Union pour la Méditerranée
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Global Water Partnership Mediterranean

REPORT

Technical Workshop on Project Preparation for Trans-formational Climate Resilience Water Projects in the Mediterranean Region for the Green Climate Fund

Held in Brussels, Belgium
10 – 12 June 2019

Organized by:

Global Water Partnership Mediterranean (GWP-Med)
&
Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)

With the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the GWP Water, Climate and Development Program (WACDEP)
and technical input of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

SWEDEN

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Technical Workshop on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilience Water Projects in the Mediterranean Region for the Green Climate took place from 10 to 12 of June 2019 in Brussels Belgium. The event was co-hosted by the UfM and GWP and attended by more than 40 persons, including representatives from National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the GCF, Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and water ministries from 12 Mediterranean countries.

The workshop featured speeches, technical presentations, case study presentations and group work. A major motivation for the workshop was the need to increase capacity of national institutions to program and access GCF resources for transformational climate resilience water projects. Key agencies at national level seldom communicate with one another and rarely work together on project preparation for GCF water projects. Enhanced coordination is needed among GCF Direct Access Entities (DAEs), GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs), and ministries in charge of water and water-related sector actors in the preparation of GCF water projects. Inadequate capacity and coordination greatly weaken ability of countries to prepare coherent, well-articulated projects and tap into funding opportunities to address the risks posed by climate change. The workshop was held to address this weakness and had a special focus on accessing resources for the water sector, from the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The need for the water sector in the Mediterranean region to adapt to impacts of climate change is becoming urgent as the impacts of the phenomenon are being felt right across the countries and are having a weakening effect on water security, which underpins human wellbeing, food security, energy security, environmental sustainability and general socio-economic development of the countries of the region. The water sector lags behind other sectors such as energy in responding to the impacts of climate change.

The specific objectives of the workshop were:

1. Present the GCF, its mandate, investment criteria, and its operational modalities and procedures for delivering climate finance to water initiatives through different windows.
2. Discuss GCF financing instruments, along with fit-for- purpose examples of climate rationale, paradigm shift, project design, and financing instrument selection in the Mediterranean context, tackling priorities of MENA and SEE countries.
3. Discuss methodologies for articulating incremental costs of climate-proofing water projects.
4. Review challenges and constraints, and explore solutions for DAEs to coordinate with NDAs, and ministries in charge of water and water-related sectors in the preparation of GCF projects.
5. Identify opportunities and follow-up activities for GCF Project Concept Note preparation.

All of the objectives were achieved. Several presentations helped to clarify better the GCF and its financing widows to the participants. Key topics covered in the three days of the workshop included Introduction to the GCF; GCF Investment Criteria; GCF Climate Rationale; GCF Project cycle, readiness grant and Project Preparation Facility (PPF); GCF Water sector project portfolio; GCF Financing Instruments; GCF Privates Sector Facility (PSF); preparing GCF Project Concept Notes and Funding Proposals; climate impacts on water; case studies of country experiences in preparing GCF Concept Notes and Project Proposals; case studies of country experiences of coordination of GCF activities amongst national entities (National Designated Authorities, Direct Access Entities, Implementing Entities, Executing Entities, sectoral agencies); mandate and activities of the convening partners and other relevant case studies.

In preparation for the workshop, countries were asked to develop project ideas for GCF financing. A total of 17 project ideas were submitted by the countries before the workshop. The workshop included 3 groups by region: North Africa, Middle East and South Eastern Europe. Each group discussed three selected project ideas from countries in their region; the respective countries presented selected projects in their groups, followed by group discussion around the climate rationale of the projects group work sessions during which participants, with guidance from the partners, applied the GCF Investment Criteria to a self-review of their project ideas. The review revealed that country project ideas were weak on most of the six GCF Investment Criteria, and especially on the climate rationale and paradigm shift. During the group discussion, participants had the possibility to rewrite the project idea and subsequently the preparation of a draft concept note, using the new information received in the workshop. Countries are expected to continue working on their project ideas and to improve them to a level where they ca be submitted to the GCF.

To facilitate the post-workshop process of working on project ideas, the partners agreed on establishing an informal mechanism that could termed "***UfM Partnership for Water Climate Finance and Investments"***. The support from the partners can take the form of technical assistance, advice, training, mentoring, coaching, supervised practice, etc. Support from the partners will cease at the stage at which a country's concept note is accepted by the GCF. The call to establish such regional partnership seem to have received blessing from workshop participants.
Finally, National Designated Authorities (NDAs), Direct Access Entities (DAEs), Implementing Entities (IEs), Executing Entities (EEs), water sector agencies and partners agreed to continue exchanging, via the UfM Secretariat and GWP-Med, ideas and share knowledge to strengthen the GCF project pipeline in the Mediterranean.

BASIC DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Accredited entity (AE)	An entity that is accredited by the GCF Board in accordance with the Governing Instrument and relevant Board Decisions. Funds from the GCF flow directly to the AE to support project implementation, i.e. project management, supervision, and monitoring. An AE may also be referred as an 'implementing entity'. In addition to providing overall supervision, an AE may also execute parts of or all of a project; most often, however, AEs maintain a supervisory role while local Executing Entities undertake funded activities on the ground. AEs can be sub-national, national, regional, or international entities that are public, private, or non-governmental.
Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA)	An agreement signed between an accredited entity and the GCF that is a prerequisite for the disbursement of funds for a GCF-approved project. It contains the general terms and conditions applicable to all GCF-funded activities of the AE including conditions precedent to disbursement, fiduciary standards, and privileges and immunities.
Climate resilience	The capacity for a socio-ecological system to: (1) absorb stresses and maintain function in the face of external stresses imposed upon it by climate change and (2) adapt, reorganize, and evolve into more desirable configurations that improve the sustainability of the system, leaving it better prepared for future climate change impacts.
Concept note (CN)	A document which provides essential information about a proposal to seek feedback on whether the concept is aligned with the objectives, policies and investment criteria of the GCF.
Direct Access	A mechanism in which national accredited entities of developing countries gain direct access to GCF funds, i.e. without an international intermediary, to implement projects and/or programmes.
Direct Access Entity (DAE)	A sub-national, national or regional entity that is accredited with the GCF to access finance through the direct access modality to implement projects and programmes. These entities can be private, public, or non-governmental. DAEs entities carry out a range of activities that usually include the development of concept notes, full funding proposals, and the subsequent management and monitoring of projects and programmes.
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	A systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as deal with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	A comprehensive document of a project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts, developed based on key process elements generally consisting of i) initial screening of the project and scoping of the assessment process; ii) examination of alternatives; iii) stakeholder identification (focusing on those directly affected and other stakeholders) and gathering of environmental and social baseline data; iv) impact identification, prediction and analysis; v) generation of mitigation or management measures and actions; vi) significance of impacts and evaluation of residual impacts; vii) consultation with and disclosure to project affected people, including setting up a grievance mechanism; viii) documenting the assessment process in the form of an ESIA report.
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	A document prepared either as part of an ESIA, or as a separate document directly following the ESIA, describing the process of management of the mit-

	igation measures and actions identified in the ESIA study, including the associated responsibility, timeline, costs and monitoring of key environmental and social indicators described in the ESIA.
Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)	A set of procedures that institutions have in place to make sure they adequately identify, assess, manage, mitigate and monitor environmental and social risks and respond to problems that arise. All institutions seeking accreditation to the GCF must have an ESMS.
Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)	A reference point for identifying, measuring and managing environmental and social risks. The purpose of the ESS is to determine the key environmental and social risks the accredited entity intends to address in the conceptualization, preparation and implementation of funding proposals, and to provide guidance on how these risks are to be managed.
Entity Work Programme (EWP)	A document developed by accredited entities with support from the Country Programming Division of the GCF that provides an overview of the AE's areas of work, priority sectors and experience in implementing projects and programmes across the GCF's eight Strategic Impact Areas. It also summarizes their indicative projects as well as programmes and outlines an action plan for engagement with the GCF.
Executing entity (EE)	An entity through which GCF proceeds are channelled for the purposes of a funded activity or part thereof; and/or any entity that executes, carries out or implements a funded activity, or any part thereof. An accredited entity may carry out the functions of an executing entity, though it is preferable if local and national actors execute projects/programmes.
Financial instruments	A total of six financial instruments in the GCF that can be utilized through different modalities and at various stages of the financing cycle: grants, reimbursable grants, senior loans, subordinated loans, guarantees, and equity investments. A project/programme may include one or multiple financial instruments.
Focal point	An individual or authority designated by a developing country party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to fulfil all functions of a National Designated Authority (NDA) on a temporary basis, until it has designated an NDA.
Funding proposal (FP)	A document that is submitted by entities who want to get access to GCF resources for climate change projects and programmes. Funding Proposals can be submitted to the GCF at any time or as a response to a Request for Proposals (RFP). Funding Proposals that are submitted to GCF are subject to a review process, culminating in a decision by the GCF Board as to whether to support the project.
Investment criteria	Six investment criteria adopted by the GCF Board, namely impact potential; paradigm shift potential; sustainable development potential; needs of the recipient; country ownership; and efficiency and effectiveness.
Independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP)	A panel responsible for conducting technical assessments of funding proposals after the internal review of the GCF Secretariat and before submission to the GCF Board.
Log frame	One of the most used methods to articulate and clarify how a set of activities will achieve the desired outcomes and objective of a project (or its 'theory of change'). The log frame represents a results map or results framework which is part of the Results Management Framework (RMF). The log frame also captures basic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The project/programme's log frame is critical to determining the costs at the activity level required in the proposal template, the overall budget, and the timeline and key milestones.

Low carbon development strategy	Is the term used to describe forward-looking national economic development plans or strategies that encompass low-emission and/or climate-resilient economic growth
National Designated Authority (NDA)	A core interface and the main point of communication between a country and the GCF. The NDA seeks to ensure that activities supported by the GCF align with strategic national objectives and priorities, and help advance ambitious action on adaptation and mitigation in line with national needs. A key role of NDAs is to provide letters of nomination to direct access entities.
Paradigm shift	A fundamental shift of all countries towards low-carbon and climate-resilient sustainable development, in accordance with the GCF results areas and consistent with a country's development and climate resilience priorities. It should be noted that this is not an official definition from the GCF and that the terms 'paradigm shift' and 'transformational change' are often used interchangeably. The paradigm shift of a project corresponds to the degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project/programme investment. This can be emphasised by providing further details on four related factors – (i) potential for scaling up and replication, (ii) potential for knowledge and learning, (iii) contribution to the creation of an enabling environment, and (iv) contribution to regulatory framework and policies.
Performance Measurement Framework (PMF)	A set of indicators established by the GCF to measure progress towards intended results based on the paradigm-shift objective, impacts and project/programme outcomes as outlined in the GCF's mitigation and adaptation logic models.
Project Preparation Facility (PPF)	A funding window that supports AEs in project and programme preparation. It covers pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; project design; environmental, social and gender studies; risk assessments; and other project preparation activities, where necessary, provided that sufficient justification is available. The PPF is designed in particular to support Direct Access Entities for projects in the micro-to-small size category.
Project proponent	An individual, group or organisation that submits or proposes a project or programme for review and acceptance by the GCF. A project proponent is often regarded as one of the key roles that determine the concept and content of a project or programme and create a detailed project description in the relevant GCF template forms at the concept note and/or full funding proposal stages. It is also responsible for mobilising all relevant stakeholders, including the country's NDA/Focal Point, the beneficiaries and other local stakeholders. It can be from the private or public sector. It can also be an existing AE of the GCF. If the project/programme is successfully approved by the GCF, the project proponent will in many cases become the EE of that project/programme. An AE can also perform the EE's functions. 'Project proponent' is often used interchangeably with the terms 'project sponsor' and 'project initiator'.
Programme	A set of interlinked individual sub-projects or phases, unified by an overarching vision, common objectives and contribution to strategic goals, which will deliver sustained climate results and impact in the GCF result areas efficiently, effectively and at scale.
Request for Proposals (RFP)	On occasion, the GCF Board may call for Requests for Proposals to guide the development of the GCF portfolio in specific areas in accordance with the initial strategic plan. RFPs have specific eligibility standards. Entities that are not yet accredited by the GCF can submit proposals to the Fund as a response to RFPs.

Result areas	Eight result/impact areas which will deliver major mitigation and adaptation benefits in the developing world to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development. Mitigation includes four result areas, namely low-emission energy access and power generation; low-emission transport; energy efficient building, cities and industries; and sustainable land use and forest management. Adaptation covers the other four, namely enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions; increased health and well-being, and food and water security; resilient infrastructure and built environment to climate change threats; and resilient ecosystems. All proposals must reflect one or more of the result/impact areas.
Simplified Approval Process (SAP)	A process for small-scale low risk proposals which allots less time and effort from both the entity and GCF to go from project conception to implementation. The documentation to be provided is reduced while the review and approval processes are streamlined. The SAP has three main eligibility criteria including a GCF contribution of up to USD 10 million; an ESS category of minimal to none; and a potential for scaling-up, transformation and promotion of a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development.
Theory of change	A methodology for planning, participation and evaluation that is used to promote long-term change. The theory of change defines long-term goals and then maps backward to identify necessary preconditions. The innovation of theory of change lies in making the distinction between desired and actual outcomes, as well as in requiring stakeholders to model their desired outcomes before they decide on forms of intervention to achieve those outcomes. The theory of change is an inclusive process involving stakeholders with diverse perspectives in achieving solutions. The ultimate success of any theory of change lies in its ability to demonstrate progress on the achievement of outcomes. Evidence of success confirms the theory and indicates that the initiative is effective. Therefore the outcomes in a theory of change must be coupled with indicators that guide and facilitate measurement. The added value of a theory of change lies in outlining a conceptual model that demonstrates the causal connections between conditions that need to change in order to meet the ultimate desired goals.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	A framework for international cooperation to combat climate change. It aims to stabilize the greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. It focuses on both mitigation and adaptation measures. There are now 197 parties to the Convention that was adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992.

I- BACKGROUND

1. Project Preparation to Access GCF Resources

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2012 as a financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), dedicated to addressing the climate crisis. The GCF is specifically mandated to promote country-driven, climate-resilient, and low-carbon development. It is expected to become a primary channel through which international public climate finance will flow over time. The GCF operates from a Secretariat based in Songdo, South Korea and is governed by a Board of 24 members.

To access support from the GCF for climate resilience water projects, countries need to present projects designed for impact – reflected through prioritized project ideas, clear climate rationale, compelling concept notes, and comprehensive funding proposals. However, capacity limitations constrain countries in identifying and preparing catalytic water-related adaptation interventions. Limited understanding of the GCF's funding modalities and proposal requirements poses further barriers for countries wishing to access GCF resources for adaptation planning and projects.

Technical assistance and south-south exchange can enable developing countries to prepare well-prioritised climate resilience water projects that can secure funding from the GCF. Countries are seeking clarification on the structured, yet evolving GCF funding modalities, especially around enhanced direct access, its range of financing instruments, and project proposal requirements.

2. Climate change in the Mediterranean

The Mediterranean is a climate change hotspot. This is due to, *inter alia*, natural conditions including water scarcity, demographic change including concentration of economic activities and population in coastal areas, changing consumption patterns including growing energy needs, reliance on climate-sensitive agriculture, etc. The region is expected to face even more severe climate-related vulnerabilities, such as extreme weather events like droughts and floods, increase of soil erosion and desert areas, sea level rise, etc., resulting to a range of negative economic, social and environmental impacts.

In response to these, the Mediterranean countries, both from Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Southeastern Europe (SEE), have requested strengthening capacity of responsible national authorities and entities to access international climate financing instruments and to be assisted preparing climate resilience water projects, including to address challenges in the mainland and the coastal areas.

3. The Union for the Mediterranean Agenda

Since 2008, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) has provided a framework for enhancing regional cooperation, dialogue, and the implementation of projects and initiatives with tangible impact on the citizens of its member states, in order to address the three strategic objectives of the region: stability, human development, and integration. Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and ensuring access to water resources and affordable water services has been a key element of the UfM agenda since its inception along with tackling climate change impacts and promoting action on adaptation policies and practices.

The UfM Ministerial Meeting on Water (April 2017, Malta) called for a UfM Water Agenda to enhance regional cooperation towards sustainable and integrated water management in the UfM region. Under the leadership of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the European Commission and with the support of the UfM Secretariat, UfM Member States and UfM partners have worked together to deliver on the Ministerial mandate. The UfM Water Agenda has been structured in four Thematic areas: Water and Climate Change Adaptation (W-CCA); Water-Energy-Food-Environment (WEFE) Nexus; Water-Employment-Migration (WEM); and Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. (WASH), while a Financial Strategy was elaborated to support its implementation. The UfM Senior Officials' officially endorsed the Water Agenda and the Financial Strategy for Water in December 2018.

Objective 10 of the Financial Strategy of the UfM Water Agenda focuses on 'Use resources from international financial partners strategically to leverage other sources of finance' and suggests ways to mobilze these.

Furthermore, responding to Thematic priorities, UfM countries have encouraged the development of W-CCA projects presenting mitigation-adaptation co-benefits, including through the implementation of WEFE Nexus approaches and as a contribution of addressing WEM challenges.

UfM Water Agenda, Financial Strategy

Objective 10: Use resources from international financial partners strategically to leverage other sources of finance

In order to achieve this objective, UfM member states will:
• Develop regional and national objectives and strategies for the use of resources from international financial partners, based on an analysis of past successes and failures, likely evolution of future financial flows, and how international financial resources can add most value. This could include arrangements for blending finance, which adequately allocate risks and returns across financiers, building on good international practices.
• Strengthen the dialogue with traditional and new international financial partners (both at national and regional levels) to improve alignment of their support with national objectives.
• Identify the role that climate finance can play in financing the water sector, and integrate water based solutions in Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
• Develop good quality proposals for water-related projects to mobilize climate finance for the implementation of NDCs and NAPs.
• Develop capacities for project preparation and for blending finance.

4. The Global Water Partnership

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is a global action network with over 3,000 Partner organisations in 183 countries aiming. GWP supports countries and institutions to integrate water security and climate resilience in development frameworks, helping them to deliver on their NDCs, National Adaptation Plan (NAPs), and to prepare bankable projects for climate finance including the Green Climate Fund.

GWP-Med, the Mediterranean Regional Water Partnership of GWP, technically assists the UfM Secretariat in the development and implementation of the UfM Water Agenda, including its Thematic areas and the Financial Strategy. It has also contributed to the elaboration of the UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan 'Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas' (adopted at Ministerial level, 19th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (January 2016, Athens).

5. Problem Statement and Workshop Objectives

The Mediterranean Region is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change and is also the continent with least ability to adapt. The region's high vulnerability to impacts of climate change arises from (a) natural fragility of its ecosystems given that large part is covered by arid and semi-arid drylands; (b) frequent occurrence of natural disasters, especially floods and drought; and (c) strong dependence of livelihoods and economies on climate-sensitive environmental systems and rainfed agriculture.

One of the underlying factors for the low level of climate change adaptation and mitigation on the Med Basin is the limited ability of countries, many of which are developing countries, to fund large adaptation and mitigation programs nationally. In recognition of this constraint, the international community set up a number of climate funds, including the GCF, to support adaptation and mitigation measures in the developing world. However, to date, very few Mediterranean countries have been able to access GCF funds due mainly to limited understanding of the GCF's funding modalities and proposal requirements compounded by weak capacity for preparation of project proposals that meet the Fund's requirements.

Specifically, for the GCF, for a country to be able to access funding, it needs to present well designed and highly impactful project proposals – i.e. those based on solid science, presenting evidence of climate change, analyzing vulnerabilities, quantify impacts on sectors and geographical regions, presenting a suite of carefully selected measures to respond to the threat, and making a compelling case for the project. The weakness in capacity is greater in the water sector when compared to other sectors like energy, agriculture and environment.

In that context, a Training and Consultation Workshop was organized on 10-12 June 2019, in Brussels. The Workshop responds to needs from MENA and SEE countries and to expressed demand for strengthening capacity of Water Ministries as well as the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and Direct Access Entities (DAEs), to prepare climate-resilient water projects that can access GCF financing.

