

EXPERIENCE NOTE

Gender Equality as the Key Driver of Regional Transformative Change and Synergy

The Mediterranean Region



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The MedProgramme recognizes the role of women and girls as agents of change and implements its gender mainstreaming strategy which is a key pillar of the programme, outlines specific gender activities undertaken in a set timeframe, with targets, budget and responsibilities assigned to the relevant executing and national partners.

The programme's approach goes beyond technical concepts and its gender equality approach prioritises data and gender-sensitive indicators. These indicators must be developed not only in the fields of demography and decision-making, but also across all sectors linked to these core areas.

Senem Elcin Berber
senem.berber@un.org
MedProgramme
Gender Specialist

Gender equality as the Key Driver of Regional Transformative Change and Synergy

Experience of the GEF

GEF/ UNEP and EBRD: The Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme) GEF ID: 9607

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The MedProgramme represents a pioneering effort, being the first GEF programmatic multi-focal initiative in the Mediterranean region, aiming to operationalize agreed-upon priority actions to reduce major transboundary environmental stresses in its coastal areas, while strengthening climate resilience and water security, as well as improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The MedProgramme is being implemented in nine beneficiary countries sharing the Mediterranean basin: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. Its eight child projects cut across four different focal areas of the GEF (biodiversity, chemicals and waste, climate change, and international waters), and involve a wide spectrum of developmental and societal sectors, ranging from banking institutions, the private sector, government and non-government bodies, industry, research, media, and various other organizations.

'Mediterranean Sea Basin Environment and Climate Regional Support Project' GEF 9686 (Child Project, CP 4.1) is the Coordinating Child project for the MedProgramme. The objective of Child Project 4.1 is to "foster MedProgramme-wide learning and dissemination of knowledge, effective portfolio coordination and synergistic interactions among CPs, gender mainstreaming and monitoring progress to impacts". As the connector of the MedProgramme, CP 4.1's role is to ensure program coherence, facilitate knowledge sharing, and catalyze transformative change, providing overall coordination of the programme portfolio, resource-saving services, a robust system to managing knowledge effectively and a sound action plan for replication and gender mainstreaming. The MedProgramme recognizes the role of women and girls as agents of change and implements its gender mainstreaming strategy which is a key pillar of the programme, outlines specific gender activities undertaken in a set timeframe, with targets, budget and responsibilities assigned to the relevant executing and national partners.

THE EXPERIENCE

Issue

The aim of this experience note is to demonstrate how the gender strategy of a comprehensive programme in the technical field can be structured in a concrete, achievable and needs-based manner, and to outline the elements required to replicate this experience.

Addressing the Issue

The MedProgramme gender action plan consists of 6 outcomes. The main impact is improved water security, human and ecosystem health, and climate resilience in coastal hot spots and catchment areas for both men and women. Gender mainstreaming outcomes consist of a

total of 13 outputs, each of which includes consultation, participation, and inclusiveness. Gender mainstreaming strategy outcomes are fully aligned with the following general frameworks.

Outcome	SDG ¹	UNEP ²	GEF Policy on Gender ³
1: Gender issues in coastal zone and aquifers management and harmful chemicals as well as wastes in coastal hotspots are identified.	5.1 5.5 5.A	Sub-Programme 3.Ecosystem Management	Guiding principles
2: Factors contributing to women's particular difficulties in redressing environmental imbalance addressed.	5.1 5.5	Sub-Programme 3.Ecosystem Management	Guiding principles
3: Project implementation staff promote gender equality effectively.	5.1 5.5,5.B	Sub-Programme 3.Ecosystem Management	Guiding principles
4: Gender equality and women's empowerment is a cornerstone of environmental management and governance.	5.1 5.5	Sub-Programme 3.Ecosystem Management	Guiding principles
5: Strategic documents, policies and plans for coastal zone management, marine spatial planning and CVC adaptation are gender-responsive.	5.1 5.A 5.C ⁴	Sub-Programme 3.Ecosystem Management	Guiding principles
6: Collection of sex-disaggregated data and knowledge exchange contribute to the achievement of SDG 5.	5.1	Sub-Programme 3.Ecosystem Management	Guiding principles

Table 1: Elements of gender equality strategy

¹ **SDG 5:** 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life

5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Strategic entry points: 1.UNEP will ensure the integration of gender perspectives (from design, planning and implementation) and development of gender equality indicators for monitoring project implementation.

