrated approach to understand combined effects of CC; to identify adaptation and mitigation strategies in collaboration with regional stakeholders.
MEDEX: Cyclones that produce high impact weather in the Mediterranean http://medex.aemet.uib.es/		2000-2005 and 2006-2010	Regional	WMO THORPEX	MEDEX is a Mediterranean project focused on cyclogeneses and high impact weather in and around the Mediterranean area. It aims to better understanding and improved forecast of Mediterranean severe storms, through better understanding and improved forecast of cyclones that produce severe storms; identification of the most sensitive areas in which an improvement of the observation leads more clearly to a better forecasting and the evaluation of the societal impact of the hazardous weather and the establishment of ways to translate the scientific achievements to the operational meteorological community.
HYMEX: Hydrological cycle in the Mediterranean Experiment http://www.hymex.org		2008-2020	Regional	not yet determined	HYMEX aims at a better understanding and quantification of the hydrological cycle and related processes in the Mediterranean, with emphasis on high-impact weather events, inter-annual to decadal variability of the Mediterranean coupled system, and associated trends in the context of global change.

/					
CLIMBIOMEDNET: Climate change influence on biodiversity, goods and services of Mediterranean lagoons	Albania and Tunisia	2008-2010	Coastal Lagoons	MEEDDM CII Galicia	Main objective: Scientific assessment of Climate Change effects on lagoons ecosystem in comparison with man-induced changes The project has three main aims: (1) to contribute to reinforce the theoretical background linking climate changes to community and ecosystem level responses in Mediterranean lagoons; (2) to test the expected relationships with already existing data; (3) to develop experimental protocols to evaluate the actual influence of climate changes on the Mediterranean lagoon ecology, in comparison with human activity induced changes.
CANTICO: Climate and local Anthropogenic drivers and impacts for the Tunisian coastal area	Tunisia	2008-2010	Coastal Zone Gulf of Gabes.		Aim: To develop a pilot study to establish a conceptual model tool to integrate the complex interaction of climate and anthropogenic impacts on vulnerable Mediterranean coastal areas; Downscaling for the Gulf of Gabes.
ACIDBIV: The integrated impacts of marine acidification, temperature and precipitation changes on bivalve coastal biodiversity and fisheries: how to adapt?	Adriatic and Golf of Tunis coastal areas	2008-2010	Adriatic and Golf of Tunis coastal areas		Objective: Scientific assessment of ocean acidification impacts on bivalves and Proposal of adaptation measures for bivalve's aquaculture.
CLIMWAT: Assessing and managing the impact of climate change on coastal groundwater resources and dependent ecosystems		2008-2010	Coastal aquifers		Objective: determine sustainable yields for groundwater use to prevent degradation of aquifers and dependent ecosystems; develop bioindicators to monitor the state of coastal wetlands.
INTERMED: The impact of climate change on	Croatia	2008-2010	Coastal Ecosystems	IMEP IMELS	Objective: scientific assessment of impacts of Climate Change on coastal ecosystem and socio-economic consequences.

Mediterranean intertidal communities: losses in coastal ecosystem integrity and services					
AQUIMED: Participatory design of adaptive groundwater management strategies and instruments in Mediterranean coastal water scarce areas as a response to climate change	Morocco	2008-2010	Coastal water resources and livelihoods	FCT MEEDDM	Objective: develop capacity building methods for water users to define and discuss possible strategies of adaptation to future changes including climate change; support definition of ground water management strategies and practices through improved participation of irrigation farmers.
MEDCODYN: Climate change impacts in transitional water systems in the Mediterranean	Morocco	2008-2010	Coastal Ecosystems	MEEDDM IMELS	Objective: scientific assessment of coastal ecosystems vulnerability to climate and anthropogenic modifications; explore adaptation measures.
RAB: Building capacity in the Maghreb to respond to the challenges and opportunities created by national response to the FCCC	Algeria Morocco Tunisia	1995-2003	Sub Regional Maghreb Region	UNDP - GEF Medium size project <750k	Objective: To build and reinforce capacity within the Maghreb countries, to advance regional interest related to CC and to enhance capability to implement adaptation strategies in the Maghreb region through institutional capacity strengthening, development of national adaptation plans, project portfolio and pilot project development and the deepening of public awareness of the risks of climate change.
BEACHMED 3 : Strategic Resources for the Adaptations of Mediterranean littorals to climate change					To be proposed
ClimateCost: : the Full Costs of Climate		2008-2011	European	Commission of the European	The objective of the project is to advance knowledge in three areas: -Long-term targets and mitigation policies.

Change http://www.climatecost.cc/				Union	-Costs of inaction (the economic effects of climate change). -Costs and benefits of adaptation.
Climate Water:Bridging the gap between adaptation strategies of climate change impacts and European water policies http://www.climatewater.org		2008-2011	European	Commission of the European Union	The overall objective is to study European and international adaptation measures and strategies related to climate change impacts and how these are taken into account in water policies. The project will bring together scientific and policy experiences on the existing and/or missing links between climate change and water management and will help to identify research needs on climate change impacts on water cycle and resources; develop and apply methodologies for adaptation measures to climate change, and develop scenarios of water demand and to potential implementation on water policies.
Climate Change and the Mediterranean: Environmental & socio-economic Impacts of Climate Change and Sea-level Rise in the Mediterranean Region	Croatia	1990-1996	Coastal areas and infrastructure	UNEP	Croatian Adriatic coast: two pilot-projects for the Islands Cres and Lošinj (North Adriatic) and for the Kaštela Bay (Middle Dalmatia).
Fifth National Communication of the Republic of Croatia under the UNFCCC	Croatia	2010	Multiple sectors, impact and adaptation measures with reference to coast and coastal zone,	Croatia	The first communication was prepared in 2001, with the consolidated second , third and fourth report prepared in 2006. The fifth report contains the greenhouse gas inventory for the period 1990-2007; an overview of policy and measures; projection of emissions and total effects of these policies and measures; an overview of climate change impacts and adaptation measures; education, training and public awareness; and research observation and monitoring measures. In the chapter on thematic areas, special reference is made to coasts and coastal areas. It is stated, *inter alia*, that coastal area management is considered as one of the major tools to deal with the impacts of climate change and through which adaptation measures will be implemented. The national strategy and action plan for the prevention and mitigation of negative socio-economic effects of climate change on coastal areas should be prepared. This document should cover two areas: protection of existing natural assets and man-made structures and facilities, and instructions

					for the construction of new structures and facilities in the coastal zone.
A Climate for Change: Human Development Report for Croatia	Croatia	2008	Multiple sectors with reference to coastal zone and sea level rise	UNDP	The basic options available for coping with sea-level rise are to protect vulnerable areas or to retreat from them. A mixture of near- and long-term strategies involving both protection and retreat measures could be the best approach. The role of the national and local governments in adapting to sea-level rise is currently unclear and needs to be defined. The three step strategy for Croatia to take in this area is proposed.
Technology Needs Assessment Report	Croatia	2005	Multiple sectors, priority measures and actions	UNDP	The Report is divided in two parts. The first part contains background information on Croatian UNFCCC commitments and Kyoto targets, summary of national emission and removal trends, projections and the total effects of policies and measures addressing climate change. The second part refers to the technology needs assessment exercise in Croatia and action plan to enhance technology transfer. Preliminary overview of options and resources includes an overview of key sectors, with review of GHG emissions, measures and potentials to reduce GHG emissions. Scant reference to coastal areas.
Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010	Multiple sectors, impact and adaptation measures	Bosnia and Herzegovina	The report contains the national GHG inventory with calculation of emissions per sector; vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; an estimate of the potential to mitigate contribution to climate change; and constraints and gaps and related technological and capacity needs. There is reference to coastal areas, although its coastal front is rather limited but impacts through river basins might be significant.
The initial national communication on climate change of Montenegro to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC	Montenegro	2010	Multiple sectors, impact and adaptation measures with reference to coast and coastal zone,	Montenegro UNDP	The report contains the greenhouse gasses inventory; an overview of GHG emission reduction policy, measures and assessments; a chapter on climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation measures; and an overview of constraints, gaps and needs, including the technological needs. In the chapter on national circumstances, special reference is made to coasts and coastal areas.
Second National Communication of the Republic of Croatia under the UNFCCC	Albania	2009	Multiple sectors, impact and adaptation measures with reference to coast and coastal zone,	Albania UNDP	The first communication was published in 2002. The second report contains the national GHG inventory for the period 1990-2000 per sector; vulnerability assessment and adaptation options; and measures to mitigate climate change. Scenarios are developed to assess the impacts of sea-level rise, and major impacts are expected in coastal wetlands.
Technology Needs	Albania	2005	Multiple sectors,	Albania	The Report contains background information on technology needs

Assessment Report			priority measures and actions		assessment for abatement of GHG emissions per energy resource. Second chapter deals with technology needs assessment for adaptation to climate change with a special reference to coastal protection technologies.
Second National Communication	Egypt	2010	Multiple sectors, impact and adaptation measures with reference to coast and coastal zone,	Egypt	The first report was published in 1999. The second report contains the national GHG inventory for the period 1990-2000 per sector; measures to mitigate climate change; vulnerability assessment and adaptation options; and financial, technical and capacity building needs. Significant emphasis is placed on coastal areas, which extend over 3,500 km in length, which are expected to suffer from significant direct and indirect impacts of climate change. The Nile river delta is to be most seriously affected. Coastal zone management is considered as one of the most important adaptation tools.
Initial Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Tunisia	2001	Multiple sectors, impact and adaptation measures with reference to coast and coastal zone,	Tunisia	The report contains the greenhouse gasses inventory; a chapter on climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation measures with special reference to sea-level rise; and an overview of constraints, gaps and needs, including the technological needs. In the chapter on national circumstances, special reference is made to coasts and coastal areas, and in particular to the impacts of sea level rise on coastal urban areas.
Non Annex 1; INC 2001 Initial Communication was prepared simultaneously within the framework of two Global Environment Facility projects: the capacity building regional project (RAB/94/G31) and the enabling activities national project (MOR/99/G32	Morocco	2001	Multiple Sectors – focus on water and agriculture with reference to coastal zone	GEF	The first diagnosis of Morocco's vulnerability to the CC impacts highlighted a dozen adaptation projects in the sectors of water and agriculture as well as seven accompaniment projects. Research project will develop capacity for, and contribute to, policy and decision-making for strategic coastal land-use planning and management, to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of sea level rise, coastal flooding, and related extreme weather events. The project will advance the science and technology that underpin preparations for, and responses to climate related events, and contribute to the information systems that guide policies of public protection.
ClimDev Africa: Climate for Development in Africa http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/inde					The Climate for Development in Africa Programme is an integrated, multi-partner programme addressing climate observations, climate services, climate risk management, and climate policy needs in Africa. The user-driven programme will support efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In addition to GCOS, principal partners are the UN

x.php?name=ClimDevAfrica					Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union, the African Development Bank, the World Meteorological Organization, and potential donors including the UK Department for International Development.
The **ACQWA** Project (Assessing Climate impacts on the Quantity and quality of WAter) http://www.acqwa.ch/		2008-2012	Regional	Commission of the European Union (FP7)	The goal of the project is to use advanced modeling techniques to quantify the influence of climatic change on the major determinants of river discharge at various time and space scales, and analyze their impact on society and economy, also accounting for feedback mechanisms. The focus will be on continuous transient scenarios from the 1960s up to 2050.
DESURVEY : A Surveillance System for Assessing and Monitoring of Desertification http://www.desurvey.net/		2005-2010	Regional	Commission of the European Union (FP6)	The ambition of the DeSurvey consortium is to deliver a compact set of integrated procedures of desertification assessment and forecasting, with application and tutorial examples at the EU and national scales. The performance of DeSurvey in other desertification threatened areas of UNCCD regional Annexes will be also tested against other expertise and available procedures CRU are developing much of the observational datasets for the assessments across Europe.
ENSEMBLES http://www.ensembles-eu.org/		2004 - 2009	European	Commission of the European Union (FP6)	This EU integrated project on ENSEMBLE based predictions of climate changes and their impacts uses the collective expertise of 66 institutes to develop a reliable quantitative risk assessment of climate change and its impacts on timeframes ranging from seasonal to decadal and longer, at global, regional, and local spatial scales. Research themes encompassed data analysis, downscaling, extreme events, impacts, communication and dissemination activities and treatment of uncertainty. An ENSEMBLES web portal provides briefing material for developers and users of regional climate information, together with links to relevant datasets and tools, including the ENSEMBLES downscaling portal.
Climate Change and Balkan Biodiversity Conference	Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Serbia and Montenegro	Dec. 2007 to July, 2008		Sub Regional/ Balkans	To further increase the existing knowledge and awareness about, and capacity to deal with, the impact of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the priority countries - in order to assist them in identifying and implementing realistic solutions that will help to maintain the quality of their biodiversity and to avoid, where possible, further damage to ecosystem services on which people are dependent.
Adaptation of the Nile	Egypt	Sept	Coastal areas, all	UNDP-GEF	The main objective is to integrate the management of SLR risks into the

Delta to climate change through integrated coastal zone management		2009 - June 2014	sectors		development of Egypt's Low Elevation Coastal Zone (LECZ) in the Nile Delta.
Identification of adaptation response measures in the Drini - Mati River Deltas http://www.ccalb.org/	Albania	May 2008 - May 2012	Drini - Mati River Deltas	UNDP-GEF	The overall development goal of this Medium Size Project is to assist Albania in establishing a mechanism by which strategies to moderate, cope with, and take advantage of the consequences of climate change are enhanced, developed, and implemented.
ADRICOSM-STAR ADRIatic sea integrated COastalareaS and river basin Management system: Montenegro coaSTalAREa and Bojana river catchment http://gnoo.bo.ingv.it/adricosm-star/	Montenegro, and Albania	2007-2010	Montenegro coastal area and Bojana river catchment	The Italian Ministry of Environment, Territory and Sea and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	The project aims at the development and partial implementation of an integrated coastal area and river and urban waters management system that considers both observational and modeling components. The project develops innovative components such as studies of climate change impacts on the water resources and sediment transport.
ADRICOSM-EXT http://gnoo.bo.ingv.it/adricosm-ext/	Croatia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia-Montenegro		Sub-Regional/ Adriatic	the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by IOC-UNESCO	The main objectives are: To activate the participation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia-Montenegro and Albania in the activities of ADRICOSM; To continue and further enhance of the ADRICOSM observational network with the active participation of the new entering countries; To expand and implement a data management system for real time exchange and historical data archiving; and Activate training courses and workshops on different aspects of real time monitoring and forecasting.
MARBEF: Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning Effects of climate change on the Mediterranean http://www.marbef.org/wiki/Effects_of_clima			Regional European	Commission of the European Union	MarBEF, a network of excellence funded by the European Union and consisting of 94 European marine institutes, is a platform to integrate and disseminate knowledge and expertise on marine biodiversity (including the impacts of climate change), with links to researchers, industry, stakeholders and the general public.

te change on the Mediterranean					
CLIWASSEC: Climate Induced Changes in Water and Security http://www.cliwasec.eu/home/home.php	Tunisia Egypt	2010-2013		Commission of the European Union (FP7)	In order to better assess the manifold consequences and uncertainties in climate impact on man-environment systems, a coordinated topic has been programmed between Theme 6 ('Environment (incl. climate change)') and Theme 8 ('Socio- Economic Sciences and Humanities') in the 3rd FP7 call for proposals (2009). CLICO (SSH) with WASSERMed (ENV) and CLIMB (ENV), all started in early 2010, are now establishing a research cluster for scientific synergy and improved policy outreach.
CLIMB Project :"Climate Induced Changes on the Hydrology of Mediterranean Basins-Reducing Uncertainty and Quantifying Risk through an Integrated Monitoring and Modeling System" http://www.climb-fp7.eu/home/home.php	Tunisia Egypt Palestine	2010-2013	Chiba Watershed in Cap-Bon (Tunisia) and Gaza Strip (Palestine)	Commission of the European Union (FP7)	The strategy of CLIMB is aiming to employ and integrate advanced field monitoring techniques, remote sensing analyses and retrievals, climate models auditing and integrated hydrologic modeling and socioeconomic factor assessment in a new conceptual framework to significantly reduce existing uncertainties in climate change impact analysis. It will create an integrated risk assessment tool for adaptive water resources management and best agricultural practice under climate change conditions. Case studies : Chiba Watershed in Cap-Bon (Tunisia) and Gaza Strip (Palestine)
CLICO Project: Climate Change, Hydro-Conflicts and Human Security http://www.clico.org/	Egypt Morocco	2010-2012	**Alexandria, Egypt** Morocco-Andalusia Biosphere:	Commission of the European Union (FP7)	A large dataset – the first of its kind – of domestic hydro-conflicts in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Sahel will be regressed against climatic, hydrological and socio-economic variables. The resilience of international treaties in the region to deal with climatic variability will be addressed and national and international policies will be evaluated, the aim being the development of a suitable international institutional framework for dealing with the human security implications of hydro-climatic hazards. Case studies: **Alexandria, Egypt:**The study will systematize the conflict lines and the different implications of climate change related hazards and hydro-conflicts.the case study will also provide a good basis to explore how urban and regional development plans could take into account actual and future hydro-conflicts, climate change and vulnerability reduction.

					Morocco- Andalusia Biosphere: CLICO will try mapping these external pressures and evaluate the risk degree for the local population and the possible conflicts that could motivate an increase of vulnerability to climate change. In this way, this case study will contribute to two main themes of CLICO research, namely consider the specificities of a hazard, its interactions with vulnerability and the causal routes between vulnerability, impacts, conflicts and security; and explore the determinants of vulnerability and adaptive capacity under multiple stressors.
WASSERMed project "Climate Induced Change on Water and Security" http://www.wasserme d.eu/	Tunisia Egypt	2010-2012	Merguellilcatch ment (Tunisia) The Rosetta area, Nile Delta (Egypt)	Commission of the European Union (FP7)	The project analyses, in a multi-disciplinary way, ongoing and future climate induced changes in hydrological budgets and extremes in southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East under the frame of threats to national and human security including the assessment of changes in mean flows, frequency and magnitude of extreme precipitation (intensity and duration), surface run-off, stream flows ground water balance, as well as social and economic factors.
Project on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment in the coastal areas of Morocco	Morocco	2004-2005	Coastal zones of Saïdia and Tangiers Bay	UNEP-GEF AIACC	Assess the biogeophysical and socioeconomic impact of climate change and rising sea level on the coastal zones of Morocco Assess the Vulnerability and Adaptation options to the adverse effects of climate change Strengthen the scientific and technical capacities of the country in modeling andanalysis of climate change impacts.
Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Disasters Preparedness in the Coastal Cities of North Africa	Egypt Morocco Tunisia	2008-2010	Coastal Cities Alexandria Casablanca BouRegreg Valley Tunis	World Bank and other partners	This project aims to: assess the climate change and natural disaster vulnerabilities of 4 urban areas in North Africa: Alexandria (Egypt), Tunis (Tunisia), Casablanca and Bouregreg Valley (Morocco), and formulate related action plans to improve their adaptation to climate change and preparedness for natural disasters.
MY OCEAN: Ocean Monitoring and Forecasting http://www.myocean.e u.org	Morocco	2009-2012	Euro-Mediterranean	Commission of the European Union	MyOcean aims at providing a sustainable service for Ocean Monitoring and Forecasting validated and commissioned by users. The MyOcean information includes observations, analysis, reanalysis and forecasts describing the physical state of the ocean and its primary biogeochemical parameters. It also contributes to research on climate by providing long time-series of reanalyzed parameters

Section 3: Intervention strategy (Alternative)

3.1. Project rationale, policy conformity and expected global environmental benefits

As stated in section 2.1, the countries of the Mediterranean recognize that based on current scientific knowledge and projections there will be a number of severe climate impacts, including increased summer temperatures, decreased annual precipitation and increased frequency of extreme events, with influence on vegetation, food production, plant diseases, and human health.

While it is critically important that research work advances our understanding of how climate variability will impact the coastal zone communities, natural resources and marine and coastal biodiversity of the Mediterranean, it is equally important to ensure that scientific information be made accessible to decision makers, and that actions be taken within the context of ICZM to integrate them into current land use and water policies and practices, i.e. measures to improve sustainability in view of future climatic scenarios.

The ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean is a basic regional binding document concerning integrated coastal zone management. It was developed in response to increasing pressure in the Mediterranean coastal zone and the lack of legally binding commitments that would support progress in coastal management. It is a very important tool which guides the Mediterranean countries on how to implement integrated coastal zone management in order to support sustainable development.

The ICZM Protocol requires the countries to develop policies for the prevention of natural hazards within the framework of national strategies for integrated coastal zone management. To this end, they shall undertake vulnerability and hazard assessment of coastal zones and take prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures to address the effects on natural disasters, in particular of climate change.

Development of these measures is a process that, in general, consists of four main steps:

1. *Building adaptive capacity*: Establishing systems for data collection and monitoring, evaluation processes, awareness-raising initiatives, and policies to encourage, support and require individuals to incorporate climate variability and change consideration into decision-making.
2. *Integration of Climate Variability and Change into Coastal Management and Planning*: Integration of the potential impacts of CV&C into policies, plans and programs; conducting participatory climate risk and vulnerability assessment; and incorporation of climate change risk into strategic planning exercises.
3. *Identification of "Win-Win" opportunities*: Identification of a suite of potential options; valuation of the options based on the costs and benefits relative to

"doing nothing"; and identification and deploying activities that reduce risks across a spectrum of climate change conditions.

4. *Monitoring and re-assessment*: Monitoring of performance routinely seeking out for new data and emerging climate science, and re-assessing strategies and actions; and integration of scientific and local knowledge and perspectives.

The project will significantly support the implementation of the first two above listed steps. In doing so, the implementation of the project activities will accrue the following regional and global environmental benefits:

- At the *regional level*, the project will aim at :
  - Implementation of the ICZM, which will contribute to the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems;
  - Integration of climate variability and change issues in ICZM policies, plans and programs, which will reduce risks of climate variability and change impacts to coastal and marine environment;
  - Integration of climate variability and change issues in ICZM policies, plans and programs, which will reduce cost of damages that might be caused by the climate variability and change impacts;
  - Transfer of experience on integration of climate variability and change into ICZM to other regions.

- At the *global level*, the project will comply with GEF 4 and 5 strategies and accrue global environmental benefits by promoting the collective management of the Mediterranean transboundary water system and supporting the implementation of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments addressing the impacts of CV&C, thus contributing to the sustainable use and maintenance of coastal ecosystem services.

Adding climatic variability and change as a key transboundary concern in GEF-5 was considered necessary so that multiple priority stresses for individual water bodies can be addressed together and collectively by States rather than by single themes or single States.

3.2. Project goal and objective

The overall project goal is to support the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean through development of region wide coordination mechanisms and tools to address climate variability and change in the Mediterranean Region.

The objective of the project is to create an enabling environment for the integration of CV&C coping strategies into ICZM policies, plans and programs of Mediterranean countries by (i) strengthening the understanding of the impacts of CV&C on the

coastal zones of the Mediterranean region and (ii) by establishing the needed information exchange mechanisms, capacity and regional pilot experiences.