Specifically, the Workshop aimed to:

6. Present the GCF, its mandate, investment criteria, and its operational modalities and procedures for delivering climate finance to water initiatives through different windows.
7. Discuss GCF financing instruments, along with fit-for- purpose examples of climate rationale, paradigm shift, project design, and financing instrument selection in the Mediterranean context, tackling priorities of MENA and SEE countries.
8. Discuss methodologies for articulating incremental costs of climate-proofing water projects.
9. Review challenges and constraints, and explore solutions for DAEs to coordinate with NDAs, and ministries in charge of water and water-related sectors in the preparation of GCF projects.
10. Identify opportunities and follow-up activities for GCF Project Concept Note preparation.

6. Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes of the Workshop were:

- Enhanced understanding of the GCF investment criteria, operational modalities and procedures, and financing instruments.
- Clear understanding of concrete steps needed to prepare strong water-related adaptation project proposals.
- Methodologies understood for articulating climate rationale and estimating incremental costs of climate- proofing water-related investments.

- Enhanced understanding of the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved throughout the project cycle.
- Identification of potential GCF project concepts.

7. Target Audience

The Workshop targeted the following participants to support water project preparation and delivery in MENA and SEE:

- Water Directors and/or assigned officials from Water Ministries/Agencies
- GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs)
- GCF Direct Access Entities (DAEs)
- Project preparation and co-finance partners.

The following countries participated to the workshop: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia. The list of invitees is attached in annex.

8. Resource Partners

The Workshop benefitted from the following resource partners (list attached in annex):

- GCF Secretariat specialists, to build understanding and capacity around the GCF, its standards, procedures, and requirements [tbc].
- UfM Secretariat, to provide content within the UfM Water Agenda.
- GWP, GWP Coordination Unit for Africa and GWP-Mediterranean, to share experiences and lessons.
- GCF Accredited Entities and NDAs, to share experiences and lessons.
- Development partners, including multilateral and bilateral development and donor institutions and agencies.
- WMO, to build capacity to articulate climate rationale for GCF concept notes and proposals.

9. Participant Preparations

Prior to joining the workshop, participants from each country sent Workshop organizers with draft project ideas. These submissions were in coordination with country's NDA, and they can potentially be turned into concept notes for resilience-building water projects, to be considered for further development into project proposals for submission to the GCF. Project ideas were supposed to have strong country ownership, reflected in their prioritization in the country's national development plans, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Water Strategies or Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plans, or similar.

The Workshop included exercises on translating draft project ideas into GCF project concept notes, and provided examples of quality project proposals that meet GCF investment requirements that the concept notes can then be advanced towards.

10. Organizers

The Workshop was organized by UfM, GWP-Med and GWP, with financial support by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), with technical input from GCF and WMO. It was held back-to-back with the 10th Meeting of the UfM Water Expert Group (13-14 June).

The activity was part of the Med Water Matchmaker Project 'Making Water Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' and contributes to the GEF UN Environment/MAP Project on 'Enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas'.

II- DAY 1 MAIN OUTCOMES:

Opening Session:

- Almotaz Abadi, UfM: The Union for the Mediterranean is a platform that put a framework to tackle challenges that the region is facing. Cooperation is bringing all member states and organizations to work together. We develop policy frameworks to access existing funding. The water policy framework of action was endorsed by SOM. A lot of good projects are on the table but unfortunately, they have not yet found their way to funding channels.

- Vangelis Constantianos, GWP-Med: Look into the Climate Finance Challenges. This workshop is not just another workshop, but this two and a Half day should be the start of a long programme to improve project preparation for climate financing in the water sector. The "**Why":** we have an urgency on the climate challenges. There is a financing gap. The private sector is not around. Water is not a strong player and thus adaptation is lagging behind, and gray area is where adaptation-mitigation is . We are missing the match and make here! The UfM can contribute to bring the GCF and have it help the Med Countries. Here we will discuss very tangible projects that you submitted to this workshop. The "**Who":** it has to be you. Here comes the importance of match making. The NDA's, the DAs, etc., should work together. We are calling for a coalition. We are grateful to SIDA for their support and to UfM. Let us discuss during these two days the project substance and see what we are going to achieve.

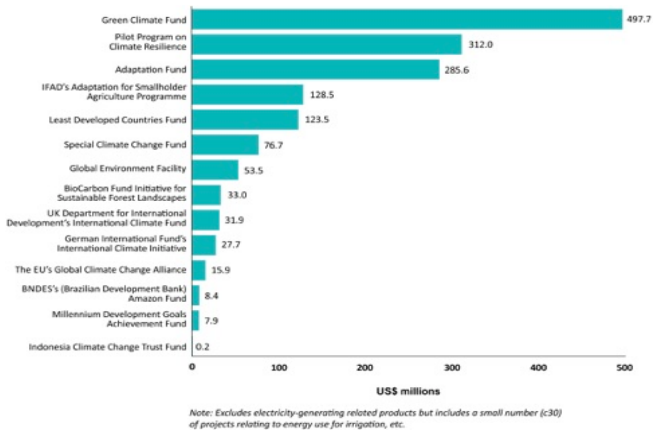
- Alastair Morrison GCF: Presented a brief history of GCF, and how it functions. Alastair is working in the Adaptation & Mitigation division. But he works in crosscutting sectors too. When we receive Concept Notes we respond as soon as we can. He explained rapidly the process for project approval for funding, 3 to 4 times a year. In this workshop I will try to explain the process. He names the various sessions themes related to the process (see detailed agenda in annex).

- François Briquet, GWP Stockholm: explained that GWP has put Climate as one of the 3 pillars of engagement. He said, we are an organization that can help countries to prepare good projects. We need the right strategic partners to do this. GCF is also a force to help you rethink your project. WMO is also an amazing source of knowledge. Let us review all the GCF mechanism. He presented briefly the 5 Objectives for the workshop. Climate projects are not necessarily development projects. Climate Rational is the roots of your project. He also presented the 3 days Agenda.

After the opening session, Mr. Almotaz Abadi, Managing Director at UfM's Division on Water and Environment, gave a presentation on the UfM Water Agenda and its financial Strategy. He focused on his speech on Objective 10 of the FS which relates to the use of resources from International financial partners strategically to leverage other sources of finance.

- Anjali Lohani, Programme Specialist for Climate & Water Resources Management at GWP, made a presentation on the NAPs process "*Integrating Water in National Adaptation Planning and Implementation",* part of the GWP Global Water and Climate programme. The Overall objective of being to support countries to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes. Anjali sated that program is **Aligned with objectives of the Paris Agreement National Adaptation Plans, NDCs. Indeed** When it comes to NDCs and Water, 89% of NDCs Prioritize Water as Key to Adaptation-specific priorities. IWRM is therefore key to Water adaptation. UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for NAPs can be very useful to member states in

- the Mediterranean. Global Goal for all countries is to have a NAP ready by end 2020. She also mentioned the GWP Document "addressing Water in the NAPs" as an important tool to help countries see more cleared when preparing for water resilient proposals. Coherence in SDGs, Paris Agreement, DRR agendas at national level is needed. In terms of financing water in NAPs, and looking at the Approved spending for water and climate resilience by different climate funds, 2006–2017, the GCF comes at the top with nearly 500 MUSD, followed by the pilot program on climate resilience with 312 MUSD and the Adaptation fund with 285 MUSD.



The key messages to take home are of 3 levels:

1- Information

- Build embedded in-country capacity, knowledge.
- Make the economic case, communicate, addressing real-world problems with practical solutions. Cost of inaction potentially tremendous, can derail development ambitions.
- Balance top-down (climate models) and bottom-up (vulnerability assessment). Take a risk-based approach. Communicate uncertainty.
- Learn by doing. Water management is context-specific and so are interventions to improve climate resilience through better water management.

2- Institution

- Success depends on stakeholder ownership, gender equality, ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups.
- Regional and transboundary dimensions of shared waters calls for an integrated approach transcending national boundaries.

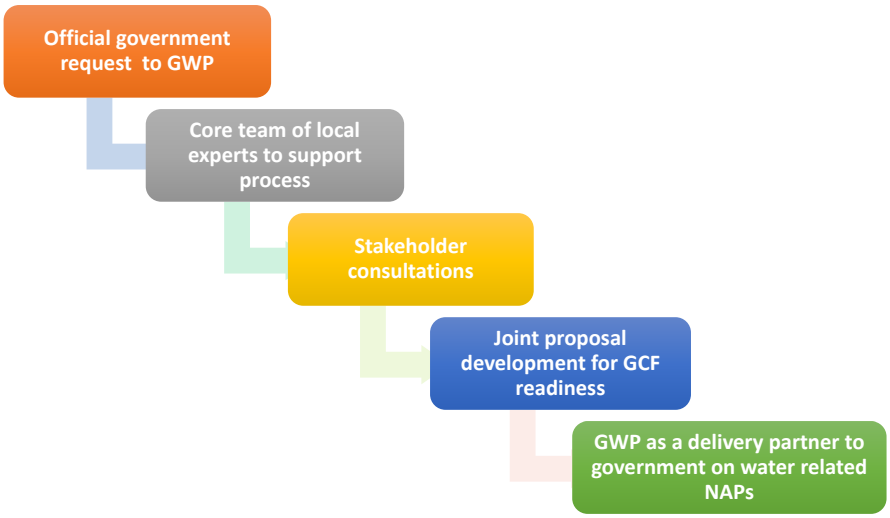
3- Infrastructure

- Balance political, technical and financial feasibility.
- Funding shortage for water-related projects – less an availability-problem, more an access issue – understand requirements, improve institutional coordination.

The following process shows the steps countries can follow to access Readiness funding from GCF via support of GWP:

How to access GWP support for NAPs & GCF Readiness

..... Any country can be supported



Tour the Table:

At the end of this first session, a **Tour de Table took** place and Expectations of workshop participants were expressed. The following points were raised:

- Multi country proposals are the most suitable approach to climate funding in the region. Alastair from GCF reminded that 3 Million USD are available for countries to prepare their NAPs.
- Vangelis Constantianos: We have to go on substance. We have a very limited number of people here and this is to be interactive. Collaboration between Ministries of Water and NDAs is crucial. This needs to be active meeting.
- Tunisia delegate are hoping to be able to understand the GCF process and present some eligible proposals at the end of the workshop.
- Lebanon, raised the issue of in-country lack of coordination between ministries.
- Albania, we need to go into concrete projects because people are waiting for us to come with solutions.
- Ghita Ben Hayoun Groupe Attijari Wafa Bank, a newly GCF accredited Moroccan private bank stated she was happy to participate and learn more from GCF how to support water adaptation project in Morocco, the MENA region and African countries where the group is already well established.
- Hajar Hamdi, NDA from the Moroccan Secretary of State for Sustainable Development, said she was here to expand her knowledge about GCF funding mechanisms.
- Mr Smati and Mme Hammouch from the Agerian Ministry of Water, expressed their frustration toward the complicated process to build bankable projects for GCF, and also because of the urgency for Algeria to overcome the increasing climate vulnerabilities. On the other hand, Mr Nouar, the DG of the Algerian Ministry of Environment said that he was the GCF Focal point and that this workshop will be the occasion for initiating a deep discussion about water climate related issues. He also said that GCF Is the « parcours du Combattant ». Indeed, Algeria presented a project two years ago bu was not successful to get any funding from GCF.
- Walid Hakiki from Egpte, said that his expectation is how to prepare good projects to be funded.

- Omar Zahir, from the Palestinian authority and member of the national committee of Climate Change expressed his wish this workshop can be a good start for the state of Palestine to build capacities for readiness support.
- Siham Laraichi, from the Moroccan Department of water, who is in charge of the promotion of public private partnerships in the water sector expressed that her interaction with the GCF is very limited and is willing to develop more constructive relation with this funding institution in order for the Moroccan water sector, who is now lagging behind other Moroccan Sectors in term of GCF funding, can be the next on the list of good project concept note submissions.
- Khalid Temsamani, UfM/GWP-Med Climate &Water advisor, said "Yes you can!". Indeed his role is to help put on track the Water Climate Change Adaptation priority area within the UfM's Water strategic framework Agenda, and one of the tasks of the WCCA is to help implement the associated Financial Strategy and specifically its Strategic Objective 10 to leverage international climate funding toward water resilient projects in the Mediterranean region. He said he had some experiences in the Past with the GCF and specially a capacity building workshop supported by FAO/GCF and held in November 2017 in Rabat.
- Almotaz Abadi, Managing Director at UfM and past officer ath the Palestinian Water authority, said he has one experience with GCF in Palestine. His wish is thiw workshop will enhance capacity of UfM Member States, and he is hoping that they will invite him to see their projects being implemented. The Secretariat of the UfM can help member states achieve their goals.
- François Briquet, GWPO, said GCF is a quite complicated institution and his expectative is to demystify GCF and go directly to the project details.
- In general, most of the participants stated they were here to learn as they have no experience previous experience with GCF.
- Siham Laraichi from Morocco asked: are desalination projects eligible by GCF? Answer: All Water Projects should show that they are reducing energy consumption. Desalination projects will likely be funded if they combine low emission such as the use of RE.
- Question from Algeria: Are there examples of Climate insurance? Answer: Climate Insurance is promising area for future funding from GCF but countries should discuss internally with accredited entities to design their projects.
- Responding to several participants questions, Alastair Morisson from GCF, said there is a Fund replenishment conference in September 2019, and we hope we can replenish the remaining 30%. Alaistair explained the process of submission including the importance of having a good concept note. He stressed most projects use grants and loans. Guaranties are needed when a commercial bank is also involved such as in the case of Morocco's Attijari Wafa Bank. There are available equity lines for risks related to projects when some political issues are in a country. Concept Note is a short document of 12 pages. The funding proposal must be submitted by the accredited entity with a non-objection letter.
- François Briquet said: Readiness is 3 Million USD for a country, once you have a concept note then you can go for the Project Preparation Facility PPF. Unfortunately, coordination is not working very smoothly in some countries.
- Country ownership is key to success. If a country has no NDA, then GCF cannot go against the requirements of the UNFCCC. Keep in mind, category B and C project work are different.

III- DAY 2 MAIN OUTCOMES:

Session 1

This session started by a general introduction to the GCG, presented by Alastair Morrison from GCF. This presentation consisted basically on giving a better understanding of the GCP process and on explaining its mechanism and the principles elements to lead to have a successful project proposal to be funded by the GCF through accredited entities.

The objective of the Green Climate Fund is to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country parties in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.

Alastair explained that the Fund is a unique global platform to respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient development. GCF was established to limit or reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in developing countries, and to help vulnerable societies adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change.

Given the urgency and seriousness of this challenge, the Fund is mandated to make an ambitious contribution to the united global response to climate change. The following elements constitutes the fundamental GCF requirements:

- The GCF has the mandate to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions
- The preparation of the project proposal, concept note and funding proposal (methodologies, steps to follow .etc.)
- Consistency on board is needed to accept the project proposal
- The project proposal has to be directly linked to the climate change
- Co-financing to catalyze and leverage new projects within the selected project
- One of the project ideas to avoid are the ones that are energy consumers such as the desalination plant
- The climate rationale (Link between climate actions and impacts)
- Within one project, the GCF covers the additional costs due to climate change
- The climate rationale is a crucial element to be presented in the project proposal

On the other hand, engaging with the GCF is through the following process:

- Establish and maintain a National Designated Authority (NDA) or focal point
- Strategic engagement through country programmes
- Identify and seek accreditation of entities to access resources from the Fund
- Develop projects and programmes to bring forward funding proposals through accredited entities

Alastair presented also the four areas of support for the Readiness program:

1. NDA strengthening
2. Strategic frameworks
3. Support for direct access entities

Up to USD 1M per country per year

4. Adaptation planning processes ← Up to USD 3M per country (not per year)

The GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF) was presented by Alastair as follow:

What is on offer?	Support for project preparation leading to catalytic Funding Proposals
	Especially for Direct Access Entities and micro-small size projects
	Grants, repayable grants or equity (typically USD 250-600k)
How to apply?	Accredited Entities (especially Direct Access) submit
	Request submitted with Project Concept and NDA no-objection
What is assessed?	Underlying project assessed against GCF investment criteria
	Project preparation activities assessed against budget, counterpart, justification
	Approval by Executive Director

So far, Alastair updated the participants about the PPF status with the following figures:

- 37 Requests for project preparation support from GCF's Project Preparation Facility (PPF) cover 42 countries
- 14 PPF requests are from Direct Access Entities
- Of the 8 approved and endorsed (4 approved + 4 endorsed for approval pending final conditions), 6 are from Direct Access Entities (ADA, BOAD, CAF, 5Cs, DBSA, MINIRENA)
- Requests involve 13 LDCs and 16 SIDS

Portfolio of water project ideas in Mediterranean for the Green Climate Fund

In preparation for the workshop, countries were tasked to prepare draft project ideas on building climate resilience in the water sector, and submit them for review through their NDAs. The draft project ideas have the potential to be turned into Project Concepts and eventually into Project Proposals for GCF funding. A total of 22 project ideas from 8 countries were submitted by before the workshop. The projects were assessed against Climate Rationale & 6 GCF Investment Criteria. An initial review revealed that country project ideas were weak on most of the six GCF Investment Criteria, and especially on the climate rationale and paradigm shift.

Mme Sara Touzi from GWP-Med, presented to the participants the outcomes of Project Ideas evaluation. The following are the results of the assessment:

- Some project ideas present activities that are initial steps in developing the climate rationale for a project, but by themselves insufficient to be considered a GCF project (assess climate impacts, identify socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities,..)

- These project ideas are suitable to be supported via the GCF's Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme

Climate risks are missing or unclear: Will the project activities specifically address climate change-imposed risks, and not mainstream development issues?

Is the primary drivers of saltwater intrusion sea level rise or excessive groundwater pumping and increasing anthropogenic pressures?

Intervention rationale can be improved: What is the climate change-induced problem that this project seeks to address ?

Climate change exacerbated water scarcity thereby prompting the need for improved efficiency

In many of the proposed projects, the additionality of the project is not clear

Additionality refers to the additional costs incurred as a result of climate change. For example, if climate change is expected to result in sea lever rise that is 1 metre above the historical average, and if coastal defences need to be raised, GCF would want to finance the raising of these coastal defences by 1 metre. The remaining construction costs would be deemed baseline development.

Impact Potential broadly specified: *Beneficiaries of the project identified, but not how the project helps to address specifically climate change risks (experienced by the people, their livelihoods, the economy, and the ecosystems)*

Paradigm shift potential needs to be thought through: *How many times the project can be replicated (without GCF funds). What additional activities are required to ensure such replication? A clear upscaling/mainstreaming strategy is critical and should be thought through during further concept development*.

Sustainable development potential to be further elaborated: *What are the Sustainable Development co-benefits that the project could generate : i.e. In terms of job creation, poverty alleviation, enhanced income or financial inclusion, especially among women, improvements in health and safety, improved air and water quality, improved gender equality, etc.*

Needs of the Recipient & Country Ownership & Efficiency and Effectiveness are in most cases missing:

- *vulnerability assessment can inform recipient needs*
- *The need for GCF financing needs to be justified*
- *Alignment with NDCs, NAPs and National Strategies*
- *Cost Benefit Analysis can help informing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the project*

- **Strong climate rationale a must *Credible science, robust assessment of impacts and disaster risks (IPCC)***
- **Define clearly a set of optimal interventions that comprehensively addresses underlying climate risks**
- **Integrating interventions into decision-making for long-term low-emission climate resilient development to ensure the paradigm shift and**

A group discussion took place, and included 3 groups by region: North Africa, Middle East and South Eastern Europe. Each group discussed three selected project ideas from countries in their region; the respective countries presented selected projects in their groups, followed by group discussion around

the climate rationale of the projects group work sessions during which participants, with guidance from the partners, applied the GCF Investment Criteria to a self-review of their project ideas.

During the group discussion, participants had the possibility to rewrite the project idea and subsequently the preparation of a draft concept note, using the new information received in the workshop. Countries are expected to continue working on their project ideas and to improve them to a level where they ca be submitted to the GCF.