2.Through the respective projects UNEP will give special attention to equity issues including, but not limited to, access and benefit-sharing and taking into consideration varying gender roles and responsibilities on how vulnerable and disadvantaged communities could be compensated or rewarded for their ecosystem stewardship.

3.UNEP will also support countries to adopt broader management reforms, involving gender equality participatory approaches and privatepublic partnerships to restore or maintain marine and coastal ecosystem services and their associated biodiversity.

4.UNEP will identify gender analytical tools and methods, gender equality indicators and sex disaggregated data

³ **Guiding principles:** 1.Efforts to Mainstream Gender and promote Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women are pursued in accordance with the decisions on gender under the MEAs that the GEF serves, and in recognition of related international and national commitments to gender equality and human rights.

2.GEF-Financed Activities address and do not exacerbate existing gender-based inequalities.

Stakeholder Engagement and analysis are conducted in an inclusive and genderresponsive manner, so that the rights of women and men and the different knowledge, needs, roles and interests of women and men are recognized and addressed.

3.GEF-Financed Activities are conducted, designed and implemented in an inclusive manner so that women's participation and voice are, regardless of their background, age, race, ethnicity or religion, reflected in decision-making, and that consultations with women's organizations, including Indigenous women and local women's groups, are supported at all scales.

Although measures and action plans relating to the gender equality strategy have been implemented within the MedProgramme, key questions that arise in relation to all similar programmes have come to the fore. These questions can be listed as follows.

- How can the issue of gender equality be addressed in projects focusing on environmental empowerment and stability?
- How can gender equality be mainstreamed across focus areas such as Water Resources Management (IW), Cultural Heritage (CW), Biodiversity and Climate Change?
- What steps can be taken within organisations and institutions—including those with field operations—to meet the requirements in this area?
- How can it be determined whether the proposed work is duplicative or whether it addresses a specific need?
- How can the information obtained be brought together under a single umbrella?
- How can these initiatives be replicated?

These questions have been identified as key elements for the effective implementation of a gender equality approach across the project, the achievement of SDG 5, and the facilitation of scaling up exercises. This experience note has been prepared to present the approach that will address these questions, with a view to sharing best practices relating to scaling up.

RESULTS AND LEARNING

The fundamental approach adopted was to examine the relationship between gender equality and the technical areas of the MED Programme and to identify pathways for cumulative impact. When considering the conceptual relationship between gender and the GEF focal areas, it should be noted that socio-economic initiatives, social risk management and capacity-building efforts in practice constitute key conceptual entry points. It should also be noted that data collection tools facilitating the direct acquisition of information from the field are at least as important data collection. Data collection tools can be listed, first and foremost, as reports and research findings, the use of the Climagine and World Water Assessment approaches, and visibility initiatives.