3.3. Project Components and Expected Results

Component	Outcome	Output
Component 1: Establishment of a CV&C information sharing platform This component will strengthen the coordination for a long term regional climate variability monitoring program with consensus on objectives, targets, impact indicators and implementation modalities. This will be supported by a web-based regional data platform on climate research with particular focus on the environmental and economic impacts of climate change in the coastal zone. The monitoring program and database will be integrated into national and regional ICZM monitoring processes and in doing so will contribute to on-going work within the ICZM protocol to the Barcelona Convention.	Outcome 1.1 Multi-country data platform on climate research supports ICZM planning and management	Output 1.1.1: Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C indicators, data collection and data sharing protocols. Output 1.1.2: Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C data sharing. 1.1.3: Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data in coastal areas developed
Component 2: Strengthening the knowledge base on regional climate variability and change In order to enrich our understanding of climate variability in the Mediterranean, this component will ensure that current models assessing scenarios and impacts of climate variability are applied to the region, and will assist countries to more precisely calculate the impacts of climate variability to their marine and coastal zone. In partnership with other regional programmes (such as MedClivar), it will include latest results on the regional and global processes influencing climate	Outcome 2.1 Improved understanding of CV&C in the Mediterranean region, enables countries to assess impacts on the coastal environment.	2.1.1: Regional analyses of sea-level rise and storm surges, of changes in water characteristics and marine acidification, and with special focus on river deltas and on the identification of vulnerable areas/ hotspots. 2.1.2: Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts in two critically vulnerable sites, and evaluation of response options. 2.1.3: Regional assessment of socio-economic impacts of CV&C and coping strategies in coastal zones for various scenarios.

variability such as the influence of the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and Indian monsoon, predicted changes in marine salinity and marine acidification. It will focus on the coastal watersheds, with emphasis on risks to water availability and quality and marine ecosystems (including agriculture and fisheries), and other risks to be further defined, likely to include coastal erosion and landslides. Based on the findings of these studies, the TDA for the Mediterranean Basin will be updated with respect to climate change and climate variability.		2.1.4: TDA for the Mediterranean Basin revised with consideration of climate change and variability.
Component 3: **Support to ICZM Protocol implementation and capacity building** Increased capacity, strengthened partnerships and joint actions will create an enabling environment for implementation of the ICZM protocol. At the national level, inter-ministerial committees will contribute to multi-sectoral dialogues on policy and management processes in the Mediterranean, and facilitate the mainstreaming of the ICZM protocol into national plans. Targeted capacity building will enable stakeholders to fulfill these roles. In addition to strong platforms for exchange within the region, project experiences will be shared within the larger international waters community, through IW:Learn, IWC, IWENs, among others.	Outcome 3.1 Science based methodological approach enables countries to integrate climate variability and change issues into ICZM policies, plans and programs. Outcome 3.2 Increased knowledge, capacity, and awareness improve inter-sectoral coordination in mainstreaming climate variability and change issues into the ICZM protocol implementation process.	3.1.1: Methodology and tools for mainstreaming climate variability considerations into national ICZM planning and practices developed considering synergy with other related national plans (IWRM, NSSD, CCA, etc) 3.1.2: Integrated management plan developed in one of the locations 2.1.2.2 3.2.1.: Existing inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms capacitated to mainstream climate variability and change issues into ICZM planning processes. 3.2.2: Awareness raising, policy dialogue and capacity building processes on implications of climate variability on ICZM protocol and other related national policies for policy makers and stakeholders supported. 3.2.3: Mediterranean Clearing House Mechanism established to disseminate knowledge on most efficient tools to address climate variability and change impacts in coastal areas across the region

	Outcome 3.3 Project experiences and lessons disseminated to larger IW community	3.3.1: Project web site (following IW LEARN standards) created, IWENs produced, use of GEF 4 IW tracking tool and participation at GEF IW conferences and other IW LEARN activities ensured.
Component 4: **Project Management**	Outcome 4.1 Project implemented effectively and efficiently to the satisfaction of partners	Output 4.1.1: Capable human resources and efficient systems support project implementation Output 4.1.2.: Monitoring, consultation and advisory mechanisms support project implementation

Component 1: Establishment of a CV&C information sharing platform (GEF $ 460,000)

This component will strengthen the coordination for a long-term regional monitoring program of climate variability with consensus on objectives, targets, impact indicators and implementation modalities. This will be supported by a web-based data platform on climate research with particular focus on the environmental and economic impacts of climate change in the coastal zone. The monitoring database will integrate national and regional ICZM monitoring processes and in doing so will contribute to on-going work within the ICZM Protocol to the Barcelona Convention.

Outcome 1.1: Multi-country data platform on climate research supports ICZM planning and management (GEF $ 460,000)

Output 1.1.1: Assessment of regional and national programs for monitoring and tracking CV&C and its impacts, including capacity assessments (GEF $ 121,000)

Lead agency: Plan Bleu

Activities

1.1.1.1: Identify existing CV&C monitoring program and available data in each participating country, as well as options for data sharing in view of developing a multi-country Information sharing platform (cf. 1.1.3)

(GEF $ 101,000)

This activity will build on the national reports prepared during the project preparation phase, and will further specify data availability and sharing options according to what is needed for the multi-country information sharing platform, i.e. data to describe the CV&C indicators identified in 1.1.1.3. This will imply a workshop with relevant national experts (involved in monitoring programs and data collection/analysis/sharing) in each participating country ($10,000 per workshop). National experts will also have the opportunity to comment on the selection of CV&C indicators proposed (cf. 1.1.1.3) and make suggestions for improvement.

1.1.1.2: Regional synthesis of data availability and gaps as well as sharing options
(GEF $ 20,000)

Plan Bleu will prepare a regional synthesis of CV&C data availability and gaps as well as sharing options, based on national reports and outcomes of the national workshops (as well as the preliminary regional reports prepared during the project preparation phase). This synthesis will be presented at regional meetings organized for the output 1.1.2 for fostering discussions towards a consensus on CV&C data sharing.

Output 1.1.2: Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C data sharing (GEF $ 189,000)

Lead agency: UNEP/MAP

Activities

1.1.2.1: Facilitating consensus on data sharing
(GEF $ 189,000)

In order to gather the consensus of countries on the sharing of CV&C monitoring and research data, UNEP/MAP will partially allocate the time of a consultant to guide the process and will also organize two regional workshops – one in a Balkan country and one in a Northern African country – to present the Synthesis on data availability and gaps (1.1.1.2.), and the options for information sharing and possible design features of the Multi-country data platform. Based on the inputs received in the two workshops, UNEP/MAP will organize a third meeting to submit for approval to all project countries, a draft CV&C data exchange agreement.

Output 1.1.3: Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data in coastal areas developed (GEF $ 150,000)

Lead agency: Plan Bleu

Based on recommendations from assessments completed under 1.1.1.1. and 1.1.1.2., Plan Bleu will develop an information platform for sharing data related to CV&C under its online information system SIMEDD. This will take into consideration users/stakeholders' needs and data availability identified in 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. Plan Bleu will look for synergies and take into account the outcomes (as and when available) of the CLIM-RUN research project, with the vision of promoting a common approach to climate services for Northern and Southern Mediterranean countries.

Activities

1.1.3.1: Identify a set of CV&C indicators and preparation of the Terms of Reference for the Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data
(GEF $ 30,000)

Plan Bleu will work with a group of experts (e.g. from national weather services and WMO, economists involved in the socio-economic assessment in component 2, climatologists, ICZM experts) to identify a set of relevant indicators of CV&C and to develop the Terms of Reference for the Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data. A workshop will be organized for this purpose.

1.1.3.2: Develop the Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data
(GEF $ 90,000)

The information-sharing platform will be developed in order to allow interested users to upload relevant information on CV&C monitoring data and related indicators. The system will enable users to share the information according to the rules defined in the Terms of Reference.

1.3.3.3: Carry out a test of the Information Sharing Platform by users
(GEF $ 10,000)

The information-sharing platform will be made available for a test, and users will be requested to fill in evaluation forms. The outcomes of this test will enable to further improve the platform.

1.1.3.4: Improve the platform
(GEF $ 20,000)
The group of experts mobilized in 1.1.3.1 and 1.3.1.3 will assess the relevance of the platform and suggest further improvement. The platform will be further developed.

Component 2:

Strengthening the knowledge base on regional climate variability and change (GEF $ 963,400)

In order to enrich our understanding of the effects of CV&C in the Mediterranean, this component will consist of building scenarios and assessing impacts of climate variability and change on coastal areas, and by adapting and implementing available methodologies and tools. In order to assist countries to evaluate the impacts of climate variability and change to their marine and coastal zones, improvement and further development of existing models like DIVA and Imagine is foreseen. These methodologies are planned to be jointly applied in two pilot study areas. Regional analyses of CV&C environmental impacts and their consequences on socio-economic activities will also be carried out and will enable partners in the project as well as decision makers to identify vulnerable areas and activities, as well as possible response actions. Based on the findings of these studies, the TDA for the Mediterranean Basin will be updated with respect to climate change and climate variability.

Outcome 2.1: Improved understanding of CV&C in the Mediterranean basin, enables countries to assess likely impacts on the coastal environment. (GEF $ 963,400)

Output 2.1.1 Regional analyses of CV&C impacts in terms of sea-level rise and storm surges, of changes in water characteristics and marine acidification, and with special focus on river deltas and on the identification of vulnerable areas/hotspots (GEF $ 67,000)

Lead agency: Plan Bleu

Activities

2.1.1.1: Develop a methodology for the regional analysis of physical impacts of CV&C
(GEF $17,000)

Plan Bleu will develop a methodology for the analysis of physical impacts of climate variability and change (climatic parameters, extreme events, seal level, sea water characteristics, groundwater water quality, etc) and their consequences for ecosystems and human activities. The set of indicators identified in Component 1 will be used. Plan Bleu will mobilize relevant experts (e.g. those involved in outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.3) to develop the methodology (one workshop).

2.1.1.2: Collect data on indicators on physical impacts of CV&C at regional level
(GEF $10,000)

Data collection will be based on the available data identified in Component 1, as well as other existing literature on climate change scenarios and impacts.

2.1.1.3: Analyze data on physical impacts of CV&C and identify their consequences for ecosystems and human activities and identify vulnerable activities

(GEF $40,000)

The analysis will be carried out following the methodology developed in 2.1.1.1. and on the basis of the data collected in 2.1.1.2. It will give an overview of expected physical impacts of climate change in coastal areas and their consequences for ecosystems and human activities. The different parameters will be mapped and crossed in order to assess the vulnerability of coastal territories and to identify the most critical areas.

Output 2.1.2 Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts in two critically vulnerable sites, and evaluation of response options (GEF $ 686,400)

Lead agencies: PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu

PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu will work jointly to assess the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate variability and change for contrasted scenarios in 2 critical areas (according to vulnerabilities identified in 2.1.1.).

PAP/RAC will work with economic modeling tools while Plan Bleu will develop a participatory methodology. The combination of the 2 approaches will enable users to compare the respective outcomes, assets and limits of these approaches. The outcomes of one approach will be valued as much as possible by the other one, e.g. the scenarios built through Plan Bleu's participatory method will take into account the outcomes of PAP/RAC's modeling, and the associated damages and adaptation costs of these scenarios will be accessed through PAP/RAC's methodology. The way in which the 2 approaches can be combined will be discussed and decided amongst relevant experts (workshop to be organized).

Plan Bleu will develop and implement a participatory methodology for elaborating possible futures of vulnerability and adaptation paths in 2 critical coastal areas, building on its experience with the *Imagine* approach (taking into account the outcomes of PAP/RAC's modeling). It will generate contrasted scenarios of impacts and adaptation paths according to local stakeholders' knowledge and perceptions.

The complexity of climate variability and change has so far resulted in the absence of a common methodology for estimating their economic repercussions. The aim of this PAP/RAC activity is to agree on a methodology for estimating economic costs of climate variability and change and to apply it in two critical areas. The methodology will build upon the existing models, like DIVA, upgrading it for the climate variability, taking into account the latest works on the adaptation deficit and scaling

it down. It is expected that the development of this methodology will contribute to more precise analysis of the adaptation deficit in the coastal zones.

Activities

2.1.2.1: Support activities for the assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts and response options
(GEF $ 313,000)

2.1.2.1.a Inception meetings on the methodologies for assessing socio-economic impacts of CV&C (DIVA and Climagine)
PAP/RAC leads (GEF $24,000), PB contributes (GEF $ 15,000)

2.1.2.1.b Develop the Climagine prospective and participatory methodology
Plan Bleu (GEF $ 50,000)

Plan Bleu will develop an ad hoc prospective methodology for elaborating possible futures of vulnerability and adaptation paths in the identified critical coastal areas. Plan Bleu will build on its experience with the *Imagine* method it has been developing for 20 years. *Imagine* is a participatory method for systemic and prospective analysis of sustainability in a geographically limited territory. It involves all relevant local stakeholders, and consists of four steps: analyzing the local context, identifying sustainability indicators and assessing their values, modeling and exploring indicators and scenarios of future evolutions, and, when relevant, deciding on a programme of prioritized actions to implement a collectively agreed project for the territory. In this project *Imagine* will be upgraded into *Climagine* to specifically take into account climate variability and change. The activity will consist of the desktop preparatory work on the methodology (GEF $ 20,000) and a workshop with experts on CV&C, ICZM and prospective methodology (GEF $ 30,000).

2.1.2.1.c Upgrade DIVA methodology for the assessment of economic impacts of CV&C
PAP/RAC (GEF $88,000)

The first step will be to set up the team for the development of the methodology. After the team is set up, an expert meeting will be organized to discuss the overall task, to organize the work within the team and to develop a detailed work plan. Upon the meeting, the drafting of the methodology will be launched. During the drafting of the methodology, a need may occur to test availability of certain data. For this purpose, consultants in the demonstration areas will be identified and first contacts made.

2.1.2.1.d Finalize the DIVA and Climagine methodologies
PAP/RAC leads (GEF $13,000), PB contributes (GEF $ 15,000)

In order to finalize the methodologies, a last meeting will be organized to discuss, and refine them. At this meeting, representatives of the Integrative Framework Working Group (IWG) from the MedPartnership project will be invited, since the methodology that was developed in 2010 and tested in 2011 for preparation of coastal plans and strategies is to be adapted to better integrate climate variability and change considerations (activity 3.1.1.)

2.1.2.1.e Provide support to the MedPartnership ICZM Plans with regard to CV&C
PAP/RAC (GEF $76,000)

Based on the achieved progress and possibilities for upgrade, the methodology will be at least partially applied in the pilot areas of the MedPartnership project. It is expected that this methodology could be applied in the last stage of the MedPartnership pilots – in estimating costs of the various options and in selecting the optimal responsive actions.

2.1.2.1.f Publishing & Dissemination
Plan Bleu (GEF $ 20,000), PAP/RAC (GEF $12,000)

Produce a users' guide on the methodology Climagine and publish and disseminate the Report on upgrading the DIVA method for climate variability and adaptation deficit.

2.1.2.2: Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts and evaluation of response options in two pilot sites (DIVA/Climagine)
(GEF $ 373,400)

Methodologies upgraded within 2.1.2 will be applied in two pilot sites. The selection of locations will depend on the results of the assessment of the most vulnerable areas performed under 2.1.1.3 as well as the political conditions in the countries, the availability of the data needed, the willingness of governments and other stakeholders to undertake the project, and the possibilities of using the results of PEGASO project case studies.

2.1.2.2.a Implement Climagine and build contrasting scenarios of vulnerability and adaptation paths in the 2 pilot sites
Plan Bleu (GEF $174,000)

In each area, 3 to 4 workshops involving local experts and stakeholders will be organized, in order to implement the participatory prospective methodology *Climagine*. The expected outcomes are: an analysis of the current situation, the elaboration of contrasted scenarios of vulnerability and adaptation paths ($ 85,000 in each area). The costs of potential damage and response actions for these

scenarios could be assessed by PAP/RAC methodology. This will be specified at expert meetings on methodologies in 2.1.2.1.

2.1.2.2.b Implement upgraded DIVA methodology in the two pilot sites
PAP/RAC (GEF $152,400)

In each area local experts will be contracted to collect data needed for the model. In addition, the team will participate at some of the Climagine workshops (to be determined during development of the methodology in 2.1.2.1) in order to combine the participatory method with the estimations, and to expose stakeholders to the results of upgraded DIVA in an organized and monitored manner.

2.1.2.2.c Presentation and discussion of results
PAP/RAC leads (GEF $27.000), PB contributes (GEF $20,000)

The methodology and the outcomes of pilot case studies will be presented and discussed at the MedPartnership Final ICZM Regional Workshop, with the aim of capacity building.

Output 2.1.3 Regional assessment of socio-economic impacts of CV&C and adaptation options in coastal zones, for various scenarios (GEF $ 148,000)

Lead agency: Plan Bleu

Activities

2.1.3.1: Support activities for the regional assessment of socio-economic impacts of CV&C and adaptation options
(GEF $ 30,000)

Plan Bleu will develop a methodology for the analysis of climate variability and change impacts on socio-economic activities, which will include the identification of key sectors/topics (e.g. tourism, agriculture, etc.), and related indicators of impacts. Relevant internal and external experts will be mobilized to identify these indicators and work on sectoral studies (one workshop).

2.1.3.2: Analyze impacts of CV&C on socio-economic activities by sectors/topics, identify vulnerabilities, and define response options
(GEF $ 118,000)

The analysis will be based on the outcomes of previous regional and local studies as well as other literature. It will give an overview of expected socio-economic impacts of climate change in coastal areas, according to existing climate models and scenarios available at global, regional and local levels (analyzed in outcome 2.1.1), and will explore their socio-economic consequences for the different key sectors. The findings of sectoral studies will be mapped, crossed and compiled, in order to

assess the vulnerability of coastal territories and to identify the most critical areas. Adaptation options will be explored. A workshop with the authors of the sectoral studies will facilitate such cross-sectoral analysis. A final report will be produced.

Output 2.1.4 TDA for the Mediterranean Basin revised with consideration of climate change and variability (GEF $ 62,000)

Lead agency: UNEP/MAP

Activities

2.1.4.1: Integration of CV&C issues into the TDA for the Mediterranean Sea LME *(GEF $ 62,000)*

MAP will organize the updating of the most recent TDA (2005) with respect to climate variability and change. A group of regional and extra-regional experts familiar with the GEF IW processes will assess the implications of likely CV&C scenarios on the main transboundary concerns identified in the Mediterranean basin (see example in Table below), and identify the most vulnerable hot spots. The results of this review and assessment will be consolidated into a CV&C Addendum to the TDA.

CV&C impact **Transboundary concern**	Droughts	Floods	Extreme events	Sea level rise	Ocean warming	Degradation of blue forests	Degradation of habitats
Land Based Pollution – Point Sources - Excess Nutrient and Toxic Discharges							
Land Based Pollution – Non Point Sources							
Anthropogenic Pressures on Coastal Zones							
Coversion of Critical Habitats; overexploitation of Marine Living Resources; Alien Species Introduction							
Overfishing; Use of non-selective							

fishing gear							

Component 3:

Support to ICZM Protocol implementation and capacity building (GEF $719,600)

Enhanced knowledge, capacity and awareness together with experience sharing mechanisms will create an enabling environment for implementation of the ICZM protocol in general and for the integration of CV&C elements. At the national level, inter-ministerial committees will contribute to multi-sectoral dialogues on policy and management processes in the Mediterranean, and facilitate the mainstreaming of the ICZM protocol and CV&C responses into national plans. Targeted capacity building will enable stakeholders to fulfill these roles. In addition to strong platforms for exchange within the region, project experiences will be shared within the larger international waters community, through IW:Learn, IWC, IWENs, among others.

Outcome 3.1 Science based methodological approach enables countries to integrate climate variability and change issues into ICZM policies, plans and programs (GEF $ 417,600)

Output 3.1.1: Methodology and tools for mainstreaming climate variability considerations into national ICZM planning and practices developed considering synergy with other related national plans (IWRM, NSSD, CCA, etc) (GEF $130,000)

Lead agencies: PAP/RAC, GWP-Med

Within the MedPartnership project PAP/RAC, jointly with the GWP-Med and UNESCO-IHP is developing an integrative methodological framework (IMF) for integration of coastal, groundwater, river and biodiversity management, with CV&C as a cross cutting issue. The result of this activity will be new guidelines for the generation of coastal plans, as well as for the national ICZM strategies.

Activities

3.1.1.1: Updating Guidelines on National ICZM Strategies and Plans with the climate change proofing tool
PAP/RAC (GEF $ 36,000), GWP-Med (GEF $ 30,000)

The aim of this activity is to develop further the methodology for integrating climate variability and change into the coastal plans based on and linking with national ICZM, IWRM and climate-related strategies and plans. This activity is closely connected with the Output 2.1.2.1, since the information on expected economic and environmental costs is of major importance for planning in the coastal zone.

Methodology for evaluating existing legislation policies and programs, such as climate change proofing and/or SEA or other as appropriate, is to be developed/adapted for the guidelines.

3.1.1.2: Meeting of the DIVA/ClImagine experts with the IWG of MedPartnership
PAP/RAC (GEF $ 34,000), GWP-Med (GEF $ 5,000)

One expert meeting of the IWG group and the experts developing output 2.1.2 is to be held with the aim of securing appropriate integration of the climate variability and change considerations into the final methodological guidelines for coastal plans and strategies that is to be published and disseminated in 2013. One relevant representative per country will be invited to the final ICZM Workshop that is to be organized in 2013.

3.1.1.3: Developing on-line module for the CV&C to be integrated into MedOpen – virtual ICZM course
PAP/RAC (GEF $ 20,000), GWP-Med (GEF $ 5,000)

An on-line training module on the coastal plans and strategies will be developed and offered within the PAP/RAC MedOpen virtual training course. One run of the module with the live support of the professors is to be implemented in the second year.

Output 3.1.2: Integrated management plan developed in one of the locations identified in the activity 2.1.2.2 (GEF $ 287,600)

Lead agencies: PAP/RAC and GWP

Activities

3.1.2.1: Drafting of ICZM Plan integrating CV&C issues
PAP/RAC (GEF $ 187,600), GWP-Med (GEF $ 100,000)

Based on the results of the application of the combined methodologies for economic modeling and participatory approach in one of the locations in 2.1.2.1, an integrated management plan is going to be developed, using methodology and tools developed within 3.1.1. The selection of the location will depend on the political conditions in the countries, and on the quality of involvement of the stakeholders in the locations 2.1.2.2. The Integrated management plan will satisfy the requirements of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean, of the Water Framework Directive, and in its marine part, the requirements of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Outcome 3.2. Increased knowledge, capacity, and awareness improve inter-sectoral coordination in mainstreaming climate variability and change issues into the ICZM protocol implementation process (GEF $ 262,000).

Output 3.2.1: Existing Inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms enhanced to mainstream climate variability and change issues into ICZM planning processes (GEF $ 2,000)

Lead agency: UNEP/MAP

Activities

3.2.1.1: Facilitating inter-ministerial coordination for incorporating CV&C issues into ICZM
(GEF $ 2,000)

MedPartnership has additional resources dedicated to supporting the ministries of environment and the MedPartnership Focal Points to undertake inter-ministerial coordination. The same inter-sectoral framework will be encouraged to ensure full consideration of CV&C elements in all sectors relating to ICZM (agriculture, tourism, urban development, wastes, etc.). To do so, MAP will enhance the capacity of the network and of the single members through dedicated seminars, documentation and online support.

Output 3.2.2: Awareness raising, policy dialogue and capacity building for Policy makers and stakeholders in participating countries on implications of climate variability, ICZM protocol and other related national policies (GEF $ 220,000)

Lead agencies: PAP/RAC and GWP-Med

Raising awareness and promoting dialogue and sharing of experiences among policy makers and key stakeholders on the implications of climate variability and change with particular emphasis on the coastal zone is of recognized importance for successful planning and implementation of strategies. A set of related activities will enhance understanding of impacts as well as of available policy and applied tools to tackle them through an integrated approach that will primarily inter-link ICZM, IWRM and climate-related policies and plans.

Activities

3.2.2.1: Assessment of the banking and insurance sector
PAP/RAC (GEF $ 15,000), GWP-Med (GEF $ 5,000)

An assessment of the climate variability and change impact on the global insurance and banking sector, in particular analyzing insurance for weather related risks and availability of loans for real estate in close proximity of the sea will be carried out during the early stages of the project. The results of the assessment will be available as an article at the Coast Day web site, project web site and disseminated through

appropriate on-line newsletters. The article is going to be translated into national languages of the project countries and sent to the different journals in the eligible countries for the occasion of the Coast Day, using the UNEP/MAP network and the help of national focal points.

3.2.2.2: Preparing central Coast Day 2013 with the theme of CV&C

PAP/RAC (GEF $ 50,000)

For the project's second year, climate variability and change is proposed to be the central theme of the Coast Day. By that time, it is expected that this project will secure results for a major event. A central celebration of the Coast Day would be hosted by one of the eligible countries. A call for NGO partners in the project eligible countries will be published in order to secure local assistance in mobilizing public awareness on this topic. Support from an NGO is to be secured for the organization of the central public event. The central celebration will include a workshop for the high level policy makers aiming to present the results of the project. In this occasion, an Ambassador for the coast, with the specific focus on the climate threats for the coastal zone is to be appointed.

3.2.2.3: Developing media packages

PAP/RAC (GEF $ 35,000)

For this purpose a media package containing awareness raising set of materials will be prepared, based on the actual knowledge of the climate variability and change threats for Mediterranean. The package will contain a power-point presentation, poster, bookmark, stickers and a special CD for distribution. Media package will also be available on-line at the Coast Day web site and at the project/MedPartnership web site. This media package will be also presented at the 3 major events for the target policy makers in the region.

3.2.2.4: Regional Workshop for Members of Parliaments and Media on climate variability and change with emphasis on interlinked ICZM and IWRM issues

GWP-Med (GEF $ 40,000)

Members of Parliaments (MPs) and the Media are among key partners in applying and promoting integrated policies on environment and development at country level. MPs are responsible for elaborating and approving legal and regulatory instruments and controlling the government, while Media are key shapers of public opinion and promoters of public awareness. Climate variability and change as well as ICZM and IWRM are among areas of focus and interest of these groups. Furthermore, it is widely recognized that there are valuable experiences to be shared at regional level among these stakeholders, promoting dialogue and common understanding. In the Mediterranean, the Circle of the Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD), consisting of around 70 MPs from 16 countries, and the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD), consisting of around 55 journalists from 14 countries, are

structured still informal networks of such partners, facilitated since 2003 jointly by MIO-ECSDE and GWP-Med.

Aiming to promote policy dialogue and exchange on good practices on climate variability and change with emphasis on ICZM and IWRM, a Regional Workshop for MPs and Media will be organized. Civil society representatives will also attend enriching the dialogue. The Regional Workshop willtake place duringthe second half of the second year of the Project in order to present findings of the Project, case studies, materials produced and recommendations for action.