Session 2:

By Skype, workshop participants had the chance to listen and interact with Dominque Berod, & Frederik Pischke, from WMO. Presentations were focused on Discussion of GCF's required justification to ensure its projects tackle GHG induced climate change impacts, and not baseline development needs even without climate change. Following developed were:

- Project climate hazards
- Identify vulnerabilities
- Assessing responses to reduce climate risk
- Distinguish development vs. climate adaptation benefits
- Relevant data sources, analytical methods and tools

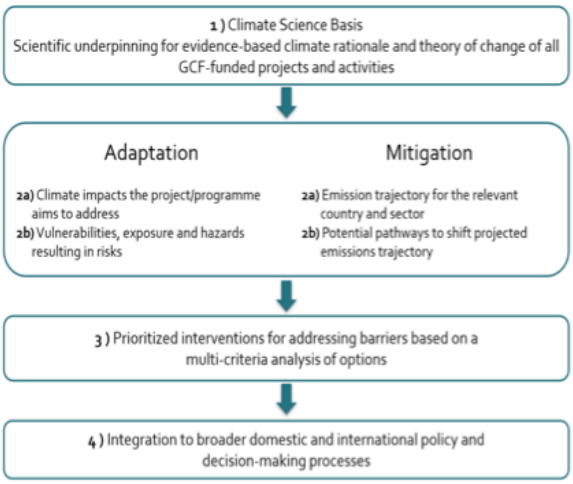
The two speakers provided the WMO's resources countries can access to articulate climate rationale for water projects. The Just approved by World Meteorological Congress-18: WMO Catalogue for Climate Data was presented https://climatedata-catalogue.wmo.int/ and the Dynamic Water Resources Assessment Tool (DWAT), developed by the Han River Flood Control Office, Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport, Republic of Korea for WMO.

At the end, Dominque Berod said that water is a complex system, there are no good decision without good information. Data are central, and value chain from decision to data and data to decisions is crucial. We have different projects, partners and stakeholders, with same interest, and therefore collaboration and coordination are key.

Some questions from workshop participants: How far can you go to help using this free of charge helpdesk? Answer: Usually we go through the Countries Director of Meteorological administration. We are a small unit but we have a huge network of experts that help us. There is a lot of existing material that can be used. 90% of the requests we can answer within the existing resources. It will depend on the level of advice. The readiness component of GCF can indeed be a very helpful tool. GCF said that countries should manage to look at existing scientific information including at universities, and where ever documentation is available, however, GCF will not reject a country project if the scientific part was not available for any reason. For the rational part of your project, there are already existing UfM Studies that member states could use to provide science evidence for their concept notes.

Climate Rationale for GCF Water Projects

After the WMO presentations, Alastair Morrison, Water Sector Senior Specialist at the Green Climate Fund, presented another aspect of GCF water projects funding by focusing on the key climate rationale part for a successful project. Background and context of Water and Climate Change were developed, they are Runoff; Flood Flows; Erosion; Drought; Sea levels; Wave heights; Storm frequency Rainfall; Landslides; Water-related diseases; Evapotranspiration and Glaciation.



As shown in the figure, Climate Rationale and the Project Intervention are based on the Climate Science Basis, Adaptation/mitigation evidence, the prioritization of interventions and the integration to broader domestic and international policy.

Alasair gave **counter examples projects** involving for example El Ninio and la Ninia, saying they will not be considered by GCF team. It would not justify eligibility for project funding. GCF seeks to Finance Extra money. Contrarily, examples of good climate rationales were given by Alastair. They are for example Providing for an increased demand for water, adapting to sea level rise, and Adapting to Saline intrusion.

ADDITIONALITY, was also a must to successful project rationale, such as providing answers to the following questions: What would be happening if there were no GHG induced climate change? What is happening / will happen due to climate change? What extra impacts need to be addressed?

At the end of his presentation, Alastair gave examples of Climate Rationale in successful projects. They are: Maldives- Vulnerable Community Support Project; Senegal - Integrated Urban Flood Management Project; Samoa - Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment; Ethiopia- Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities; and Bangladesh- Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, (women) to cope with climate change induced salinity.

To sum up - Robust Climate Rationales should be based on the Three elements:

- Credible science, robust assessment of impacts and disaster risks (IPCC)
- A set of optimal interventions that comprehensively addresses underlying climate risks
- Integrating interventions into decision-making for long-term low-emission climate resilient development.

The next part of the session was a Group Discussion about Climate Rationale in Country Project Ideas (groups were allocated by region: i.e. NA, ME and SEE).

Each group discussed three select project ideas from countries in their region; the respective countries will present selected projects in their groups, followed by group discussion around the climate rationale of the projects. The countries were: Algeria, Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia and Palestine. Every group selected a project idea from countries in their

respective region, then every country has highlight then discuss these following points in every project idea:

1. Describe climate hazard
2. Assess vulnerabilities
3. Identify and analyze problem
4. Transform problem to project objective

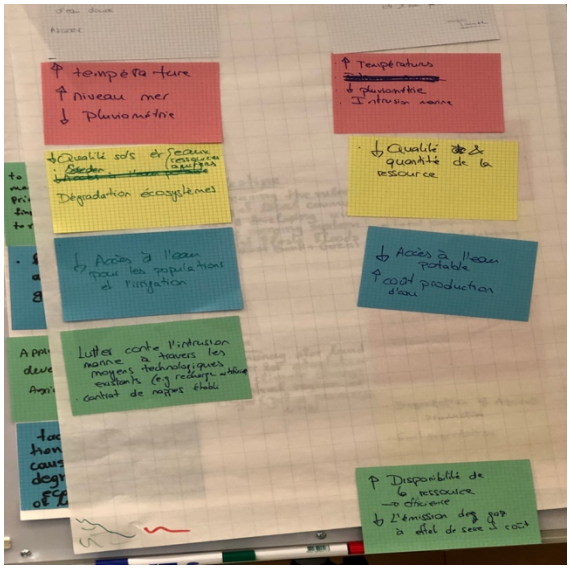
The discussion was interactive, and participants from the different countries merely common issues and concerns when it comes to describing climate hazards facing their respective regions, which are basically; temperature decrease, sea level decrease that leads to the sea intrusion and rainfall increase. The weakness points and vulnerabilities were mostly affecting the quality and the quantity of water as well as ecosystems.
Problems identification and analysis were consequently concentrated in the difficulty to have access the drinkable water as well to irrigation, although these project ideas should keep in mind the reduction of the greenhouse emission. (More details about the country project ideas are in the annex).

The main points and issues raised during this group exercise were:

- Lebanon:
  - Managing the effect of global warming and impact on snow volume. It will shift the hydrological system of the basins.
  - We need to deal with transboundary waters.
  - Water storage enhancement and water use. In light of that we must adapt our strategy.
  - Our objective is water security, stability and peace in the region.
- Morocco:
  - Interconnection between two basins "loukkos" and the "Tangerois" is a priority for the country because of the serious decrease in rainfall contributing to losses in capacity of the dams.
  - By 2020 there will have a drop in precipitation of up to 25%. With both damns we could satisfy the needs for agriculture (local large production of strawberry), populations and industry. Keep in mind the industrial water demand in Tangier is very strong.
  - According to the studies carried out in Morocco, a large excess of water is lost directly to the sea.
  - The first interconnexion is schedule by 2030, and will cost over 400 Million de MAD.
  - The project we are submitting to this workshop aims at securing water and ensuring a suitable socio-economic development for the targeted territory including creation of employment to mitigate migration. On pense aussi à la réutilisation des eaux usées pour l'arrosage des golfs et espaces touristiques.
  - Actually, we are seeking the needed finance from international institutions, specially to start the needed technical studies.
  - In Morocco we are keen to implement water projects within a PPP approach.

  Question by Alastair: for the Morocco project, how is going to be your water transfer? is it by gravity? Make sure you are not consuming energy to do the transfer! PPP would help but attractivity should be evaluated. Involvement of the private sector could be an interesting option.
- Algeria:

- We are facing an increasing issue of marine intrusion into our aquifers. Our objective in the project is to mitigate marine intrusion and engage in recharging aquifers processes.
- To face these issues, Algeria spent 45 billion UDS in water infrastructure. Sewage treatment plants cost 1 billion MM3 / year.



Alastair: Climate change driven saline intrusion: Please make sure via the rational part of your project that it is about see level rise and not due to abstraction of water!

- <u>Tunisia:</u>
  - Our project objective is to reduce network leakage and deliver water to isolated populations.
  - We need to manage using this resource more effectively.
  - We face Risk of scarce availability of the resource, its quantity and quality are at serious risk
  - Issue of access to water and the cost of production.
  - One of the strengths of the project we are submitting is that i scan be replicated easily. Although it still needs a deep expertise to be built properly.

- <u>Albania:</u>
  - Water availability will decrease by 5% by 2030. In the same time we will have either lot of drought and flooding.
  - Agriculture will also suffer a lot from climate change.
  - What should we do in Agriculture sector about this problem?
  - Our objective is to increase the capacity of the reservoirs
  - Increase the quantity of water during the summer season.

Q&A

During the discussion, Siham Laraichi, from the Moroccan Ministry of Water asked if GCF could fund projects toward insuring CC resilient infrastructure projects such as funding the 20% related to the heightening of a damn? Answer: GCF said YES, they can finance this supplement if the Rational says that there is a 20% reduction of the contributions. CDG Capital: who should do these studies? Answer: Sometimes the studies do not have to go into deep details, in other cases you may request expertise in your own country or seek the help of other organizations. Question from Algeria: Studies can be complex, especially when it comes to groundwater.! Replay of GCF: GCF has the feeling that countries are worried about the tough studies, but he reassured that what is needed is the logic and not deep studies. If some information is missing then just be logic and avoid contradiction in your proposal. Question from Algeria: Don't you think that the choice of accredited entities is important? Question from Almotaz, UfM: What about funding initiatives working as enabler to other regional projects and strategies such as UfM Water Agenda. Response of GCF: we have the readiness funds (Half million USD) for example that can help do capacity building. It is important as you build infrastructure to make sure people have the capacities to implement the projects. For Readiness projects it must be submitted by an NDA, and for a project submitted by an accredited agency.

After this interactive exchange between workshop participants and the GCF representative, case studies were presented in the context of project logical framework - climate rationale in successful project proposals. A discussion took place about lessons, challenges faced by countries in articulating climate

rationale, and potential solutions and resources. Important recommendations for project elaboration were given to the participating countries:

1. Articulating a Climate Rationale / additionality is a must – access existing scientific information (use NHMS resources, WMO, academia/research) and justify how the project specifically addresses climate impacts.
2. Paradigm shift is another key concept – how can the project catalyze impact beyond the one-off project – via potential replication, or scale-up, via generating knowledge, strengthening the enabling environment, or institutional reform/strengthening
3. Long duration of project preparation a concern. Is this a perception? (Once submitted to the GCF Secretariat, a good project proposal can be approved in as little as 3 months). Synergies in stakeholder coordination, led by the NDA, can help speed up. Speeding up process is a must to incentivize private sector engagement.
4. National-level coordination among stakeholders is a must. NDA must be positioned, in the national-context, to lead and foster this coordination.
5. Wherever there are mitigation co-benefits of adaptation project, label these co-benefits in the project proposal (this improves articulation of the project's impact potential)! Caution: be aware of carbon emissions that could be generated by adaptation projects – improve project design if possible.
6. Readiness is available – for NAPs, as well as foundational elements for upstream projects – for countries to 'get ready' to access funding for projects.

Session 3:

Alastair Morisson from GCF, moderated this session by first discussing GCF's policy in terms of identification of barriers that successful projects address and approaches for assessing, prioritizing and sequencing activities in water and climate resilience projects. His presentation focused on:

- Adaptation
  - Water resources
  - Irrigation
  - Water supply, sanitation, and drainage
  - Coastal defense and coastal zone management
  - Flood management
  - Water-borne diseases
- Cross-cutting projects
  - e.g. leakage reduction
- Mitigation
  - Navigation
  - Hydropower

• Renewable energy, water recycling

Alastair said, we have 8 Strategic Results Areas, and 6 Investment Criteria that are: Impact potential; Paradigm shift; Sustainable Development potential; country ownership; efficiency and effectiveness
The Barriers to project acceptance are in terms of questions: Are the activities clearly defined? Is the cost realistic? Have pros and cons of different options been considered? Why this project should be implemented in this location? Did you explore several mechanisms to finance your project?
You should keep in mind that projects are more successful when the organism that is submitting is bringing other institutions on board including gender involvement. Affordability and viability of projects are the most important things at the end of the day.
A mitigation project may have some adaptation co-benefits but **the main objective for GCF is Carbone dioxide reduction**.
Question: How long does it take for GCF to analyze a submitted proposal? Answer: We will respond within 60 days.

IV- DAY 3 MAIN OUTCOMES:

Session 4:

Introduction to the GCF Concept Note Template: Walk through a successful GCF concept notes

Alastair said in his presentation that what is required at the concept note stage, unlike the standard process for funding proposal, submission of the concept note is mandatory, because this is where the project's eligibility for SAP is determined and it is confirmed by the GCF Secretariat whether the project can proceed to the funding proposal stage or not. The concept note can be submitted both by NDA and/or AE, and should follow the SAP concept note template which is available at the GCF website. The SAP concept note should be accompanied by a self-assessed screening of the potential environment and social risks.
Once the concept note is validated by the Secretariat to be eligible for SAP, the AE can submit a funding proposal. The SAP funding proposal template is in significantly simplified format with reduced number of sections and duplications of the same or similar questions for succinct answers, with the efficient use of the annexes. In addition, we provided the package of annex examples for the ease of the AEs to prepare the annexes. We are also preparing user's manual for filling out the funding proposal, as well as sectoral guidelines covering each sector with good practices, examples and activities that may not be eligible for SAP for each sector.

Group Discussions: developing interventions that address project objectives & contribution to GCF investment criteria – a logframe approach (groups by country)

In this section, each country group assessed the range of possible interventions that could address identified barriers to the project objectives formulated on Day 1. They have also articulated how each project contributes to the GCF investment Criteria (particularly, its paradigm shift potential). After that, the groups outlined needed steps for preparing a concept note for submission.

At the end, an Interactive and very productive and frank discussion took place aiming at exploring ways to develop high quality GCF concept notes and project proposals; how will countries enhance coordination among NDA, DAEs, Delivery Partners, executing entities, across sectors, and with Ministries of Planning and Finance.

Session 5:

This session was about building the foundations for strong project preparation: the NAP process & GCF Readiness. GCF representative Jason Spensley, was speaking to the audience by Skype. He discussed the Adaptation Planning Support. Indeed, the GCF programming cycle based on the involvement of Readiness delivery partners and accredited entities as part of the Project preparation facility toward delivering some projects with good climate impact (*more details in presentation*).
The main take aways from this GCF process are:

- Adaptation planning is an opportunity to catalyze strengthen adaptation impact and finance
- Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened
- Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact
- Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed
- Adaptation finance increased

Adaptation Planning Good Practices and Review Criteria were also discussed by Jason. He said: *we ensure a high "quality" of all approved adaptation planning proposals, and the articulation of a "quality" adaptation planning proposal to the GCF is very clear. If a proposal is submitted meeting all these review criteria and good practices, it will be approved quickly. If the proposal does not meet these, NDAs will receive constructive feedback to meet them. The proposal will not be approved until all are met. We are doing this to be clear, transparent and consistent in what we are looking for and the feedback support we are providing to countries for adaptation planning.*

A panel discussion on an overview of country status on GCF readiness support took place, and was followed by an Interactive discussion on where countries stand in relation to GCF readiness support for NAP development and implementation.
The results of the Status of support for Adaptation Planning Processes by GCF is as follow:

Status	Submitted	Approved + Endorsed
11 February 2019	70	33 (25 + 8)
1 January 2018	40	8 (3 + 5)

(Endorsed means final stage of approval)

From these figures, 2 points to focus on:

1) Dramatic increase in number of approvals during 2018
2) % of support to LDCs, SIDs, and African States

Indeed, at COP24: from the 65 submissions (*total requested amount: USD 166M*), 21 projects were approved, 10 endorsed (*combined cumulative USD 81M*), 71% of approved proposals were for LDCs, SIDs and African countries, and 42% of approved proposals were for LDCs. These figures should encourage further countries to approach GCF with good proposals.

Session 6:

The subsequent session was about putting lights on the GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF). The process from a Concept note to a full project proposal was presented by Jason Spensley from GCF via Skype.
Spensley explained that the GCF's PPF can finance technical assistance. GCF encourages Direct Access Entities to take advantage of this technical expertise as it is free. The expertise can be in the following sectors: Renewable Energy; Energy efficiency, Agriculture, ecosystem, water, design of financial instruments/financial structuring. And It can last few weeks depending on the needs.
Activity areas for the PPF support can be:

1. Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies
2. Environmental, social and gender studies
3. Risk Assessments

4. Identification of programme and project level indicators
5. Pre-contract services, including the revision of tender documents
6. Advisory services and/or other services to financially structure a proposed activity
7. Other project preparation activities

The PPF Technical support can be as follow:

- Design of Concept Notes and PPF applications
- Sectoral expertise: Renewable energy, energy efficiency, agriculture, ecosystems, water, design of financial instruments/financial structuring
- The Requirements are:
  - ✓ Project idea with potential
  - ✓ NDA agreement
  - ✓ Request Secretariat at ppf@gcfund.org

Session 7:

GCF Financing instruments

During this session, Alastair Morisson discussed the financing instruments offered by the GCF, along with examples of fit-for-purpose pairing of project design and financing instrument. Grants, Loans, Guarantees and Equity were examples of instruments discussed. Following this an Introduction to the GCF's Private Sector Facility was made and ways of enhancing private sector participation in climate finance were discussed by showing some pertinent case studies.

The main actions GCF's PSF is working on are:

- Catalyzing private sector climate action in developing countries
- Tailoring lifecycle, concessional financing to de-risk high impact projects
- Providing expertise to help assess the potential benefits of project ideas
- Supporting first movers by taking an anchoring role for co-investors;
- Leveraging GCF's own resources with those of the private sector

So far at this time, GCF said they funded 23 projects with an amount of $2.1B GCF-financing, $6.0B co-financing, totaling 1.1 Gt CO2 reduction and 29 Million beneficiaries. Alastair said that Every dollar invested mobilizes $3 by Co-Investors.

At the end of this session a case study of Blending opportunities with existing financial Instruments was presented by Mme Ghita Ben Haioun, Senior Manager, Climate Finance, from the newly GCF accredited agency Attijari Wafa Bank from in Morocco. Mme Ghita presented the Existing financial instruments for the benefit of Green Projects Experience of Attijariwafa Group Bank. She mainly presented the contribution of the Moroccan banking sector in the financing of Moroccan infrastructures with focus on renewable energy.

This session finished by a last presentation from François Brikké from GWP, about Co-financing GCF and the climate finance landscape. François said Climate finance is evolving rapidly. Funds flow through multilateral channels, both within and outside the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism as well as through bilateral and regional initiatives and channels. A growing number of recipient countries are also setting

up national climate change funds, and other mechanisms are being developed such as: climate risk insurance, green bonds, blended finance, etc.

A global stock-take of current climate finance sources indicates that today there are: 50 international public funds; 60 carbon markets; 6000 private equity funds; and 99 multilateral and bilateral climate funds in operation. Public Climate Finance is predicted to grow by 60% by 2020. François noted also that Climate funds largely offer grants and concessional loans but the use of guarantees and equity investment is increasing. In this regard, the G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative was established to set up protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable countries, aiming at increasing access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the impacts of climate change for up to 400 million of the most vulnerable people in developing countries by 2020.

Session 8:

This session was about country level coordination for improved GCF concept note and proposal development. A presentation from the representative of the Moroccan NDA was made by Mlle Hajar Hamdi from the Secretary of State for Sustainable Development. In her speech, Hajar stressed the need for country level institutional coordination for GCF project elaboration. She explained the governance system put in place to run the NDA such as the "Comité de Pilotage" and the "Comité Consultatif de Soutien". The first committee is constituted of 5 Ministers including the Ministry of Finance and Interior; and the second committee has additional members from the private sector and civil society. Hajar explained that the Government of Morocco elaborated of a draft decree of institutionalization of the NDA, and supported the accreditation of three national entities: The Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA), CDG Capital, and the Attijari wafa Bank group.

The Kingdom of Morocco also benefitted from 06 projects approved by the GCF, that includes 3 multi Country projects. These are:

- National Argan Agriculture Development Project (ADA / ANDZOA);
- Irrigation Development and Agriculture Adaptation Project irrigated at the CC downstream of the Kaddoussa dam (with AFD);
- Saiss Irrigation Plain Safeguarding Project (with the EBRD)
- EBRD-supported multi-country project on sustainable financing of renewable energies;
- Financial Systems Transformation Program for Climate (with AFD)
- The Climate Investor One program of the FMO.