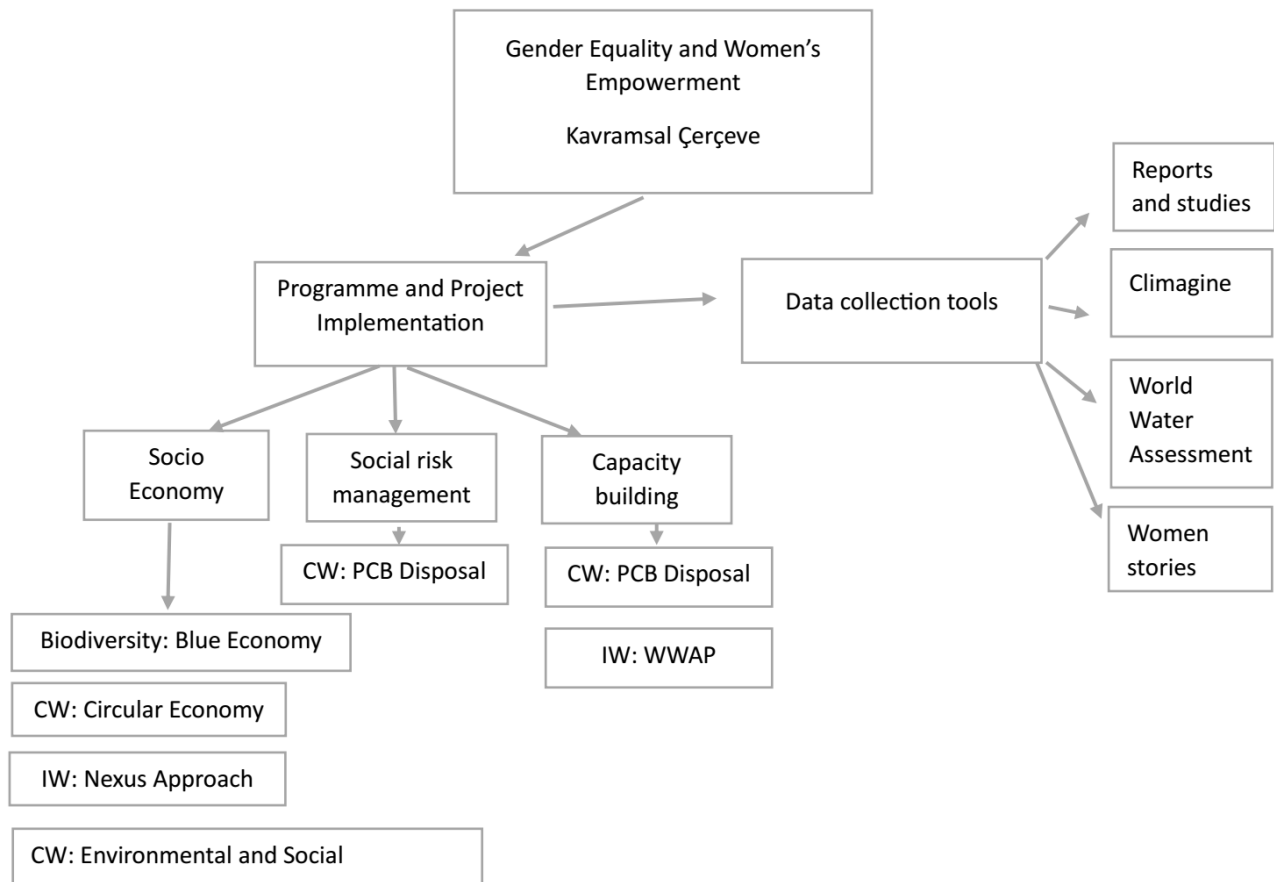


Figure 1: Technical analysis of gender and GEF focal areas

Instrument 1: Gender Disaggregated and Socio-Economic Data Collection

The most important aspect in achieving synergy with the conceptual framework is to draw attention on socio-economic data and gender-responsive assessments. The key point here is the availability of high-quality and comprehensive data. Qualified data means effective management. To ensure that decision-makers and stakeholders can make constructive and needs-based decisions, the data should be reliable and up-to-date, as well.

MedProgramme possessed socio-economic data derived from specific studies conducted at national and regional levels in four formats: environmental and social impact assessments, Nexus assessments, marine protected area (MPA) plans and integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plans. MPA and ICZM planning also reflect the findings of reports and studies prepared with a gender responsive approach.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women cannot be achieved without data and the available data provides a valuable baseline for replication. The activities conducted in this regard is set out in Annex 1.

Instrument 2: Visibility of Data

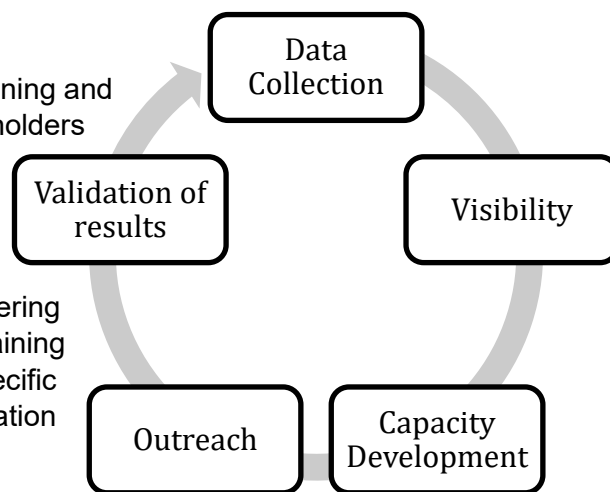
Gender equality is achieved through the visibility of women. For this reason, the visualisation of the data constitutes the second key component of the gender replication approach. MedProgramme recognises women -the ultimate beneficiaries- across the Mediterranean and highlights their challenges, struggles and progress. By reaching the women, they are given a voice on the regional and global stage.

Furthermore, women leaders are at the heart of the programme implementation. Women leaders take part in events and actively amplify women's voices. The prominence and visibility of women leaders enable all women across the Mediterranean to be empowered and to follow their role models.