3.2.2.5: Regional Stakeholder Workshop on climate variability and change and water, as a contribution to the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean

GWP-Med (GEF $ 15,000)

The Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM) is a key regional policy process within the Union for the Mediterranean. Though, based on political grounds, the draft SWM was not adopted at the UfM Ministerial Conference on Water (April 2010), the launching of the technical drafting of the Action Plan is anticipated based on political decision by the UfM countries. The Action Plan should describe how (resources, synergies, priority fields of actions, etc) the SWM recommendations will be translated into action. Water and Climate Change is one of the key SWM Chapters on which the Action Plan would be based while inter-linkages amongst IWRM, ICZM and climate considerations are made in the SWM.

Aiming to operationally link climate variability and change objectives in the region as well as the Project's objectives with the process of the SWM and its Action Plan, a Regional Multi-Stakeholder Workshop will be organized on the particular theme while ICZM will be among its focus topics. The latter would contribute to the identification of possible fields for UfM projects or even provide the venue for presentation of concrete ideas for projects' development by various stakeholders.

3.2.2.6: Contribute to build capacity on climate variability and change with emphasis on ICZM and IWRM issues

GWP-Med (GEF $ 60,000)

Climate variability and change present new challenges for the countries in the region. Particularly when it comes to its impacts in the coastal zone and in relation to vital natural resources like water, it is recognized that capacity to properly respond to such challenges is missing and should be enhanced at national and local levels.

Aiming to contribute in raising capacity on the inter-linkages of climate variability and change, ICZM and IWRM, one Regional and two National Training Workshops will be organized. The Regional Workshop will address decision makers and will focus on issues of policy development and national action planning. It will take place

at the last semester of the first year of the Project. The two National Workshops will address middle level managers in competent ministries and selected national stakeholders and will focus on local action planning linked with the local demo areas that will be developed within the Project (Output 3.1.2). These will take place at the second and third semester of the second year of the Project, along with the development of the related demo.

3.2.2.7: Assessment of No-Regret Policies and Actions for Climate Variability and Change in relation to water and the coastal area in the Mediterranean
GWP-Med (No additional GEF funding)

'No regret' policies and actions refer to strategic choices by governments, reflecting appropriate investments to options that have been already proven sustainable for water resources management, even under the conditions of uncertainty in view of the possible impacts of climate variability and change. These need to have the potential to be widely applied at both national and local scale and pay-off soon, including in the low income regions, where vulnerability is higher. They should include measures for which the necessary knowledge is already available, the needed political will is established, consensus in the society has been achieved, their applicability is tested,the capacity to implement them is in place, and their cost effectiveness and financial viability is tested.

A desk-study assessment on no-regret policies and actions for climate variability and change in relation to water including a focus on the Mediterranean coastal zone will be elaborated providing background to on-going policy processes in the region like those under MAP, the Union for the Mediterranean, etc.

Output 3.2.3: Mediterranean Clearing House Mechanism established to disseminate knowledge on most efficient tools to address climate variability and change impacts in coastal areas across the region (GEF $40,000)

Lead agency: GWP-Med

Activities

3.2.3.1: Establishment of Clearing House Mechanism
(GEF $ 40,000)

The CHM will be linked to the MedPartnership web-site and the "Intelligent online database" (output 1.1.3) and will give detailed information on the best-practices for identifying most efficient and cost effective tools to address climate variability and change impacts, will link to all regional organisations specialized in the various CV and CC issues, and will give a database of all key stakeholders. GWP-Med in close cooperation with UNEP/MAP will be responsible for ensuring that this CHM is regularly updated, and requests for further information are responded to, during and beyond the projects life-span.

Outcome 3.3 Project experiences and lessons disseminated to larger IW community (GEF $ 40,000)

Output 3.3.1: Project web site (following IW LEARN standards) created, IWENs produced, use of GEF 4 IW tracking tool and participation at GEF IW conferences and other IW LEARN activities ensured (GEF $ 40,000)

Lead agency: GWP-Med

Activities

3.3.1.1: Contributing to IW LEARN
(GEF $ 40,000)

The Project's web site is a key instrument for communication of its progress, outputs, outcomes, and key messages. This will be developed and maintained as part of the MedPartnership web site, in close collaboration with the manager of that site. Coordination among Project partners and the PMU will be facilitated in order to secure proper flow of information and feeding of the site with material. Furthermore, IW Experience Notes on subjects pertinent to the Project will be produced and GEF 4 IW tracking tools will be utilized. In addition, participation and presentation of Project outcomes to related GEF IW conferences in the region and beyond, as needed, will be made.

Component 4:
Project Management (GEF $ 155,545)

Outcome 4.1: Project implemented effectively and efficiently to the satisfaction of partners (GEF $ 155,545)

Output 4.1.1: Capable human resources, consultation and efficient systems support project implementation (GEF $ 129,545)

Lead agency: UNEP/MAP

Output 4.1.2: Monitoring and advisory mechanisms support project implementation (GEF $ 26,000)

Lead agency: UNEP/MAP

Project Management activities will include the following:

- Implementation of day-to-day management processes (staff selection and hiring, allocation of responsibilities, disbursement of funds, procurement of equipment, etc);

- Project monitoring and evaluation (standard reporting, independent evaluations, etc);
- Assistance in networking between Regional and National Steering Committees, sub-committees and National Project Teams for all participating countries;
- Organization of technical cooperation activities for capacity building related to the implementation of the ICZM;
- Organization of consultative meetings for introducing and implementing programme activities;
- Collection and dissemination of information on policy, economic, scientific and technical issues related to the project;
- Provision of support for the preparation of technical and feasibility studies.

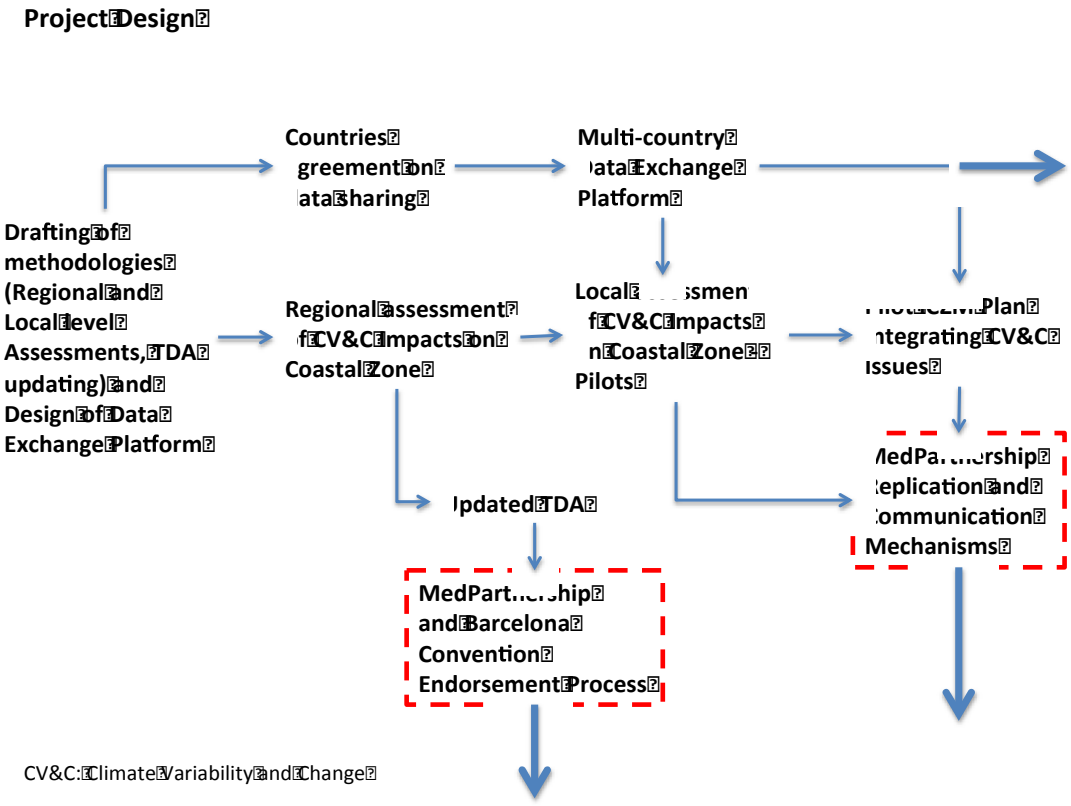
3.4 Intervention logic and key assumptions

The intervention logic for the project assumes that:

i. the participating countries are committed to achieve and sustain adequate coastal zone management for the protection of coastal waters, habitats and living resources, and for the enhancement of the socio-economic potential of coastal zones; and
ii. due to growing concerns and evidences of increasing CV&C, the concept of ICZM has to be enriched in view of the expected prevailing future climatic conditions and of their impacts on the coastal environment.

As shown in the table below, the project will develop its action along three main lines. The ***first*** one concentrates on consolidating a shared patrimony of knowledge on CV&C, harmonizing contributions from all project countries, and making it available to all as online information platform. The ***second*** will focus on producing a regional evaluation of the present and an assessment of expected future environmental and socio-economic impacts of CV&C, and translate this newly acquired understanding into an updated Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the Mediterranean Sea LME. The ***third*** line will consist of the two main steps: (i) producing, within the context provided by the regional assessment, a more refined methodology for the assessment of CV&C impacts at the local level, and applying this methodology to actual pilot cases; and (ii) providing a demonstration at a specific site on how to translate all this into an ICZM Plan including CV&C issues.

The project is part of the broader MedPartnership initiative and as such will take advantage of its convening power and catalytic potential to disseminate and facilitate the replication of the project results. The figure below shows how this project is structured and how it will be integrated into MedPartnership's structure.



3.5 Risk analysis and risk management measures

Risk	Anticipated impact to project	Likelihood	Mitigation Measures
Countries are not supporting the implementation of selected case studies	Project ability to demonstrate ways to integrate CV&C into ICZM weakened	Low	National level stakeholder involvement spanning sectors, partnership, exchange network and capacity building implemented
Lack of coordination in national ministries for full ownership and participation in project activities	Inter ministerial coordination while key to integrated resource management, is a constant challenge for sustainable development assistance initiatives	Medium	Project will utilize ICZM national inter-sectoral groups
Limited participation of various stakeholders in project execution	The capacity building focus on piloting new practices would be hindered	Low	Transparency in planning and implementation; involving stakeholders in decision making
Countries would not	Commitment of	Low	Full participation of countries in

provide necessary data and information	countries is key to achieve project objectives		project execution through national and regional level partnership and capacity building; negotiations on data-sharing are activities built in to the project
Data being collected by countries are not comparable	Low comparability of data, or non-existence of data in some countries, could make development of regional assessment difficult	Low to medium	Emphasis will be on national communications, whose preparation has followed the same methodology. In absence of comparable data, secondary data will be used to make assumptions.
Little or no uptake of the online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data in coastal areas	The coordination for a long-term monitoring programme of climate variability will be weakened	Low	Full participation of countries in reaching the consensus on objectives, targets, impact indicators and implementation modalities will be achieved through raising the awareness of the necessity for this activity. The linkage to national communications on climate change and the need for measures proposed there will be established and strengthened.

3.6 Consistency with national priorities or plans

The proposed project is in line with the National Communications developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All participating countries have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention. All participating countries are parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

All countries addressed coastal zone management in their national plans and legislative framework, and are currently working towards the more integrated ICZM, and 8 out of 11 participating countries implemented the Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMPs) of MAP. Two participating countries ratified the ICZM Protocol, while 6 additional have signed it. On 24 March 2011 the ICZM Protocol entered into force, as six Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention have ratified it. Therefore, the project is consistent with national priorities concerning the ICZM, as it will support the implementation of the ICZM Protocol, recently entered into force, by introducing climate variability and change into policies, plans and programs concerning coastal and marine zones.

3.7 Incremental cost reasoning

The baseline situation is that measures to address climate variability and change in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment have been carried out in a fragmented, uncoordinated manner, mostly at the local/national level. As often mentioned by participating countries, impact assessments have suffered from

insufficient data and identification of policy options and possible response measures, have often been done without the involvement of all regional partners and not utilizing the most appropriate and cost effective tools and technologies and policy experiences that have been developed within and beyond the region. However over recent years a number of studies have been made that will provide good case studies for the current project. Therefore, while IWRM and ICZM processes have so far not systematically incorporated measures to address impacts of climatic variability on habitats and biodiversity, and on water resources, which may in the future be greatly affected in particular for the MENA region and low lying and riverine areas of the Mediterranean, but this situation may change in the future.

At the regional workshop on Climate Change in the Mediterranean, held in Marseilles by Plan Bleu on the 22-23rd October 2008, participants recommended the following:

- The establishment of an information system on climate change, identifying and seeking out any missing data, particularly through enhanced regional cooperation, and ensuring that climate variability is included in regional and national planning and decision-taking
- The creation of financial instruments by the partners in order to adapt to climate change/variability;
- The regular organization at Mediterranean level – under the aegis of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and the Plan Bleu - of events dedicated to CV&C, with particular focus on exchange of experiences on coping strategies and measures.

Without GEF support, countries will continue to deal with ICZM and adaptation on a local and national level in implementation of the ICZM Protocol, without access to climate change/variability assessments, data tools and methods required to develop the most cost-effective measures to protect coastal communities, and natural resources, and will lack exchange of best-practices within the Mediterranean region. With GEF support, countries will build on the existing baseline, and strive to ensure that climate change modeling and monitoring data is available throughout the region, that long-term monitoring of climate change risks to the marine and coastal zone is agreed and indicators defined and gaps are analyzed, that the policy tools and capacity to design, adopt and implement the most effective ICZM plans, are available in the region.

3.8 Sustainability

Sustainability is essential for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean. Past experience in developing and implementing numerous protocols within the Barcelona Convention provides a sound basis for confidence in the sustainability of entities created in this project. The focus of this project is to

create an enabling environment within the participating countries to implement the ICZM Protocol and address expected climate variability and change impacts. The development of methodologies and tools for integrating climate variability and change considerations into national ICZM planning and practices is an additional guarantee for sustainability of the ICZM Protocol implementation, and the sustainability of project outcomes such as the Clearing House Mechanism and Information Exchange Platform is ensured by project partners.

Active participation of civil organizations in project activities is a key element for gaining social sustainability. The Public Participation Strategy focuses on building a firm foundation for effective intervention in the region. The close linkages between this project and MedPartnership will ensure that the project will benefit from the overall strategic framework that will bring together all partners/donors/countries working in the Mediterranean, and ensure that there is a common vision and direction of effort in past and future projects.

3.9 Replication

The promotion of the replication of the application of methodologies and practices piloted by the project will be a responsibility of MedPartnership and its replication and communication mechanisms. Although activities, demonstrations and pilot projects will be implemented within the lifetime of the project, it is evident that not all of them can be implemented in each and every eligible country. A choice of pilot countries and sites will have to be made. There is, therefore, a strong need for a replication strategy that will maximize the chances of 'regional transfer' of knowledge, demonstration and pilot experiences. In view of the negative track record in respect to replication initiatives of Mediterranean countries, Medpartnership has adopted a more innovative approach, specifically tailored to the characteristics of the region and directed towards enhancing the potential for the replication of successful demonstrations. In contrast to previous projects, in which replicability has been addressed as a separate element, in the MedPartnership replication is an integral part of the project, with a carefully-designed replication strategy that is at the heart of the project.

Expected Outcome	Expected Outputs
All Mediterranean littoral countries prepare and implement ICZM Plans integrating CV&C issues	1. All project countries engaged in replication activities on CV&C / ICZM as part of MedPartnership replication activities 2. Pilots and demonstration of ICZM Plan integrating CV&C adopted as Replicable Practices by MedPartnership and disseminated 3. Regional Replication Workshop on ICZM and CV&C held in 2014

3.10 Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming strategy

The effective implementation of the project requires combining policy and technical work with awareness raising and capacity building/training activities that aim at mainstreaming the acquired knowledge on climate variability and change in national ICZM plans, demonstration projects and other relevant interventions.

In order to promote this effectively, the project will work in a coordinated manner with MedPartnership and utilize the coordination, communication and dissemination mechanisms developed under the Partnership. The MedPartnership has allocated significant resources for communication and enhancing replication (best practices). During the Inception phase of this project, the Communication and Replication strategies will be revised to incorporate specific activities for climate variability.

3.10.1. Awareness and Communication Objectives

The overall Communication objectives that the strategy will serve are the following:

- Information for target groups about the project's objectives, activities and findings;
- Support to public participation activities, including awareness raising, capacity building and trainings by contributing to create the enabling environment for such activities;
- Increased visibility of the project and of its donors at the Mediterranean level and beyond;
- Identification and fruitful exchange with relevant stakeholders / projects / initiatives in the region in view of contributing to the leverage of the project;
- The wide dissemination of project's experiences, lessons learnt and best practices.

3.10.2. Specific Communication Objectives, Channels and Outputs

The specific objectives of the ***Internal Communication*** are the following:

- To ensure ownership of the project and of its outputs by all partners;
- To encourage synergies between partners in order to increase the project's visibility and results;
- To communicate in a brief and easy-to-read way the progress, challenges and lessons learnt to other partners and overall to donors.

The main channels of internal communication consist of e-mail exchanges and phone calls, including, whenever necessary, face-to-face meetings, telephone or video conferences. The outputs that will serve internal communication include:

- Activity / Progress reports: Each partner will provide annual concise reports describing the activities implemented and the objectives achieved in line with the overall project's objectives;
- Annual activities and quarterly financial reports and Final report: They will be compiled by the project's coordinator with the help of all partners and will be provided to donors.

The specific objectives of ***External Communication*** and Mainstreaming Strategy in relation to National and Regional/International target groups are respectively the following:

National target groups

- To develop an integrated plan for the appropriate and effective communication of all project's components and activities;
- To secure the ownership of the project by decision-makers (including relevant Ministries, local authorities and Parliamentarians), Research Centers and Universities and GEF Focal points;
- To enhance mainstreaming of climate variability and change concerns into national ICZM planning, demonstration projects and other relevant interventions;
- To mobilize the maximum number of relevant target groups from the focus countries and promote exchanges and cooperation between them;
- To diffuse widely the achievements of the project with the help of the media;
- To ensure the legacy of the project at the national level, e.g in connection to replicable actions.

Regional/International target groups

- To promote the exchange of relevant experiences and approaches coming from the region and beyond;
- To streamline methodologies and approaches developed in the framework of the project into on-going and future relevant initiatives, programmes, regional policies etc.
- To raise additional funds for the project;
- To ensure the legacy of the project at the regional level, e.g through the cooperation with existing Regional / International Centers of Excellence working on pertinent issues in the Mediterranean;
- To communicate widely the content and achievements of the projects through existing Mediterranean stakeholders' networks.

The main ***channels*** of the external communication and mainstreaming strategy include e-mails, presentation materials (leaflets, TV spots, depending on availability of means), various media channels (radio, TV, newspapers, journals, websites),

information materials (in soft and hard formats), publications, press-releases and a website. Awareness raising, capacity building and training activities, although elements of a "participation strategy" can also be considered as serving the purposes of communication and mainstreaming and, in this sense, Participation and Communication & Mainstreaming Strategies will be mutually supportive.

External communication's ***outputs*** include:

- Website: The project's material will be hosted at the MedPartnership portal thus increasing visibility of both and economizing on financial resources;
- Information Materials: these could be developed in soft and hard formats (press-releases, leaflets, brochures, etc.) targeted to selected audiences and they will be disseminated through different channels of communication. In order to ensure the wide dissemination of these materials a comprehensive database of contacts will be developed. In addition, systematic contacts and exchanges of experience with the relevant existing networks, programs and initiatives will be established;
- Press releases/press conferences: these can be prepared/organized on particular occasions;
- Participation / representation in relevant events: The activities of the project will be further disseminated through the participation and/or representation in selected national/Mediterranean/international events.

The wide dissemination of information and outputs will be further strengthened through the stakeholders' networks (Mediterranean NGOs, media-COMJESD and Parliamentarians-COMPSUD) active in the region.

3.10.3. Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming climate variability and change considerations into the wide spectrum of related policies is a demanding and elaborate process. It presupposes a series of prerequisites and facilitating conditions, including among others: assured political will, specific climate variability and change policies being in place, availability of good knowledge on the institutional and legislative setting, and adequate human and financial resources.

It is recognized that the majority of these are not in place or not advanced in the vast majority of the project's countries. Thus, the project would focus its intervention in the identification of target groups' abilities and limitations to mainstream climate variability and climate change considerations into national ICZM plans, demonstration projects and other relevant interventions so that these can help refining and adapting the project's activities accordingly.

Overall, it needs to be noted that mainstreaming is not a strategy to be put into action once, but should be a constant red thread throughout the overall policy process in a country. Therefore, interventions need to be encouraged, designed and implemented from the initial preparatory phases of a policy process up until the implementation and evaluation stages of the policy cycle. Since development of related policies is still at its first steps, it is a good moment to assist with catalytic interventions.

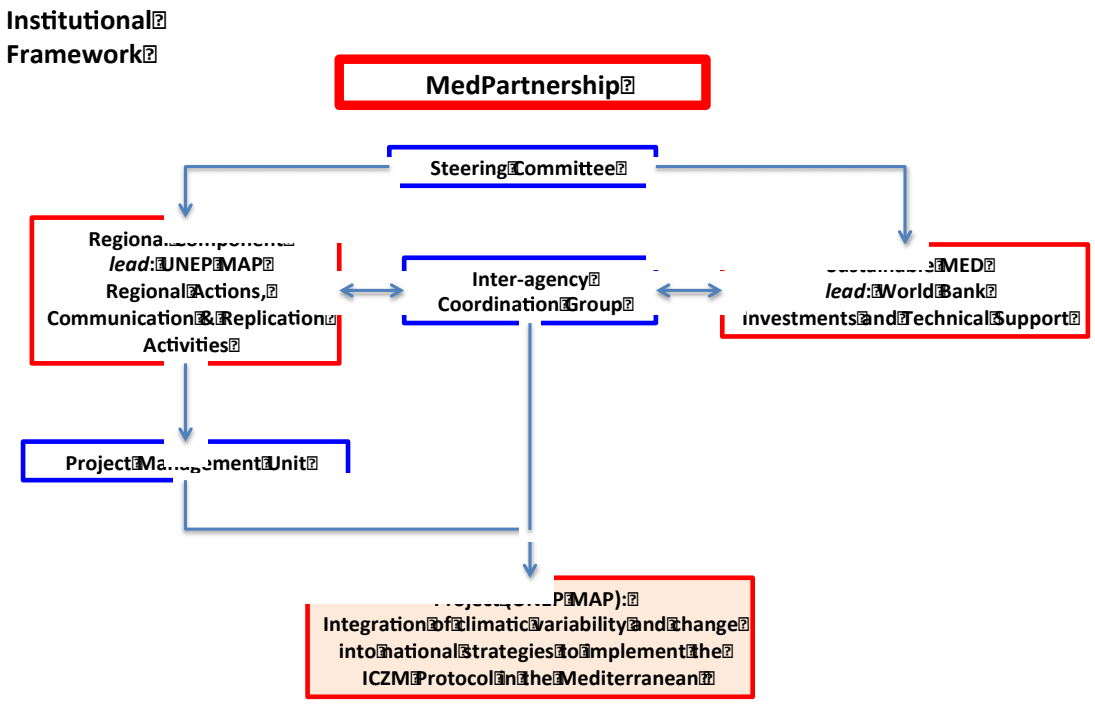
3.11 Environmental and social safeguards

The executing agency – UNEP/MAP, integrates the UN's environmental and social principles into all its programmes and activities, so environmental and social safeguards will be seamlessly incorporated into all the project's actions and procedures. The Project will not embark on any public works or construction, or large-scale events that could impact physically on the environment, so there are no environmental risks. Regardless, a strong environmental ethic is uniformly exercised in UNEP's operations and environmental considerations are included in all decisions, whether policy-related, administrative or operational.

Equally, with considerations of social impacts, the Project's activities are explicitly geared towards openness, inclusion, gender sensitivity and respect for cultural diversity. ICZM fully follows the basic principles of sustainable development. The realisation of social equity is one of its major objectives. In terms of poverty alleviation, ICZM aims at facilitating equitable access to the use of coastal resources. In the countries where the project will be developed, the issues of land policy and distribution of benefits from land development are particularly sensitive, and ICZM approach to be used is paying special attention to these issues. The Project includes regional and national training courses. The Project will actively encourage countries to strive for gender balance and the inclusion of all social groups in training courses. The Project itself will strive for gender balance and broad social inclusion in all its activities.