A facilitated discussion took place after Morocco's presentation. Objective was to brainstorm on how to develop high quality GCF concept notes and project proposals; how will countries enhance coordination among NDA, DAEs, Delivery Partners, executing entities, across sectors, and with Ministries of Planning and Finance? The most relevant remarks and comments raised by participant countries were as follow:

- Lebanon: preparation of good projects needs a previous assessment of the situation of the country. Unfortunately, most of the time information is scattered and need to be collected. We think it is very important to make use of the GCF's Readiness window.

- Libya: I have now a clear picture of what and how we can build a project and prepare a concept note.
- Palestine: this is a new exercise for me, now I learned how to focus on GCF's requirements, and I think this is feasible.
- Algeria: to sign a non-objection letter is an easy task, but at the same time a heavy responsibility behind for an NDA. I am convinced a huge amount of work need to be done, and this type of work needs a participatory approach. Capacities and resources are needed to prepare such projects.
- Morocco: A general comment, countries should avoid falling into the confusion between a development project and a Climate one!
- Montenegro: We face an issue of gathering data and combining them. This is a real challenge.
- Tunisia: There is an important work to be done for preparing a good concept note. Therefore, a degree of maturity is highly needed. On the other hand, one of the challenging issues is how to justify the funding in the concept note.
- Alastair from GCF: Please take note that budget estimates should consider all the expenses. Coordination in this regard is very important.

V- SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP OUTCOMES AND WAY FORWARD

a) Common points:

Recalling the two previous workshops one in South Africa and other in Asia. Over 10 Billion USD is the pledged now by GCF. Up to now 102 projects were approved. Around 30% are crosscutting adaptation-mitigation projects.
Shared feedback over the course of 2,5 days:

- High interest to **learn EVERYTHING (!) about GCF** and how it can accelerate climate resilience (adaptation and mitigation) water projects
- Eagerness to **learn the 'HOW TOs' for engaging GCF support** for meeting countries' climate resilience objectives
- Readiness to see **what WE can practically do, building on individual project ideas** – probably getting out of comfort zone – to hone understanding of GCF requirements and modalities, and improve / develop new country project concepts
- **A lot of good project ideas are on the table, but they have not yet found their way** to funding channels. **A very limited number of countries** in the region are in operational modes **with GCF**, though a number of projects are under development (at different stages)
- Climate projects are not necessarily development projects > the **Climate Rational is the roots of any GCF project**.

b) Improved understanding of the GCF impact criteria, operational modalities:

Impact potential

- GCF's mandate (from the Paris Agreement) –
  - support GHG emission reduction
  - support adaptation/transformation in response to GHG induced climate risks
- Weak climate rationale is one of the most common reasons water concepts are rejected by GCF. Energy, food environment and more sectors could be tailored to these in a Nexus approach
  - *Bad news* – data and background studies are VERY important
  - *Good news* – data and background studies are VERY important –> they allow us to develop compelling, impactful projects
- In water, data gaps and lacking analytical capacity in some Med countries may be big challenges

- *Better news* – we are not alone; partners to support
  - wealth of knowledge basis resources highlighted
  - need in-country coordination with state services (hydrological and meteorological services, researchers, universities), competent authorities and development partners
- Among questions, are desalination projects eligible for GCF funding? Such Projects should justify the need vs water efficiency to adapt to climate impacts, and show that they are reducing energy consumption by e.g extensively engaging renewables.

c) Improved understanding of the GCF impact criteria, operational modalities

Paradigm shift potential

Paradigm shift is key – **how can the project catalyze impact beyond the one-off project** – via potential replication, or scale-up, via generating knowledge, strengthening the enabling environment, or institutional reform/strengthening

Case studies provided **practical insights on how this could be achieved**

- Reforms in policies and regulatory frameworks
- Knowledge generation, curation, access, adoption
- Innovation and technology transfer

Among others, **demonstrate adaptation/mitigation co-benefits**, where they exist!

Caution: be wary of carbon emissions that could be generated by adaptation projects – improve project design if possible.

d) Improved understanding of roles of different players in the project prep cycle – many lessons**!**

- Clarification provided on the **roles of** NDA, AE, project owner/promoter, executing entities, line ministries, MoF, MoPlanning, private sector, project preparation facilities, GCF
- **National-level coordination among stakeholders is a must**: NDA must be positioned, in the national-context, to lead and foster this coordination.
- Collaboration between **Ministries of Water and NDAs** is crucial for better project preparation efficiency
- **Tailoring the suggested projects within the national priorities is a mus**t: national climate strategy processes, and dedicated Readiness funding lines for NAPs and for foundational elements for upstream projects, are available and can substantially assist!
- **Duration of project preparation** seemed to be a concern; but, is this right? Once submitted to GCF, a good project proposal can be approved in as little as 3 months. Synergies in stakeholder coordination, led by the NDA, can help speed up. Speeding up process is a must to incentivize also private sector engagement.

e) Lack of funding is perhaps not the most acute problem…

Variety of entry points into the GCF, depending on country readiness…

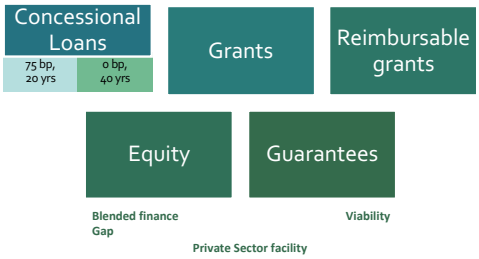
- Best case, if ready: **Option 1. Submit full project proposals**, via regular investment window or SAP
- If full proposals not developed: **Option 2. Access PPF funds** for taking concept to proposal. PPF can finance technical assistance. GCF encourages DAEs to take advantage of this technical expertise as it is free. The expertise can be in : Renewable Energy; Energy efficiency, Agriculture, ecosystem, Water, design of financial instruments/financial structuring.
- If no concepts ready yet: **Option 3. Readiness support** for NDA strengthening, pipeline development, climate information strengthening, accreditation of DAEs. It is not mandatory to have an Accredited Entity to request for a Readiness support. Allocation of Readiness funds will depend on Countries choices and priorities , and therefore it is an internal prioritization and GCF does not interfere.

- GCF reminded countries that a 3 Millions USD/country window is still available for use in preparation of their NAPs.

f) PPF: (optional) support for Concept Note -> Full Proposal

- Concept Note is a short document of 12 pages. The funding proposal must be submitted by the accredited entity with a non-objection letter from an NDA.
- Strongly target DAEs; in countries with no DAEs, international AEs may be considered
- Grants, repayable grants, equity (typical 250-600k, ceiling 1.5M)
- Strongest barrier: concept note quality – adherence to GCF investment criteria
- Required: NDA no-objection to PPF proposal, completed proposal submitted to GCF Board
- Fast track: approved by the ED, not Board
- Coming soon: pre-procured PPF services – same requirements as PPF
- TA to prepare concept note (started mid-2018): DAE request to Secretariat (ppf@gcfund.org) or Jason directly (jspensley@gcfund.org), indicating NDA approval; independent (non-GCF), but GCF-versed expertise plays a supporting role to DAE
- Timeline for PPF proposal approval: shortest from concept note approval to PPF approval is six weeks; in post-concept note stage, goal is for feedback on PPF proposal to be given back to DAE within a month of proposal submission; once addressed, target is ED decision within four weeks
- In practice, PPF conversation happens in parallel to communications on concept note – expect heavier feedback on concept notes that are targeting subsequent PPF support
- Some concept notes merit PPF support more than others (those that need in-depth feasibility studies/complex ESMP)
    - eg. PPF not suited for Simplified Approval Process (SAP) projects

g) A variety of financing instruments



- GCF an enabler, helping countries to overcome financing barriers – high risk appetite
- Seek the right level of concessionally, so as not to displace investments that would otherwise have occurred, including private sector investment, avoid crowding out commercial financing
- Explore sources of co-finance, and outline why GCF/why not others in proposal

h) Private Sector Facility

- Tailor lifecycle, concessional financing (enabling projects that would otherwise not be viable), no prescribed interest rate
- De-risk high impact projects;

- Leverage GCF's own resources with that from the private sector; public also included in blending
- 40% of GCF committed financing is in private sector involved projects: $1.4B
- Most of PSF support is through concessional loans, equity – concessionally as appropriate, to address additionality
- Examples: India (NABARD), Zambia (AfDB, local banks, local pension fund), Kazakhistan, Mongolia (XacBank)

i) What about transboundary and multi-country water projects?

Hydrological reality – river basins not restricted within national borders
From a water perspective, ignoring the regional coordination element (only focusing on national-entry points) limits the range and scope of resilience building options, and perhaps even more importantly, can cause maladaptive consequences elsewhere in the basin
Though eligible, caution on pursuing GCF, in its current structure, for transboundary and multi-country projects

Other options:
- Combination of GCF national projects
- Other funding sources – additional regional component, coordinating across national projects

j) Key questions for follow ups

1. How do you see the Brussels Workshop: a catalyst or, at least, a positive contribution to follow up on countries/GCF engagement, or shelve it as 'just another workshop'?
2. If there is an added value, would you nationally take post-Workshop steps to:
- utilize Readiness opportunities for shaping the 'big picture' on your country's benefit
- advance GCF project ideas to concept note and then to GCF projects,
including through partnerships created at the Workshop for making-it happen?
3. Could this Workshop offer a step toward a more coordinated approach to enhance accessibility to climate finance in our region, possibly including through a regional partnership that may be facilitated by UfM and GWP and be open for interested partners? This may assist sharing lessons learned; build capacities; assist non-technical DAEs on addressing Water issues; assist concept notes development; etc.

The call to establish this regional partnership seems to have received blessing from workshop participants. A suggestion of the following names was given **« UfM Partnership for Water Climate Finance and Investments ».**

VI- ANNEXES

A- WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1 – 10th June 2019		
17:00–17:30	***Registration***	
Opening Session		
17:30–18:00	Opening remarks by organizers : - Almotaz Abadi, UfM - Alex Simalabwi, GWP - Vangelis Constantianos, GWP-Med - Alastair Morrison, GCF	
18:00-18:15	**UfM Water Agenda, Financial Strategy** Objective 10: Use resources from international financial partners strategically to leverage other sources of finance	Almotaz Abadi, UfM
18:15–18:45	**Mediterranean Launch of the NAP Water Supplement** Integrating Water in National Adaptation Plans and in Climate Resilience Projects	Alex Simalabwi, GWP
18:45–19:30	**Tour de Table: Preparing climate resilient water projects, accessing project finance, programming for the GCF : Experiences and workshop expectations** This session is intended to be interactive, with participants introducing themselves, sharing their experiences and raising their challenges	All
19:30	**Networking Cocktail**	All
Day 2 – 11th June 2019		
Session 1: Introduction to GCF		
08:00-8:30	**Introduction to the GCF and its project development pipelines** - GCF mandate : what it is and is not able to support - Investment Criteria - Project Cycle - Funding windows and financing mechanisms for projects preparation o Readiness Window o Project Preparation Grants o Programme and Project Finance o Private Sector Facility o Simplified Approval Process (SAP) - Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)	Alastair Morrison, GCF

	- Gender mainstreaming	
08:30-09:00	**Portfolio of water project ideas in Mediterranean for the Green Climate Fund**	Nd effectiveness are in most cases missing;
09:00-09:45	**Interactive Discussion on GCF Investment Criteria**	All
Session 2: Climate rationale		
09:45-10:30	Discussion of GCF's required justification to ensure its projects tackle GHG induced climate change impacts, and not baseline development needs even without climate change - Project climate hazards - Identify vulnerabilities - Assessing responses to reduce climate risk - Distinguish development vs. climate adaptation benefits - Relevant data sources, analytical methods and tools What resources can countries access to articulate climate rationale for water projects? WMO services	Dominque Berod, WMO & Frederik Pischke, GWP-WMO (Skype)
10:30-11:15	**Climate Rationale for GCF Water Projects** Case studies (presented in the context of project logical framework) - climate rationale in successful project proposals. Interactive discussion of lessons, challenges faced by countries in articulating climate rationale, and potential solutions and resources.	Alastair Morrison, GCF
11:15–11:45	Coffee break	
11:45-13:00	**Group Discussion - Climate Rationale in Country Project Ideas** (groups by region: i.e. NA, ME and SEE) Each group will discuss three select project ideas from countries in their region; the respective countries will present selected projects in their groups, followed by group discussion around the climate rationale of the projects - 1. Describe climate hazard 2. Assess vulnerabilities 3. Identify and analyze problem 4. Transform problem to project objective	All
13:00–14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	Report back from working groups: Project ideas reviewed and lessons learned on climate rationale	Country Representatives

Session 3: Options for building resilience via water: Water-subsectors

15:00–15:45	**Identification of barriers that successful projects address and approaches for assessing, prioritizing and sequencing activities in water and climate resilience projects** • Adaptation – Water resources – Irrigation – Water supply, sanitation, and drainage – Coastal defense and coastal zone management – Flood management – Water-borne diseases • Cross-cutting projects – e.g. leakage reduction • Mitigation – Navigation – Hydropower • Renewable energy, water recycling	Alastair Morrison, GCF
15:45–16:00	Coffee break	
16:00-17:00	**Presentation of case studies of successful GCF project proposals** Lessons learnt from a variety of water and climate resilience projects. The focus will be on adaptation projects, but will include crosscutting and mitigation projects to improve understanding of potential co-benefits.	Alastair Morrison, GCF
17:00-17:15	Case Study: Morocco GCF project – how problem barriers were identified and how project activities were designed	Ms. Siham Laraichi, Ministry of Water – Morocco
17:15-18:00	Group discussion	
18:00	End of Day 2	

Day 3 – 12th June 2019		
08:00-08:15	Recap of Day 2	
Session 4: Identification of project interventions		
08:15-08:45	**Introduction to the GCF Concept Note Template** Walk through a successful GCF concept notes	Alastair Morrison, GCF
08:45-09:45	**Group Discussions: developing interventions that address project objectives & contribution to GCF investment criteria – a logframe approach** (groups by country) Each country group will assess the range of possible interventions that could address identified barriers to the project objectives formulated on Day 1. Groups will also articulate how each project contributes to the GCF investment Criteria (particularly, its paradigm shift potential). Groups will outline needed steps for preparing a concept note for submission.	All
09:45-11:00	Facilitated country panels - Report back from working groups: **developing interventions that address project objectives & contribution to GCF investment criteria**	Alex Simalabwi, GWP
11:00–11:30	Coffee break	
Session 5: NAP & GCF Readiness		
11:30-12:00	Building the foundations for strong project preparation: the NAP process & GCF Readiness	Jason Spensley (Skype)
12:00-12:30	Overview of country status on GCF readiness support: a panel discussion	Alex Simalabwi, GWP
12:30-13:00	Interactive discussion on where countries stand in relation to GCF readiness support for NAP development and implementation	All
Session 6: GCF Project Preparation Facility – from a concept note to a full project proposal		
13:00–13:30	**GCF Project Preparation Facility** Intro to GCF PPF, and case studies of successful PPF proposals to the GCF Discussion	Jason Spensley, GCF (Skype)
13:30–14:30	Lunch	

Session 7: GCF Financing Instruments		
14:30-15:00	**Presentation of financing instruments offered by the GCF, along with examples of fit-for-purpose pairing of project design and financing instrument** • Grants, Loans, Guarantees & Equity	Alastair Morrison, GCF
15:00-15:30	**Introduction to the GCF's Private Sector Facility – enhancing private sector participation in climate finance** • Case studies • Discussion	Tony Clamp, GCF (Skype)
15:30-15:45	**Case Study – Blending opportunities with existing financial Instruments** Discussion	Ms. Ghita Benhaioun, Attijari Wafa Bank
15:45– 16:15	Coffee break	
16:15-16:25	**Co-financing GCF: Climate Finance Landscape in the Mediterranean**	François Brikké GWP
16:25-16:45	**Discussion on available funding sources and project financing**	Tous
Session 7 : Country level coordination for improved GCF concept note and proposal development		
16:45-17:00	**NDA presentation – country-level institutional coordination needed for GCF projects**	Ms. Hajar Hamdi, NDA Morocco (tbc)
17:00-17:30	**Interactive discussion: To develop high quality GCF concept notes and project proposals**, how will countries enhance coordination among NDA, DAEs, Delivery Partners, executing entities, across sectors, and with Ministries of Planning and Finance?	Facilitated Discussion
17:30-17:45	**Summary of workshop outcomes and way forward**	
17:45-18:00	**Official Closing**	

B- DATA, ANALYTICAL METHODS AND TOOLS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER *(HANDOUT)*

This handout aims to provide a succinct overview of data sources, analytical methods and tools for climate change related water challenges. A listing of a website is not an endorsement of the information the website provides. The handout is rather a starting point to point to possible data sources, information and tools. The data and information from these sources needs to be vetted in terms of its appropriateness, quality, uncertainty and prediction capabilities regarding its intended use.

This handout will be continuously updated. It has been developed by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) with inputs from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) for the Technical Workshop on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilience Water Projects in the Mediterranean Region for the Green Climate Fund Organized by Global Water Partnership Mediterranean (GWP-Med) and the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) and technical input of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and WMO.

Contact: Frederik Pischke frederik.pischke@gwp.org

NOTE: An overview of tools is included in the **GWP Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines** https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/gwp_nap_water_supplement.pdf

1. Climate Data and Tools with Relevance to Water Management

1.1 Essential Climate Variables (ECVs) of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) are the physical, chemical or biological variables critical to characterize the earth's climate https://public.wmo.int/en/programmes/global-climate-observing-system/essential-climate-variables

1.2 IPCC 5th Assessment Report Working Group I on the Physical Science Basis includes observations and projections of water cycle change and changes in extremes and detection and attribution of climate change (including the water cycle and extremes) on global and regional level; **Working Group II on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability** includes observed impacts, vulnerability and adaptation with freshwater-related risks of climate change with continental overviews https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/ as well as the **IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C** https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/

1.3 Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) was initiated in 2009 to respond to the need for a coordinated framework for evaluating and improving regional climate downscaling (RCD) techniques and producing a new generation of RCD-based fine-scale climate projections for specific regions worldwide. http://cordex.org/

1.4 EU Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) provides a wide portfolio of data and products and services, including monthly maps and charts of essential climate variables, including hydrological climate variables https://climate.copernicus.eu/

1.5 Global Climate Change Viewer (GCCV) displays future temperature and precipitation changes simulated by global climate models in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5). Users can view projections for any country, for all available models, and all Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) emission scenarios. Includes detailed usage instructions. https://toolkit.climate.gov/tool/cmip5-global-climate-change-viewer-gccv

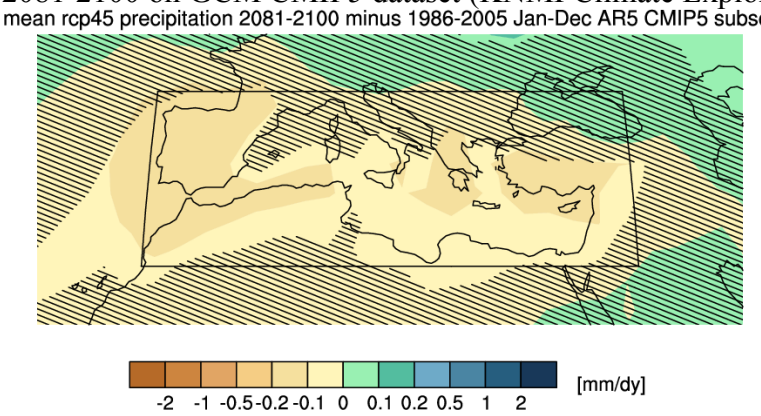
1.6 CCAFS-Climate data portal provides global and regional high-resolution climate datasets that can be used as a basis for assessing the climate change impacts and adaptation in a

variety of fields including hydrology, biodiversity, agricultural and livestock production, and ecosystem services. http://ccafs-climate.org/

1.7 Climate Wizard is an easy to use tool to visualize IPCC AR4 (2007) climate projections http://www.climatewizard.org/

1.8 KNMI Climate Explorer is a research tool to investigate the climate. Its web site collects a lot of climate data and analysis tools to visualize for example CORDEX https://climexp.knmi.nl/

Figure: Sample visualization of the difference between Rainfall in the periods 1986-2005 and 2081-2100 on GCM CMIP5 dataset (KNMI Climate Explorer)



1.9 World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) provides information, data and reports about climate change including country profiles http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm

1.10 Global Climate Monitor is a global climate web viewer to geo-visualize climate data and climate-environmental indicator http://www.globalclimatemonitor.org/