Instrument 3: Promoting Capacity Development

During data collection, gender-sensitive training and opportunities were developed to ensure that stakeholders capable of interpreting the data were involved in the process, and to raise their awareness and knowledge in this area. Capacity-building initiatives are just as important as data collection in terms of achieving gender equality and empowering women. The primary focus here is on developing training programmes that are needs-based, tailored to specific organisations, and incorporate up-to-date information and participatory methods.

Capacity building and participatory activities were measured primarily using the Climagine methodology, developed by Plan Bleu, and the methodology of the World Water Assessment Programme, implemented by UNESCO.



Instrument 4: Outreach and Awareness Activities

Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities were carried out to ensure that the collected data and the results of the initiatives reached their final beneficiaries. Whilst environmental empowerment activities were carried out amongst these groups, which have strong ties to the environment, work was also undertaken on social risk management and the improvement of livelihoods.

Instrument 5: Dissemination of Results Through UNEP MAP System

Finally, the area where Gender can best demonstrate synergy is the incorporation of these initiatives into the MAP system under legally binding measures. UNEP MAP supports Sustainable Development Goal 5, 'Achieving Gender Equality', and provides indicators to UN-SWAP. The MSSD and the Women's Flagship event serve as key tools for contributing to this framework. Work is ongoing to determine how MedProgramme's gender-sensitive initiatives can be integrated into these tools.

REPLICATION

All the initiatives and activities implemented under the MedProgramme, as set out in the Annex, are replicable. However, taking into account regional synergies and cumulative impacts, five key regional approaches are highlighted: (I'm working on the tables and Annex in below)

Name of the Best Practice	Integrated Coastal Management Planning Focused on Equality and Inclusion
Executing Partners	PAP/RAC, Plan Bleu
Child Projects	SCCF, 2.1
Pilot Country	Morocco
Activity	This activity serves as an excellent example of how gender-responsive reports can be integrated into the planning process. Gender-sensitive climate risk assessments conducted as part of the SCCF project provided input for the vulnerability assessment in the coastal planning process. In addition, a comprehensive study was conducted in the fields of gender and urbanism, and the study's findings were integrated into the planning process through a guideline to enable effective coastal planning in the country. The entire process was carried out inclusively using the Climagine methodology.
Results	- Two gender-responsive reports were prepared. These reports are titled "Gender-Sensitive Climate Risk Assessment" and "Gender and Urbanism." - One coastal plan was developed. The entire process was carried out in an inclusive manner using the Climagine methodology.
Points to note	More data should be collected from the field.

Name of the Best Practice	World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)
Executing Partners	UNESCO IHP and UNESCO WWAP
Child Projects	2.1
Pilot Country	Tunisia
Activity	The WWAP methodology was implemented based on four main pillars. These are: - Methodologies and tools for gender-disaggregated water data - Field projects on water and gender integration - Capacity development and - Advocacy and communication
Results	- Regional online workshop on gender in IWRM/ICZM - Capacity development needs assessment survey - Field mission with stakeholder meetings; data collection, and awareness-raising - One final report including findings of field work and recommendations for policy engagement.
Points to note	- Following the theoretical training, support should be provided for fieldwork. - Fieldwork should reach more local women.

Name of the Replication	Community-Supported Marine Protected Areas Management Plans
Executing Partners	IUCN, SPA/RAC, WWF

Child Projects	3.1, 4.1
Pilot Country	Libya
Activity	The MPA management plan is based on robust socio-economic assessments conducted in the field. Civil society organizations and women leaders were included in the participatory meetings. The local community was engaged through these stakeholders. A story featuring a woman leader who heads a CSO was published as part of the MEDPCU 4.1 project.
Results	- Three MPAs were prepared in Libya based on socio-economic studies. - Collaboration took place with eight CSOs, one of which was led by a woman. A woman's story was published on the UNEP GEF and UNEP MAP websites.
Points to note	There is a need to reach more women leaders and women living in local communities.