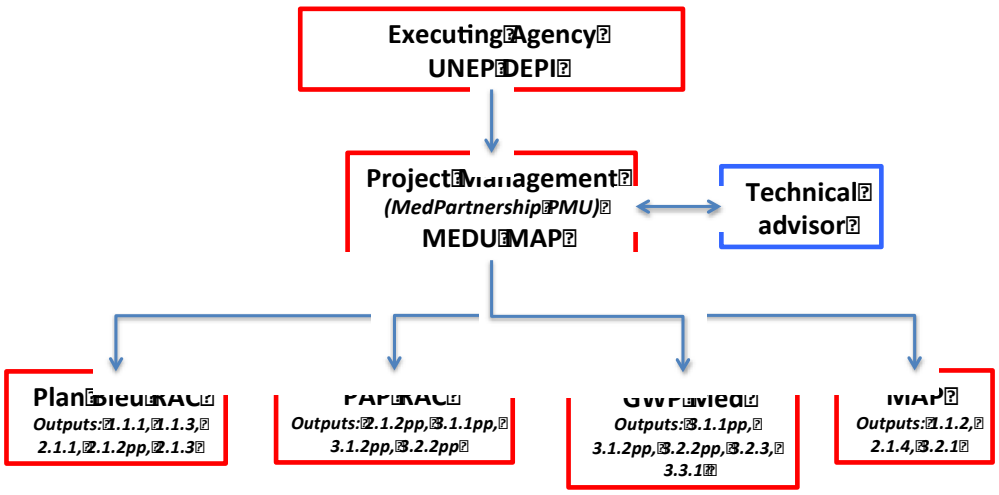
Section 4: Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements

The Project is designed to complement actions related to CV&C the existing UNEP/MAP GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean LME (MedPartnership) project, a program developed by the GEF, the World Bank and UNEP to implement the priority actions agreed in the Strategic Action Programme for addressing land based sources of marine pollution in the Mediterranean Sea (SAP MED) and those contained in the Strategic Action Programme to protect Mediterranean biodiversity (SAP BIO). In fact, climate variability and change and their impacts on Mediterranean ecosystems were not considered during the design of MedPartnership in the early 00s. Their relevance, in particular for coastal zone resources and habitats, were in fact fully appreciated only in later years. The "complementary" nature of the project is reflected in the institutional framework and implementation arrangements adopted for its execution. The Project will in fact utilize the management and coordination structure of the UNEP/MAP led component of MedPartnership, and will benefit from the replication and communication strategy developed for the project, as shown in the figure below.



The Implementing agency of the Project is UNEP/DEPI while the Executing Agency are the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MEDU-MAP), Plan Bleu Regional Activity Center (BP/RAC), Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Center (PAP/RAC) and Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GPW-Med).

Execution Arrangements



As explained above, the Project will be managed by **the Project Management Unit (PMU)** of the Regional Component of MedPartnership, which will be strengthened by a Technical Advisor to the Project Manager (P-4 level). This person will be recruited by UNEP/MAP according to *standard UN staff rules and regulations.* She/he will assist through her/his technical contribution the Project Manager in managing the project activities. The PMU, including the Technical Advisor, will prepare the Inception Report, closely follow the implementation of project activities, handle day-to-day project issues and requirements, coordinate them and ensure a high degree of transnational and inter-institutional collaboration (international and regional organizations and donors). It will be responsible for production of six-month advance reports and six-month and annual expense reports. It will also assist the UNEP's EOU in preparing final evaluation of the project. The PMU will report to the Steering Committee.

The **Steering Committee (SC)** of MedPartnership will oversee the project execution and will act as the main policy body of the project. Members of the SC are national

focal points from participating countries, representatives of UNEP, UNEP/MAP, the World Bank, the GEF Secretariat, and representatives of major donors.

The SC meets annually, back-to-back to the MedPartnership's Steering Committee, and will:

- Review the Annual Status reports submitted by the PMU;
- Review the reports prepared under the M&E activity; and
- Based on the above, make recommendations for the conduction of the business of the Project and if necessary take appropriate decisions for changes of the workplan, timetable and budget allocations

All correspondence regarding substantive and technical matters should be addressed to:

At UNEP
Ms. Maryam Niamir-Fuller
Director
GEF Coordination Office
P.O.Box 30552 (00100)
Nairobi, Kenya
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org

and

Ms. Kelly West,
Task Manager
International Waters
P.O.Box 30552 (00100)
Nairobi , Kenya
E-mail: kelly.west@unep.org

At UNEP/MAP
Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias
Executive Secretary and Coordinator
UNEP/MAP
48, Vas.Konstantinou
11610 Athens
Greece
Tel: + 30 210 7273101
Fax: + 30 210 7253196 or 7
E-mail: maria.luisa.silva@unepmap.gr

Section 5: Stakeholder participation

Securing the participation of key stakeholders is an important aspect of all project components and a core aspect of Component 3 on information dissemination and sharing of experiences.

Stakeholder participation is an inherent part of the structure of MAP and the Barcelona Convention, where all Mediterranean countries form the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention. Within each country MAP and its RACs have designated focal points that are responsible for the co-ordination of specific actions. In addition about 100 NGO's and IGO's, termed "partners" are participating in the meetings of the Barcelona Convention.

The Project, under Component 3, includes numerous activities in training at the regional and national levels, as well as provincial and municipal/local levels, thus ensuring the engagement of a broad base of stakeholders. In addition, activities for awareness raising of policy makers and other stakeholders are planned under the same component.

The target groups that will be at the focus of Communication and Mainstreaming activities can be differentiated into two main groups, i.e. national, provincial and municipal/local, and regional/international stakeholders. Furthermore, internal communication activities are also planned to involve the project's implementing actors and the donors of the project.

National target groups

Primary:

- Relevant Ministries: Environment & Nature Protection, Water, Tourism, Coastal & Maritime Affairs, Urban Planning and Land-Use, Agriculture & Fishing, etc.; including GEF focal points in the participating countries;
- Provincial and municipal/local authorities of demonstration projects sites on the Coastal Zone;
- Research Centers and Universities, eventually acting as Centres of Excellence.

Secondary:

- NGOs
- Parliamentarians involved in the relevant Committees;
- International Organisations based in the countries that work with particular Ministries on relevant issues.
- Media

Regional/International target groups

- International Organisations & IFIs;
- EC / ENPI actors and EC funded projects that might be pertinent;
- Regional Centers of Excellence or International centers that focus on the Mediterranean Region;
- Mediterranean NGOs Networks related to environment, water;
- Mediterranean Networks of Parliamentarians and Media (COMPSUD, COMJESD, etc.)
- Other on-going initiatives and projects.

Project's implementing actors & donors

- UNEP/MAP, Plan Bleu, PAP/RAC, GWP-Med, GEF, other donors.

Section 6: Monitoring and evaluation Plan

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in Appendix 8. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Appendix 4 includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Appendix 6 will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification and the costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators are summarized in Appendix 7. Other M&E related costs are also presented in the Costed M&E Plan and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the Task Manager in UNEP-GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

At the time of project approval 80 percent of baseline data is available. Baseline data gaps will be addressed during the first year of project implementation.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Project Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Project Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and

UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

Type of M&E activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Budget US$** *Excluding project team staff time*	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	• PMU (MEDU MAP) • UNEP DEPI	None	Within first four months of project start up, back-to-back to the MedPartnership Steering Committee
Inception Report	• PMU and Executing Agencies • UNEP DEPI	None	Immediately following workshop
Measurements of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance	• PMU • External consultants when required • Executing Agencies	None	Annually
APR and PIR	• PMU and Executing Agencies • UNEP DEPI	None	Annually
TPR and TPR report	• Government Counterparts • Project team • UNDP-GEF	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Steering Committee Meetings	• PMU • Project Steering Committee • UNEP DEPI • Executing Agencies	None	Following Project Inception and subsequently at least once a year
Quarterly Progress Reports	• PMU	None	Quarterly
Final External Evaluation	• PMU • UNEP EOU • External Consultants	10,000*	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	• PMU	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	• PMU • External Consultants as required	None	Yearly
Audit	• PMU • OIOS Auditor • UNEP DEPI	3,000	Final
Total Indicative Cost - *Excluding project team staff time*		13,000	

and UNEP staff and travel expenses		

** Please note that it is planned that the evaluation will be conducted simultaneously with the evaluation of the UNEP/GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean, for which this project is an add-on component. The MedPartnership provides $60,000 in resources each for the mid-term and terminal evaluations ($120,000 in total). The additional $10,000 in this budget will ensure that any climate and project specific issues are addressed in the evaluation.*

Due to the project's short duration, a mid-term management review or evaluation has not been programmed. An independent terminal evaluation will take place at the end of project implementation. The Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EOU) of UNEP will manage the terminal evaluation process. A review of the quality of the evaluation report will be done by EOU and submitted along with the report to the GEF Evaluation Office not later than 6 months after the completion of the evaluation. The standard terms of reference for the terminal evaluation are included in Appendix 9. These will be adjusted to the special needs of the project.

The agreed GEF 4 tracking tools are attached as Appendix 16. These will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above the terminal evaluation will verify the information of the tracking tool.

Section 7: Project Financing and Budget

7.1. Overall project budget

The GEF Project budget is fully developed in Appendix 1, over a 2.5-year period. The main budget components and costs are summarized in the following table:

UNEP Budget Components	**COSTS (US$)**	
	GEF	**Co-finance**
Personnel Component Project personnel, including Project Manager cost, Consultants for developing training material, missions travels	269,545	235,000
Subcontractor Component Supporting agencies/institutions	1,890,000	5,633,400
Training Component National and regional training courses	126,000	72,000
Equipment and Premises Expendable equipment, Non-expandable equipment, Premises costs	0	100,000
Miscellaneous Component Operation and maintenance of equipment, Reporting costs (printing and publishing), Communication costs, Project evaluation	13,000	136,000
Total Budget	2,298,545	6,176,400

7.2. Project co-financing

Project co-financing has been committed in cash and in kind from various stakeholders including Executing Agencies and Participating Countries to the project. Commitment from Stakeholders has been made through the submission of respective Co-Finance Letters to UNEP which ensure the provision of these funds throughout the duration of the project. The cash and in kind co financing will complement the GEF funded activities as per the project's budget.
The following table indicates the Co-Financing Committed per Stakeholder and amount.

Executing Agencies:	**US$**
United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) In kind	714,000
Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) In Kind	1,164,000
Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean (GWP-Med) Cash/In Kind	612,000
Plan Bleu – Regional Activity Centre (In kind)	1,306,400
Sub Total	3,796,400
Participating Countries:	
The Kingdom of Morocco, Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment	60,000
Albania, Ministry of Environment , Forest and Water Administration	400,000
Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	400,000
Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical planning and Construction (in kind)	400,000
Montenegro, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (In kind)	350,000
Palestinian National Authority, Environment Quality Authority (In kind)	120,000
Republic of Tunisia, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	400,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (In kind)	250,000
Sub-total	2,380,000
Total	6,176,400

7.3 Project cost-effectiveness

The current project has been setup bearing in mind the fact that the UNEP/MAP GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) project, is currently under implementation and is also implemented by UNEP/MAP. In this regard, operational costs as well as personnel costs (i.e. Project Manager, Administrative Assistant) will be jointly shared, thus adopting a cost effective implementation modality. Steering Committee Meetings will be organised back to back with those of the MedPartnership project: Premises, and miscellaneous expenses, will be also shared thus maximizing cost effectiveness. Other managerial modalities in daily operations will also be followed (i.e. economies of scale, etc.)

Appendices

Appendix 1: Budget by project components and UNEP budget lines

Project No: 3990

Project Name: ***Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean - Overall budget***

			EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT COMPONENT/ACTIVITY										
			Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Total		Total
	UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	GEF	Co-finance	
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**												
	1100	**Project Personnel w/m (Show title/grade)**											
	1101	Project Manager - P5*									0	0	0
	1102	Coordination Unit Professional Contribution								130,000	0	130,000	130,000
	1199	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**130,000**	**0**	**130,000**	**130,000**
	1200	**Consultants w/m (Give description of activity/service)**											
	1201	Climate Change Consultant for supporting the project - (indicative P3 level - 90 w/w)	50,000						104,545		154,545	0	154,545
	1202	Consultancy travel	5,000		0				25,000		30,000	0	30,000
	1203	Consultant - Reg Cons.	25,000								25,000	0	25,000
	1204	TDA Experts			30,000						30,000	0	30,000
	1299	**Total**	**80,000**	**0**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**129,545**	**0**	**239,545**	**0**	**239,545**

	1300	**Administrative support w/m (Show title/grade)**											
	1301	Administrative Assistant		5,000						35,000	0	40,000	40,000
	1302	Translation services	2,000		2,000		2,000		4,000		10,000	0	10,000
	1303	Secretarial Support UNEP/MAP-secretary		5,000						40,000	0	45,000	45,000
	1399	**Total**	**2,000**	**10,000**	**2,000**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**4,000**	**75,000**	**10,000**	**85,000**	**95,000**
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**											0
	1601	Staff travels	4,000						16,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
	1699	**Total**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**40,000**
	1999	**Component Total**	**86,000**	**10,000**	**32,000**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**149,545**	**225,000**	**269,545**	**235,000**	**504,545**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**												
	2100	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for UN cooperating agencies)**											
	2101	Climate Change Adaptation Framework		40,000		35,000		75,000			0	150,000	**150,000**
	2102	Marine Spatial Planning and ICZM								7,000	0	7,000	**7,000**
	2199	**Total**	**0**	**40,000**	**0**	**35,000**	**0**	**75,000**	**0**	**7,000**	**0**	**157,000**	**157,000**
	2200	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for non-profit supporting organizations)**											
	2201	PAP/RAC			392,400	1,076,133	377,600	1,057,497			770,000	2,133,630	2,903,630
	2202	BLUE PLAN	271,000	1,647,659	509,000	640,963				0	780,000	2,288,622	3,068,622
	2203	GWP MED					340,000	1,040,148			340,000	1,040,148	1,380,148
	2204	Participating Countries								0	0	0	0
	2299	**Total**	**271,000**	**1,647,659**	**901,400**	**1,717,096**	**717,600**	**2,097,645**	**0**	**0**	**1,890,000**	**5,462,400**	**7,352,400**
	2300	**Sub-contracts (commercial purposes)**											
	2301	Assistance to Countries for NSSD								14,000	0	14,000	14,000
	2399	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14,000**	**0**	**14,000**	**14,000**
	2999	**Component Total**	**271,000**	**1,687,659**	**901,400**	**1,752,096**	**717,600**	**2,172,645**	**0**	**21,000**	**1,890,000**	**5,633,400**	**7,523,400**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**												
	3200	**Group training (study tours, field trips,**											

		workshops, seminars, etc) (give title)											
	3201	2 regional workshops	60,000								60,000	0	60,000
	3299	**Total**	**60,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60,000**	**0**	**60,000**
	3300	**Meetings/conferences (give title)**											
	3301	Steering Committee (back-to-back to MedPartnership SC)							6,000		6,000	0	6,000
	3302	Expert regional meeting	30,000	72,000							30,000	72,000	102,000
	3304	TDA Meeting			30,000						30,000	0	30,000
	3399	**Total**	**30,000**	**72,000**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**66,000**	**72,000**	**138,000**
	3999	**Component Total**	**90,000**	**72,000**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**126,000**	**72,000**	**198,000**
40	**EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT**												
	4100	**Expendable equipment (items under ($1,500 each, for example)**											
	4101	Office supplies		2,000						8,000	0	10,000	10,000
	4199	**Total**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,000**	**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	4200	**Non-expendable equipment (computers, office equip, etc)**											
	4201	Office equipments		2,000						8,000	0	10,000	10,000
	4299	**Total**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,000**	**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	4300	**Premises (office rent, maintenance of premises, etc)**											
	4301	Office/Premises Rent&maintenance		10,000						70,000	0	80,000	80,000
	4399	**Total**	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**70,000**	**0**	**80,000**	**80,000**
	4999	**Component Total**	**0**	**14,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**86,000**	**0**	**100,000**	**100,000**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**												
	5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, newsletters, printing, etc)**											
	5201	Preparation of reports and printing		3,000		3,000		3,000		16,000	0	25,000	25,000

	5202	Communication Activities		10,000		10,000		10,000		71,000	0	101,000	101,000
	5299	**Total**	**0**	**13,000**	**0**	**13,000**	**0**	**13,000**	**0**	**87,000**	**0**	**126,000**	**126,000**
	5300	**Sundry (communications, postage, freight, clearance charges, etc)**											
	5301	Communication								10,000	0	10,000	10,000
	5399	**Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	5500	**Evaluation (consultants fees/travel/ DSA, admin support, etc. internal projects)**											
	5501	Audit Costs	3,000						0	0	3,000	0	3,000
	5581	Final evaluation costs (fees, DSA, travels)	10,000						0	0	10,000	0	10,000
	5599	**Total**	**13,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13,000**	**0**	**13,000**
	5999	**Component Total**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**0**	**13,000**	**0**	**13,000**	**0**	**97,000**	**13,000**	**136,000**	**149,000**
	TOTAL BEFORE UNEP PARTICIPATION COSTS		**460,000**	**1,796,659**	**963,400**	**1,765,096**	**719,600**	**2,185,645**	**155,545**	**429,000**	**2,298,545**	**6,176,400**	**8,474,945**

Appendix 1B: Budget by project year and UNEP budget lines

		GEF funding	2012	2013	2014	Total
		Cash				
	UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**					
	1200 Consultants w/m (Give description of activity/service)					
	1201 Climate Change Consultant for supporting the project - (indicative P3 level - 90w//w)	154,545	51,515	51,515	51,515	154,545
	1202 Consultancy travel	30,000	12,500	12,500	5,000	30,000
	1203 Consultant - Reg Cons.	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
	1204 TDA Experts	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
	1299 Sub-Total	239,545	84,015	84,015	71,515	239,545
	1300 Administrative support w/m (Show title/grade)					
	1302 Translation services	10,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	10,000
	1399 Sub-Total	10,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	10,000
	1600 Travel on official business (above staff)					
	1601 PMU Staff Travel	20,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	20,000
	1699 Sub-Total	20,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	20,000
	1999 Component Total	**269,545**	**96,015**	**96,015**	**77,515**	**269,545**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**					

	2200	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for non-profit supporting organizations)**					
	2201	PAP/RAC	770,000	427,840	274,040	68,120	770,000
	2202	PLAN BLEU	780,000	294,800	363,333	121,867	780,000
	2203	GWP MED	340,000	140,000	120,000	80,000	340,000
	2299	Sub-Total	1,890,000	862,640	757,373	269,987	1,890,000
	2999	**Component Total**	**1,890,000**	**862,640**	**757,373**	**269,987**	**1,890,000**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**						
	3200	**Group training (study tours, field trips, workshops, seminars, etc) (give title)**					
	3201	2 regional workshops	60,000	30,000	30,000		60,000
	3299	Sub-Total	60,000	30,000	30,000	-	60,000
	3300	**Meetings/conferences (give title)**					
	3301	Steering Committee (back-to-back to MedPartnership SC)	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
	3302	Expert regional meeting	30,000		30,000		30,000
	3303	TDA Meeting	30,000		30,000		30,000
	3399	Sub-Total	66,000	2,000	62,000	2,000	66,000
	3999	**Component Total**	**126,000**	**32,000**	**92,000**	**2,000**	**126,000**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**						
	5500	**Evaluation (consultants fees/travel/ DSA, admin support, etc. internal projects)**					
	5501	Audit Costs	3,000	-		3,000	3,000
	5581	Evaluation costs (fees, DSA, travels)	10,000	-		10,000	10,000
	5599	Sub-Total		-	-		

	13,000			13,000	13,000
5999 Component Total	**13,000**	**-**	**-**	**13,000**	**13,000**
TOTAL COSTS	**2,298,545**	**990,655**	**945,388**	**362,502**	**2,298,545**

* Supported by MedPatrtnership

Appendix 2: Co-financing by source and UNEP budget lines

Project Name: Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean
Executing Agency: UNEP/MAP

Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):

		GEF funding	Co finance UNEP/MAP	Co-Finance Partners	Co Finance Participating Countries	Total Co financing	Total
		Cash	in Kind	Cash/In Kind	Cash/In Kind	Cash/In Kind	
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**						
1100	**Project Personnel w/m (Show title/grade)**						
1102	Coordination Unit Professional Contribution	0	130,000	0	0	130,000	130,000
1199	Sub-Total	0	130,000	0	0	130,000	130,000
1200	**Consultants w/m (Give description of activity/service)**						
1201	Climate Change Consultant for supporting the project - (indicative P3 level - 90 w/w)	154,545	0	0	0	0	154,545
1202	Consultancy travel	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
1203	Consultant - Reg Cons.	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
1204	TDA Experts	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
1299	Sub-Total	239,545	0	0	0	0	239,545
1300	**Administrative support w/m (Show title/grade)**						
1301	Administrative Assistant	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	40,000
1302	Translation services	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000

	1303	Secretarial Support UNEP/MAP-secretary		45,000	0	0	45,000	45,000
	1399	Sub-Total	10,000	85,000	0	0	85,000	95,000
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**						
	1601	Staff Travel	20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	40,000
	1699	Sub-Total	20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	40,000
	1999	**Component Total**	**269,545**	**235,000**	**0**	**0**	**235,000**	**504,545**
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**							
	2100	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for UN cooperating agencies)**						
	2101	Climate change adaptation framework		150,000			150,000	150,000
	2102	Marine Spatial Planning and ICZM		7,000			7,000	7,000
	2199	Sub-Total	0	157,000	0	0	157,000	157,000
	2200	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for non-profit supporting organizations)**						
	2201	PAP/RAC	770,000	0	1,164,000	969,630	2,133,630	2,903,630
	2202	PLAN BLEU	780,000	0	1,306,400	982,222	2,288,622	3,068,622
	2203	GWP MED	340,000	0	612,000	428,148	1,040,148	1,380,148
	2204	Countries co-financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2299	Sub-Total	1,890,000	0	3,082,400	2,380,000	5,462,400	7,352,400
	2300	**Sub-contracts (commercial purposes)**						
	2301	Assistance to Countries for NSSD		14,000			14,000	14,000
	2399	Sub-Total	0	14,000	0	0	14,000	14,000
	2999	**Component Total**	**1,890,000**	**171,000**	**3,082,400**	**2,380,000**	**5,633,400**	**7,523,400**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**							
	3200	**Group training (study tours, field trips, workshops, seminars, etc) (give title)**						
	3201	2 regional workshops	60,000	0	0	0	0	60,000
	3299	Sub-Total	60,000	0	0	0	0	60,000
	3300	**Meetings/conferences (give title)**						
	3301	Steering Committee (back-to-back to MedPartnership SC)	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000
	3302	Expert regional meeting	30,000	72,000	0	0	72,000	102,000

	3303	TDA Meeting	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
	3399	Sub-Total	66,000	72,000	0	0	72,000	138,000
	3999	**Component Total**	**126,000**	**72,000**	**0**	**0**	**72,000**	**198,000**
40	**EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT**							
	4100	**Expendable equipment (items under ($1,500 each, for example)**						
	4101	Office supplies	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
	4199	Total	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
	4200	**Non-expendable equipment (computers, office equip, etc)**						
	4201	Office equipments	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
	4299	Sub-Total	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
	4300	**Premises (office rent, maintenance of premises, etc)**						
	4301	Office/Premises Rent&maintenance	0	80,000	0	0	80,000	80,000
	4399	Sub-Total	0	80,000	0	0	80,000	80,000
	4999	**Component Total**	**0**	**100,000**	**0**	**0**	**100,000**	**100,000**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**							
	5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, newsletters, printing, etc)**						
	5201	Preparation of reports and printing	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	25,000
	5202	Communication Activities	0	101,000			101,000	101,000
	5299	Sub-Total	**0**	126,000	0	0	126,000	126,000
	5300	**Sundry (communications, postage, freight, clearance charges, etc)**						
	5301	Communication	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
	5399	Sub-Total	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
	5500	**Evaluation (consultants fees/travel/ DSA, admin support, etc. internal projects)**						
	5501	Audit Costs	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
	5581	Evaluation costs (fees, DSA, travels)	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
	5599	Sub-Total	13,000	0	0	0	0	13,000

5999	**Component Total**	**13,000**	**136,000**	**0**	**0**	**136,000**	**149,000**
	TOTAL COSTS	**2,298,545**	**714,000**	**3,082,400**	**2,380,000**	**6,176,400**	**8,474,945**

***Supported by MedPatrtnership**
***USD 2,380,000 from Countries is broken down in paragraph 7.2-**
***USD 714,000 comes from UNEP/MAP as per paragraph 7.2**