1.11 Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL) is a project-planning tool that helps users design activities that support adaptation to climate variability and change at the community level https://www.iisd.org/cristaltool/

1.12 Climate vulnerability Assessment (Annex to USAID Climate-Resilient Development Framework) provides a conceptual framework for carrying out vulnerability assessment and provides listings of tools and resources that can be used throughout the vulnerability assessment process https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/climate-vulnerability-assessment-annex-usaid-climate-resilient-development-framework

→ ***WMO Catalogue for Climate Data*** has just been approved by WMO Congress. This will enhance the discoverability, access and use of high-quality climate data and provide a one-stop platform for assessing maturity and quality of climate datasets, thus increasing the visibility of the best data. https://climatedata-catalogue.wmo.int/

2. Water Data, Tools and Models

2.1 WMO Hydrological Observing System (WHOS) is a portal to the online holdings of National Hydrological Services (NHS) around the world that publish their historical and/or real-time data without restrictions or cost http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/chy/whos/index.php

2.2 AQUASTAT provides standardized data and information and tools to generate analysis on water resources, water uses, agricultural water management http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm

2.3 Integrated Flood Management Help Desk provides 24 tools and several guidelines as well as a function to request tailor-made support from a community of 35 expert organizations on flood management including early warning systems http://www.floodmanagement.info/

2.4 Integrated Drought Management Help Desk provides tools and guidelines as well as a function to request tailor-made support from a community of 34 expert organizations on drought management including monitoring, early warning systems; vulnerability and impact assessment; preparedness and drought mitigation measures http://www.droughtmanagement.info/

2.5 Flood and Drought Monitor is a portal where users can map satellite data to support their planning for flood and drought events http://www.flooddroughtmonitor.com/

2.6 Global Water Tool (GWT) to identify corporate water risks and opportunities http://www.wbcsd.org/Clusters/Water/Resources/Global-Water-Tool

2.7 Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS) couples weather forecasts with a hydrological model for information on river conditions and continental and global overviews. http://globalfloods.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

2.8 Water Risk Filter a tool to visualize water data and analysis http://waterrisk-filter.panda.org/

2.9 AQUEDUCT Water Risk Atlas allows mapping water indicators on a global level to identify water risks broadly http://www.wri.org/applications/maps/aqueduct-atlas includes also a **Global Flood Analyzer** http://floods.wri.org/#/

2.10 SMHI HypeWeb publish modelled Open Data for inspection and free download from multi-basin and large-scale applications of the Hydrological Predictions for the Environment (HYPE) model. The model includes Northern Africa. http://hypeweb.smhi.se/

2.11 Community Water Model is an opensource model to examine how future water demand will evolve in response to socioeconomic change and how water availability will change in response to climate change http://www.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/research/researchPrograms/water/Community_Water_Model.html

2.12 Global Hydro-economic Model is a bottom-up system analysis framework which can be used to develop integrated, long-term planning strategies for the water system to address the impacts of future changing socio-economic and climatic conditions on the water system http://www.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/research/researchPrograms/water/Global_Hydro-economic_Model.html

2.13 The Inter-Sectoral Impact Model Intercomparison Project (ISIMIP) is a community-driven climate-impacts modelling initiative. Models on “Global Water” and “Regional Water” have been contributed for which data can be downloaded (explore with the Search function). Papers have also been published with analysis of the models. https://www.isimip.org/outputdata/

2.14 Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) contains data on the occurrence and effects of over 22,000 mass disasters (including water-related disasters) in the world from 1900 to the present day http://www.emdat.be/

2.15 Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC) provides long time series of runoff data around the world http://www.bafg.de/GRDC/EN/Home/homepage_node.html

2.16 Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) provides gridded monthly and daily precipitation data sets https://www.dwd.de/EN/ourservices/gpcc/gpcc.html

2.17 Global Groundwater Information System (GGIS) of IGRAC (International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre), providing information and data on Groundwater around the World https://www.un-igrac.org/global-groundwater-information-system-ggis the **Global**

Groundwater Monitoring Network (GGMN) a web-based network of networks displaying groundwater level data and changes occurring in groundwater levels is also available at https://www.un-igrac.org/special-project/ggmn-global-groundwater-monitoring-network

2.18 International Data Centre on Hydrology of Lakes and Reservoirs (HYDROLARE), hosting global data on lake and reservoirs. http://hydrolare.net/

2.19 Consortium of Universities for the Advancement of Hydrologic Science (CUHASI) Water data portal, listing existing data information websites https://www.cuahsi.org/data-models/portals/

2.20 Group on Earth Observations System of Systems (GEO SS) Portal for access of earth observation data from different archives http://www.geoportal.org/

2.21 EartH2Observe Water Cycle Integrator (WCI) provides a portal to view and analyse earth observation, in-situ and model data https://wci.earth2observe.eu/

2.22 Global Flood Monitoring System (GFMS) is a NASA-funded experimental system using real-time TRMM Multi-satellite Precipitation Analysis (TMPA) precipitation information, hydrological runoff and routing model running, streamflow, surface water storage, inundation variables. In addition, the latest maps of instantaneous precipitation and totals from the last day, three days and seven days are displayed http://flood.umd.edu/

2.23 Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission provides data from an international network of satellites for the global observation of rain and snow data are improvements to our understanding and forecasting of tropical cyclones, extreme weather, floods, landslides, land surface models, the spread of water-borne diseases, agriculture, freshwater availability and climate change https://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/global-viewer

2.24 Global Flood Alert System (GFAS) uses global satellite precipitation estimates for flood forecasting and warning http://gfas.internationalfloodnetwork.org/gfas-web/

2.25 Real-time Integrated Global Flood Map is an experimental platform to map extreme rainfall http://dma.jrc.it/map/?application=FLOODS

3. Regional Institutions and Mechanisms with technical resources

3.1 Regional Climate Centres (RCCs)

WMO designated (a) Global Producing Centres for Long-Range Forecasts (GPCLRFs) to provide a range of global long-range forecasting products and (b) Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) to generate and deliver more regionally-focused high-resolution data and products as well as training and capacity building. The GPCLRFs and the RCCs constitute integral components of WMO's Global Data Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS) underpinning the generation of climate information products by the NMHSs.

As Centres of Excellence, the WMO RCCs create regional products including long-range forecasts that support regional and national activities and thereby strengthen capacity of WMO Members in a given region to deliver the best climate services to national users.

RCCs in the Mediterranean

Regional Climate Network Northern Africa

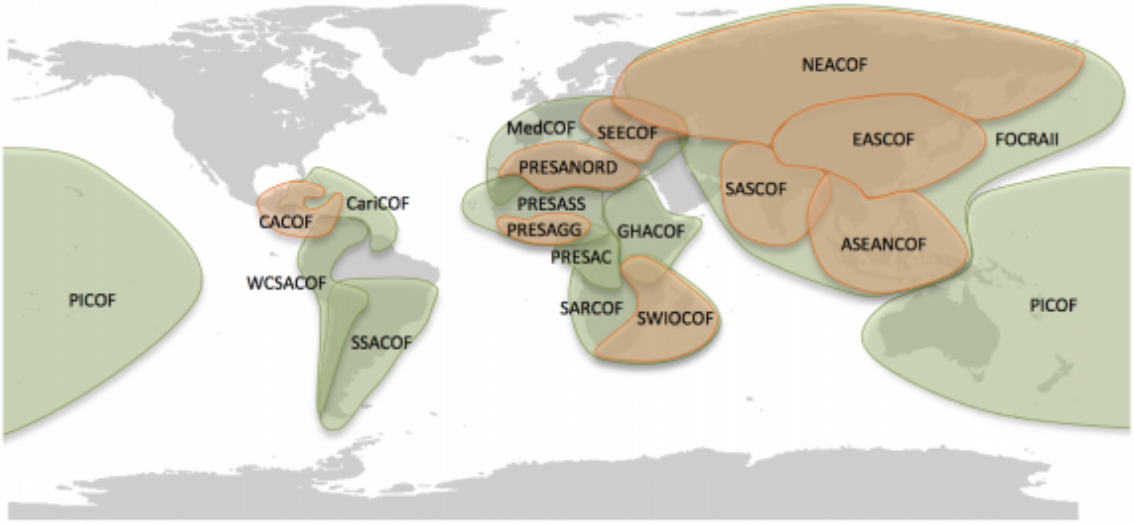
The nodes are:(1) Casablanca Node on Long-Range Forecasting led by Direction de la Météorologie Nationale (DMN), Morocco; (2) Tunis Node on Climate Monitoring led by Institut National de la Météorologie (INM), Tunisia; (3)Algiers Node on Data Services led by National Meteorological Office (ONM), Algeria; and (4) Cairo and Tripoli Node on Training

led jointly by Egyptian Meteorological Authority (EMA), Egypt and National Meteorological Centre (NMC), Libya
Overall coordination: DMN, Morocco
Domain of interest: Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt
Website: http://rccnara1.marocmeteo.ma

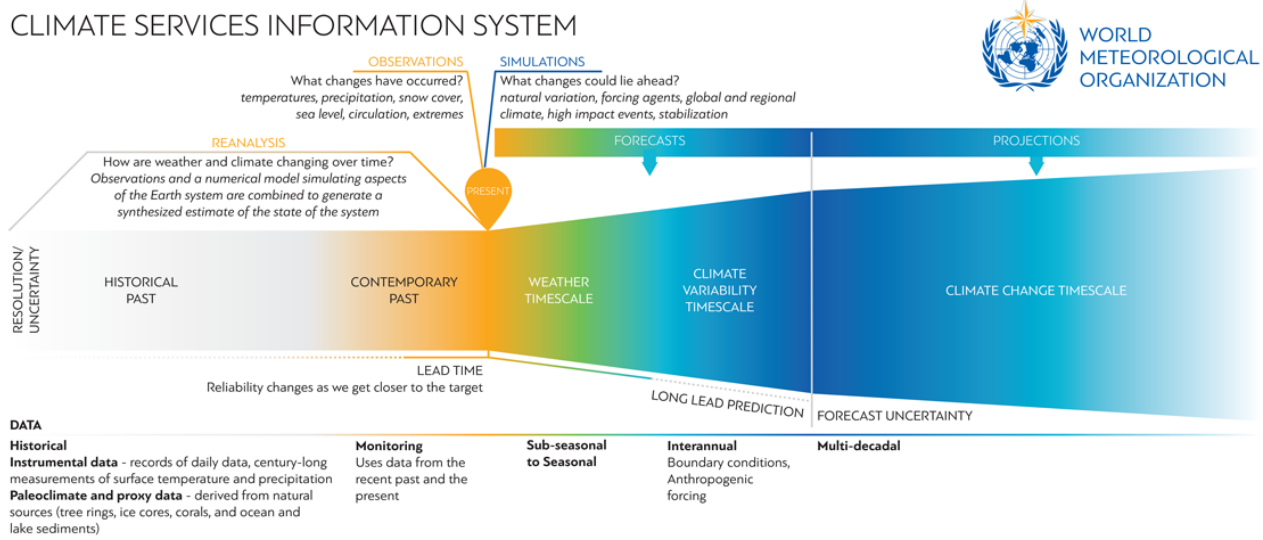
WMO Regional Association VI (Europe) Regional Climate Centre Network
The nodes are located in De Bilt, the Netherlands (Node on Climate Data Services); Offenbach, Germany (Node on Climate Monitoring); Toulouse, France and Moscow, Russian Federation (Joint Node on Long-Range Forecasting)
Domain of interest: All Europe
Website: http://rcc.dwd.de/

3.2 Regional and National Climate Outlook Forums in the Mediterranean

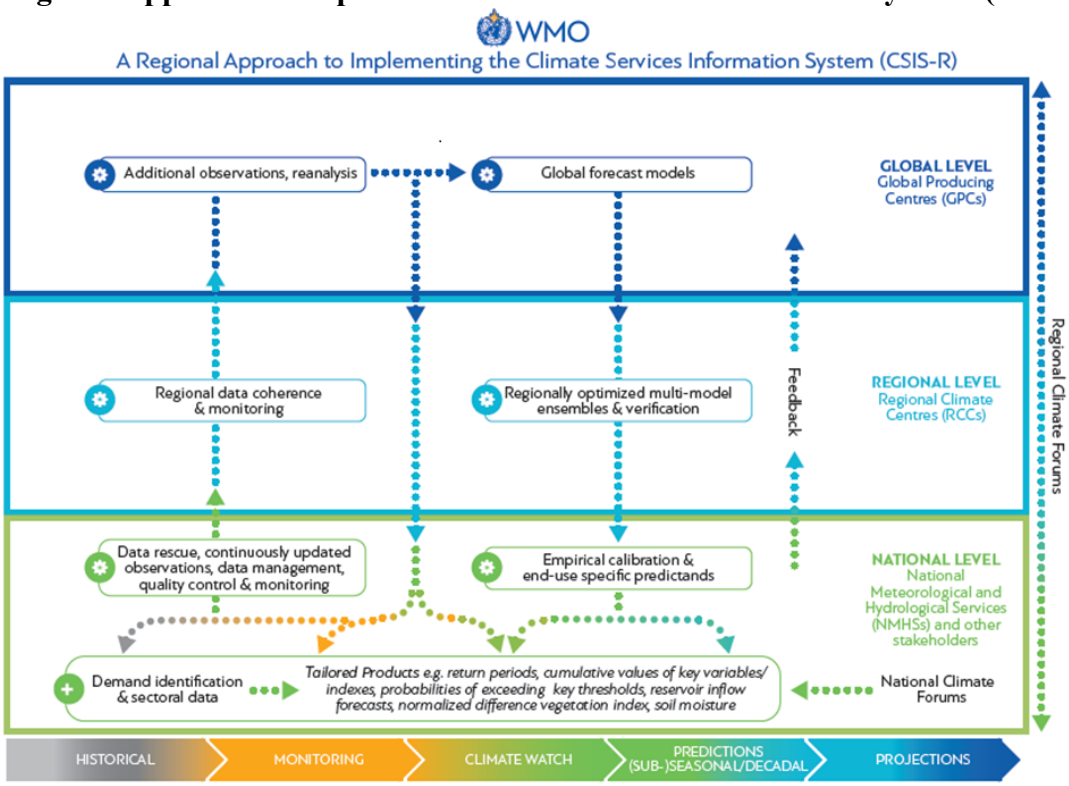
Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) produce consensus-based, user relevant climate outlooks for the coming season on a regular basis.
The **Mediterranean Climate Outlook Forum (MedCOF)** http://medcof.aemet.es/ is an inter-regional initiative from the WMO Regional Association I (Africa) and the WMO Regional Association VI (Europe) for the entire Mediterranean region encompassing two existing RCOFs, the **South-East European Climate Outlook Forum (SEECOF)** https://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/dra/eur/SEECOF.php and the forum of **Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique du Nord (PRESANORD)** http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/wcasp/rcofs/webpage/PRESANORD.html. The MedCOF is coordinated by the State Agency for Meteorology of Spain (AEMET).



4. Conceptual framework of a Climate Services Information System (WMO)



Regional approach to implement Climate Services Information Systems (WMO):



C- GUIDANCE FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON CLIMATE RATIONALE *(HANDOUT)*

Objective
This group discussion was expected to allow participants to collectively review the climate rationale of their project ideas and enhance their articulation.

Groups
Participants gathered into the following sub-regional groups

Group 1 (French)	Group 2 (French)	Group 3 (English)
Algeria Tunisia	Mauritania Morocco Lebanon	Egypt Libya Palestine Albania Montenegro

Task (75 mins total)

- As a group (7 mn)
  1. Assign a group chairperson for your group
  2. Read the discussion guidance questions below
  3. Of project ideas submitted by countries in your group, select 3 project ideas to discuss during this exercise

- For each selected project idea (20 mins total per project) –
  1. A country representative describes the project idea to the group (5 mins)
  2. As a group, outline the following elements of the climate rationale for the project, with group participants writing in the colored cards as noted (10 mins):

Project information	**Card color**
Project country, title	White
i. Describe the climate hazard	Red
ii. Assess climate vulnerabilities	Yellow
iii. Identify and analyse the problem (that the project will address)	Blue
iv. Based on the problem, define the project objective	Green

  3. Discuss the climate rationale as outlined (5 mins). What are its -
     - Strengths?
     - Weaknesses?
     - Opportunities for improving?

- Prepare the 5-min report-back to plenary on points 2 and 3 above (8 mins)

D- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

GCF-prioritized DAEs
Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco
CDG Capital S. A. (CDG Capital) – Morocco
Attijari Wafa Bank - Morocco
GCF-Regional DAE
Observatory of Sahara and Sahel (OSS)
Agencies & Organizations
- Australian Development Agency - Green Climate Fund - GWP-CEE - GWP-Med - GWPO - GWP-SAM - GWP-South Africa - KfW Development Bank - UfM
Countries : NDAs and NDAs identified partners involved in the water sector
- Albania - Algeria - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Egypt - Jordan - Lebanon - Libya - Mauritania - Montenegro - Morocco - Palestine - Tunisia

E- GUIDANCE FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON DEVELOPING PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

Objective
This group discussion was expected to allow participants to collectively review proposed project interventions, and enhance proposed interventions to ensure that they

i. address the project objectives

ii. contribute to the six GCF investment criteria

1. Impact Potential. *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*
2. Paradigm Shift Potential. *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*
3. Sustainable Development Potential. *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*
4. Needs of the Recipient. *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*
5. Country Ownership. *Alignment with national climate change strategy and development frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*
6. Efficiency and Effectiveness. E*conomic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*

Groups
Participants gather into groups by country.

Task (60 mins total)
1. Elaborate the logical framework for the project idea selected by your country during the previous group discussion (fill in the provided logical framework template)

2. Examine the GCF Concept Note template and fill in each section with the relevant elements for your project in bullet points

F- PORTFOLIO OF POTENTIAL GCF WATER PROJECT IDEAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Number	Country	Project Title
1.	Albania	Feasibility of using existing water infrastructure against droughts pressures due to climate change
2.		Evaluation of climate change risk on water scarcity and quality on water resources dedicated for human consumption
3.		Climate change impact assessment on coastal floods along the Adriatic sea coast line in Albania.
4.	Algeria	Optimization and rehabilitation of irrigation systems
5.		Fighting salty water intrusion into freshwater coastal aquifers
6.		Infrastructure development on the upper part of Oued el Harrach
7.	Egypt	Adaptation to climate changes and sea level rise on the Mediterranean coast east of river Nile – Damietta branch, Damietta Governorate and to the east till Deeba village (25 kilometers)
8.		Use of solar energy to operate pump stations at modern irrigation pilot areas in Fayoum Governorate
9.	Lebanon	Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in Lebanon
10.		Undertake a climate change risk and vulnerability assessment of the Nahr EL Kalb river basin
11.		Assess impact of climate change on snow-pack in Lebanon and its future implications on water availability in Lebanon
12.	Libya	Rainwater harvesting in mountains areas
13.		Sustainable Management for Land and Water for adaptation with Climate Change in the Central Region of Libya (Jufra Municipality)
14.		Reuse of treated wastewater in Sabha city (south of Libya)
15.	Mauritania	Strengthening water security for communities living in the mountain ecosystems of Adrar in Mauritania in the context of climate change
16.		Improvement of access to water and reduction of water supply costs through the generalization of solar pumping in water systems
17.		Readiness project to support the integration of climate change into policies, programming and mobilization of funds for adaptation actions in the water sector
18.	Morocco	Loukkos-Tangier Interconnection
19.		Protection of the Gharb plain from floods
20.	Tunisia	Nexus Water-Food-energy
21.		Valorization of non-conventional water and rainwater in drinking water supply and irrigated agriculture
22.		Smart management of domestic water

Algeria:

Project idea 1 :

Intitulé du Projet :	**optimisation et réhabilitation des systèmes d'irrigation**

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	Pnud ou fao (potentielle)
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	L'ONID (Office National d'Irrigation et de Drainage) Directions centrales du Ministère des Ressources en Eau

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	**Adaptation :** S'adapter à la baisse des précipitations et à la sécheresse grâce à l'économie d'eau et Optimiser les systèmes pour un rendement meilleur. **Environnement :**protéger les périmètrescontre les pratiques d'irrigation à partirde ressources de qualité détériorés (notamment eaux usées) Augmenter la production agricole. Pour rappel, le développement de l'agriculture en irrigué permettra de pérenniser les emplois dans le milieu rural (un hectare irrigué génère en moyenne 3 emplois). Les revenus agricoles sont améliorés (un hectare irrigué génère une forte valeur ajoutée) et par voie de conséquence de contribuer à stabiliser le monde rural et à rééquilibrer la société algérienne. L'économie nationale sera élargie et diversifié en dehors des hydrocarbures, afin d'éviter la dépendance absolue de ce dernier (la contribution de la production agricole par le biais de l'irrigation est de plus 50 % de la production nationale). La modernisation et contrôle à distance des périmètres d'irrigation
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	**Objectifs** Dans un objectif d'assurer une sécurité alimentaire pour le pays et de faire face aux changements climatiques, tous ces efforts doivent impérativement être accompagné d'une politique de valorisation et rationalisation de l'usage de l'eau allouée à l'agriculture et ce, à travers : L'intensification de l'utilisation des systèmes économe d'eau (54% des superficies exploites ne sont pas équipées de système économe d'eau – au niveau des wilayas à fort potentiel irrigable ce taux devra dépasser les 65%). Ces actions devront se traduire par : - Compatibilité de l'adéquation besoin/ ressource (ressource / superficie irriguée et ressource/ type des Cultures). - Minimisation des taux de fuites.