Name of the Replication	Gender and Nexus
<i>Executing Partners</i>	GWPMED
<i>Child Projects</i>	2.2
<i>Pilot Country</i>	Lebanon
<i>Activity</i>	Socio-economic data constitutes a significant part of the Nexus Assessment. During the nexus study in Lebanon, a dedicated socio-economic chapter was developed, with a focus on the agricultural sector. The sector-specific work was carried out in collaboration with subcontractors who have close ties to local women producers. The data collected was supported by governance-related efforts.
Results	- The socio-economic chapter of the Nexus assessment was prepared. - Demonstration projects related to the local agricultural sector were carried out. Governance meetings were held.
Points to note	- Greater attention should be paid to gender equality. - Priority should be given to female beneficiaries. - Indicators reflecting women's positions and circumstances in the relevant sectors should be added. These indicators should primarily include: - The number of officially registered female and male workers in the sector - The number of unregistered female and male workers in the sector - Annual income generated by the sector (female, male, or household income) - Number of women-led businesses benefiting from the sector (employers, contractors) - Number of workers benefiting from the sector (if possible, by gender) - Stakeholders benefiting from the sector The sector's share of total GDP

Name of the Replication	Gender Sensitive Health and Safety Plans
<i>Executing Partners</i>	UNEP MAP
<i>Child Projects</i>	4.1
<i>Pilot Country</i>	Montenegro
<i>Activity</i>	The Chemicals and Waste work under the GEF-funded MedProgramme delivers measurable progress across the

Mediterranean. Implemented by UNEP/MAP together with UNOPS, national ministries and technical partners, the Programme is advancing the safe removal and disposal of hazardous chemicals while strengthening awareness among the communities most exposed in 8 countries. Programme interventions reduce the region's stock of dangerous pollutants, improve national chemicals management systems and support partners on the ground to protect public health and the environment.

Social risks are a key component of human-centered health and safety plans. Defining social risks entails conducting an analysis of the current social situation and implementing social safeguards. Gender is a factor in here. The concept of "human" must always be framed within the context of equal opportunities, taking into account the vulnerabilities of women. Women and children should be addressed both as a group and as a subcategory within the broader social context.

To this end, the MED Program Coordination Unit has prepared a Health and Safety (H&S) guidance note that will apply to all PCB disposal activities. It is important that this guidance note be applied during the project design, implementation, and monitoring phases across different sectors and for chemicals and waste. The information in the guideline was also conveyed through two training sessions for waste owners in the country.

Results

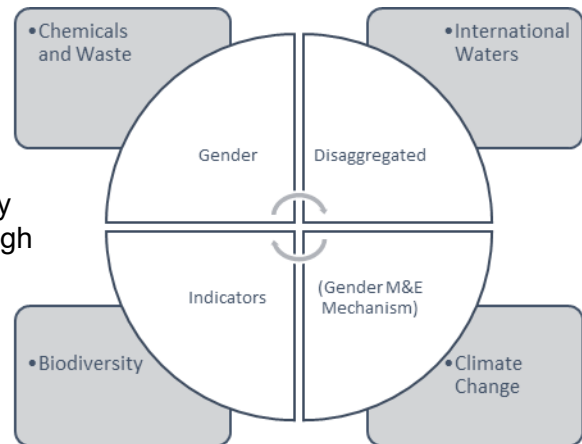
- MEDPCU conducted observations by visiting the disposal sites in person.
- Meetings were held with local stakeholders.
- Two training sessions were organized in Montenegro. An experience note on the subject was prepared.

Points to note

- It is recommended that all key actors be involved in capacity-building activities related to gender and that their teams include a gender expert or gender focal point.
- The capacity building trainings should include topics on, in particular, gender awareness, data collection techniques, and inclusive stakeholder engagement.
- The content of health, safety, and security plans has been developed in accordance with national priorities. However, it should not be overlooked that these plans are defined within a narrower scope in terms of international standards and UNEP safeguards and are limited in terms of social risks and safeguards.

SIGNIFICANCE

Within the MedProgramme, gender equality serves as a unifying element that brings together technical areas and enhances impact. As stated in SDG 5, the fundamental aim of gender equality is to ensure equality between women and men and to empower women and girls who are in vulnerable positions within society. In this sense, gender equality goes beyond technical concepts. When viewed through an inductive approach, whilst the content and nature of the tools employed may vary according to each technical area or focus area, the ultimate objective is determined by social and individual impact and progress.



The programme's approach to gender equality prioritises data and is supported by gender-sensitive indicators. These indicators should be developed not only in the fields of demography and decision-making, but also across all sectors linked to these core areas.