Appendix 3:
Incremental Reasoning

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment (A-B)
Global Benefits	Degradation of unique coastal and marine biodiversity and related ecosystem services accelerated by CV&C Poor utilization of CV&C impact mitigation tools and experiences to improve ICZM and sustainable use practices	Coping strategies to address CV&C impacts improve conservation of globally significant species and coastal habitats Protection of water resources, watershed and coastal marine ecosystem services	Data, knowledge and practice barriers to address CV&C impact as part of ICZM removed Tools and pilot activities considering CV&C issues, contribute to water resources, watershed and habitat conservation
Domestic Benefits	Stakeholders barely knowledgeable about impacts of CV&C on coastal areas Planning and policy ICZM frameworks not responsive to CV&C issues Continued exposure to water related hazards and climate change risks	Increased and shared knowledge about CV&C issues in coastal areas and cooperation on ICZM approaches Guidelines and best practices for integration of CV&C issues into ICZM Strengthened resilience of coastal communities and habitats against water related disasters through CV&C mitigation measures Improved sustainable tourism development	Data and tools developed and adapted for local application of ICZM approaches Improved policy and planning frameworks that incorporate CV&C Application of ICZM approaches of water related disaster risk management and climate change mitigation
Component 1 *Establishment of a CV&C*	Little knowledge of CV&C impacts on coastal zones	Improved awareness among stakeholders on CV&C	Online multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C

information sharing platform	Weak networks of national and regional stakeholders Little knowledge exchange and transfer among countries	Increased stakeholder capacity to address CV&C as part of ICZM Networks of national partners exchange information and knowledge on CV&C	monitoring data in coastal areas developed Multi-media ICZM/CV&C knowledge base developed and functional
Component 2 *Strengthening the knowledge base on regional climate variability and change*	Lack of understanding of coastal consequences of storm surges, sea acidification and other climate related processes Little knowledge of CV&C environmental and socio-economic impacts on coastal communities TDA of the Mediterranean Sea LME does not consider CV&C issues	Comprehensive assessment of climate related coastal processes and identification of hot spots Socio-economic and environmental impacts of CV&C assessed in two highly vulnerable areas TDA upgraded with integration of climate issues	Countries and coastal communities achieve adequate understanding and appreciation of coastal impacts of CV&C Upgraded transboundary diagnostic identifies priorities and high risk areas
Component 3 *Support to ICZM Protocol implementation and capacity building*	Lack of experience and guidelines for incorporating CV&C issues into ICZM Inter-ministerial bodies at country level have little understanding of CV&C influence on coastal sustainability No flow of experiences and information on climate and ICZM among countries of the Mediterranean	Methodology and tools for mainstreaming climate variability considerations into national ICZM planning and practices developed Demonstration of ICZM integrating climatic issues in one pilot site MedPartnership inter-ministerial bodies enhanced to address CV&C Awareness raising and dissemination campaigns, participation to IW LEARN	Increased knowledge, capacity, and awareness improve inter-sectoral coordination in mainstreaming climate variability and change issues into the ICZM protocol implementation process. Project experiences and lessons disseminated in the region and to larger IW community

Appendix 4: Results Framework

PROJECT OBJECTIVE	Objectively verifiable indicators			Verification methods	Assumptions
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**		
The objective of the project is to create an enabling environment for the integration of CV&C coping strategies into ICZM policies, plans and programs of Mediterranean countries by (i) strengthening the understanding of the impacts of CV&C on the coastal zones of the Mediterranean region and (ii) by establishing the needed information exchange mechanisms, capacity and regional pilot experiences.	Number of participating countries integrating CV&C considerations into their national ICZM policies and plans (P)	Present efforts to define ICZM Plans do not include consideration of CV&C expected impacts	The ICZM Plans of at least two participating countries include CV&C coping strategies	Draft ICZM national plans/policies	Governments of the participating Mediterranean countries are convinced of the importance of addressing climate variability and change as part of the implementation of the ICZM Protocol
	Number of countries endorsing the revised TDA for the Mediterranean Sea LME integrating CV&C issues (P)	The 2005 TDA does not address CV&C	All participating countries endorse the revised TDA	Documentation certifying endorsement of TDA by relevant national authorities	
	Countries agree to share research information and national CV&C monitoring data and experiences (P)	Data collected through national monitoring and research programs not systematically shared with other littoral countries	All participating countries commit to share results of national CV&C programs and planning experiences	Information and experience exchange mechanism specifications approved by relevant national authorities	

	Objectively verifiable indicators			Verification methods	Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
Component 1: Establishment of a CV&C information sharing platform **Outcome 1.1** Multi-country data platform on climate research supports ICZM planning and management	Platform designed according to coordination and harmonization needs and capacity assessments	Preliminary assessments done during the PPG phase show existence of numerous but fragmented research and monitoring initiatives	Design of data exchange platform responds to coordination and harmonization needs	Terms of Reference for the Platform	Countries willing to consider providing free access to relevant information on their national CV&C monitoring and prediction systems
	Countries agree to sharing data and coordinate climate research	There is no commitment by countries, relevant research bodies and stakeholders to systematically share data on CV&C	Formal consensus of all countries on CV&C data sharing	Minutes of meeting held as part of Activity 1.1.2.2. documenting consensus on sharing mechanism	
	Relevant ICZM bodies in countries and stakeholders use harmonized CV&C indicators and actively participate by interacting with the platform.	Multi-country CV&C data exchange platform does not exist	Results of Platform Test (Activity 1.3.3.3.) indicate proactive participation of all countries and of major stakeholders.	Report of test under Activity 1.3.3.3.	
Outputs for outcome 1.1: Output 1.1.1: Assessment of regional and national programs for monitoring and tracking CV&C and its impacts, including capacity assessments. 1.1.2: Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C data sharing. 1.1.3: Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data in coastal areas developed					

	Objectively verifiable indicators			Verification methods	Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
Component 2: Strengthening the knowledge base on regional climate variability and change **Outcome 2.1** Improved understanding of CV&C in the Mediterranean region, enables countries to assess impacts on the coastal environment.	All countries actively participate to the regional assessment of CV&C impacts based on agreed upon methodology and indicators, addressing (i) present and expected environmental and socio-economic impacts of CV&C on coastal zones, (ii) identification of vulnerable zones and hot spots, and (iii) response options.	As shown by PPG work, a regional view of expected CV&C impacts on coastal zones including identification of hot spots is not available in the region.	Report on regional assessment of CV&C impacts, including identification of vulnerable hot spots, future scenarios and response options, documents active participation of all countries	Assessment Report endorsed by the SC	Countries are willing to participate to the work, commit in kind resources and provide all relevant information.
	Countries capacities enhanced for assessing and planning responses to environmental and socio-economic impacts of CV&C in coastal zones at the local level	Lack of consolidated regionally recognized and tested methodology to assess CV&C impacts at local level hinders on the ground action	Methodology for assessing CV&C impacts and response options at local level developed and tested in two vulnerable zones	Reports on (i) methodology, and (ii) results of its application in the two test sites, endorsed by the SC	Test sites will be safely accessible and local authorities and stakeholders willing to participate to the work.

	Updated TDA reflecting present and likely future impacts of CV&C on the Mediterranean Sea LME and its coastal zones, its habitats and living resources	Existing TDA (2005) does not address issues related to CV&C.		TDA Addendum on CV&C endorsed by SC	
Outputs for outcome 2.1: 2.1.1Regional analyses of sea-level rise and storm surges, of changes in water characteristics and marine acidification, with special focus on river deltas and on the identification of vulnerableareas/hotspots. 2.1.2 Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts and adaptation options in two critically vulnerable sites, and evaluation of response options. 2.1.3 Regional assessment of socio-economic impacts of CV&C and coping strategies in coastal zones for various scenarios. 2.1.4 TDA for the Mediterranean Basin revised with consideration of climate change and variability.					

	Objectively verifiable indicators			Verification methods	Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
Component 3: Support to ICZM Protocol implementation and capacity building					
Outcome 3.1 Science based methodological approach enables countries to integrate climate variability and change issues into ICZM policies, plans and programs.	Pilot ICZM Plan produced for vulnerable zone applying integrated methodological approach	Lack of ground tested science based methodological approach for integrating CV&C into ICZM planning	Methodology and tools for mainstreaming climate variability and change into national ICZM planning and practices developed and tested on the ground	Methodology and pilot scale demonstration ICZM Plan endorsed by SC	Local stakeholders in pilot site willing to take action and cooperate
Outcome 3.2. Increased knowledge, capacity, and awareness improve inter-sectoral coordination in mainstreaming climate variability and change issues into the ICZM protocol implementation process.	Already existing governmental inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms include CV&C issues in their deliberations on ICZM protocol implementation	Existing bodies have no capacitty to incorporate responses to CV&C impacts on coastal zones	Inter-ministerial coordination process enhanced in all project countries	Documentation reporting deliberations of coordination bodies addressing CV&C in coastal zones	Governments willing to engage in enhanced inter-ministerial coordination

Outcome 3.3 Project experiences and lessons disseminated to larger GEF IW community	Projects features prominently in IWC 6 and 7, and in IW LEARN website	GEF IW coastal zone projects lack focus on CV&C impacts and coping strategies	Project results and experiences broadly disseminated through IWCs and other IW LEARN mechanisms	Number of Experience Notes and other documents and audio-visual materials produced for IW LEARN dissemination mechanisms and website	

Outputs for outcome 3.1:
3.1.1: Methodology and tools for mainstreaming climate variability considerations into national ICZM planning and practices developed considering synergy with other related national plans (IWRM, NSSD, CCA, etc)
3.1.2: Integrated management plan developed in one of the locations 2.1.2.2

Outputs for outcome 3.2.
3.2.1: Existing inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms committed to mainstream climate variability and change issues into ICZM planning processes.
3.2.2: Awareness raising, policy dialogue and capacity building for policy makers and stakeholders in participating countries on implications of climate variability on ICZM protocol and other related national policies.
3.2.3: Mediterranean Clearing House Mechanism to disseminate across the region knowledge on most efficient and cost effective tools to address climate variability and change impacts in coastal areas, established.

Outputs for outcome 3.3.
3.3.1:Project web site (following IW LEARN standards) created, IWENs produced, use of GEF 4 IW tracking tool and participation at GEF IW conferences and other IW LEARN activities ensured.

Appendix 5: Workplan and timetable

Component 1. Establishment of a CV&C information sharing platform											
		2012				2013				2014	
		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
	Outcome 1.1 : Multi-country data platform on climate research supports ICZM planning and management										
	Output 1.1.1: Assessment of regional and national programs for monitoring and tracking CVC and its impacts, including capacity assessments										
	Output 1.1.2: Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C data sharing										
	Output 1.1.3: Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data in coastal areas developed										

Component 2. Strengthening the knowledge base on regional climate variability and change											
		2012				2013				2014	
		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
	Outcome 2.1: Improved understanding of CV&C in the Mediterranean region enables countries to address impacts on the coastal environment as part of ICZM										
	Output 2.1.1 Regional analysis of CV&C impacts in terms of sea-level rise and storm surges, of changes in water characteristics and marine acidification, and with special focus on river deltas and on the identification of vulnerable areas/hotspots										

	Output 2.1.2 Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts and adaptation options in two critically vulnerable sites, and evaluation of response options										
	Output 2.1.3 Regional assessment of socio-economic impacts of CV&C and adaptation options in coastal zones, for various scenarios										
	Output 2.1.4 TDA for the Mediterranean Basin revised with consideration of climate change and variability										

Component 3. Support to ICZM Protocol implementation and capacity building											
		2012				2013				2014	
		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct. Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
	Outcome 3.1: Science based methodological approach enables countries to integrate climate variability and change issues into ICZM policies, plans and programs										
	Output 3.1.1 Methodology and tools for mainstreaming CV&C considerations into national ICZM planning and practices in synergy with other related national plans (IWRM, NSSD, CCA, etc) developed.										
	Output 3.1.2 Integrated management plan developed in one of the locations 2.1.2.2										
	Outcome 3.2: Increased knowledge, capacity, and awareness improve inter-sectoral coordination in mainstreaming climate variability and change issues into the ICZM protocol implementation process										
	Output 3.2.1 Existing Inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms enhanced to mainstream CV&C issues into ICZM planning processes.										
	Output 3.2.2 Awareness raising for policy makers on implications of										

	CV&C and ICZM protocol.										
	Output 3.2.3 Mediterranean Clearing House Mechanism to disseminate knowledge on most efficient tools to address CV&C impacts in coastal areas across the region.										
	Outcome 3.3: Project experiences and lessons disseminated to larger IW community										
	Output 3.3.1 Project web site, production of IWENs, use of GEF 4 IW tracking tool and participation at GEF IW conferences and other IW LEARN activities ensured.										

Component 4. Project Management											
		2012				2013				2014	
		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct. Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
	Outcome 4.1: Project implemented effectively and efficiently to the satisfaction of partners										
	Output 4.1.1: Capable human resources and efficient systems support project implementation										
	Output 4.1.2: Monitoring, consultation and advisory mechanisms support project implementation										

Appendix 6: Key Deliverables and Benchmarks

	Output	Expected Result	Deliverables	Benchmark	Timing
1.1.1.	Assessment of regional and national programs for monitoring and tracking CV&C and its impacts, including capacity assessments	Assessment will allow the design of the possible data sharing mechanisms	Regional synthesis of data availability and gaps as well as sharing options	Assessment report	By the end of Q3 of Y1
1.1.2.	Regional consensus achieved on mechanism for CV&C data sharing	Final selection by countries of data sharing mechanism	Approval by countries of draft agreement on CV&C data exchange	Minutes of two regional workshops and final meeting	By the end of Q4 of Y1
1.1.3.	Online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform on CV&C monitoring data in coastal areas developed	Information platform for sharing data related to CV&C developed under the online information system SIMEDD	Online platform tested and functioning	Platform Users evaluation forms	By the end of Q3 of Y2 By the end of Q2 of Y3
2.1.1.	Regional analysis of CV&C impacts in terms of sea-level rise and storm surges, of changes in water characteristics and marine acidification, and with special focus on river deltas and on the identification of vulnerable areas/hotspots	Vulnerability of coastal territories assessed and most critical areas identified	Overview of expected physical impacts of climate change in coastal areas and their consequences for ecosystems and human activities	Regional report	By the end of Q4 of Y1
2.1.2.	Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts in two critically vulnerable sites, and evaluation of response options	The environmental and socio-economic impacts of CV&Cfor contrasted scenarios assessed in 2 critical areas selected according to vulnerabilities identified in 2.1.1.	Methodologies and guidelines for Climagine scenario building participatory method, and upgraded DIVA methodology for Climate variability and adaptation deficit. Two pilot sites assessed using Climagine and DIVA methods	Published User's Guides Final Reports on each pilot site Report of Final ICZM Regional Workshop	By the end of Q2 of Y1 By the end of Q3 of Y2 By the end of Q4 of Y2 By the end of Q4 of Y2
2.1.3.	Regional assessment of socio-economic impacts of CV&C and adaptation options in coastal zones,	The findings of sectoral studies mapped, crossed and compiled,	Overview of expected socio-economic impacts of CV&C in coastal	Final Report	By the end of Q1 of Y3

	for various scenarios	result in a definition of the vulnerability of coastal territories and the identification of the most critical areas	areas, according to existing climate models and scenarios available at global, regional and local levels		
2.1.4	TDA for the Mediterranean Basin revised with consideration of climate change and variability	Update of the existing TDA with respect to CV&C	Assessment of the implications of likely CV&C scenarios on the main transboundary concerns identified in the Mediterranean basin	CV&C Addendum to the 2005 TDA	By the end of Q1 of Y3
3.1.1.	Methodology and tools for mainstreaming climate variability considerations into national ICZM planning and practices developed considering synergy with other related national plans (IWRM, NSSD, CCA, etc)	An integrative methodological framework (IMF) for integration of coastal, groundwater, river and biodiversity management, with CV&C as a cross cutting issue	Guidelines for the generation of coastal plans, as well as for the national ICZM strategies An on-line training module on the coastal plans and strategies offered within PAP/RAC MedOpen.	Methodology and guidelines presented at final ICZM Workshop	By the end of Q2 of Y3
3.1.2.	ICZM plan considering CV&C issues developed in one of the locations of 2.1.2.	ICZM plan developed for one of the 2.1.2. locations, using methodology and tools developed in 3.1.1.	ICZM pilot plan plan satisfying the requirements of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean, of the Water Framework Directive, and in its marine part, and of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.	Pilot ICZM Plan , including CV&C issues.	By the end of Q2 of Y3
3.2.1.	Existing Inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms capacitated to mainstream climate variability and change issues into ICZM planning processes	Enhanced capacity of the existing MedPartnership network for inter-ministerial coordination	Dedicated seminars and online support	Deliberations of coordination bodies addressing CV&C in coastal zones	
3.2.2.	Awareness raising, policy dialogue and capacity building for Policy makers and stakeholders in participating countries	Enhanced understanding of CV&C coastal impacts as well as of available policy and other tools to	Activities, some revolving around Coast Day, including media packages, parlamentarian dialogue,	Capacity building materials and minutes of meetings and seminars	

4.1.2.	Monitoring, consultation and advisory mechanisms and support related implementation	Project implementation integrated, advise and guidance provided, inter-link ICZM and IWRM and climate related policies and plans.	Reports Stakeholders workshop and sectoral assessments.	APR, HPR, PIR reports Final evaluation Report	As needed By the end of Q3 of Y3
3.2.3	Mediterranean Clearing House Mechanism established to disseminate knowledge on most efficient tools to address climate variability and change impacts in coastal areas across the region	All key stakeholders will have access to online database on CV&C issues.	Regularly updated "Intelligent online database" (output 1.1.3) that will give detailed information on the best-practices for identifying most efficient and cost effective tools to address climate variability and change impacts	CV&C Clearing House Mechanism established in MAP	By the end of Q2 of Y1
3.3.1.	Project web site (following IW LEARN standards) created, IWENS produced, use of GEF 4 IW tracking tool and participation at GEFIW conferences and other IW LEARN activities ensured	Project outcomes disseminated globally and throughout GEF IW community of projects.	Project website developed and maintained as part of the MedPartnership web site	IW Experience Notes on subjects pertinent to the Project, GEF 4 IW tracking tools, participation and presentation of Project outcomes to related GEF IW conferences in the region and beyond	By the end of Q2 of Y1 By the end of Q4 of Y1 As needed
4.1.1.	Capable human resources and efficient systems support project implementation	Effective project management in coordination and synergy with the Strategic Partnership	Reports	Inception Report Reports from the CG meetings Reports from the SC meetings	By the end of Q1 of Y1 By the end of Q4 of Y1, and by the end of Q4 of Y2 By the end of Q2 of Y1, by the end of Q2 of Y2 and by the end of Q2 of Y3

Appendix 7: Costed M&E plan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	**Budget US$***	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	• PMU (MEDU MAP) • UNEP DEPI	None	Within first four months of project start up, back-to-back to the MedPartnership Steering Committee
Inception Report	• PMU and Executing Agencies • UNEP DEPI	None	Immediately following workshop
Measurements of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance	• PMU • External consultants when required • Executing Agencies	None	Annually
APR and PIR	• PMU and Executing Agencies • UNEP DEPI	None	Annually
TPR and TPR report	• Government Counterparts • Project team • UNDP-GEF	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Steering Committee Meetings	• PMU • Project Steering Committee • UNEP DEPI • Executing Agencies	None	Following Project Inception and subsequently at least once a year
Quarterly Progress Reports	• PMU	None	Quarterly
Final External Evaluation	• PMU • UNEP EOU • External Consultants	10,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	• PMU	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	• PMU • External Consultants as required	None	Yearly
Audit	• PMU • OIOS Auditor • UNEP DEPI	3,000	Final
Total Indicative Cost - *Excluding project team staff time and UNEP staff and travel expenses*		13,000	

** Excluding project team staff time*

Appendix 8: Summary of Reporting Requirements and Responsibilities

Agencies and Officers are listed in order of priority of input or responsibility

M&E COMPONENT/ ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENT		MEANS OF ASSESSMENT/MONITORING DATA SOURCE
	INSTITUTION/ AGENCY	PROJECT/AGENCY OFFICER	
Monitoring			
Preparation of the Inception Report	MAP PMU	Project Manager	Inception Report
Preparation of the Project Plan of Operations, Work-plans and Time-tables, budgets Risk and IW indicator tables	MAP PMU MedPartnership Project Steering Committee In consultation and with approval of UNEP-DEPI	Project Manager	Project Document Resolutions of the Steering Committee Meetings
Preparation of Progress Reports	MAP PMU MedPartnership Project Steering Committee In consultation and with approval of UNEP-DEPI	Project Manager	Project Management Unit's reports
Preparation of Expenditure Statements (including co-financing)	PMU UNEP-DEPI	Project Manager	Project Management Unit's reports
Preparation of counterpart contribution reports	PMU	Project Manager	Project Management Unit's reports
On-site supervision of Project Activities	PMU	Project Manager	On-site data collection
Workshops	PMU	Project Manager	Minutes of the Meetings
Executing Agencies Supervision Missions	MAP, PAP/RAC, PB/RAC and GWP Med	Project Manager, task managers of co-executing agencies	On-site data collection Mission reports
Implementing Agency supervision missions	UNEP DEPI	DEPI Task Manager	On-site data collection Mission reports
Evaluation			
Meetings of the SC	PMU, as Secretariat of the Committee	Project Manager, UNEP DEPI Task Manager	Minutes of the meetings of the SC
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	UNEP DEPI in consultation with PMU	DEPI Task Manager Project Manager	On-site data collection PIR reports
Final Evaluation	UNEP DEPI in consultation with PMU	Independent consultant	On-site data collection Consultant report

Appendix 9: Standard Terminal Evaluation TOR

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

Project Rationale

The objective was stated as: The indicators given in the project document for this stated objective were:

Relevance to GEF Programmes

The project is in line with:

Executing Arrangements

The implementing agency(ies) for this project was (were) UNEP and ;

and the executing agencies were:

The lead national agencies in the focal countries were:

Project Activities

The project comprised activities grouped in components.
{}
{number}

Budget

At project inception the following budget prepared: GEF
Project preparation funds: GEF Size Grant

TOTAL (including project preparation funds)

Co-funding sources: Anticipated:
Co-funding
{Medium/Full}

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATION

1. Objective and Scope of the Evaluation

The objective of this terminal evaluation is to examine the extent and magnitude of any project impacts to date and determine the likelihood of future impacts. The evaluation will also assess project performance and the implementation of planned project activities and planned outputs against actual results. The evaluation will focus on the following main questions:

1. Did the project help to among key target audiences (international conventions and

initiatives, national level policy-makers, regional and local policy-makers, resource managers and practitioners).

2. Did the outputs of the project articulate options and recommendations for? Were these options and recommendations used? If so by whom?

3. To what extent did the project outputs produced have the weight of scientific authority and credibility necessary to influence policy makers and other key audiences?

Methods

This terminal evaluation will be conducted as an in-depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby the UNEP DGEF Task Manager, key representatives of the executing agencies and other relevant staff are kept informed and consulted throughout the evaluation. The consultant will liaise with the UNEP/EOU and the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager on any logistic and/or methodological issues to properly conduct the review in as independent a way as possible, given the circumstances and resources offered. The draft report will be circulated to UNEP DGEF Task Managers, key representatives of the executing agencies and the UNEP/EOU. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP/EOU for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary or suggested revisions.

The findings of the evaluation will be based on the following:

1. A desk review of project documents including, but not limited to: (a) The project documents, outputs, monitoring reports (such as progress and financial reports to UNEP and GEF annual Project Implementation Review reports) and relevant correspondence. (b) Notes from the National Coordination Committee meetings. (c) Other project-related material produced by the project staff or partners. (d) Relevant material published on the project web-site: .
2. Interviews with project management and technical support including
3. Interviews and Telephone interviews with intended users for the project outputs and other stakeholders involved with this project, including in the participating countries and international bodies. The Consultant shall determine whether to seek additional information and opinions from representatives of donor agencies and other organizations. As appropriate, these interviews could be combined with an email questionnaire.
4. Interviews with the UNEP DGEF project Task Manager and Fund Management Officer, and other relevant staff in UNEP dealing with - related activities as necessary. The Consultant shall also gain broader perspectives from discussions with relevant GEF Secretariat staff. {NEED INPUT FROM TM HERE} {relevant GEF focal area(s)}
5. Field visits1 to project staff

Key Evaluation principles.

In attempting to evaluate any outcomes and impacts that the project may have achieved, evaluators should remember that the project's performance should be assessed by considering the difference between the answers to two simple questions ***"what happened?***" and ***"what would have happened anyway?"***. These questions imply that there should be consideration of the baseline conditions and trends in relation to the intended project outcomes and impacts. In addition it implies that there should be plausible evidence to **attribute** such outcomes and impacts **to the actions of the project**.

Sometimes, adequate information on baseline conditions and trends is lacking. In such cases this should be clearly highlighted by the evaluator, along with any simplifying assumptions that were taken to enable the evaluator to make informed judgements about project performance.

2. Project Ratings

The success of project implementation will be rated on a scale from 'highly unsatisfactory' to 'highly satisfactory'. In particular the evaluation shall **assess and rate** the project with respect to the eleven categories defined below:.

2**A. Attainment of objectives and planned results:**

The evaluation should assess the extent to which the project's major relevant objectives were effectively and efficiently achieved or are expected to be achieved and their relevance.