	- Augmentation des périmètres irrigués. - Economie et gestion des ressources en eau.
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	L'importance des investissements consentis durant la période 1999 - 2017, à travers les différents programmes, s'est traduit par des résultats tangibles en matière de satisfaction des besoins en eau d'irrigation tant en quantité qu'en qualité requise. Grace à la mise en œuvre de ces programmes, des progrès ont été enregistrés en matière d'allocation d'eau pour l'agriculture (triplement) et l'extension des superficies irriguées (quadruplement). Ces progrès se sont traduits par : l'extension des superficies irriguées » et l'amélioration de l'allocation d'eau agricole » Le secteur agricole demeure le plus grand consommateur d'eau avec :75% à 80% des ressources mobilisables sont réservées à l'agriculture. Les 2/3 des ressources en eau mobilisées actuellement sont destinées à l'irrigation (64%). Le réseau d'irrigation (6 760 km) et le réseau de drainage : (3 213 km) nécessitent un entretienet réhabilitation permanent afin de minimiser les pertes dans ces réseaux. Ceci doit nous conduire impérativement àréhabiliter et d'optimiser les systèmes d'irrigation à travers les mesures suivantes : * Entretien des infrastructures des points d'eau et les plans d'eau. * Rénovation et optimisation des systèmes défectueux (adduction, réseaux de distributions secondaires ettertiaires). * Harmonisation des types d'irrigation par rapport à la ressource et le type de culture. * Modernisation des équipements d'irrigation par l'utilisation des énergies renouvelables. * Valorisation des systèmes de drainage.
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	L'ONID (Office National d'Irrigation et de Drainage) Directions centrales du Ministère des Ressources en Eau (DEAH, DMRE, DHA)et DREW (Directions des Ressources en Eau des Wilayas) • Organismes sous tutelle du Ministère des Ressources en Eau (AGIRE, ONID, ANBT) • Organismes des secteurs concernés **:** DDAZASA et DSA (MADRP), DAT (MICLAT), DCC et Direction de l'environnement des wilayas (MEER), MESRS. • Agriculteurs • Populations
Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques?	xFaire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques xAméliorer l'inclusion financière xPromouvoir le développement local durable

	☐Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet ☐Réduire les émissions carbone xAméliorerles moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☐Autre :
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	Le projet peut aboutir à l'élaboration d'une stratégie visant la prise en charge de la problématique des pertes d'eau dans les systèmes d'irrigation impliquant un changement de vision politique en la matière et contribuer également à enrichir les connaissances en matière de concept et mécanismes de gestion intégrée des eaux agricole
Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	L'Algérie dispose d'un organisme de gestion de l'eau d'irrigation, celui-ci dispose des technicités nécessaires pour assurer cette tache mais nécessite un renforcement de capacité en matière de gestion rationnelle, de contrôle à distance, télégestion, détection de fuites et énergie renouvelable

Project idea 2:

Intitulé du Projet :	**Lutter contre l'intrusion des eaux salées dans les aquifères côtiers d'eau douce**

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	Bad ou pnud (Potentielle)
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	L'ANRH (Agence National des Ressources Hydrauliques) : directions centrales du ministère des ressources en eau

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	Adaptation au changement climatique contre l'élévation du niveau de la surface de la mer et de la baisse de la recharge des nappes. Protection des ressources en eau et en sol
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	**Objectifs** L'action a pour objectif, notamment : • Identification et caractérisation des aquifères côtiers, • Identification des pressions et de la vulnérabilité des aquifères côtiers, • Evaluation des impacts potentiels des changements climatiques sur les aquifères côtiers, • Caractérisation du risque d'intrusion marine (salinisation des eaux des aquifères côtiers), • Proposition et test des scénarios pertinents de lutte contre l'intrusion marine.
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	Description de l'action Les longues années de sécheresse vécue en Algérie sont à l'origine d'une surexploitation provoquée par les pompages excessifs pratiqués sur l'ensemble des nappes souterraines. Fortement sollicités par des usages concurrentiels (population, agriculture et tourisme), les nappes côtières ne sont pas épargnées par cet état. Les changements climatiques, qui se font sentir de manière sensible par la tendance à la baisse de la pluviométrie, et les pressions anthropiques exposent ces nappes au risque d'épuisement auquel se superpose la dégradation qualitative de la ressource, essentiellement par le risque d'intrusion marine. Dans les régions côtières, la baisse

	des niveaux de pression hydrostatique a d'ores et déja entraîné la pénétration d'eau de mer dans les réserves d'eau douce des nappes aquifères côtières des régions de la Mitidja, d'Oran, deTerga et d'Annaba, nappes importantes et stratégiques.
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	L'ANRH (Agence National des Ressources Hydrauliques) • Directions centrales du Ministère des Ressources en Eau (DEAH, DMRE, DAEP, DHA)et DREW(Directions des Ressources en Eau des Wilayas) • Organismes sous tutelle du Ministère des Ressources en Eau : AGIRE(Agence de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau), ONID et ADE. Organismes des secteurs concernés **:** DDAZASA et DSA (MADRP), DAT (MICLAT), DCC et Direction de l'environnement des wilayas (MEER), MIM, Secteur du tourisme, MESRS. Populations cotières
Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques?	x Faire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques ☐ Améliorer l'inclusion financière x Promouvoir le développement local durable x Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet x Réduire les émissions carbone x Améliorerles moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☐ Autre :
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	L'algerie est un pays qui dispose d'une importante cote méditerranéenne, les ressources souterraines côtières sont stratégiques dans cette zone qui regroupe 65 % de la population, aussi la préservation de cette ressource notamment par rapport à l'intrusion marine accentuée ces dernières années par les changements climatiques est primordiales et doit faire partie de la politique algérienne de l'eau, mais il faut au préalable améliorer les connaissance de ce phénomène afin d'aboutir à plus de solutions à l'échelle nationale et régionale
Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	Quelques projets ont été mené par l'ANRH et certaines institutions dans le cadre notamment de la coopération internationale, mais une prise en charge plus importante en matière d'amélioration des capacités est necessaire

Project idea 3:

Intitulé du Projet :	**Travaux d'aménagement sur sa partie haute de oued el Harrach**

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	Bad, pnud ou ONUDI (potentielle)
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	Ministère des ressources en eau, directions des ressources en eau

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	Ce projet vise à aménager l'oued el harrach pour augmenter la résilience par rapport aux risques d'inondations accentué ces dernières années par les changements climatiques Il vise aussi à lutter contre la pollution de l'Oued, afin de reconquérir la qualité de l'eau et restaurer la biodiversité, créer une zone riveraine attractive, , offrir des possibilités d'une réutilisation des eaux dans un contexte de stress hydrique de plus en plus ressenti en raison d'une baisse sensible des apports de l'oued ce qui permettra de créer plus d'espaces verts et procéder à la réalimentation de la nappe et au soutien du débit d'étiage.
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	Requalification, rééquilibrage et dépollution de l'oued el Harrach qui se jette dans la Méditerranée, en plein milieu de la baie d'Alger. Ce projet qui s'inscrit dans une démarche intégrée en continuité avec ce qui a été déjà réalisé dans la wilaya d'Alger, il consiste en la réalisation des travaux d'aménagement de l'oued El Harrach sur sa partie haute relevant de la wilaya de Blida.
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	Ce projet porte, entre autres, à réhabiliter et aménager les berges de ce cours d'eau descendant des monts de Chréa, pollué depuis plusieurs décennies par les rejets domestiques et ceux des unités industrielles et présente également une dégradation et effondrement de ses rives. Au delà de sa dépollution, la réhabilitation de l'Oued El Harrach portera notamment sur l'aménagement d'espaces de loisirs et de baignade sur les deux rives de l'oued. Les travaux en question portent essentiellement sur ces aspects prioritaires consistant en la réalisation de digues, le calibrage et l'aménagement de l'oued qui permettront de canaliser les crues afin de pérenniser les aménagements en aval et d'éviter d'éventuelles catastrophes naturelles.

	Dans ce même contexte, il a été enregistré plusieurs crues qui ont endommagé certains ouvrages réalisés sur la partie avale de l'oued d'où l'urgence de réaliser les travaux d'aménagement et de protection de la partie amont s'étalant su un linéaire de 21,2 Km.
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	- La protection de **la population riveraine** contre les inondations à travers l'augmentation de la résilience et l'adaptation des infrastructures et des communes riveraines aux effets dévastateurs de ce phénomène accentué ces dernières années par les changement climatiques . - l'Amélioration des **conditions sanitaire et de l'environnement immédiat de 800.000 habitants** par la valorisation de la composante environnementale et écologique de toutes les communes concernées directement par le projet et des populations de toute la région du bassin algérois qui présente une façade importante sur la mer méditerranée : - l'Amélioration du cadre de vie de **l'ensemble des populations du bassin de l'algérois** à travers l'intégration des quartiers sous-équipés au tissu urbain et l'amélioration de l'accessibilité de la population aux équipements et infrastructures récré touristique de base et L'organisation de l'espace urbain en l'articulant aux autres atouts physiques (littoral) dont bénéficient les villes concernées par le projet; Le tronçon de l'embouchure y compris l'aménagement des sablettes **attire une population estimée à 30.000 visiteurs / jour.** - la transformation de la baie d'Alger pour en faire une façade de qualité sur tout le contour de la méditerranée et en faire une destination qui peut attirer **des investisseurs et des touristes.** - Adaptation qualitative de **l'activité agricole** sur la bande riveraine d'Oued. - l'Eradication de bidonvilles et habitats précaires à l'image de celui d'El Ramli, réputé pour être le plus grand bidonville de la wilaya d'Alger ce qui a permis le relogement de **plus de 7000 familles**, dans des cités d'habitations équipées de toutes les commodités transformant ainsi leurs vie et permis d'éradiquer les conditions de vie précaires dans les quelles ils se trouvaient . - la Dépollution de l'oued el Harrach permettra le traitement des rejets domestiques de l'ensemble des agglomérations et quatre

	zones industrielles, dont le traitement de ces eaux s'effectue au niveau de la station d'épuration de Baraki (capacité 1.800.000 eq/hab). Cependant il est important de poursuivre les actions d'aménagement et de rééquilibrage de l'oued El Harrach dans une démarche intégrée qui vise la durabilité afin de concilier l'aménagement de l'oued, la gestion des crues pour sécuriser les populations riveraines, la gestion des milieux naturels pour restaurer leur biodiversité, et la gestion de la nappe phréatique pour favoriser sa réalimentation en eau de bonne qualité
Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques?	x Faire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques ☐ Améliorer l'inclusion financière x Promouvoir le développement local durable x Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet x Réduire les émissions carbone x Améliorerles moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☐ Autre :
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	Le projet el harrach pourra être la base d'une politique national de réaménagement des cours d'eau notamment les plus importants et qui sont tous situés sur la cote et déversent en méditerranée traversant les zones urbaines les plus peuplés du pays subissent les effets des changement climatiques tel que les inondations, et l'installation à leurs alentours et souvent dans le domaine public hydraulique DPH de quartiers illicites aggravant ainsi les risques et induisant d'autres impact sur la qualité de l'eau, la biodiversité la diminution des espaces vert, leurs réaménagement permettra une meilleure adaptation de toute la cote algérienne l'une des plus importante en méditerranée aux changement climatique et induira un précurseur pour un développement durable pour l'ensemble de la cote de la méditerranée du sud Le projet va aussi contribuer à améliorer les connaissances en matière de restauration et réhabilitation des écosystèmes hydriques
Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	Le Projet a permis aux institutions et entreprises algériennes d'acquérir un savoir faire en la matière, mais ça reste insuffisant, une amélioration des capacités à l'échelle nationale est nécessaire

Lebanon:

Project Idea 1 :

Project Title :	Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in Lebanon

Institutional Arrangements	
Project implementing entity (already identified, or potential)	MEW
Executing entity/ies (already identified, or potential)	MEW

Project Description	
What climate impact/s is/are the project intended to address?	Assess the impact of climate change on freshwater resources in Lebanon through a consultative and integrated regional initiative that seeks to identify the socio-economic and environmental vulnerability caused by climate change impacts on water resources.
What are the project's objectives?	The project will assess the impact of climate change on freshwater resources in Lebanon through a consultative and integrated approach that seeks to identify the socio-economic and environmental vulnerability caused by climate change impacts on water resources.
Please provide a brief description of the project	**1.Baseline review** To develop a clear picture of the current state of freshwater resources and climate in Lebanon. **2. Impact Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment** Downscale global circulation models (GCMs) and incorporation of hydrological modeling and scenario development to serve as the analytical basis for conducting the vulnerability assessment. **3. Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening** Institutional strengthening and capacity building in knowledge management, modeling, impact analysis, and vulnerability assessment, with focus given to working through existing networks on climate change to enhance capacity in these areas. These activities will be implemented through the MEW Centre d'Information et de Formation aux métiers de l'Eau (CIFME). **4. Awareness Raising & Information Dissemination** Awareness raising activities as well as tools to present simplified key messages to targeted stakeholders on the findings. It will be implemented through: Brochure, Website, Technical Materials, Policy Briefs, Mapping.
Who are the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project?	Lebanese institutions and Lebanese people.

What are the project's expected results and benefits for climate change adaptation and/or mitigation?	☒ Advancing economic, social, and ecological objectives ☐ Improving financial inclusion ☒ Furthering sustainable local development ☐ Promoting gender equality/ mainstreaming gender considerations throughout the project ☐ Offsetting carbon emissions ☒ Improved livelihood in its multiple dimensions ☐ Other :
Will the project catalyze impact beyond the project itself (for example, via change in policy, contribution to knowledge, potential to replicate/scale-up project)? If yes, briefly describe how.	The project, by contributing to knowledge related to climate change impacts on freshwater resources in Lebanon, supports decision making and facilitates the identification of needed changes in policies. Moreover, the findings shall be integrated in the existing National models for a better management of freshwater resources/river basins in Lebanon.
Briefly describe the current state of technical and institutional capacities within the country to implement this project. Is strengthening of these capacities needed, to implement the project effectively? Briefly describe.	There is capacity in the country. However, more is needed to enhance the effectiveness of MEW-CIFME in providing capacity building, awareness raising actions etc. as well as in using decision support models.

Project Idea 2 :

Project Title :	Undertake a climate change risk and vulnerability assessment of the Nahr EL Kalb river basin

Institutional Arrangements	
Project implementing entity (already identified, or potential)	MEW
Executing entity/ies (already identified, or potential)	MEW

Project Description	
What climate impact/s is/are the project intended to address?	The project addresses extreme climate events (droughts and floods) that also impact on water quality and ecosystem vulnerability.
What are the project's objectives?	The main objective is to assess the risks and vulnerability of the Nahr El Kalb River Basin due to climate change impacts so as to be able to propose adaptation measures / plans.
Please provide a brief description of the project	**1: Baseline review** To develop a clear picture of the current state of the Nahr El Kalb river basin **2: Impact Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment** Downscale the National assessment of the impact of climate change on freshwater resources in Lebanon to this river basin. **3: Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening** Institutional strengthening and capacity building in knowledge management, modeling, impact analysis, and vulnerability assessment, These activities will be implemented through the MEW Centre d'Information et de Formation aux métiers de l'Eau (CIFME) and will target stakeholders relevant to this basin. **4: Awareness Raising & Information Dissemination** Awareness raising activities as well as tools to present simplified key messages to targeted stakeholders on the findings. It will be implemented through: Brochure, Website, Technical Materials, Policy Briefs, Mapping.
Who are the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project?	Lebanese stakeholders related to the Nahr El Kalb basin
What are the project's expected results and benefits for climate change adaptation and/or mitigation?	☒ Advancing economic, social, and ecological objectives ☐ Improving financial inclusion ☒ Furthering sustainable local development

	☐ Promoting gender equality/ mainstreaming gender considerations throughout the project ☐ Offsetting carbon emissions ☒ Improved livelihood in its multiple dimensions ☐ Other :
Will the project catalyze impact beyond the project itself (for example, via change in policy, contribution to knowledge, potential to replicate/scale-up project)? If yes, briefly describe how.	The project supports decision making and facilitates the identification of needed changes in policies related to the specific river basin. It represents a pilot application that will be replicated to other river basins in Lebanon.
Briefly describe the current state of technical and institutional capacities within the country to implement this project. Is strengthening of these capacities needed, to implement the project effectively? Briefly describe.	There is capacity in the country. However, more is needed to enhance the effectiveness of MEW-CIFME in providing capacity building, awareness raising actions etc. as well as in using decision support models.

Project Idea 3 :

Project Title :	Assess impact of climate change on snow-pack in Lebanon and its future implications on water availability in Lebanon

Institutional Arrangements	
Project implementing entity (already identified, or potential)	MEW
Executing entity/ies (already identified, or potential)	MEW

Project Description	
What climate impact/s is/are the project intended to address?	The project addresses reduced precipitation and increased temperatures that result in decreased groundwater retention and extreme weather impacts like droughts and floods.
What are the project's objectives?	The main objective is to assess the climate change on snow-pack in Lebanon so as to propose suitable adaptation and mitigation measures for the future years.
Please provide a brief description of the project	**1: Baseline review** based on existing snow coverage data; **2: Impact Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment based on selected models and applied to Lebanese major river basins.** **3: Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening** **4: Awareness Raising & Information Dissemination**
Who are the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project?	Lebanese relevant institutions and people resident in Lebanon.
What are the project's expected results and benefits for climate change adaptation and/or mitigation?	☒ Advancing economic, social, and ecological objectives ☐ Improving financial inclusion ☒ Furthering sustainable local development ☐ Promoting gender equality/ mainstreaming gender considerations throughout the project ☐ Offsetting carbon emissions ☒ Improved livelihood in its multiple dimensions ☐ Other :
Will the project catalyze impact beyond the project itself (for example, via change in policy, contribution to knowledge, potential to replicate/scale-up project)? If yes, briefly describe how.	The project supports decision making and facilitates the identification of needed changes in policies related to specific river basins.

Briefly describe the current state of technical and institutional capacities within the country to implement this project. Is strengthening of these capacities needed, to implement the project effectively? Briefly describe.	There is capacity in the country. However, more is needed to enhance the effectiveness of MEW-CIFME in providing capacity building, awareness raising actions etc. as well as in using decision support models.

Libya:

Project Idea 1 :

Project Title :	**Rainwater harvesting in mountains areas**

	Institutional Arrangements
Project implementing entity (already identified, or potential)	General Water Resources Authority
Executing entity/ies (already identified, or potential)	General Water Resources Authority

Project Description	
What climate impact/s is/are the project intended to address?	Expanding green spaces in the area.
What are the project's objectives?	- Water saving for various uses. - Strengthening groundwater levels. - Increasing quantities of crops in rainfed areas. - Water storage to reduce evaporation.
Please provide a brief description of the project	The highest rainfall in the mountainous regions without any benefit ,Especially in the southern regions of the mountain, which have a high percentage of evaporation. the aim of the project is to collection and use of water and the formation of green spaces that have a positive impact on climate change in the region
Who are the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project?	all the area will be benefit of the project.