REFERENCES

- A Voice for the Coast: Gender in Marine Protection <https://www.unep.org/gef/news-and-stories/blogpost/voice-coast-gender-marine-protection>
- Women and Water at the Heart of Climate Change Voices from Damour, Lebanon <https://www.unep.org/gef/news-and-stories/story/women-and-water-heart-climate-change-voices-damour-lebanon>
- Turning Awareness into Protection from Hazardous Chemicals for Montenegro's Informal Recycling Communities
- <https://www.unep.org/gef/news-and-stories/story/turning-awareness-protection-hazardous-chemicals-montenegros-informal>

KEYWORDS

- Gender Equality
- Social benefits
- Regional

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) *International Waters Experience Notes* series helps the transboundary water management (TWM) community share its practical experiences to promote better TWM. **Experiences** include successful practices, approaches, strategies, lessons, methodologies, etc., that emerge in the context of TWM.

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ANNEX

Gender and Socio-economy

Activity	Label	Country	Region	Executing Partner	Project	Category
Socio-economic chapter in Nexus assessment	Gender neutral	Albania	Corrush irrigation reservoir	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus assessment and investment preparation
Coastal aquifer assessment	Gender neutral	Egypt	North West Coastal Aquifer	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Coastal aquifer assessment
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Egypt	Al-Hanovil WWTP, Alexandria	EIB	1.2	WWTP rehabilitation and expansion
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Egypt	El-Zarqa WWTP, Damietta	EIB	1.2	WWTP rehabilitation and expansion
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Egypt	Kafr El Battikh WWTP	EIB	1.2	WWTP rehabilitation and expansion
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Egypt	Pending facility coordinates	EBRD	1.3	Industrial wastewater investment
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Saida Sewer Network	UNICEF	1.2	Sewer connection infrastructure
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Batroun WWTP	UNICEF	1.2	Wastewater treatment rehabilitation
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Chekka WWTP	UNICEF	1.2	Wastewater treatment rehabilitation
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Selaata WWTP	UNICEF	1.2	Wastewater treatment rehabilitation
Nexus assessment	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Beirut	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus governance and action planning
Nexus assessment	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Lebanon	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus assessment Phase I
Nexus assessment	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Five Lebanese river basins	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus assessment Phase II

ICZM and source-to-sea coastal governance	Gender responsive	Lebanon	Damour river basin and coastal zone	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE and ICZM integration for Damour
WEFE Nexus governance, assessment and investment preparation	Gender sensitive	Lebanon	Assi River Basin and Baalbek-Hermel	GWPMED	2.2	Climate resilience investment preparation
Marine and Coastal Protected Area governance framework	Gender sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Protected Areas Law development	Gender sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Post-2020 MCPA and OECM Strategy preparation	Gender sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Marine Protected Area pilot management planning	Gender sensitive	Libya	Farwa Lagoon	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Marine Protected Area pilot management planning	Gender sensitive	Libya	Garah Islands	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Marine Protected Area pilot management planning	Gender sensitive	Libya	Ain El-Ghazala	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Conservation-interest site assessment	Gender sensitive	Libya	Elba Island	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Conservation-interest site assessment	Gender sensitive	Libya	Gulf of Bomba	SPA/RAC	3.1	Marine protected area governance and planning
Coastal Management Plan development	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Kotor Bay / Boka Bay	PAP/RAC	2.1	ICZM and source-to-sea coastal governance
Coastal aquifer assessment and management planning	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Buna-Bojana Coastal Aquifer	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Coastal aquifer and groundwater resilience
Climate hotspot adaptation planning	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Boka Kotorska Bay	PAP/RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Integration of climate adaptation into ICZM planning	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Boka Kotorska Bay	PAP/RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Coastal flooding and erosion adaptation measures	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Boka Kotorska Bay	PAP/RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Marine ecosystem adaptation measures	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Boka Kotorska Bay	PAP/RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Marine ecosystem adaptation measures	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Boka Kotorska Bay	PAP/RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures

Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Morocco	Guelmim-Oued Noun WWTP-1	EBRD	1.3	Tertiary wastewater treatment and reuse
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Morocco	Guelmim-Oued Noun WWTP-2	EBRD	1.3	Tertiary wastewater treatment and reuse
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Morocco	Guelmim-Oued Noun WWTP-3	EBRD	1.3	Tertiary wastewater treatment and reuse
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Morocco	Guelmim-Oued Noun WWTP-4	EBRD	1.3	Tertiary wastewater treatment and reuse
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Morocco	Nador West Med BILZ	EBRD	1.3	Industrial zone wastewater investment
Regional ICZM Plan development	Gender neutral	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	PAP RAC	2.1	ICZM and source-to-sea coastal governance
Coastal aquifer assessment and management planning	Gender neutral	Morocco	Rhiss-Nekkor Coastal Aquifer	UNESCO	2.1	Coastal aquifer and groundwater resilience
WEFE governance platform and policy dialogue	Gender neutral	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus governance, assessment and investment preparation
WEFE Nexus assessment Phase I	Gender neutral	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus governance, assessment and investment preparation
WEFE Nexus assessment Phase II	Gender neutral	Morocco	Loukkos Basin	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus governance, assessment and investment preparation
Floating solar and precision agriculture pipeline	Gender neutral	Morocco	Oued El Makhazine Dam	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus demonstrations and climate-smart agriculture
Fisheries selectivity trials	Gender sensitive	Morocco	Moroccan fisheries pilot areas	GFCM	FishEBM	Fisheries science and sustainable blue economy pilots
Climate hotspot adaptation planning	Gender sensitive	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	PAP RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Integration of climate adaptation into ICZM planning	Gender sensitive	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	PAP RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Coastal flooding and erosion adaptation measures	Gender sensitive	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	PAP RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures

Drought and water-shortage adaptation measures	Gender sensitive	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	PAP RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
WWTP feasibility study	Gender sensitive	Tunisia	El Hessiane WWTP, Tunis	EBRD	1.3	Wastewater treatment, reuse and infrastructure
WWTP upgrade and extension planning	Gender neutral	Tunisia	Sbeitla WWTP	EIB	1.2	Wastewater treatment, reuse and infrastructure
WWTP upgrade and extension planning	Gender neutral	Tunisia	Tataouine WWTP	EIB	1.2	Wastewater treatment, reuse and infrastructure
WWTP upgrade and extension planning	Gender neutral	Tunisia	Teboursouk WWTP	EIB	1.2	Wastewater treatment, reuse and infrastructure
WWTP upgrade and extension planning	Gender neutral	Tunisia	Tozeur WWTP	EIB	1.2	Wastewater treatment, reuse and infrastructure
Coastal aquifer assessment and management planning	Gender sensitive	Tunisia	Ras Jebel Coastal Aquifer	UNESCO	2.1	Coastal aquifer and groundwater resilience
Smart irrigation demonstration	Gender neutral	Tunisia	Ghar El Melh wetland area	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus demonstrations and climate-smart agriculture
Smart irrigation replication and upscaling	Gender neutral	Tunisia	Jendouba	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus demonstrations and climate-smart agriculture
Renewable desalination and green agriculture concept	Gender neutral	Tunisia	El Béji Farm, Gabès	GWPMED	2.2	WEFE Nexus demonstrations and climate-smart agriculture
Environmental and Social Impact	Gender neutral	Türkiye	Türkiye	EBRD	1.3	PCB management and disposal

Gender and Social Risk Management

Activity	Label	Country	Region	Executing Partner	Project	Category
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Albania	Drize	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Albania	South of Fierze	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	CABEL Algiers	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	EDIEL Algiers	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	ENNA Airport Algiers	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal

Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	ENNA Baraki Algiers	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	SAFEX Algiers	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	SNVI Algiers	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	SONELGAZ Distribution Algiers	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Algeria	SPE SONELGAZ Algiers	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bugojno	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kakanj-1	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kakanj-2	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Modrica	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Prijedor-1	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Prijedor-2	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Zivinice	UNEP MAP	1.1	POPs, Mercury and toxic pollution reduction
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Baouchrieh Storage Site	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Hraiche Storage Site	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Qartaba Storage Site	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Taybeh Storage Site	UNEP MAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal

Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Lebanon	Zahrani Refinery	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB Management and Disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Podgorica	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB management and disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Montenegro	Tivat	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB management and disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Tunisia	SNCPA Kasserine	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB management and disposal
Health and safety plan	Gender neutral	Tunisia	STEG Jbal Jloud	UNEPMAP	1.1	PCB management and disposal

Gender and Capacity Building

Activity	Label	Country	Region	Executing Partner	Project	Category
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Albania	Buna-Bojana Coastal Aquifer	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Coastal aquifer assessment and management planning
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Albania	Tirana	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Conjunctive groundwater and surface water dialogue
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Lebanon	Damour Coastal Aquifer	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Coastal aquifer assessment and management planning
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Lebanon	Damour Basin	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Conjunctive groundwater and surface water dialogue
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Lebanon	Beirut	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Submarine groundwater discharge inventory
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Jifarah Plain Coastal Aquifer	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Coastal aquifer assessment and management planning
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Conjunctive groundwater and surface water dialogue
Capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Submarine groundwater discharge inventory