- *Effectiveness:* Evaluate how, and to what extent, the stated project objectives have been met, taking into account the "achievement indicators". The analysis of outcomes achieved should include, *inter alia*, an assessment of the extent to which the project has directly or indirectly assisted policy and decision-makers to apply information supplied by biodiversity indicators in their national planning and decision-making. In particular:
  - Evaluate the immediate impact of the project on monitoring and in national planning and decision-making and international understanding and use of biodiversity indicators.
  - As far as possible, also assess the potential longer-term impacts considering that the evaluation is taking place upon completion of the project and that longer term impact is expected to be seen in a few years time. Frame recommendations to enhance future project impact in this context. Which will be the major 'channels' for longer term impact from the project at the national and international scales?
- *Relevance*: In retrospect, were the project's outcomes consistent with the focal areas/operational program strategies? Ascertain the nature and significance of the contribution of the project outcomes to the and the wider portfolio of the GEF.
- *Efficiency*: Was the project cost effective? Was the project the least cost option? Was the project implementation delayed and if it was, then did that affect cost-effectiveness? Assess the contribution of cash and in-kind co-financing to project implementation and to what extent the project leveraged additional resources. Did the project build on earlier initiatives, did it make effective use of available scientific and / or technical information. Wherever possible, the evaluator should also compare the cost-time vs. outcomes relationship of the project with that of other similar projects.

Evaluators should make a brief courtesy call to GEF Country Focal points during field visits if at all possible. However, the views and comments expressed by the evaluator need not be restricted to these items.

B. Sustainability:

Sustainability is understood as the probability of continued long-term project-derived

outcomes and impacts after the GEF project funding ends. The evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to contribute or undermine the persistence of benefits after the project ends. Some of these factors might be outcomes of the project, e.g. stronger institutional capacities or better informed decision-making. Other factors will include contextual circumstances or developments that are not outcomes of the project but that are relevant to the sustainability of outcomes. The evaluation should ascertain to what extent follow-up work has been initiated and how project outcomes will be sustained and enhanced over time.

Five aspects of sustainability should be addressed: financial, socio-political, institutional frameworks and governance, environmental (if applicable). The following questions provide guidance on the assessment of these aspects:

- *Financial resources.* Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the likelihood that financial and economic resources will not be available once the GEF assistance ends (resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and trends that may indicate that it is likely that in future there will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)? To what extent are the outcomes of the project dependent on continued financial support?
- *Socio-political:* Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long term objectives of the project?
- *Institutional framework and governance.* To what extent is the sustenance of the outcomes of the project dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance? What is the likelihood that institutional and technical achievements, legal frameworks, policies and governance structures and processes will allow for, the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? While responding to these questions consider if the required systems for accountability and transparency and the required technical know-how are in place.
- *Environmental.* Are there any environmental risks that can undermine the future flow of project environmental benefits? The TE should assess whether certain activities in the project area will pose a threat to the sustainability of the project outcomes. For example; construction of dam in a protected area could inundate a sizable area and thereby neutralize the biodiversity-related gains made by the project; or, a newly established pulp mill might jeopardise the viability of nearby protected forest areas by increasing logging pressures; or a vector control intervention may be made less effective by changes in climate and consequent alterations to the incidence and distribution of malarial mosquitoes.

C. Achievement of outputs and activities:

- Delivered outputs: Assessment of the project's success in producing each of the programmed outputs, both in quantity and quality as well as usefulness and timeliness.
- Assess the soundness and effectiveness of the methodologies used for developing the technical documents and related management options in the participating countries

- Assess to what extent the project outputs produced have the weight of scientific authority / credibility, necessary to influence policy and decision-makers, particularly at the national level.

D. Catalytic Role

Replication and catalysis. What examples are there of replication and catalytic outcomes? Replication approach, in the context of GEF projects, is defined as lessons and experiences coming out of the project that are replicated or scaled up in the design and implementation of other projects. Replication can have two aspects, replication proper (lessons and experiences are replicated in different geographic area) or scaling up (lessons and experiences are replicated within the same geographic area but funded by other sources). Specifically: Do the recommendations for management of coming from the country studies have the potential for application in other countries and locations?
If no effects are identified, the evaluation will describe the catalytic or replication actions that the project carried out.

E. Assessment monitoring and evaluation systems.

The evaluation shall include an assessment of the quality, application and effectiveness of project monitoring and evaluation plans and tools, including an assessment of risk management based on the assumptions and risks identified in the project document. The Terminal Evaluation will assess whether the project met the minimum requirements for 'project design of M&E' and 'the application of the Project M&E plan'. GEF projects must budget adequately for execution of the M&E plan, and provide adequate resources during implementation of the M&E plan. Project managers are also expected to use the information generated by the M&E system during project implementation to adapt and improve the project.

M&E during project implementation

- *M&E design.* Projects should have sound M&E plans to monitor results and track progress towards achieving project objectives. An M&E plan should include a baseline (including data, methodology, etc.), SMART indicators (see Annex 4) and data analysis systems, and evaluation studies at specific times to assess results. The time frame for various M&E activities and standards for outputs should have been specified.
- *M&E plan implementation.* A Terminal Evaluation should verify that: an M&E system was in place and facilitated timely tracking of results and progress towards projects objectives throughout the project implementation period (perhaps through use of a logframe or similar); annual project reports and Progress Implementation Review (PIR) reports were complete, accurate and with well justified ratings; that the information provided by the M&E system was used during the project to improve project performance and to adapt to changing needs; and that projects had an M&E system in place with proper training for parties responsible for M&E activities.
- *Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities.* The terminal evaluation should determine whether support for M&E was budgeted adequately and was funded in a timely fashion during implementation.

F. Preparation and Readiness

Were the project's objectives and components clear, practicable and feasible within its timeframe? Were the capacities of executing institution and counterparts properly considered when the project was designed? Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated in the project design? Were the partnership arrangements properly identified and the roles and responsibilities negotiated prior to project implementation? Were counterpart resources (funding, staff, and facilities), enabling legislation, and adequate project management arrangements in place?

G. Country ownership/driveness:

This is the relevance of the project to national development and environmental agendas, recipient country commitment, and regional and international agreements. The evaluation will:

- Assess the level of country ownership. Specifically, the evaluator should assess whether the project was effective in providing and communicating biodiversity information that catalyzed action in participating countries to improve decisions relating to the conservation and management of the focal ecosystem in each country.
- Assess the level of country commitment to the generation and use of biodiversity indicators for decision-making during and after the project, including in regional and international fora.

H. Stakeholder participation/public awareness:

This consists of three related and often overlapping processes: information dissemination, consultation, and "stakeholder" participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, institutions, or other bodies that have an interest or stake in the outcome of the GEF- financed project. The term also applies to those potentially adversely affected by a project. The evaluation will specifically:

- Assess the mechanisms put in place by the project for identification and engagement of stakeholders in each participating country and establish, in consultation with the stakeholders, whether this mechanism was successful, and identify its strengths and weaknesses.
- Assess the degree and effectiveness of collaboration/interactions between the various project partners and institutions during the course of implementation of the project.
- Assess the degree and effectiveness of any various public awareness activities that were undertaken during the course of implementation of the project.

I. Financial Planning

Evaluation of financial planning requires assessment of the quality and effectiveness of financial planning and control of financial resources throughout the project's lifetime. Evaluation includes actual project costs by activities compared to budget (variances), financial management (including disbursement issues), and co- financing. The evaluation should:

- Assess the strength and utility of financial controls, including reporting, and planning to allow the project management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for a proper and timely flow of funds for the payment of satisfactory project deliverables.

- Present the major findings from the financial audit if one has been conducted. • Identify and verify the sources of co- financing as well as leveraged and associated financing (in co-operation with the IA and EA).
- Assess whether the project has applied appropriate standards of due diligence in the management of funds and financial audits.
- The evaluation should also include a breakdown of final actual costs and co-financing for the project prepared in consultation with the relevant UNEP and UNDP DGEF Fund Management Officers of the project (table attached in *Annex 1* to this Appendix Co-financing and leveraged resources).

J. Implementation approach:

This includes an analysis of the project's management framework, adaptation to changing conditions (adaptive management), partnerships in implementation arrangements, changes in project design, and overall project management. The evaluation will:

- Ascertain to what extent the project implementation mechanisms outlined in the project document have been closely followed. In particular, assess the role of the various committees established and whether the project document was clear and realistic to enable effective and efficient implementation, whether the project was executed according to the plan and how well the management was able to adapt to changes during the life of the project to enable the implementation of the project.
- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency and adaptability of project management and the supervision of project activities / project execution arrangements at all levels (1) policy decisions: National Coordination Committee; (2) day to day project management in each of the country executing agencies and .

K. Supervision and Backstopping

- Assess the effectiveness of supervision and administrative and financial support provided by UNEP and UNDP DGEF.
- Identify administrative, operational and/or technical problems and constraints that influenced the effective implementation of the project.

The ***ratings will be presented in the form of a table***. Each of the eleven categories should be rated separately with **brief justifications** based on the findings of the main analysis. An overall rating for the project should also be given. The following rating system is to be applied: HS = Highly Satisfactory S = Satisfactory MS = Moderately Satisfactory MU = Moderately Unsatisfactory U = Unsatisfactory HU= Highly Unsatisfactory

Evaluation report format and review procedures

The report should be brief, to the point and easy to understand. It must explain; the purpose of the evaluation, exactly what was evaluated and the methods used. The report must highlight any methodological limitations, identify key concerns and present evidence-based findings, consequent conclusions, recommendations and lessons. The report should be presented in a way that makes the information accessible and comprehensible and include an executive summary that encapsulates the essence of the

information contained in the report to facilitate dissemination and distillation of lessons. The evaluation will rate the overall implementation success of the project and provide individual ratings of the eleven implementation aspects as described in Section 1 of this TOR. ***The ratings will be presented in the format of a table*** with brief justifications based on the findings of the main analysis. Evidence, findings, conclusions and recommendations should be presented in a complete and balanced manner. Any dissident views in response to evaluation findings will be appended in an annex. The evaluation report shall be written in English, be of no more than 50 pages (excluding annexes), use numbered paragraphs and include:

i) An **executive summary** (no more than 3 pages) providing a brief overview of the main conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation;

ii) **Introduction and background** giving a brief overview of the evaluated project, for example, the objective and status of activities; The GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, 2006, requires that a TE report will provide summary information on when the evaluation took place; places visited; who was involved; the key questions; and, the methodology.

iii) **Scope, objective and methods** presenting the evaluation's purpose, the evaluation criteria used and questions to be addressed;

iv) **Project Performance and Impact** providing *factual evidence* relevant to the questions asked by the evaluator and interpretations of such evidence. This is the main substantive section of the report. The evaluator should provide a commentary and analysis on all eleven evaluation aspects (A – K above).

v) **Conclusions and rating** of project implementation success giving the evaluator's concluding assessments and ratings of the project against given evaluation criteria and standards of performance. The conclusions should provide answers to questions about whether the project is considered good or bad, and whether the results are considered positive or negative. The ratings should be provided with a brief narrative comment in a table (see *Annex 1* to this Appendix);

vi) **Lessons (to be) learned** presenting general conclusions from the standpoint of the design and implementation of the project, based on good practices and successes or problems and mistakes. Lessons should have the potential for wider application and use. All lessons should 'stand alone' and should:

- Briefly describe the context from which they are derived
- State or imply some prescriptive action;
- Specify the contexts in which they may be applied (if possible, who when and where)

vii) **Recommendations** suggesting *actionable* proposals for improvement of the current project. In general, Terminal Evaluations are likely to have very few (perhaps two or three) actionable recommendations. *Prior to each recommendation*, the issue(s) or problem(s) to be addressed by the recommendation should be clearly stated. A high quality recommendation is an actionable proposal that is: 1. Feasible to implement within the timeframe and resources available 2. Commensurate with the available capacities of project team and partners 3. Specific in terms of who would do what and when 4. Contains results-based language (i.e. a measurable performance target) 5. Includes a trade-off analysis, when its implementation may require utilizing significant

resources that would otherwise be used for other project purposes.
viii) **Annexes** may include additional material deemed relevant by the evaluator but must include: 1. The Evaluation Terms of Reference, 2. A list of interviewees, and evaluation timeline 3. A list of documents reviewed / consulted 4. Summary co-finance information and a statement of project expenditure by activity 5. The expertise of the evaluation team. (brief CV).
TE reports will also include any response / comments from the project management team and/or the country focal point regarding the evaluation findings or conclusions as an annex to the report, however, such will be appended to the report by UNEP EOU.
Examples of UNEP GEF Terminal Evaluation Reports are available at www.unep.org/eou

Review of the Draft Evaluation Report
Draft reports submitted to UNEP EOU are shared with the corresponding Programme or Project Officer and his or her supervisor for initial review and consultation. The DGEF staff and senior Executing Agency staff are allowed to comment on the draft evaluation report. They may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions. The consultation also seeks feedback on the proposed recommendations. UNEP EOU collates all review comments and provides them to the evaluators for their consideration in preparing the final version of the report.

4. Submission of Final Terminal Evaluation Reports.
The final report shall be submitted in electronic form in MS Word format and should be sent to the following persons:

Chief, UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit P.O. Box 30552-00100 Nairobi, Kenya

With a copy to:

Email: Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director UNEP/Division of GEF Coordination P.O. Box 30552-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +(254-20)762-4166
Fax: +(254-20)762-4041/2
Email: Maryam.Niamir-Fuller@unep.org

Ms. Kelly West, PhD
Task Manager
International Waters
P.O.Box 30552 (00100)
Nairobi , Kenya
E-mail: Kelly.west@unep.org

The Final evaluation will also be copied to the fGEF National Focal Points.
The final evaluation report will be published on the Evaluation and Oversight Unit's web-site www.unep.org/eou and may be printed in hard copy. Subsequently, the report will be sent to the GEF Office of Evaluation for their review, appraisal and inclusion on

the GEF website.

5. Resources and schedule of the evaluation

This final evaluation will be undertaken by an international evaluator contracted by the Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP. The contract for the evaluator will begin on and end on (# days) spread over # weeks (# days of travel, to , and # days desk study). The evaluator will submit a draft report on to UNEP/EOU, the UNEP and UNDP DGEF Task Managers, and key representatives of the executing agencies. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP / EOU for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary revisions. Comments to the final draft report will be sent to the consultant by after which, the consultant will submit the final report no later than.

The evaluator will after an initial telephone briefing with EOU and UNEP/GEF conduct initial desk review work and later travel to and meet with project staff at the beginning of the evaluation. Furthermore, the evaluator is expected to travel to and meet with representatives of the project executing agencies and the intended users of project's outputs.

In accordance with UNEP and UNDP GEF polices, all GEF projects are evaluated by independent evaluators contracted as consultants by the EOU. The evaluator should have the following qualifications:

The evaluator should not have been associated with the design and implementation of the project in a paid capacity. The evaluator will work under the overall supervision of the Chief, Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP. The evaluator should be an international expert in with a sound understanding of issues. The consultant should have the following minimum qualifications: (i) experience in issues; (ii) experience with management and implementation of projects and in particular with targeted at policy-influence and decision-making; (iii) experience with project evaluation. Knowledge of UNEP programmes and GEF activities is desirable. Knowledge of is an advantage. Fluency in oral and written English is a must.

6. Schedule Of Payment

The consultant shall select one of the following two contract options:

Lump-Sum Option

The evaluator will receive an initial payment of 30% of the total amount due upon signature of the contract. A further 30% will be paid upon submission of the draft report. A final payment of 40% will be made upon satisfactory completion of work. The fee is payable under the individual Special Service Agreement (SSA) of the evaluator and **is inclusive** of all expenses such as travel, accommodation and incidental expenses.

Fee-only Option

The evaluator will receive an initial payment of 40% of the total amount due upon signature of the contract. Final payment of 60% will be made upon satisfactory completion of work. The fee is payable under the individual SSAs of the evaluator and is **NOT** inclusive of all expenses such as travel, accommodation and incidental expenses. Ticket and DSA will be paid separately.

In case, the evaluator cannot provide the products in accordance with the TORs, the timeframe agreed, or his products are substandard, the payment to the evaluator could

be withheld, until such a time the products are modified to meet UNEP's standard. In case the evaluator fails to submit a satisfactory final product to UNEP, the product prepared by the evaluator may not constitute the evaluation report.

OVERALL RATINGS TABLE

Criterion

A. Attainment of project objectives and results (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)

A. 1. Effectiveness

A. 2. Relevance

A. 3. Efficiency

B. Sustainability of Project outcomes (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)

B. 1. Financial

B. 2. Socio Political

B. 3. Institutional framework and governance

B. 4. Ecological

C. Achievement of outputs and activities

D. Monitoring and Evaluation (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)

D. 1. M&E Design

D. 2. M&E Plan Implementation (use for adaptive management)

D. 3. Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities

E. Catalytic Role

F. Preparation and readiness

G. Country ownership / drivenness

H. Stakeholders involvement

Evaluator's Summary Comments

Evaluator's Rating

Criterion

Evaluator's Summary Comments

Evaluator's

Rating

I. Financial planning

J. Implementation approach

K. UNEP Supervision and backstopping

RATING OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

Highly Satisfactory (HS): The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Satisfactory (S): The project had minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): The project had moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): The project had significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Unsatisfactory (U) The project had major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project had severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Please note: Relevance and effectiveness will be considered as critical criteria. The overall rating of the project for achievement of objectives and results **may not be higher** than the lowest rating on either of these two criteria. Thus, to have an overall satisfactory rating for outcomes a project must have at least satisfactory ratings on both relevance and effectiveness.

RATINGS ON SUSTAINABILITY

A. Sustainability will be understood as the probability of continued long-term outcomes and impacts after the GEF project funding ends. The Terminal evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to contribute or undermine the persistence of benefits after the project ends. Some of these factors might be outcomes of the project, i.e. stronger institutional capacities, legal frameworks, socio-economic incentives /or public awareness. Other factors will include contextual circumstances or developments that are not outcomes of the project but that are relevant to the sustainability of outcomes.

Rating system for sustainability sub-criteria On each of the dimensions of sustainability of the project outcomes will be rated as follows.

Likely (L): There are no risks affecting this dimension of sustainability. Moderately Likely (ML). There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability. Moderately Unlikely (MU): There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability Unlikely (U): There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

According to the GEF Office of Evaluation, all the risk dimensions of sustainability are deemed critical. Therefore, overall rating for sustainability will not be higher than the rating of the dimension with lowest ratings. For example, if a project has an Unlikely rating in any of the dimensions then its overall rating cannot be higher than Unlikely, regardless of whether higher ratings in other dimensions of sustainability produce a higher average.

RATINGS OF PROJECT M&E

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing project with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, its design, implementation and results. Project evaluation may involve the definition of appropriate standards, the examination of performance against those standards, and an assessment of actual and expected results.

The Project monitoring and evaluation system will be rated on 'M&E Design', 'M&E Plan Implementation' and 'Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities' as follows:

Highly Satisfactory (HS): There were no shortcomings in the project M&E system. Satisfactory(S): There were minor shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): There were moderate shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): There were significant shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Unsatisfactory (U): There were major shortcomings in the project M&E system.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The Project had no M&E system.
"M&E plan implementation" will be considered a critical parameter for the overall assessment of the M&E system. The overall rating for the M&E systems will not be higher than the rating on "M&E plan implementation."
All other ratings will be on the GEF six point scale.
GEF Performance Description
Alternative description on the same scale
HS = Highly Satisfactory
Excellent
S = Satisfactory
Well above average
MS = Moderately Satisfactory
Average
MU = Moderately Unsatisfactory
Below Average
U = Unsatisfactory
Poor
HU = Highly Unsatisfactory
Very poor (Appalling)
130
Co financing (Type/Source)
– Grants – Loans/Concessional
(compared to market
rate) – Credits
– Equity investments – In-kind support – Other (*) -
- - - -
Totals
IA own Financing (mill US$)
Government (mill US$)
Other* (mill US$)
Total Total Disbursement
(mill US$) (mill US$)
Planned
Actual
Planned
Actual
Planned
Actual
Planned
Actual Planned Actual
CO-FINANCING (BASIC DATA TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE CONSULTANT FOR VERIFICATION)
* Other is referred to contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector and beneficiaries.

Leveraged Resources

Leveraged resources are additional resources—beyond those committed to the project itself at the time of approval—that are mobilized later as a direct result of the project. Leveraged resources can be financial or in-kind and they may be from other donors, NGO's, foundations, governments, communities or the private sector. Please briefly describe the resources the project has leveraged since inception and indicate how these resources are contributing to the project's ultimate objective.

Table showing final actual project expenditure by activity to be supplied by the UNEP Fund management Officer. (insert here)

Review of the Draft Report

Draft reports submitted to UNEP EOU are shared with the corresponding Programme or Project Officer and his or her supervisor for initial review and consultation. The DGEF staff and senior Executing Agency staff provide comments on the draft evaluation report. They may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions. The consultation also seeks agreement on the findings and recommendations. UNEP EOU collates the review comments and provides them to the evaluators for their consideration in preparing the final version of the report. General comments on the draft report with respect to compliance with these TOR are shared with the reviewer.

Quality Assessment of the Evaluation Report

All UNEP GEF Mid Term Reports are subject to quality assessments by UNEP EOU. These apply GEF Office of Evaluation quality assessment and are used as a tool for providing structured feedback to the evaluator.

The quality of the draft evaluation report is assessed and rated against the following criteria:

Rating system for quality of terminal evaluation reports A number rating 1-6 is used for each criterion: Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory = 5, Moderately Satisfactory = 4, Moderately Unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1, and unable to assess = 0.

GEF Report Quality Criteria
UNEP EOU Assessment
Rating

A. Did the report present an assessment of relevant outcomes and achievement of project objectives in the context of the focal area program indicators if applicable?

B. Was the report consistent and the evidence complete and convincing and were the ratings substantiated when used?

C. Did the report present a sound assessment of sustainability of outcomes?

D. Were the lessons and recommendations supported by the evidence presented?

E. Did the report include the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used?

F. Did the report include an assessment of the quality of the project M&E system and its use for project management?

UNEP EOU additional Report Quality Criteria

UNEP EOU Assessment
Rating
G. Quality of the lessons: Were lessons readily applicable in other contexts? Did they suggest prescriptive action?
H. Quality of the recommendations: Did recommendations specify the actions necessary to correct existing conditions or improve operations ('who?' 'what?' 'where?' 'when?)'. Can they be implemented? Did the recommendations specify a goal and an associated performance indicator?
I. Was the report well written? (clear English language and grammar)
J. Did the report structure follow EOU guidelines, were all requested Annexes included?
K. Were all evaluation aspects specified in the TORs adequately addressed?
L. Was the report delivered in a timely manner
GEF Quality of the MTE report = 0.3*(A + B) + 0.1*(C+D+E+F)
EOU assessment of MTE report = 0.3*(G + H) + 0.1*(I+J+K+L)
Combined quality Rating = (2* 'GEF EO' rating + EOU rating)/3
The Totals are rounded and converted to the scale of HS to HU
GEF Minimum requirements for M&E
Minimum Requirement 1: Project Design of M&E3
All projects must include a concrete and fully budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan by the time of Work Program entry (full-sized projects) or CEO approval (medium-sized projects). This plan must contain at a minimum:

- SMART (see below) indicators for project implementation, or, if no indicators are identified, an alternative plan for monitoring that will deliver reliable and valid information to management
- SMART indicators for results (outcomes and, if applicable, impacts), and, where appropriate, corporate-level indicators
- A project baseline, with:

– a description of the problem to address
– indicator data
– or, if major baseline indicators are not identified, an alternative plan for addressing this within one year of implementation

- An M&E Plan with identification of reviews and evaluations which will be undertaken, such as mid-term reviews or evaluations of activities
- An organizational setup and budgets for monitoring and evaluation. *Minimum Requirement 2: Application of Project M&E*
- Project monitoring and supervision will include implementation of the M&E plan, comprising: Use of SMART indicators for implementation (or provision of a reasonable explanation if not

used)

- Use of SMART indicators for results (or provision of a reasonable explanation if not used)
- Fully established baseline for the project and data compiled to review progress
- Evaluations are undertaken as planned
- Operational organizational setup for M&E and budgets spent as planned.