What are the project's expected results and benefits for climate change adaptation and/or mitigation?	x☐Advancing economic, social, and ecological objectives x☐ Improving financial inclusion ☐ Furthering sustainable local development ☐Promoting gender equality/ mainstreaming gender considerations throughout the project y x☐Offsetting carbon emissions x☐Improved livelihood in its multiple dimensions ☐Other :
Will the project catalyze impact beyond the project itself (for example, via change in policy, contribution to knowledge, potential to replicate/scale-up project)? If yes, briefly describe how.	It is possible to develop the project for increase green spaces and to effect for climate in this area .
Briefly describe the current state of technical and institutional capacities within the country to implement this project. Is strengthening of these capacities needed, to implement the project effectively? Briefly describe.	yes certainly needs to develop the manpower to continue the project for the better.

Project Idea 2 :

Project Title :	**Sustaiable Manegment for Land and Water for adaptation with Climate Change in the Central Region of Libya (Jufra Municipality)**

Institutional Arrangements	
Project implementing entity (already identified, or potential)	
Executing entity/ies (already identified, or potential)	

Project Description	
What climate impact/s is/are the project intended to address?	1. Mitigation of climate and environmental changes, "Desertification and Drought" and rationalization of the use of hot underground water flowing in the region. 2 - Reduce waste water and loss to improve agricultural and environmental conditions.
What are the project's objectives?	- Development and improvement of agricultural conditions. - Enhancing water, food and environmental security in the region. -- Increasing the agricultural area and improve for income of farmers. - Production of maps that contribute to water management and land sustainability.
Please provide a brief description of the project	Many of the lands in the region suffer from water, environmental and agricultural degradation resulting in the exit of areas from the production cycle. Conducting studies using remote sensing technology to reduce climate and environmental impacts to promote sustainable development at the local level.
Who are the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project?	all the area will be benefit of the project. Farmers and residents of the area.
What are the project's expected results and benefits for climate change adaptation and/or mitigation?	☐Advancing economic, social, and ecological objectives ☐ Improving financial inclusion ☐ Furthering sustainable local development X☐Promoting gender equality/ mainstreaming gender considerations throughout the project ☐Offsetting carbon emissions

	☐Improved livelihood in its multiple dimensions ☐Other :
Will the project catalyze impact beyond the project itself (for example, via change in policy, contribution to knowledge, potential to replicate/scale-up project)? If yes, briefly describe how.	Add new areas to expand agricultural production
Briefly describe the current state of technical and institutional capacities within the country to implement this project. Is strengthening of these capacities needed, to implement the project effectively? Briefly describe.	The project requires financial support. The competent bodies are the Center Libyan Remote Sensing and Space Sciences, which has good technical, human and office capabilities

Project Idea 3 :

Project Title :	Reuse of treated wastewater in Sabha city (south of Libya)

Institutional Arrangements	
Project implementing entity (already identified, or potential)	- General Water Resources Authority - General Company for Water and Sanitation - Municipality of Sebha
Executing entity/ies (already identified, or potential)	Executing companies

Project Description	
What climate impact/s is/are the project intended to address?	Addressing the environmental impacts of waste water.
What are the project's objectives?	.- Use treated water to create green spaces - Irrigation of forest trees -Inject treated water to promote groundwater -Reducing environmental recklessness

Please provide a brief description of the project	Most of the southern regions suffer from sewage water and formed large swamps, which led to environmental degradation of the area, as well as the mixing of this water with groundwater and many of the negative effects.
Who are the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project?	All the area will be benefit of the project. All residents.
What are the project's expected results and benefits for climate change adaptation and/or mitigation?	X☐Advancing economic, social, and ecological objectives ☐ Improving financial inclusion ☐ Furthering sustainable local development ☐Promoting gender equality/ mainstreaming gender considerations throughout the project X☐Offsetting carbon emissions ☐Improved livelihood in its multiple dimensions ☐Other :
Will the project catalyze impact beyond the project itself (for example, via change in policy, contribution to knowledge, potential to replicate/scale-up project)? If yes, briefly describe how.	Will have a positive impact on the southern region and there will be a change in the nature of the land by creating green areas and forests
Briefly describe the current state of technical and institutional capacities within the country to implement this project. Is strengthening of these capacities needed, to implement the project effectively? Briefly describe.	The project requires financial support. The competent bodies are General Company for Water , which has good technical, human and office capabilities

Mauritania:

Project Idea 1 :

Titre projet/programme :	Amélioration de l'accès à l'eau et réduction des coûts d'approvisionnement en eau à travers la généralisation des stations de pompage solaires dans les systèmes d'eau

Thématique sectorielle	**Maîtrise de l'énergie et réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre dans les systèmes d'exhaure d'eau**
Identification Porteur du projet :	**Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement**

Stade d'avancement			
X	**Idée**		**Proposition de financement**

	Note conceptuelle		Mise en oeuvre

Aire d'impact stratégique du GCF			
Atténuation Réduction des émissions		**Adaptation Augmentation de la résilience**	
	Production et accès à l'énergie	X	Moyens de subsistance des communautés
	Transport à faible émission	X	Santé, sécurité alimentaire et qualité de l'eau
	Forêt et affectation des terres		Infrastructures et construction
	Bâtiment, villes, industries et équipement		Ecosystèmes et services climatiques

Financement en million de $ US			
Coût total estimatif :			
Montant GCF :			
Co-financement identifié :			
Instruments financiers			
X	Dons		Investissements
	Prêt concessionnel		Garantie de risques

Arrangement institutionnel
Entité accréditée (si déjà identifiée) :
Entité d'exécution (si différente du porteur) : Ministère de l'Hydraulique
Partenaires de mise en œuvre (si identifiés) :

Description du projet
Problématique/Besoin/Opportunité Le pompage thermique est encore largement utilisé pour l'exhaure de l'eau en milieu rural, nécessitant un ravitaillement quotidien en gasoil et un entretien régulier, qui ne peuvent être assurées de manière aisée considérant l'étendue du territoire. Les stations solaires sont en revanche plus stables et plus faciles à gérer. Toutefois, ces dernières ne fonctionnent que pendant la journée et ne peuvent assurer un service H24. Le stockage d'énergie solaire pose un problème non seulement de prix mais également environnemental notamment que le recyclage de batteries qui n'est pas en place en Mauritanie. De l'autre côté, le stockage d'eau nécessite la mise en œuvre des infrastructures à grandes capacités et donc très coûteuses. Face à toutes ces contraintes, le Ministère de l'Hydraulique entreprend la mise à niveau des système d'exhaure existants avec le stations de pompage ainsi que la systématisation du recours aux stations photovoltaïques ou hybrides pour les nouveaux systèmes d'eau, afin de réduire les coûts de production et réduire l'émission des gaz à effet de serre.
Objectifs principal et spécifiques Contribuer à l'effort national de réduction des gaz à effet de serre à travers le remplacement des stations thermiques existantes pour l'exhaure de l'eau par des stations photovoltaïques et la généralisation des ces dernières pour les nouveaux systèmes d'eau.
Résultats attendus - Les productions des gaz à effet se serre au niveau des station d'exhaure d'eau sont réduits - Les coûts de production et par conséquent d'approvisionnement en eau sont maîtrisés - La continuité de la desserte en eau des communautés rurales est améliorée.
Composantes - Amélioration de la connaissance de l'état des systèmes d'exhaure d'eau et mise en place d'un système de leur suivi et d'évaluation - Mise à niveau les systèmes d'exhaure par le remplacement des stations thermiques par des stations photovoltaïques ou hybrides et la systématisation du recours aux des stations photovoltaïques ou hybrides pour les systèmes d'exhaure nouveaux

Principales actions / activités à mettre en œuvre

- Réalisation d'un inventaire des systèmes d'exhaure d'eau à travers le pays
- Mettre à niveau les systèmes d'exhaure existants par le remplacement des stations thermiques par des stations photovoltaïques ou hybrides
- Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires locaux sur les opérations de maintenance et d'entretien des systèmes d'exhaure
- Coordonner avec les secteurs concernés pour favoriser le marché de fourniture et de commercialiser des stations thermiques et la création d'emploi verts dans ce domaine

Besoins en accompagnement pour lever les contraintes à l'investissement

Project Idea 2 :

Titre projet/programme :	Projet Readiness pour l'appui à l'intégration du changement climatique dans les politiques, la programmation et la mobilisation des fonds pour des actions d'adaptation dans le secteur de l'eau

Thématique sectorielle	Amélioration de la connaissance de la ressource en eau et des cadres institutionnelles et légaux pour une intégration de la question climatique dans la planification, le développement des politiques et l'investissement dans le secteur de l'eau
Identification Porteur du projet :	**Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement**

Stade d'avancement			
X	**Idée**		**Proposition de financement**
	Note conceptuelle		**Mise en oeuvre**

Aire d'impact stratégique du GCF			
Atténuation Réduction des émissions		**Adaptation Augmentation de la résilience**	
	Production et accès à l'énergie		Moyens de subsistance des communautés
	Transport à faible émission	X	Santé, sécurité alimentaire et qualité de l'eau
	Forêt et affectation des terres		Infrastructures et construction
	Bâtiment, villes, industries et équipement		Ecosystèmes et services climatiques

Financement en million de $ US			
Coût total estimatif : 1,2 Millions $			
Montant GCF : 1,2 Millions $			
Co-financement identifié :			
Instruments financiers			
X	Readiness		
	Dons		Investissements
	Prêt concessionnel		Garantie de risques

Arrangement institutionnel
Entité accréditée (si déjà identifiée) :
Entité d'exécution (si différente du porteur) :
Partenaires de mise en œuvre (si identifiés) : GWP-Med

Description du projet
Problématique/Besoin/Opportunité Les scénarii du changement climatique prévoient une réduction des pluviométries moyennes en Mauritanie ainsi qu'une intensification des évènements extrêmes. Cela impactera inévitablement la disponibilité et la répartition saisonnière et spatiale des ressources en eau. Toutefois, la connaissance limitée des ressources en eau disponibles aussi bien souterraines que de surface et l'absence d'un système de suivi et d'évaluation de ces ressources entrave toute évaluation fondée des impacts du CC sur les ressources en eau, de la vulnérabilité des communautés et des activités économiques de ressources en eau et par conséquent d'une planification éclairée des actions d'adaptation, de leur programmation et de la mobilisation des fonds pour leur mise en œuvre. Par ailleurs, en dépit des efforts de la Cellule du Changement climatique au ministère de l'environnement pour promouvoir l'intégration du changement climatique dans les politiques sectorielles et de développement,

un effort additionnel pour la sensibilisation, le renforcement des capacités et la plaidoirie auprès des acteurs et des décideurs dans le secteur de l'eau est nécessaire.

Objectifs principal et spécifiques

Outiller les gestionnaires et les décideurs dans le secteur d'eau de connaissances et d'outils pour une promouvoir une gestion résiliente au changement climatiques des ressources en eau en Mauritanie.

Résultats attendus

- La connaissance des ressources en eau souterraines et de surface en Mauritanie est améliorée
- La planification sectorielle est éclairée par des évaluations scientifiques appropriées et basées sur des outils d'aide à la décision
- Les mécanismes de coordination institutionnelle sont renforcés pour une meilleure harmonisation des actions d'adaptation
- Les capacités acteurs dans le secteur de l'eau sur l'intégration du changement climatiques dans les politiques sectorielles et la mobilisation des fonds climatiques sont renforcées.

Composantes

- Amélioration de la connaissance des ressources en eau en Mauritanie
- Mise à niveau du cadre institutionnel et légal et de gouvernance pour une meilleur intégration du changement climatique dans le développement des politiques, la planification et l'investissement dans le secteur de l'eau en alignement avec les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD)
- Renforcement des capacités des acteurs de l'eau à l'échelle nationale et locale et plaidoirie auprès des décideurs pour une renforcer la résilience du secteur de l'eau au changement climatiques

Principales actions / activités à mettre en œuvre

- Mise en place des équipements de suivi et d'évaluation de la ressource en eau
- Réalisation des investigations et des études nécessaires pour l'amélioration de la connaissance de la ressource
- Identification des leviers d'action sur tous les plans (institutionnel, légal, gouvernance, procédures de planification, mobilisation et suivi des investissements, etc.) pour une meilleure intégration de la question climatiques dans le secteur de l'eau
- Cycles de formation des acteurs et des gestionnaires de l'eau sur tous les aspects liés au renforcement de la résilience climatique du secteur de l'eau (de la compréhension du problème, l'évaluation des impacts, l'identification des actions d'adaptation, l'évaluation économique de ces actions, leur intégration dans les mécanismes de planification sectorielle, leur programmation, la mobilisation des fonds, la mise en œuvre et le suivi-évaluation).
- Sensibilisation et plaidoirie auprès des groupes cibles (élus locaux, parlementaires, média, etc.)

Besoins en accompagnement pour lever les contraintes à l'investissement

Morocco:

Project Idea 1 :

Intitulé du Projet :	Interconnexion Loukkos-Tangérois

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	La pénurie de l'eau dans le bassin du Tangérois au nord du Maroc
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	Transférer l'eau à partir du bassin du Loukkos vers le bassin du Tangérois pour sécuriser l'approvisionnement en eau potable du Pôle de Tanger vue que les apports d'eau au niveau du sous bassin de tanger même après la réalisation de tous les barrages ne permettent pas de sécuriser l'AEP du Pôle
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	Le projet consiste à transférer l'eau du bassin du Loukkos qui est considéré excédentaire en eau, par le fait de la limitation des prélèvements d'eau d'irrigation et d'eau potable, mais également grâce de l'importance des apports d'eau, enregistrés au niveau du barrage Oued El Makhazine. Ce barrage a été réalisé pour fournir un volume annuel de près de 300 Mm3 par an, pour l'irrigation du périmètre de Loukkos, et l'alimentation en eau potable et industrielle des villes de Ksar El Kébir et de Larache et des localités avoisinantes. Avec la réalisation du barrage Dar Khrofa, les besoins en eau, aussi bien agricoles que d'AEPI à l'horizon 2050, seraient satisfaits en totalité. Les pertes d'eau à la mer restent très importantes à l'aval du barrage Oued Makhazine et sont estimées, en moyenne, à 490 Mm3/an sur la période 1945-2010 (source PDAIRE Loukkos). Ces pertes d'eau vont augmenter dans le futur à cause essentiellement de la perte de capacité par envasement de la retenue du barrage Makhazine, les prélèvements réduits d'eau d'irrigation, au niveau des barrages Oued Makhazine et Dar Khrofa, et l'importance de la tranche de laminage des crues à observer, au niveau du barrage Oued El Makhazine, pour assurer la protection de la plaine du Loukkos contre les inondations. L'exploitation de ces pertes d'eau nécessite des ouvrages d'interconnexion et des capacités de stockage d'eau dans les bassins bénéficiaires.

	Le bassin de Tangérois offre cette possibilité de stockage d'eau. Ainsi, la réalisation des ouvrages d'interconnexion entre les bassins du Loukkos et de Tangérois pourrait constituer une solution pour sécuriser et satisfaire l'alimentation en eau potable des villes de Tanger et d'Assilah et des localités avoisinantes. La solution est une interconnexion • Phase 1 (2030) : **Interconnexion Dar Khrofa – Ayacha - Tanger** Le volume transférable est estimé à 40 Mm3/an sur un linénaire de 15 Km de conduite d'eau brute avec un coût de 400 M dh • Phase 2 (2040) : **Interconnexion Dar Khrofa – Oued El Makhazine (A l'horizon 2040 en fonction de l'évolution de la demande)** • Phase 3 : Construction du barrage Tfert
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	Les bénéficiaires directs sont la population du bassin du Tangérois
Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques?	☒ Faire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques ☐ Améliorer l'inclusion financière ☒ Promouvoir le développement local durable ☒ Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet ☒ Réduire les émissions carbone ☒ Améliorer les moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☐ Autre :
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	Mis à part le fait d'assurer l'alimentation en eau potable de la population, particulièrement en cas de pénurie d'eau, le projet permettra d'assurer l'eau suffisante pour le développement économique de la région de Tanger-Tétouan et de réduire les pertes d'eau en mer. Ce type de projets d'interconnexion pourrait être dupliqué dans d'autres régions au Maroc en vue d'assurer l'équité et l'accès à l'eau potable à la population
Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	Les capacités techniques et institutionnelles demandées pour la réalisation de ce projet existent aujourd'hui. Néanmoins, un renforcement de capacité en termes de gestion et d'exploitation efficaces de ce genre d'ouvrage est demandé.

Project Idea 2 :

Intitulé du Projet :	Protection de la plaine du Gharb contre les inondations

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	Les inondations causées par des crues exceptionnelles
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	Protéger la plaine du Gharb contre les crues observées (1963, 1996 et 2010)
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	Le projet consiste à laminer les crues en amont via la réservation de creux aux niveaux des barrages à l'amont (existants et en projet) + d'un endiguement et un recalibrage du bas Sebou + le renforcement du système de prévision et d'annonce de crues.
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	La population et le cheptel de la plaine du Gharb.
Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques?	☒ Faire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques ☒ Améliorer l'inclusion financière ☒ Promouvoir le développement local durable ☒ Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet ☐ Réduire les émissions carbones ☒ Améliorer les moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☐ Autre :
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	Le projet va contribuer à l'amélioration des connaissances à travers les études et les travaux prévus.

Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	Les capacités techniques et institutionnelles existent pour la réalisation du projet. Un renforcement des capacités en termes de gestion du projet pourrait être nécessaire.

Tunisia:

Project Idea 1:

Intitulé du Projet :	**Nexus + eau, énergie, alimentation**

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	FAO (entité potentielle)
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	MARHP

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	Projet d'adaptation aux changements climatiques
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	accroître la résilience, le revenu et la sécurité alimentaire des ménages de petits exploitants agricoles du centre de la Tunisie et à institutionnaliser une approche pour le développement de voies d'adaptation et d'atténuation aux niveaux national, régional et des localités capables de réagir aux impacts immédiats et futurs du changement climatique.
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	- Gestion du Nexus pour l'amélioration de la résilience et la réduction de l'empreinte Carbonne - Les Co-bénéfices de l'atténuation grâce à la séquestration du Carbone, l'utilisation des énergies renouvelables pour le pompage et le dessalement - Amélioration de l'accès aux services inclusifs de microfinance pour l'adaptation et l'atténuation des CC - Restauration des ressources naturelles et des services écosystémiques pour renforcer la résilience au CC - Augmentation de la capacité d'adaptation et réduction de la sensibilité des systèmes de production agricole au CC
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	Environ 120 000 bénéficiaires directs (dont 51% des femmes) et plus de 1 700 000 bénéficiaires indirects

Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques ?	☒ Faire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques ☒ Améliorer l'inclusion financière ☒ Promouvoir le développement local durable ☒ Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet ☒ Réduire les émissions carbone ☒ Améliorer les moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☐ Autre : Accès à l'énergie électrique
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	Ce projet permettra de: - Contribuer à faire face à un défi important à propos de la gestion de l'eau, à savoir la maîtrise de la consummation d'énergie. - peut être répliqué vers d'autres regions.
Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	- L'Agence Nationale de Maitrise de l'Energie ANME : établissement public chargé de mettre en oeuvre la politique de l'Etat dans le domaine de la maîtrise de l'énergie et ce, par l'étude, la promotion de l'efficacité énergétique, des énergies renouvelables et de la substitution de l'énergie. - L'Agence de Promotion des Investissements Agricoles APIA et les Commissariats de Développement Agricole existent dans chaque gouvernorat. Ces institutions disposent d'une large expérience dans la gestion des projets ainsi que l'octroi des encouragements de l'Etat au profit des agriculteurs. Toutefois, la mise en place de procédures appropriées pour la bonne mise en œuvre du projet s'avère nécessaire. Un besoin de renforcement des capacités pour les techniciens dans les domaines des composantes du projet est fortement sollicité.