Marine conservation participation and capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Ain El-Ghazala	SPARAC WWFMed	3.1	Civil society co-management platform
Marine conservation participation and capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Farwa Lagoon	SPARAC	3.1	Civil society co-management platform
Marine conservation participation and capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Garah Islands	WWFMed	3.1	Civil society co-management platform
Marine conservation participation and capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	SPARAC	3.1	Gender mainstreaming in marine conservation governance
Marine conservation participation and capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	WWFMed	3.1	Marine biodiversity awareness and communication campaign
Marine conservation participation and capacity building	Gender Sensitive	Libya	Tripoli	SPARAC	3.1	Marine biodiversity training and capacity building
Conjunctive groundwater and surface water dialogue	Gender Sensitive	Montenegro	Podgorica	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Coastal aquifer and groundwater resilience
Blue Economy and NAP+ pilot planning	Gender Sensitive	Montenegro	Montenegro coastal zone	GFCM	FishEBM-Med	Fisheries science and sustainable blue economy pilots
Climagine participatory adaptation methodology	Gender Sensitive	Montenegro	Boka Kotorska Bay	PAP/RAC	2.1	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Climagine participatory adaptation methodology	Gender Sensitive	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	PAP/RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Conjunctive groundwater and surface water dialogue	Gender neutral	Tunisia	Tunis	UNESCO IHP	2.1	Coastal aquifer and groundwater resilience

Gender and Reports

Activity	Label	Country	Region	Executing Partner	Project	Category
Coastal vulnerability assessment	Gender neutral	Algeria	El Tarf	PAPRAC	2.1	Coastal vulnerability assessment
Coastal vulnerability assessment	Gender neutral	Algeria	Mostaganem	PAPRAC	2.1	Coastal vulnerability assessment
Demersal fisheries survey-at-sea	Gender neutral	Algeria	Algerian coastal waters	CFCM	FishEBM-Med	Fisheries stock assessment
Coastal law drafting support	Gender sensitive	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	PAPRAC	2.1	Coastal law drafting support
ICZM and source-to-sea coastal governance	Gender responsive	Lebanon	Lebanese coastal zone	PAPRAC	2.1	National ICZM Strategy and law revision
ICZM and source-to-sea coastal governance	Gender responsive	Lebanon	Damour river basin and coastal zone	PAPRAC	2.1	Integrated Management Plan development
Fisheries science and sustainable blue economy pilots	Gender sensitive	Lebanon	GFCM	Lebanese coastal waters	FishEBM	Exploratory fisheries survey
Ecological, socio-economic and stock assessment	Gender sensitive	Libya	SPA/RAC, WWF Med	Ain El-Ghazala	3.1	Marine biodiversity assessment and monitoring
Ecological, socio-economic and stock assessment	Gender sensitive	Libya	SPA/RAC, WWF Med	Farwa Lagoon	3.1	Marine biodiversity assessment and monitoring
Ecological, socio-economic and stock assessment	Gender sensitive	Libya	Garah Islands	SPA/RAC, WWF Med	3.1	Marine biodiversity assessment and monitoring
Gender-sensitive climate risk assessment	Gender responsive	Montenegro	Kotor Bay / Boka Bay	PAP/RAC Plan Bleu	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Gender-sensitive climate risk assessment methodology	Gender responsive	Montenegro	Kotor Bay / Boka Bay	PAP/RAC	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Green City and Gender Action Plan	Gender responsive	Morocco	Guelmim-Oued Noun Region	EBRD	1.3	Green city and inclusive investment planning
Gender-sensitive climate risk assessment	Gender responsive	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	Plan Bleu	2.1	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures
Gender-sensitive climate risk assessment methodology	Gender responsive	Morocco	Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region	Plan Bleu	SCCF	Coastal climate adaptation planning and measures

Fisheries science and sustainable blue economy pilots	Gender sensitive	Türkiye	Gökova Bay	GFCM	FishEBM-Med	Fisheries sector and coastal businesses
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Gender and Visibility

Activity	Label	Country	Region	Executing Partner	Project	Category
Mediterranean Coast Day awareness activity	Gender sensitive	Tunisia	Tunis	PAPRAC	2.1	Coastal resilience awareness and stakeholder engagement