SMART INDICATORS GEF projects and programs should monitor using relevant

performance indicators. The monitoring system should be “SMART”:

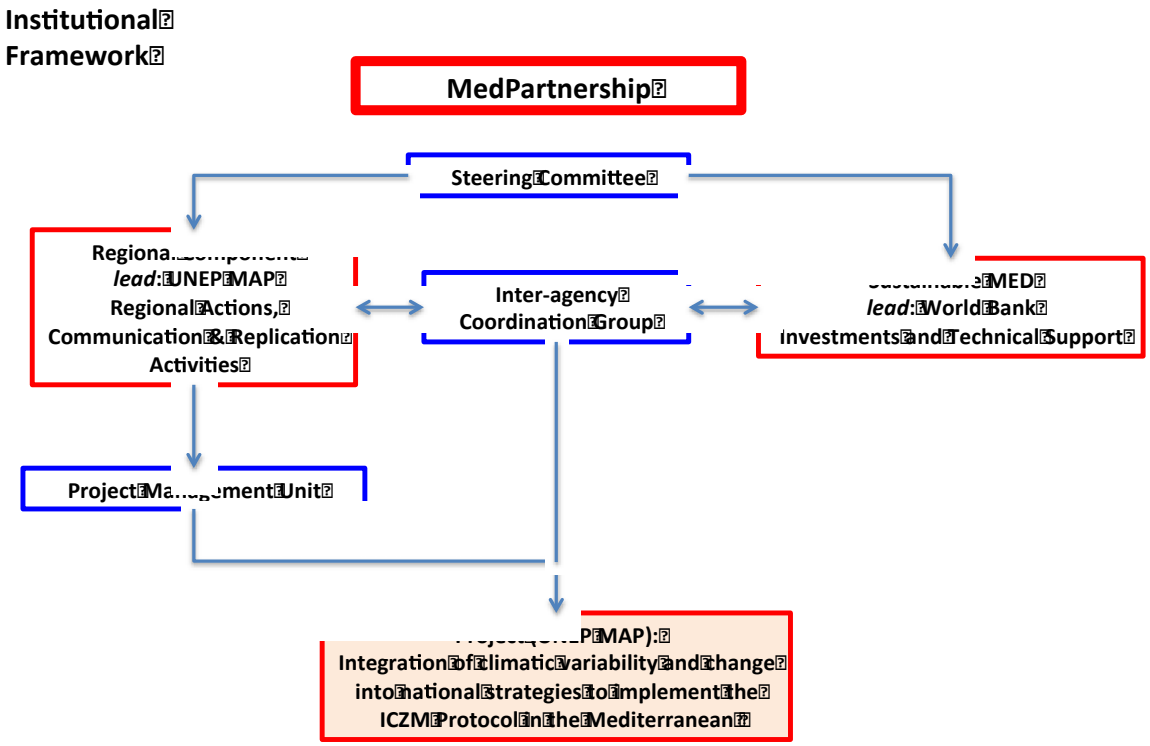
1. **Specific**: The system captures the essence of the desired result by clearly and directly relating to achieving an objective, and only that objective.
2. **Measurable:** The monitoring system and its indicators are unambiguously specified so that all parties agree on what the system covers and there are practical ways to measure the indicators and results.
3. **Achievable and Attributable:** The system identifies what changes are anticipated as a result of the intervention and whether the result(s) are realistic. Attribution requires that changes in the targeted developmental issue can be linked to the intervention.

3
http://gefweb.org/MonitoringandEvaluation/MEPoliciesProcedures/MEPTools/meptstandards.html 133

4. **Relevant and Realistic:** The system establishes levels of performance that are likely to be achieved in a practical manner, and that reflect the expectations of stakeholders.
5. **Time-bound, Timely, Trackable, and Targeted:** The system allows progress to be tracked in a cost-effective manner at desired frequency for a set period, with clear identification of the particular stakeholder group to be impacted by the project or program.

List of intended additional recipients for the Terminal Evaluation (to be completed by the IA Task Manager)

Appendix10: Decision-making flowchart and organizational chart



Appendix 11: Terms of Reference

Terms of References for Project Governance Bodies and Key Project Staff

Steering Committee (SC)

A specific responsibility of the SC will be to facilitate liaison with the GEF Implementing Agency (UNEP) regarding overall governance of the project. The Steering Committee – the same body already established under MedPartnership – shall, in addition to its duties relative to the overall leadership of MedPartnership:

- Be the decision making body for the project;
- Provide governance assistance, policy guidance and political support in order to facilitate and catalyze implementation of the project, and to ensure relevant project outcomes;
- Annually review programme progress and make managerial and financial recommendation sas appropriate, including review, amendment and approval of annual reports, budgets and workplans.

Other relevant stakeholders will be invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the SC as required.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

Responsible for the successful implementation of both the Regional Component of MedPartnership and the present project, ensuring that they function as a single, integrated project, the PMU will be, where required, guided by the decisions of the Steering Committee, to support the implementation of project outputs through the following tasks:

- Programme management (financial, logistical, monitoring and strategic) particularly;
- Assistance in networking with National committees and National Project Teams for all participating countries;
- Coordination and oversight of the work carried out by project partners;
- Assistance in implementing demonstration projects through guidance and administrative support;
- Maintenance of project information archives- photos, video, documents, outputs, etc,
- Appropriate dissemination and publication of materials and outputs from the project; Capturing Demonstration Project, Regional Component, and project process lessons learned and disseminating them in appropriate formats (maintaining project website and links to IW:LEARN, etc).
- Coordination with the other GEF and non-GEF water work programmes and activities to ensure relevant linkages are made between water projects; and
- Coordination with other international, multilateral and bilateral activities among participating countries related to the implementation of the project, including sourcing additional funding to ensure future sustainability of project interventions.

The PMU shall consist of the following officers:

- Project Manager (MedPartnership);
- Technical Advisor
- Administrative and support staff (MedPartnership)

Project Management Unit - Specific Post Descriptions

Project Manager
(the tasks will be carried out by the MedPartnership Project Manager)

Technical Advisor

Tasks

The incumbent is to provide technical assistance to the Project manager of the GEF Project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean". The overall project goal is to support the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean through development of region wide coordination mechanisms and tools to address climate variability and change (CV&C) in the Mediterranean Region. The objective of the project is to create an enabling environment for the integration of CV&C coping strategies into ICZM policies, plans and programs of Mediterranean countries by (i) strengthening the understanding of the impacts of CV&C on the coastal zones of the Mediterranean region and (ii) by establishing the needed information exchange mechanisms, capacity and regional pilot experiences.

The technical expert will provide technical input and advice in the areas of ICZM, and climate change and variability and will assist the Project Manager in overseeing the implementation of the range of activities which are integral part of the 4 specific project components; perform monitoring, reporting and liaising with the different project partners as required within the agreed work programme, namely:

- Provide support to the coordination of a long term regional climate variability monitoring program and the related web-based regional data platform on climate research with particular focus on the environmental and economic impacts of climate change in the coastal zone.
- Assist in assessing scenarios and impacts of climate variability and ensure these are applied to the region, and will assist countries to more precisely calculate the impacts of climate variability to their marine and coastal zone.
- Coordinate with other regional programmes (such as MedClivar), to include latest results on the regional and global processes influencing climate variability.
- Assess findings of studies in order to provide inputs into the update of the TDA for the Mediterranean Basin with respect to climate change and climate variability.
- Provide assistance to implementation of the ICZM protocol at the national level where required and facilitate the mainstreaming of the ICZM protocol into national plans.
- Support the coordination with strong platforms for exchange within the region, where project experiences can be shared within the larger international waters community, through IW:Learn, IWC, IWENs, among others.

- Assist in the development of targeted capacity building activities in order to enable stakeholders to fulfill the required roles.

Qualifications

Advanced degree from University, or equivalent Institution, in environmental management, natural resources, marine science and/or engineering. A minimum of ten years of working experience, two of which should be in international, regional or national projects related to the environment. Computer literacy required. Knowledge of the UN system and procedures an asset. Fluency in English required and a working knowledge of French is an asset.

Appendix 12: Co-financing commitment letters from project partners

Global Water Partnership Mediterranean

GWP-Mediterranean Secretariat

c/o MIO-ECSDE, Kyrristou 12, 10556 Athens, Greece
T: +30210-3247490, -3247267, F: +30210-3317127
E-mail: secretariat@gwpmed.org, Web: www.gwpmed.org

Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias,
UNEP/MAP Executive Secretary and Coordinator
United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan
48 Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue
PO Box 18019
11610 Athens, Greece

Athens, 12 September 2011

Subject: Co-Finance Letter for the GEF Project "Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Silva,

The Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med), in its capacity as Activities' Leader or Co-Leader in the *GEF Project "Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean*, would like to hereby express its commitment to co-finance activities relevant to its role within the project with the amount of 612,000 $US in cash or in kind, through related projects' resources secured by GWP-Med from institutions and agencies.

This amount represents a 1,8:1 ratio of the GEF contribution (ie. 340,000 $US) that is foreseen to be allocated to GWP-Med for the implementation of project activities under its lead or co-lead. The total amount will be utilized over the period September 2009 to the end of the project (that is foreseen for June 2014).

Sincerely,

Prof. M. Scoullos
Chairman, GWP-Med

Cc:
- *Mr. Ivica Trumbic, Project Manager, MedPartnership*
- *Ms. Virginie Hart, Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Expert, MedPartneship*
- *Ms. Kumiko Yatagai, Administrative - Fund Management Officer, UNEP/MAP*
- *Mr. Giorgos Petridis, Administrative Assistant, MedPartnership*
- *Mr. Vangelis Constantianos, Executive Secretary, GWP-Med*
- *Ms. Bessie Mantzara, Senior Officer, Finance and Administration, GWP-Med*

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND ENVIRONMENT
GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT

To: Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias
Coordinator
UNEP/MAP

Subject: In kind co-financing of the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Silva Mejias,

Tunisia has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the above mentioned Project. We are pleased to learn from your letter dated 3 June 2011 that the project preparation phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for final endorsement to the GEF CEO soon.

I wish to reiterate Tunisia interest and support to the Project, which will substantially accelerate the process of introduction of climate variability and change considerations into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean, as well as in our country.

In this context, I am pleased to inform you that Tunisia will support the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 100 thousand USD per year, for the 30 - month duration of the Project, with the total in Kind contribution of 400 USD. This amount should not affect national allocation in the frame of the GEF-5 (STAR).

Yours sincerely,

MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM

Ref/No: 01-500/36

Podgorica, 29 June 2011.

To: Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias

Coordinator

UNEP/MAP

Subject: In kind co-financing of the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Silva Mejias,

Montenegro has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the above mentioned Project. We are pleased to learn from you letter dated 3 June 2011 that the project preparation phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for final endorsement to the GEF CEO soon.

I wish to reiterate Montenegro`s interest and support to the Project, which will substantially accelerate the process of introduction of climate variability and change considerations into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean, as well as in our country.

In this context, I am pleased to inform you that Montenegro will support the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 140 000 USD per year, for the 30 - month duration of the Project.

We are looking very much forward to our future collaboration.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Andro Vrecur

Deputy Minister

GEF Operational Focal Point

IV Proleterske brigade broj 19, 81000 Podgorica
Tel: (+382) 20 446 231; (+382) 20 446 339 ; Fax: (+382) 20 446-215
Web: www.mrt.gov.me

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION, PHYSICAL PLANNING
AND CONSTRUCTION
10000 Zagreb, Ulica Republike Austrije 20
Tel: +385 1 37 82-444 Fax: +385 1 37 72-822

Class: : 018-04/11-09/9
Reg. No: 531-16-1-11-2

Zagreb, 5 July 2011

Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias
Coordinator
UNEP/MAP

Subject: In kind co-financing of the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Mejias,

The Republic of Croatia has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the above mentioned Project. We are pleased to learn from you letter dated 3 June 2011 that the project preparation phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for final endorsement to the GEF CEO soon.

I wish to reiterate the Republic of Croatia's interest and support to the Project, which will substantially accelerate the process of introduction of climate variability and change considerations into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean, as well as in our country.

In this context, I am pleased to inform you that the Republic of Croatia will support the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 160.000 USD per year, for the 30 - month duration of the Project.

We are looking very much forward to our future collaboration.

Yours sincerely,

Nikola Ružinski
GEF PFP
State Secretary

Gordana Ruklić
GEF OFP
Head of International Relations Department

Ministry of Environmental Protection,
Physical Planning and Construction of the Republic of Croatia

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المملكة المغربية

كتابة الدولة لدى وزارة الطاقة والمعادن
والماء والبيئة المكلفة بالماء والبيئة
قطاع البيئة

الرباط في : .....

1023

Rabat, September 09th, 20011

To: **Maryam Niamir-Fuller**
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (DGEF) Coordination
UNEP, PO Box 30552 Nairobi - Kenya

Subject: In kind co-financing in the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean".

Dear Mme Niamir-Fuller,

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Morocco, I reiterate our interest and support to the above Project, which will substantially accelerate the process of integration of, climate variability and change considerations, into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean, as well as in Morocco.

I would like also to recall that Morocco has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the Project mentioned in subject and we are pleased to learn from your letter dated 3 June 2011 that the project preparation phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for final endorsement to the GEF CEO soon.

In this context, I am pleased to inform you that Morocco will support the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 60 000 $ USD.

We are looking very much forward to our future collaboration.

Sincerely,

Le Directeur du Partenariat, de la Communication et de la Coopération

Mohamed BENYAHIA
GEF Operational Focal

تعنوان : 36 شارع الغرفاني قطاع 16، حي الرياض الرباط - المغرب الهاتف : +212 (0) 5 37 57 66 49/51/50 الفاكس : +212 (0) 5 37 57 04 68 البريد الإلكتروني : mio@environnement.gov.ma

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND WATER ADMINISTRATION
GENERAL DIRECTORY OF THE POLICY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Adress: Rr.Durresit,27,Tirana, Albania, tel: ++355 4 270624 & fax: ++355 4 270 624

September 9, 2011

To: Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias
Coordinator
UNEP/MAP

Subject: In kind co-financing of the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Silva Mejias,

Albanian Government has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the above mentioned Project. We are pleased to learn from you letter dated 3 June 2011 that the project preparation phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for final endorsement to the GEF CEO soon.

I wish to reiterate Albanian interest and support to the Project, which will substantially accelerate the process of introduction of climate variability and change considerations into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean, as well as in our country.

In this context, I am pleased to inform you that Albania will support the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 160,000 USD per year, for the 30 - month duration of the Project (the total of 400,000 USD in kind).

It will be better and useful to have separate and specific activities and budget lines for each country in the frame of the project.

We are looking very much forward to our future collaboration.

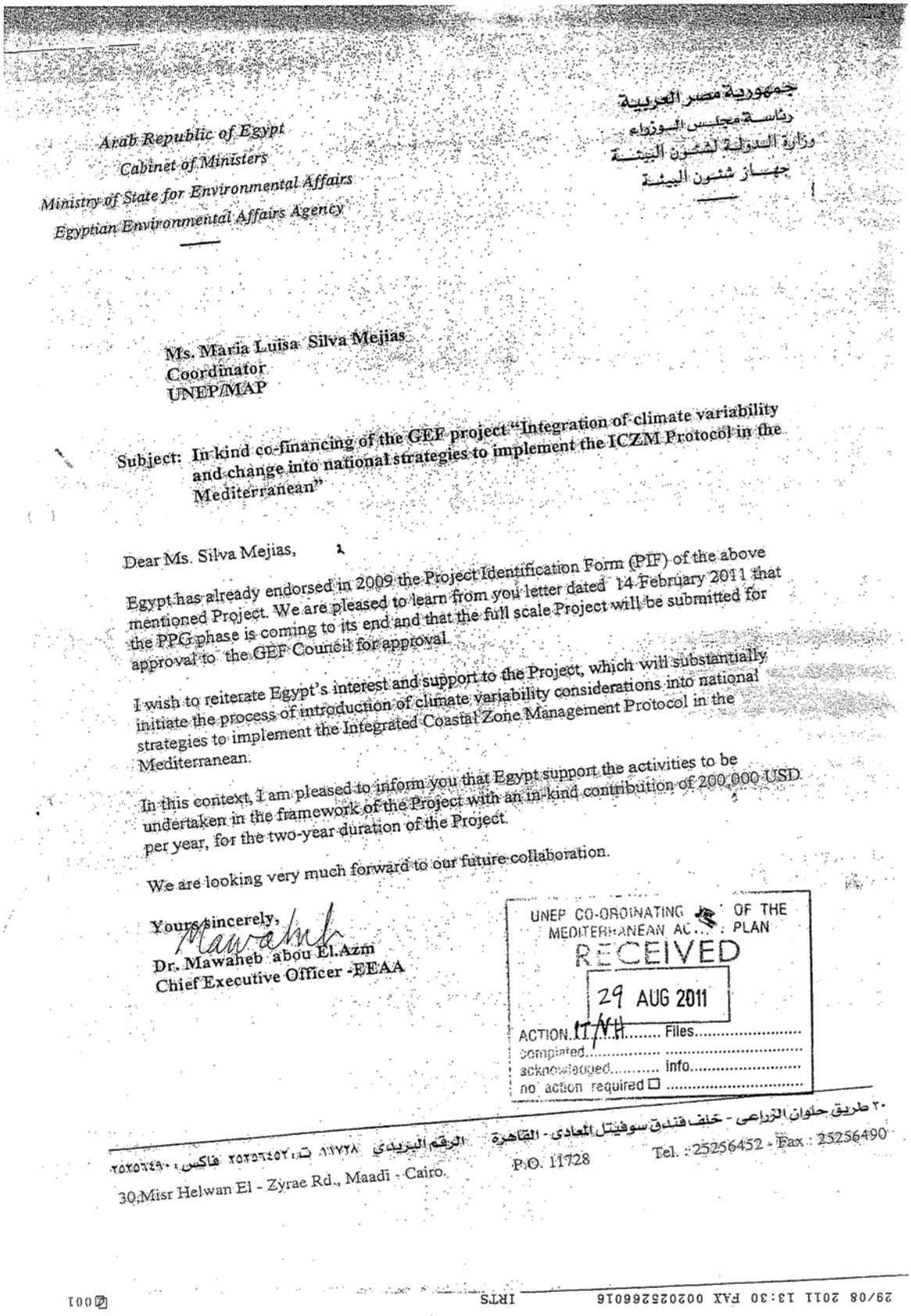
Yours sincerely,

Pellumb Abeshi

GEF, OFP

Albania

REPUBLIKA E SHQIPERISE
MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT PYJEVE
TIRANE



جمهورية مصر العربية
رئاسة مجلس الوزراء
وزارة الدولة لشئون البيئة
جهاز شئون البيئة

Arab Republic of Egypt
Cabinet of Ministers
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias
Coordinator
UNEP/MAP

Subject: In-kind co-financing of the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Silva Mejias,

Egypt has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the above mentioned Project. We are pleased to learn from you letter dated 14 February 2011 that the PPG phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for approval to the GEF Council for approval.

I wish to reiterate Egypt's interest and support to the Project, which will substantially initiate the process of introduction of climate variability considerations into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean.

In this context, I am pleased to inform you that Egypt support the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 200,000 USD per year, for the two-year duration of the Project.

We are looking very much forward to our future collaboration.

Yours sincerely,
Mawaheb
Dr. Mawaheb abou El.Azm
Chief Executive Officer -EEAA

UNEP CO-ORDINATING ... OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AC... PLAN
RECEIVED
29 AUG 2011
ACTION ... Files...
complated... ...
acknowledged... info...
no action required ☐ ...

٣٠ طريق حلوان الزراعى - خلف فندق سوفيتل المعادى - القاهرة
الرقم البريدي ١١٧٢٨ ت: ٢٥٢٥٦٤٥٢ فاكس: ٢٥٢٥٦٤٩٠
30,Misr Helwan El - Zyrae Rd., Maadi - Cairo.
P.O. 11728
Tel. : 25256452 - Fax : 25256490

29/08 2011 13:30 FAX 0020252660l6 IRTS 001

PLAN BLEU, REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE

Ref.: 692/11/HLT/IJ
Y/Ref:
Followed by: BRIENS Marion
Copy:
Subject : Co-Finance Letter for the GEF Project "Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Meijas
UNEP/MAP Executive Secretary and Coordinator
United Nations Environment Programme/
Mediterranean Action Plan
48 Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue
PO Box 18019
11610 Athens
Greece

Sophia Antipolis, 11/07/2011

Dear Ms. Silva Meijas,

I am writing to confirm that 1 306 400 US$ will be provided as co-financing by Plan Bleu to support the implementation of the project *"Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"* over the period of preparation and implementation of the project. This co-financing is an in-kind contribution, mainly in terms of Plan Bleu experts and consultants (1 105 400 US$).

Please accept, Ms. Silva Meijas, the assurances of my consideration.

Henri-Luc Thibault
Director

Cc: Mr. Ivica Trumbic, Project Manager, MedPartnership
Ms. Virginie Hart, Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Expert, MedPartneship
Ms. Kumiko Yatagai, Administrative - Fund Management Officer, UNEP/MAP
Mr. Giorgos Petridis, Administrative Assistant, MedPartnership

PLAN BLEU - Centre d'Activités Régionales - *Regional Activity Centre*
15 rue Beethoven - Sophia-Antipolis - 06560 Valbonne - France
Tel : 33 4 92 38 71 30 - Fax : 33 4 92 38 71 31 - www.planbleu.org

PRIORITY
ACTIONS
PROGRAMME

United Nations Environment Programe
Mediterranean Action Plan
Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

Kraj sv. Ivana 11, 21000 Split, Croatia
phone+385 21 340470, fax+385 21 340 490
e-mail: pap@gradst.hr
www.pap-thecoastcentre.org

To:
Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias,
UNEP/MAP Executive Secretary and Coordinator
United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan
48 Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue
PO Box 18019
11610
Athens
Greece

Date:04.07.2011

Subject: Co-Finance Letter for the GEF Project "Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias,

In accordance with our agreement, and in my capacity as the Director of Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre, I hereby endorse Co-financing of my organization in the amount of 1,164.000 USD to be used for the project: "Integration of Climate Variability and Change into National Strategies to Implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean".

Željka Škaričić
PAP/RAC Director

Cc: -Mr. Ivica Trumbic, Project Manager, MedPartnership
-Ms. Virginie Hart, Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Expert, MedPartneship
-Ms. Kumiko Yatagai, Administrative -. Fund Management Officer, UNEP/MAP
-Mr. Giorgos Petridis, Administrative Assistant, MedPartnership

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
MINISTARSTVO VANJSKE
TRGOVINE I EKONOMSKIH ODNOSA

БОСНА И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНА
МИНИСТАРСТВО СПОЉНЕ ТРГОВИНЕ
И ЕКОНОМСКИХ ОДНОСА

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND
ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Sarajevo, 30th June 2011

To: **Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias**
Coordinator
UNEP/MAP

Subject: **In kind co-financing of the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"**

Dear Ms. Silva Mejias,

As the GEF Focal Point for the Government of *Bosnia and Herzegovina* has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the above mentioned Project. We are pleased to learn from you letter dated 3 June 2011 that the project preparation phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for final endorsement to the GEF CEO soon.

I wish to reiterate Bosnia and Herzegovina interest and support to the Project, which will substantially accelerate the process of introduction of climate variability and change considerations into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean, as well as in our country.

In this context, I am pleased to inform you that Bosnia and Herzegovina will support the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 250.000 USD, for the 30 - month duration of the Project.

We are looking very much forward to our future collaboration.

Yours sincerely,

Senad Oprašić, PhD
GEF Operational Focal Point
Head of Environmental Protection Department

Musala 9, 71 000 Сарајево, тел: +387 33 220 093 факс: +387 33 33 220 091
Musala 9, 71 000 Sarajevo, tel: + 387 33 33 220 093 faks: +387 33 33 220 091
www.mvteo.gov.ba

Palestinian National Authority
Environment Quality Authority
(EQA)
Minister Office

السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية
سلطة جودة البيئة
مكتب الوزير

No:- 92/011 الرقم:

Date: 2/3/011 التاريخ:

Att: Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias
Coordinator
UNEP/MAP

Subject: In kind co-financing of the GEF project "Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean"

Dear Ms. Silva Mejias,

Best Compliments. The Palestinian Authority has already endorsed in 2009 the Project Identification Form (PIF) of the above mentioned Project. We are pleased to learn from your letter dated 14 February 2011 that the PPG phase is coming to its end and that the full scale Project will be submitted for approval to the GEF Council for approval.

I wish to reiterate the Palestinian Authority's interest and support to the Project, which will substantially initiate the process of introduction of climate variability considerations into national strategies to implement the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean.

In this context, I am delighted to inform you that the Palestinian Authority supports the activities to be undertaken in the framework of the Project with an in-kind contribution of 120,000 USD for the two-year duration of the Project.

We are seriously hoping more future collaboration and assistance.

Sincerely Yours,

Dr. Yousef Abu-Safieh,
Chairman

Palestinian National Authority
Environment Quality Authority

Ramallah, Nablus str.
Tel: 2403495 Fax: 2403494

الشرقة، نابلس
2403494 :فاكس 2403495 :ت

Appendix 13: Endorsement letters of GEF National Focal Points

FROM : FAX NO. : Feb. 02 2007 05:56AM P2

الجـــمهورية الجزائريـــة الديمقراطيـــة الشعبيـــة

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire

Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme

وزارة تهيئة الإقليم و البيئة و السياحة

To : **Mrs Maryam Niamir-Fuller**
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF)Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 , Nairobi
Kenya
Room P-205

Subject : **Endorsement for the project proposal :"*Assessment and Integration of Climate Variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean*".**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Algeria , I confirm that the above project proposal is in accordance with the Government's national priorities and the commitments made by Algeria under the relevant global environmental conventions and has been discussed with relevant stakeholders , including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit for Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP).Further , I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document for before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $ 2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

Sincerely yours,

Djamel ECHIRK
GEF Operational Focal Point
Inspector General of Environment

Copy to : - *National Focal Point/UNFCCC*
- *Ms Silva Mejias, Deputy Coordinator (UNEP/MAP)*

FROM : FAX NO. : Feb. 02 2007 05:56AM P1

الجـــــمهورية الجزائريـــــة الديمقراطيـــة الشعبيـــة

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire

Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme

وزارة تهيئة الإقليم و البيئة و السياحة

Mme Virginie Hart
Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Expert
UNEP GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean LME
UNEP/MAP, 48 ,Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue,
PO Box 18019, 11610 Athens , Greece
Fax : +30 210 7253196-7
Tel : +30 210 7273122
E-mail : virginie.hart@unepmap.gr

Objet : A/S Projet : " Assessment and integration of climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean"
PJ : Lettre d'endossement.

Chère Madame Hart,

Comme suite à votre envoi du 11 juin 2009 relatif au nouveau projet intitulé : « Assessement and integration of the climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean », il me plait de vous transmettre, ci-joint, en ma qualité de Point Focal National Opérationnel pour le GEF, la lettre d'endossement de la requête de financement qui sera introduite auprès du Secrétariat du GEF.

En vous demandant de bien vouloir me tenir informé de toutes les évolutions que connaîtra ce dossier , je vous prie de croire , *chère Madame* , en l'expression de ma parfaite considération .

D - ECHARIC

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
MINISTARSTVO VANJSKE TRGOVINE I
EKONOMSKIH ODNOSA

БОСНА И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНА
МИНИСТАРСТВО СПОЉНЕ ТРГОВИНЕ
И ЕКОНОМСКИХ ОДНОСА

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT

Sarajevo, 14th September 2009

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Room P-205
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for "Assessment of climate variability and integration of adaptation measures into national strategies and regional plans for ICZM in the Mediterranean"

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Bosnia and Herzegovina, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Bosnia and Herzegovina under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and 10% Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Waters	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298.545	245,455	2,700,000
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298.545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely yours,

Senad Oprašić, PhD
GEF Operational Focal Point

Adresa: Musala br. 9, 71000 Sarajevo; Tel./fax: ++387 33 552-365

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION
10000 Zagreb, Ulica Republike Austrije 20
Tel: +385 1 37 82-444 Fax: +385 1 37 72-822

Class: : 018-04/09-09/6
Reg. No: 531-16-1-09-4

Zagreb, 12 June 2009

Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya

Subject: **Endorsement for Assessment and Integration of climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean**

In our capacities as GEF Political and Operational Focal Points for Croatia, we confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Croatia under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, we are pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, we request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

We understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG) and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project

			(in $)			
GEF Agency	**Focal Area**	**Country Name/ Global**	**Project Preparation**	**Project**	**Agency Fee**	**Total**
UNEP	IW	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely,

Nikola Ružinski
GEF PFP
State Secretary

Gordana Ruklić
GEF OFP
Head of International Relations Department

Ministry of Environmental Protection,
Physical Planning and Construction, Croatia

Copy to: - Convention Focal Point for UNFCCC
- Ms Silva Mejias, Deputy Coordinator (UNEP/MAP)

Arab Republic of Egypt
Cabinet of Ministers
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

جمهورية مصر العربية
رئاسة مجلس الوزراء
وزارة الدولة لشئون البيئة
جهاز شئون البيئة

15th June, 2009

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Room P-205
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for **Assessment and integration of climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Egypt, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Egypt under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document for reendorsement before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

٣٠ طريق مصر حلوان الزراعى – خلف فندق سوفيتل المعادى – القاهرة الرقم البريدى ١١٧٢٨ ت : ٢٥٢٥٦٤٥٢ فاكس : ٢٥٢٥٦٤٩٠
30,Misr Helwan El-Zyrae Rd., Maadi - Cairo Egypt. P.O. 11728 Tel. : 25256452 - Fax : 25256490

Arab Republic of Egypt
Cabinet of Ministers
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

جمهورية مصر العربية
رئاسة مجلس الوزراء
وزارة الدولة لشئون البيئة
جهاز شئون البيئة

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Waters	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely,

Dr. Mawaheb Abou El Azm
GEF Operational Focal Point in Egypt
Chief Executive Officer
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency

Copy to: Ms Silva Mejias, Deputy Coordinator, (UNEP/MAP)

٣٠ طريق مصر حلوان الزراعى – خلف فندق سوفيتل المعادى – القاهرة الرقم البريدى ١١٧٢٨ ت : ٢٥٢٥٦٤٥٢ فاكس : ٢٥٢٥٦٤٩٠
30,Misr Helwan El-Zyrae Rd., Maadi - Cairo Egypt. P.O. 11728 Tel. : 25256452 - Fax : 25256490

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,FORESTRY AND WATER ADMINISTRATION
GENERAL SECRETARY
Adress: Rr.Durresit,27,Tirana, Albania, tel: ++355 4 270623 & fax: ++355 4 270 623

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Room P-205
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for **Assessment and integration of climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Albania, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Albania under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEP .to provide a copy of the project document for [purpose of request] before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000. inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Wa	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					

(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely,

Pellumb Abeshi, GEF OFP
General Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Water Administration

Copy to: Ms Silva Mejias, Deputy Coordinator, (UNEP/MAP)

الديمقراطية
هي رقابة الشعب
على نفسه

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى
اللجنة الشعبية العامة للصحة والبيئة
الهيئة العامة للبيئة

الرقم الإشاري / .....
ملف رقم / .....

التاريخ : / / 13 و.ر
الموافق: / / 200 ف

Great Socialts Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

18 June 2009

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Room P-205
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for **Assessment and integration of climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean**

In my capacity as GEF Political Focal Point for Libya , I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Libya under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEP.to provide a copy of the project document for re – endorsement before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

العنوان/ الغيران ــ طرابلس :ص.ب 83618 هاتف :4873761(021) بريد مصور : 4872160(021) مبرق :20138
سرت ــ هاتف:63988(054) بريد مصور:63989(054) البيضاء ــ هاتف 637187(084) بريد مصور: 638887(054)
بنغازي ــ هاتف:9080689 – 9080690(061) بريد مصور:70247 مصراته ــ هاتف615825(051) بريد مصور:615824 (051)
صرمان ــ هاتف: 620247 (0273) غريان ــ هاتف:635161(041) سبها ــ هاتف: 636470(071) بريد مصور:636471(071)

الديمقراطية
هي رقابة الشعب
على نفسه

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى
اللجنة الشعبية العامة للصحة والبيئة
الهيئة العامة للبيئة

الرقم الإشاري / .....
ملف رقم / .....

التاريخ : / / 13 و.ر
الموافق: / / 200 ف

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Wa	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely,

Dr. Mahmoud S Elfallah
Political Focal Point
SecretaryEnvironment General Authority Libya

العنوان/ الغيران ــ طرابلس :ص.ب 83618 هاتف :4873761(021) بريد مصور : 4872160(021) مبرق :20138
سرت ــ هاتف:9080689 – 9080690(061) بريد مصور:70247 مصراتة ــ هاتف615825(051) بريد مصور:615824 (051)
بنغازي ــ هاتف:9080689 – 9080690(061) بريد مصور:70247 مصراتة ــ هاتف615825(051) بريد مصور:615824 (051)
صرمان ــ هاتف: 620247 (0273) غريان ــ هاتف:635161(041) سبها ــ هاتف: 636470(071) بريد مصور:636471(071)

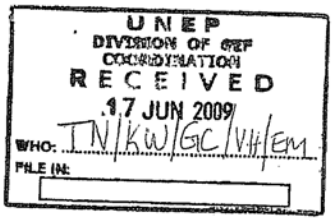
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(Month, day, year)*
ABESHI, Pellumb	Secretary General	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Management, Albania	
ECHIRK, Djamel	Inspector General of Environment	Ministere d'Amenagement deTerritoires et l'Environnement, Algeria	
Senad OPRASIC	Head, Department for Environment Protection	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Bosnia and Herzegovina	
ABOUL AZM, Mawaheb	Chief Executive Officer Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs, Egypt	
KHOURY, Nancy	Public and International Relations	Ministry of Environment, Lebanon	
AMER, Mohamed	Member, Board of Environmental General Authority	Environmental General Authority Libya	June, 17, 2009
Sinisa STANKOVIC	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection, Montenegro	
Mohamad BENYAHIA	Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment, Morocco	
HASSOUN, Imad	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment	
M. Dali Najeh	General Director, Environment and Quality of Life	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	

FROM :ODJELJENJE ZA PREKRSAJE MT FAX NO. :020228517 17 Jun. 2009 9:40 P1

124/09



Montenegro

Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Ref/No: 01-1073/2
Podgorica, 16.June 2008.

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Room P-205
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation Tools In Regional and National ICZM And IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Montenegro, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Montenegro under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the UNFCCC focal point, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document for the consideration to Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Montenegro in order to be able to integrate it in the national driven activities before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

Rimski trg 46, PC »Vektra« 81000 Podgorica
TEL: (+382) 81 482-145; FAX: (+382) 81 234-168
E-mail: ministarstvo.turizma@mn.yu
Web: www.mturizma.cg.yu

FROM :ODJELJENJE ZA PREKRSAJE MT FAX NO. :020228517 17 Jun. 2009 9:41 P2

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Wa	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely,

Sinisa Stankovic
GEF Operational Focal Point for Montenegro
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Government of Montenegro

Copy to: Ms. Jelena Knežević, UNEP MAP Focal Point and
Ms. Biljana Djurović, UNFCCC Focal Point

www.vlada.cg.yu

المملكة المغربية
ROYAUME DU MAROC
كتابة الدولة لدى وزارة الطاقة والمعادن والماء والبيئة المكلفة بالماء والبيئة
قطاع البيئة
Secretariat d'Etat auprès du Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement chargé de l'Eau et de l'Environnement
Département de l'Environnement

00 736

31 JUIL 2009

To: Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for **Assessment and integration of climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Morocco, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Morocco under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document for re-endorsement before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Waters	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely,

Le Directeur du Partenariat, de la Communication et de la Coopération
Mohamed BENYAHIA
Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation

Mohamed BENYAHIA

Copy to: Ms Silva Mejias, Deputy Coordinator, (UNEP/MAP)

9, Avenue Al Araar, Secteur 16, Hay Riyad, Rabat / Tél.: 037 57 68 49/ 50/ 51 Fax: 037 57 04 69 / E-mail: info@environnement.gov.ma / Site web: www.environnement.gov.ma

147/09

29 JUIL 2009

UNEP
DIVISION OF GEF
COORDINATION
RECEIVED
29 JUL 2009
WHO: KW/GC/EF/EM
FILE IN:

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
The Ministry of Environment
And Sustainable Development
The Minister

2626

Dr. Maryam Niamir-Fuller
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
UNEP – Nairobi-KENYA
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation Tools In Regional and National ICZM And IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, as the GEF Operational Focal Point for Tunisia, confirm, by this correspondence, that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the national priorities, in the field of environment and climate change adaptation.

This preliminary proposal feet with the national commitments under the relevant global environmental conventions and GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP).. Further, I request UNEP to provide a copy of the project document for reindorsement by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG).

Sincerely,

Nadhir HAMADA
Minister of Environment
and Sustainable Development

Palestinian National Authority
Environment Quality Authority

السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية
سلطـة جـودة البيئـــــة

16/06/2009

To: **Maryam Niamir-Fuller**
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya Room P-205
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166 Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: Endorsement for Assessment and integration of climate variability into Regional and National ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Palestinian Authority, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by [country] under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEP.to provide a copy of the project document for [purpose of request] before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Wa	Regional - Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely,

Mohammed Eila

Dr. Mohammed Eila
GEF Operational Focal Point
Deputy Director General

Copy to: Ms Silva Mejias, Deputy Coordinator, (UNEP/MAP)

Syrian Arab Republic
Ministry of State for Environment Affairs

الجمهورية العربية السورية
وزارة الدولة لشؤون البيئة

Ref:

From: **Eng. Imad Hassoun**
Deputy Minister of State for State for Environment Affairs
GEF Operational Focal Point
Syrian Arab Republic
Tel: +963 11 2319167
Fax: +963 11 2311895
Email: imadhassoun51@gmail.com

To: **Maryam Niamir Fuller**
GEF Executive Coordinator and Director
Division of Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination
UNEP
PO Box 30552 Nairobi. Kenya
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org
Tel: (254 20) 762-4166
Fax: (254 20) 762-4041

Subject: **Endorsement for Assessment and Integration of climate change variability into Regional ICZM and IWRM Plans in the Mediterranean**

Date **15.9.2009**

Dear Dr. Maryam:

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for **Syrian Arab Republic** , I confirm that the above project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by **Syrian Arab Republic** under the relevant global environmental conventions and, has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNEP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNEP Coordinating Unit For The Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). Further, I request UNEO to provide a copy of the project document for purpose of request before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is $2,700,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fee to UNEP for project cycle management services associated with this project.

Syria – Damascus, Yousef Azmeh Seq– P. O. Box: 3773 – Tel: +963 11 2319167- 2396213, Fax: +963 11 2311895
Email: imadhassoun51@gmail.com

Syrian Arab Republic
Ministry of State for Environment Affairs

الجمهورية العربية السورية
وزارة الدولة لشؤون البيئة

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	(in $) Project preparation	Project	Fee	Total
UNEP	International Wa	Regional – Mediterranean	156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
(select)	(select)					
Total GEF Resources			156,000	2,298,545	245,455	2,700,000

Sincerely
Eng. Imad Hassoun

Deputy Minister of State for State for Environment Affairs
GEF Operational Focal Point

Cc: Ms. Silva Mejias, Deputy Coordinator, (UNEP/MAP)

Syria – Damascus, Yousef Azmeh Seq– P. O. Box: 3773 – Tel: +963 11 2319167- 2396213, Fax: +963 11 2311895
Email: imadhassoun51@gmail.com

Appendix 14: Draft Procurement Plan

The GEF funds will be disbursed through contracts or Letters of Agreement between the Executing Agency and the individual consultants, in accordance with UNEP rules and procedures for procurement. The national partner institutions will contribute to the components based on their respective expertise and financial capabilities. Fund allocations, by project components, will be finalized during the inception phase of the project, depending on the final allocation of tasks between partners. The table below specifies the Technical Assistance (TA) consultancies planned for Components 1, 2 and 3 (including both local and international consultants).

Position Titles	***$/ day***	***Estimatedpersoninputs***	***Tasks to be performed***
International Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	US$ 400/day	25 days	Work with and guide the PMU and national coordinators on monitoring and evaluation approaches, best practice procedures, frameworks, resourcing and reporting, including annual work plans, indicator definition and collection, baselines, milestones and targets.
PMU Technical Advisor	***US$340/ day***	***90 weeks***	***Assist PMU on issues of climate change and variability and ICZM***
Translations	***10,000***		***Translation of documents***
Regional Consultant	***US$ 340/day***	***14 weeks***	Facilitate consensus on data sharing of CV&C monitoring and research data and moderate two regional workshops and one expert meeting.
TDA Expert	***US$ 340/day***	***16 weeks***	Guide review and assessment the implications of likely CV&C scenarios and trans boundary concerns and prepare and moderate the respective expert meeting.

Appendix 15: CV&C Vulnerable zones as perceived by countries

Based on the National reports submitted by the participating countries, the areas identified as most vulnerable to climate change impacts vary according to each country in terms of spatial extent and risk exposure to sea-level rise and storms surges.

Albania

The most vulnerable coastal zones identified are listed below:

- *Zhuporo (Vlore)*
  The region is part of the field of Myzeqe, which from the physical-geographical viewpoint includes the fields on the left side of the lower Vjosa (Vlora's Myzeqe). Vlora's Myzeqe lies on the left side of the lower Vjosa including in its territory the hilly area of Panaja. Most of the area of Vlora's Myzeqe is made of the field of Novosele, the field of Akernia, the field of Zhyk – Grykepishe of Poro, etc., which lay between the Vjosa mouth, the Narta Lagoon. Together with the near coast part of the Vlora's Myzeqe and the Fieri's Myzeqe there are considerable resources (some thousands of hectares which due to the very low relief are flooded for parts of the year or for the whole year). In the north of Narta Wetland and along the coast where the quotas of the land surface are lower, on the upper part of the sub argile cover there is a very great collection of salts as a result of which these lands are not cultivated at all or they give very low yields.
- *Lalzi (Durres)*
  Lalzi bay is situated in the central part of the Adriatic coast of Albania, between Rodoni cape in the north and BishtiPalles cape in the south. It is boarded in the north and east by a hilly ridge reaching a maximum height of 225 m, while in its south-east it continues with the drained fields of Qerreti and Durresi, formerly salt marshlands. The catchment area of the Lalzi bay is estimated at about 250 km^2. The area is originated from the alluvial sediments of the Erzeniriver which meanders across the area. The most of the area is occupied by the agricultural land, while the once well developed hygrophilic flood plain forest has almost disappeared; some small spots of it are still present only along the coastline north of Erzeni river mouth. The area has been subject of extensive reclamation and deforestation during the last 50 years. The actual wetlands of the area are reminiscence of the formerly widely extended marshes. Being situated on the Adriatic coast it is influenced by the Mediterranean climate of hot dry summers and mild winters with abundant rainfall, temperatures range from 38^oC- 2^oC with season exceptions.
- *Patok Beach*
  Patoku area is extended in the Rodoni bay that starts north from the mouth of Drini river and ends south at the basis of Rodoni cape. The coastline is about 8 km long. The northern part (6 km) of the area is located in the District of Laçi and the southern part (2 km) in the District of Durres. Patoku lagoon seems to be endangered since the dune shoreline has locally disappeared and a recent holiday village is now in the sea. However, southwards, a fresh offshore sand bank (1 km long and 500 m large) is protruding from the river mouth parallel to the coast.
- *Velipoje area (Shkodra)*
  This area is located in the District of Shkodra, close to the border of Montenegro. The borderline follows lower Buna River. The Velipoja area has about 8 km of coastline and includes Franc Jozefi Island (which is changing frequently in shape, presently joining the coast with a sand bar). Viluni lagoon is in proximity of the hunting reserve of Velipoja. It is characterized by a sandy shore, supplied by Buna River joining Shkodra Lake to the sea. From Shkodra, located 22 km north, one gets to the coastal area through a reclaimed plain with channels, ditches and dams; some marshy remains along the road still attract some waterfowl and waders.
- *Karpen* (Kavaje)
  The area is located north of the Lagjit Cape in the ending part of the Durres Bay and is part of Kavaje district. It is very used for the beach tourism and a lot of construction took place. The planted

woodland in 1950 is very much damage and some small spring pouring in the sea suffered the human activities impacts. There are some fishery activity in the near that causing water balance problem. The area around is a hilly area covered by partially degraded Mediterranean maquis.

- The *delta of Hoxhara Chanel* (Vjose-Seman)
  The area includes several types of habitats: sand dunes well developed adjacent to Vjosa river mouth; Mediterranean pine forest of Pishe Poros (Pishe Poro Fier&Pishe Poro Vlore) 930 ha and 1050 ha respectively; old river bed and small coastal wetlands; uncultivated salty land and agriculture land East of the area. The anthropogenetic factor influence in the dunes is pretty scarce.

Egypt

The coastal zone of Egypt is seriously vulnerable to the effects of sea level rise and changes in weather patterns from both the physical and the socio-economic points of view. The following areas on the Mediterranean coast have been identified as particularly vulnerable to sea level rise: Coastal cities of Alexandria, Port Said, Rosetta, Marina, Matruh and Arish; South of Abo Qir bay; and Brullus village.

The region covers the coastal area of Abu Qir Bay starting and including the Rosetta branch of the River Nile and Lake Edku. This area hosts many high density urban areas such as Rosetta and Edku Cities and Abo Qir Town and includes high land cover/land use diversity. The area suffers from a number of major problems including shortage of institutional capacity, excessive rates of erosion, sea level rise and water logging, poverty, shortage of awareness and high rates of unemployment.

Croatia

The areas, which will probably be most vulnerable to a sea level rise at the Croatian coast, were identified as follows;

- Cities: Nin, Zadar, area of Šibenik, Split, Stari Grad on the island of Hvar and Dubrovnik
- Rivers: the Raša, the Cetina, the Krka, the Zrmanja and the Neretva
- Lakes: Vransko lake on the island of Cres and Vransko lake near Biograd
- Western Istrian coast
- The island of Krapanj.

Montenegro

According to the current state of knowledge, the most vulnerable areas in the coastal zone are:

1. **the river Bojana and Velika plaža** – with the sea level rise of 35 cm, natural flow of the river Bojana will be disabled until its estuary into the sea, delta of the river Bojana will disappear, inflow of the river systems which flow into the sea will be disturbed and a big part of the space around rivers will be flooded and lost, particularly where the sea shore is low, like Velika plaža in Ulcinj;

- the course of the river Bojana will be stopped much before, than it is the case today, which means that the whole part of that area, which is now practically on the same level with the river Bojana, will be flooded;

2. due to huge quantities of precipitations in inland mountain areas, enormously big inflow of fresh water is expected in the waters of **the Boka Kotorska Bay**. Almost all that water reaches the sea through the surface outflows or underground

channels and occupies the upper layer of water. Due to the presence of fresh water in the colder part of the year, when the temperatures are under 0^0C, regular process of frosting-icing of the sea will occur which will create enormous consequences for this resource;

3. the sea water – waves will make a strong pressure on **water springs near the coast** which are used for water supply and a big number of springs will be out of use because they will contain salty water.

Palestine

The most vulnerable areas of Gaza Strip are the coastal zone with an elevation less than two meters. These areas can be affected by the raise in sea level. That could further contaminate the nearby aquifers such as the coastal aquifer of Gaza that should provide water to 1.6 million Palestinians.

Syria

Vulnerable areas along the Syrian coastline can be classified depending on the nature of impact from climatic changes and variability including erosion, sea level rise, and saltwater intrusion.

1. The areas *of JounJablah (south of Lattakia) and Al Hamidiah, (*south of the City of Tartous) are specifically vulnerable to **sea-level rise**, as the slope of these areas is very gentle where a small rise in sea level produces a large inland shift of the shoreline. Al-Hamidiah has a12 km long shoreline about 4 to 10 meters above sea level. The uniqueness of these two areas makes them worthy to account for when dealing with any adaptation measure to combat the negative effects of sea level rise. It is expected that sea level rise will cause devastation to coastal properties especially when associated with strong storms. Strong storms and winds, associated storm surges will increase dramatically as a result of climatic changes. Storms as strong as 10 Force on the Beaufort Scale already occur a few times per year along the Syrian coast.
2. **Erosion** is most pronounced in the northern part of the lower coastal plains between *Oum Al Tiur* and *Ras Al Bassit* area , north of Lattakia. This area is characterized by lateral promontories running directly from the coastal mountains down to the sea. The large number of rivers and streams, combined with the sandy structure of soil (on the shoreline and in the lower coastal plain) make the land susceptible to various levels of erosions, especially where the coastal mountains steeply project towards the sea.
3. Concerning **saltwater intrusion,** a balance exists between the coastal groundwater and seawater throughout the Syrian coastline most of the year. However, saltwater may seep into the coastal aquifers in specific areas affecting critical water supplies. Saltwater intrusion is evident in the coastal plains at *Al Hamidyeh* close to the border with Lebanon, *AlBassa* near *Banias,* and *Dimsarko* north of *Lattakia*. Saltwater intrusion occurs mainly during the dry months of the year due to uncontrolled overexploitation of the limited amount of freshwater confined into the coastal aquifer. A serious impact could be the eastward migration of saltwater up

the coastal rivers of *AlKabir, AlShimaly, AlHussein, and AlKabir Al Janoubi Rivers.* As a result, land salinisation is evident and soil salinity has reached levels by which agricultural production may be severely affected.

Morocco

The most vulnerable coastal areas are as follow:

- The low lying areas, especially estuaries and lagoons (coastal plains of Cabo Negro, Martil, Lao, Ghiss, Neckor, lagoon Marchica, Moulouya Delta);
- The coastlines, subjected to dynamic erosion associated with high pressure from urbanization (Bay of Tangier, Bay of Al Hoceima, Mdiq-Fnideq cornice, Saidia coast).

Algeria

The area most vulnerable to erosion remains the central part of the Bay of Algiers between the mouth of the Oued El Harrach and Mohammedia (51.6mand24.4mofsandy beacheslostbetween1959and 1999)

Tunisia

Major zones at risk to Sea-level rise identified in Tunisia are the coastal segments that belong to the city of Bizerte and its lakeside system, to the northern and central parts of the Gulf of Tunis, to the oriental coast of the Cap Bon peninsula, to different segments of the Gulf of Gabes, and to the low islands of the eastern coast.

The coast of the Gulf of Tunis, shows many forms of weakness caused by natural factors and also by the conjunction of numerous anthropogenic interventions throughout a relatively long history. Moreover, the coasts configuration, and the importance of the low-lying areas make different sectors of this zone very vulnerable to SLR, especially those hosting the most important urban and industrial concentration of the country. The most exposed beaches to erosion are those of the Gulf of Hammamet and from El Kantaoui port, going toward Sousse and Mahdia where some tourist hotels have even lost an important part of their sandy beaches.

The Kerkenna islands, which are especially characterized by their low topography, made by a succession of flat lands, occupied by some sabkhas, appear like one of the places most threatened by SLR. With the scenario of 0.50 SLR, the archipelago risks even to be transformed in a great number of small islands.

Appendix 16: Completed GEF 4 Tracking Tool

The GEF 4 Tracking Tool has been completed. Please find it included as part of the project submission package as a separate Excel file.