Project Idea 2 :

Intitulé du Projet :	**Valorisation des eaux non conventionnelles et pluviales conventionnels dans l'alimentation en eau potable et l'agriculture irriguée**

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	Non encore identifié
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	MARHP

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	Adaptation aux changements climatiques
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	- sécuriser l'alimentation en eau potable des pôles économiques dont les besoins sont appelés à augmenter à l'horizon 2050. - doter environ 2000 familles de citernes de stockage de l'eau pluviale dans les principales zones à risques au Nord et au Centre du pays. - valoriser un potentiel en eau durable (eau usée traitée et eau salée) dans le domaine agricole ou autre ce qui est de nature à réduire le stress hydrique de certaines régions, - sécuriser l'alimentation en eau des périmètres irrigués, la production agricole et les revenus des populations
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	Les composantes du projet sont: • Dessalement par l'énergie renouvelable par l'installation de grandes stations de dessalement dans les différents pôles économiques; • Mise en place des stations de dessalement d'eau saumâtre pour les besoins agricoles; • Stockage de l'eau domestique par citernes d'eau pluviale ; • Elaboration d'un programme d'envergure sur l'utilisation des eaux non conventionnelles en agriculture irriguée (dessalement et réutilisation des eaux usées traitées) par - L'amélioration des traitements, transfert, etc.), - L'identification des différents usages y compris la recharge artificielle des nappes,

	- la maitrise de la consommation d'énergie, la maitrise des rejets (saumures) - la valorisation économique de l'eau par le choix des cultures adaptées au changement climatique.
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	A préciser ultérieurement
Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques?	☒ Faire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques ☒ Améliorer l'inclusion financière ☒ Promouvoir le développement local durable ☒ Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet ☒ Réduire les émissions carbone ☒ Améliorer les moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☐ Autre :
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	Ce projet permetra de: - Contribuer à une meilleure mobilisation des ressources en eau non conventionnelles. - Renforcer la mise en oeuvre de la politique de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau. - peut être répliqué vers d'autres regions.
Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	L'Office national de l'Assainissement (sous – tutelle MALE) est l'organisme chargé de la collecte et du traitement des eaux usées. Le MARHP à travers la Direction Générale des ressources en eau et les CRDA est chargé de l'exploitation de cette eau usée traitée dans le domaine de l'agriculture. Le Comité mixte chargé du suivi des projets de la REUT à des fins agricoles permet d'assurer une bonne coordination entre les différents intervenants. A souligner qu'un plan directeur de l'utilisation des eaux usées traitées est en cours d'élaboration. Concernant le dessalement des eaux saumâtres et les citernes dans le secteur agricole, l'Agence de Promotion des Investissements Agricoles et les Commissariats de Développement Agricole existent dans chaque gouvernorat. Ces institutions disposent d'une large expérience dans la gestion des projets ainsi que l'octroi des encouragements de l'Etat au profit des agriculteurs. Toutefois, la mise en place de procédures appropriées pour la bonne mise en œuvre du projet s'avère nécessaire. Un besoin de renforcement des capacités pour les techniciens dans les domaines des composantes du projet est fortement sollicité.

Project Idea 3 :

Intitulé du Projet :	La gestion intelligente de l'eau potable

Arrangements Institutionnels	
Entité Accréditée (si déjà identifiée ou potentielle)	Non encore identifié
Entité(s) d'Exécution (si déjà identifiée(s) ou potentielle(s))	SONEDE

Description du Projet	
Quel (s) impact (s) du climat le projet vise adresser ?	Adaptation aux changements climatiques avec des coûts bénéfices atténuation
Quels sont les objectifs du Projet ?	Préservation des ressources en eau à travers l'amélioration de la performance du réseau de l'eau potable et la rationalisation de la consommation des clients, et également la réduction de la consommation d'énergie dans les systèmes de production et de distribution d'eau
Veuillez fournir une brève description du projet	Mettre en place un réseau d'eau intelligent (smart water network) pour gérer d'une manière intelligente les ressources en eaux et les clients de la SONEDE à travers le recours aux NTIC couplés à des outils d'aide à la décision. Le réseau est composé de deux couches, à savoir : - le smart metering (le micro-comptage): • installer des compteurs intelligents chez les clients • mettre en place un support de communication • mettre en place un système de gestion de la base de données • mettre en place des outils et des logiciels de gestion et d'aide à la décision - le smart pipe (le macro-comptage): • installer des capteurs et actionneurs communicants • mettre en place des outils et des logiciels de gestion et d'aide à la décision
Quels sont les bénéficiaires directs et indirects du projet ?	Environ 4 millions d'habitants (soit 1 million de clients) pour les régions du centre-est, de Sfax et du sud-est, en tant que bénéficiaires directs. Egalement, ce nombre peut être revu à la hausse si l'on prend en considération la création d'un grand nombre de start-up actifs dans les domaines des NTIC et de la maintenance.

	L'ensemble de la population sera bénéficiaire du fait de l'amélioration des performances financières de la SONEDE.
Quels sont les résultats et les bénéfices attendus du projet pour l'adaptation et / ou l'atténuation des changements climatiques?	☒ Faire progresser les objectifs économiques, sociaux et écologiques ☒ Améliorer l'inclusion financière ☒ Promouvoir le développement local durable ☒ Promouvoir l'égalité du genre / intégrer les considérations de genre dans l'ensemble du projet ☒ Réduire les émissions carbone ☒ Améliorer les moyens de subsistance dans ses multiples dimensions ☒ Autre : la bonne gouvernance et la transparence dans la nouvelle relation instaurée entre le prestataire du service d'une part et le client d'autre part
Le projet va-t-il catalyser un impact au-delà du projet lui-même (par exemple, via un changement de politique, une contribution à la connaissance, un potentiel de réplication / mise à l'échelle du projet)? Si oui, décrivez brièvement comment.	Ce projet : - permettra de passer d'une politique de gestion de l'offre à une politique de gestion intelligente à la fois de l'offre et de la demande - constituera une des composantes principales du concept des villes intelligentes et durables. - pourra être répliqué vers d'autres systèmes hydrauliques et d'autres régions (infrastructure de transfert d'eau entre les régions, réseaux d'irrigation) - permettra d'améliorer et de développer le système de tarification - contribuera à doter les clients d'un service permettant de rationaliser leurs consommations
Décrivez brièvement l'état actuel des capacités techniques et institutionnelles dans le pays pour mettre en œuvre ce projet. Un renforcement de ces capacités est-il nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre le projet efficacement? Décrivez brièvement.	La SONEDE dispose d'une large expérience dans le domaine de la gestion du réseau d'eau potable néanmoins un besoin de renforcement de capacité dans le domaine des NTIC est indispensable

G- PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL GCF WATER PROJECT IDEAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Country		Albania
Project Title		1. Feasibility of using existing water infrastructure against droughts pressures due to climate change
Climate Rationale		The climate rationale for the project has potential to be developed. The description specifies that precipitation and river flows are expected to decrease, but does not develop the risks that would emerge as a result of this – to populations, their livelihoods and economy, and to ecosystems. A vulnerability assessment needs to be conducted, before the evaluation and use of dams can be determined as the course of action to address climate risks.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
Comments		The bulk of proposed activities appear to be upstream steps to an actual GCF project. See the GCF's Readiness & Preparatory Support window and the GCF Project Preparation Facility that could support these activities.

Country		Albania
Project Title		2. Evaluation of climate change risk on water scarcity and quality on water resources dedicated for human consumption
Climate Rationale		A clear climate rationale for the proposed project objectives are missing – what specific water-related climate risks will the project address?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line
Comments		The project description includes a mix of project preparation activities as well as those that could be undertaken as part of a GCF project. The project needs to be further developed, building in vulnerability assessments and identification of solutions as part of the project preparation process.

Country		Albania
Project Title		3. Climate change impact assessment on coastal floods along the Adriatic sea coast line in Albania
Climate Rationale		The project aims to identify climate change-induced flood risk areas, assess vulnerabilities, assess response options, and design solutions – these are steps involved in articulating the climate rationale, but not sufficient in themselves as a GCF project.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line
Comments		The project needs to be further developed such that activities contribute to the six GCF investment criteria.

Country		Algeria
Project Title		1. Optimization and rehabilitation of irrigation systems
Climate Rationale		The climate rationale needs to be strengthened by providing evidence that reduced rainfall and drought are caused by climate change, and subsequently describing how these impacts threaten food security. The project needs to provide a compelling description of how proposed reduction of leakage rates and increase in irrigated areas specifically address climate risks, and not regular development challenges.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	The project could have significant adaptation impact potential. The benefits derived by farmers and wider populations needs to be quantified in terms of expected change in loss of lives, value of assets, livelihoods, and/or environmental and social losses due to climate impacts. Secondary benefits in terms of jobs created, for example are also valuable.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	By benefiting various institutions at national and sub-national mandated to manage water resources and irrigation, the project has the potential to shift away from business-as-usual to more water-efficient irrigation. In addition, the project has the potential to contribute to knowledge generation, as well as development of a strategy to reduce irrigation system water loss that can influence political support.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	Potential for sustainable development co-benefits are well described; efforts must be made to clarify how these are different from the adaptation benefits that the project provides.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	The scale and intensity of the vulnerability that the project will address need to be established via a vulnerable assessment. A clear case needs to be made for GCF funding – why are other sources not available to support these projects?
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Alignment with national climate change, development frameworks not mentioned in description and could help reflect country ownership. A capacity assessment of the Executing Entities will be required. Given that implementation of rehabilitated irrigation systems could have significant human decision-making aspects, it would be key to emphasize stakeholder engagement during project development and implementation
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis including cost-benefit analyses will need to be conducted for the project interventions.
Comments		The climate rationale needs to be clarified, followed by clearly outlining what barriers the project seeks to address to meet its objectives, then design project activities to tackle those barriers.

Country		Algeria
Project Title		2. Adaptation to climate change against rising sea level and lower aquifer recharge. Protection of water and soil resources.
Climate Rationale		The climate rationale for this project needs to be clarified. The project description notes a history of excessive groundwater pumping as well as increasing anthropogenic pressures. Without presenting a compelling case that climate change is responsible for saltwater intrusion, this project could be rejected as a mainstream development project.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line
Comments		The project description includes activities that are part of the project preparation process, to inform project design. These activities can be supported by the GCF Readiness & Preparatory Support window and the GCF Project Preparation Facility. The project itself needs to be further developed, building in vulnerability assessments and identification of solutions as part of the project preparation process.

Country		Algeria
Project Title		3. Development works in the upper Oued el Harrach
Climate Rationale		While the climate rationale for flood intensification can be strengthened by providing evidence, the climate change drivers of the pollution issues are less clear and needs to be clarified so that the pollution aspects are not considered 'non-climate, development challenges'.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	The adaptation impact potential in terms of direct and indirect beneficiaries are well described – further quantification of these benefits as the project idea develops would be useful.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Paradigm shift potential well described in terms of scalability, knowledge generation, and policy formulation.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	Multiple sustainable development benefits are described; caution must be taken to hightlight the climate change-specific benefits of the project to be separate from these sustainable development benefits, so that the project is not labeled a 'development' project.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	The scale and intensity of vulnerability is briefly described and could be further elaborated. A clear case of exploring alternate sources of financing needs to be presented, along with an explanation of why the GCF should support this project.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Country ownership in terms of alignment with climate change and development priorities, NDA engagement, and wider stakeholder engagement needs to be described.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis including cost-benefit analyses will need to be conducted for the project interventions.
Comments		Clarify climate rationale for the multiple streams of interventions proposed in the current project descriptions, and develop those streams with clear climate rationale.

Country		Egypt
Project Title		1. Adaptation to climate change and sea level rise on the Mediterranean Coast east of river Nile – Damietta Branch, Damietta Governorate and to the east, till Deeba Village (25km)
Climate Rationale		Starting elements of climate rationale – coastal flooding due to sea level rise, beach erosion, and shoreline retreat – are presented. However, *contribution of climate change to these impacts* – increased storm intensity, wave height – is not established. The climate change links of the 'random inlets to sea' are unclear. Are the primary drivers of beach erosion and shoreline retreat unsustainable urban practices or upstream sediment retention by hydraulic infrastructure? If so, likely not a climate project. Unable to discern potential mitigation co-benefits of project due to limited project description.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	In the absence of project activities, it is difficult to see a clear theory of change between project objectives and beneficiaries. Beneficiaries broadly identified in terms of people frequenting the area, occupations, economy overall. Recommend describing the expected reduction in losses – of lives and/or value of physical assets, livelihoods; livelihood insecurity; environmental or social losses – due to proposed project. In addition to absolute lives saved and losses averted, what proportion of the affected population benefit from the project?
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Potential for replication across other vulnerable hotspots along the coast mentioned. From the current description of the project, however, it is difficult to discern the true paradigm shift the project will create. What is the baseline – in terms of knowledge, enabling environment, policies and regulations? What are the project interventions, and what is their added value in terms of steering an improved (and sustainable) way of coastal management to reduce flood risk.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The sustainable development potential of the project is noted to be significant – advancing economic (cross-sectoral), social, and ecological objectives; improving financial inclusion; furthering local development; improving livelihoods. The project would benefit from a more detailed description of what the interventions are, and articulation of how the aforementioned co-benefits are generated (e.g. number of jobs created, improved health and safety, improved livelihoods for women) including an analysis of the beneficiaries of each one, which should then be included in the description of the impact potential.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	The presence of a number of climate vulnerable hotspots to coastal flooding is mentioned, but the scale and intensity of the vulnerability (including geographic, socio-economic, political dimensions) of the concerned populations, their livelihoods, the economy, the ecosystems, need to be elaborated upon. The need for GCF financing needs to be justified, including a description of the barriers to alternative sources of funding. Egypt's NDC notes the need for international support in terms of finance, capacity

		building, and technology transfer – this can be referenced and built upon.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Coastal zones are highlighted as priority adaptation areas in Egypt's NDC. How are the project's interventions aligned with Egypt's NAP that is under development, with Egypt's mainstream development priorities? The capacity of the Executing Entity needs to be clearly described and a capacity assessment may be required, depending on the project interventions. To what degrees will other Ministries and departments be involved in a broad coastal adaptation project?
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	The project details need to be further developed before project interventions can be addressed for effectiveness and efficiency. The assessment should include both quantitative analyses as well as qualitative analyses.
Comments		The next step for the project is to elaborate the climate rationale, by presenting historical trends and future projections, as well as vulnerability analyses highlighting how hydromet changes affect the geographical area, socioeconomic activities, and the people. Then to identify particular barriers that the project seeks to overcome to meet its stated objectives, which will inform the project activities, and subsequent theory of change.

Country		Egypt
Project Title		2. Use of solar energy to operate pump stations at modern irrigation pilot areas in Fayoum Governorate, Egypt
Climate Rationale		A clear climate rationale is missing from current project description. Mitigation benefits from avoided carbon emissions by replacing diesel pumps with solar pumps are noted; where electricity is replaced – is it hydropower, or coal/gas powered? The project also reads as an irrigation efficiency project. What is the climate change-induced problem that this project seeks to address, for example by raising water-use efficiency? Has climate change exacerbated water scarcity, variability, thereby prompting the need for improved efficiency, or are inefficiencies a challenge even in the absence of climate change, i.e. were open canals a suboptimal solution to begin with, in a hot and arid region? Not addressed is the sustainability of groundwater use in the region; would solar pumps increase groundwater extraction beyond their recharge rates, thereby leading to mal-adaptive consequences? Finally, what is the vulnerability context of the region?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	The project will need to specify the expected reductions in carbon emissions (in tonnes of CO2 equivalent) to convey its mitigation impact potential. On the adaptation front, a clear and compelling case of the climate rationale would be a needed step to determine the project's impact potential – in terms of reduced economic, social, environmental, livelihoods losses – both in terms of direct and indirect beneficiaries. Reduced irrigation operating costs in itself could not be considered to contribute to adaptation, unless

		presented in the context of the baseline vulnerability, as an opportunity for improved resilience.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	A paradigm shift in terms of switching from fossil to sustainable energy sources is presented, which could be compelling in terms of mitigation. Current barriers to adopting solar pumps need to be described, followed by articulation of how the project influences a scaled-up transfer from conventional sources to solar power beyond this project (e.g. demonstrate cost-effectiveness, generate knowledge, strengthen enabling environment, establish institutions to ensure the new law promoting renewable energy and private sector engagement, or others). For improving water use/transfer efficiency, the replicability and scaleability of installing solar panels over uncovered canals to reduce evaporation is unclear.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	Improved reliance in energy supply is a clear co-benefit of the project. The project needs to be further developed to explore other potential co-benefits that the project could generate - in terms of job creation, poverty alleviation, enhanced income or financial inclusion, especially among women, improvements in health and safety, improved air and water quality, improved gender equality.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Clear evidence needs to be presented as to why Egypt will not be able fund the water efficiency improvement aspects of the project.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	A new law promoting renewable energy generation and for it, the engagement of the private sector in generating and using renewable energy reflects country ownership. Further elaboration could be done by linking with Egypt's NDC, NAP process. The project description notes that country capacities need to be built – at what levels and for what purposes needs to be clarified.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	It is unclear whether lining uncovered irrigation canals with solar panels is the most effective and efficient way to improve water use/transfer efficiency for the crops being cultivated – a convincing barrier analysis and options analysis would be needed.
Comments		This project needs to be clarified to ensure that the its mitigation benefits do not come at the cost of maladaptive consequence, and that water efficiency improvements are sought in the context of climate risks. In the absence of these two major points, the project risks being unsuitable to access GCF funding.

Country		Lebanon
Project Title		1. Assessment of climate change impacts on water resources and socio-economic vulnerability in Lebanon
Climate Rationale		The project aims to assess climate impacts on frenshwater in Lebanon, as well as identify socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities to identified climate impacts, thereby developing a better understanding of climate risks. These are initial steps in developing the climate rationale for a project, but by themselves insufficient to be considered a GCF project, as they do not contribute fully to the GCF investment criteria. See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
Comments		The proposed activities under this project are suitable to be supported via the GCF's Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme (different from GCF project support), dedicated to: strengthen country capacity, engage stakeholders in consultative processes, enable direct access, provide access to finance, and mobilize the private sector.

Country		Lebanon
Project Title		2. Undertake acclimate change risk and vulnerability assessment of the Nahr EL Kalb river basin
Climate Rationale		The project aims to assess risks and vulnerability of the Nahr El Kalb River Basin due to climate change impacts. These are initial steps in developing the climate rationale for a project, but by themselves insufficient to be considered a GCF project, as they do not contribute fully to the GCF investment criteria. See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
Comments		The proposed activities under this project are suitable to be supported via the GCF's Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme (different from GCF project support), dedicated to: strengthen country capacity, engage stakeholders in consultative processes, enable direct access, provide access to finance, and mobilize the private sector.

Country		Lebanon
Project Title		3. Assess impact of climate change on snow-pack in Lebanon and its future implications on water availability in Lebanon
Climate Rationale		The project aims to assess the impacts of climate change on snow-pack in Lebanon, conduct a vulnerability assessment, to propose suitable adaptation measures. These are initial steps in developing the climate rationale for a project, but by themselves insufficient to be considered a GCF project, as they do not contribute fully to the GCF investment criteria. See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line for appropriate GCF window that supports these activities.
Comments		Proposed activities under this project are suitable to be supported via the GCF's Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme (different from GCF project support), dedicated to: strengthen country capacity, stakeholder- consultative processes, enable direct access, provide access to finance, and mobilize the private sector.

Country		Libya
Project Title		1. Rainwater harvesting in mountain areas
Climate Rationale		The climate rationale for the project needs to be elaborated. How specifically is GHG-induced climate change risks posing a risk to water availability, groundwater levels, productivity of rain-fed agriculture, water storage against evaporation? Can the project justify that the project activities will specifically address climate change-imposed risks, and not mainstream development issues?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	The proposed project will need further development; as such its impact potential cannot be determined – who are the beneficiaries of the green spaces? Populations, livelihoods, economies, environment? And how?
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	The proposed project will need further development before its potential paradigm shift can be outlined.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The proposed project will need further development, and its climate rationale clearly described, before other outcomes of the project can be labeled as co-benefits that drive sustainable development.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	A vulnerability assessment, to be conducted as part of outlining the climate rationale, can inform description of the country's needs for the proposed project. A clear case will also need to be made on why GCF funding is needed for this project, and why other funding sources are not suitable or accessible.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Are expanding green spaces (for rainwater harvesting) in mountain areas prioritized in Libya's national climate change strategy, its NDC, and its development frameworks? What capacities does the General Water Resources Authority have, what additional resources are needed, to implement the project.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	The efficiency and effectiveness of the project need to be defining drivers for the further development of the project.
Comments		Establishing a climate rationale for the general project idea is a critical first step that can then contribute to articulation of the project's contribution to the six GCF investment criteria.

Country		Libya
Project Title		2. Sustainable management for land and water for adaptation with climate change in Central Region of Libya (Jufra Municipality)
Climate Rationale		The project needs to convincingly present how its objectives address climate change-induced risks. For this, it would be helpful to describe how climate change is affecting water, food, and environmental security in the region, in the context of the vulnerability of the region's populations, economies, and ecosystems (via desertification and drought intensified by climate change, for example).
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	Farmers and residents in the area are noted as beneficiaries of the project – but how they will benefit is not clear. In addition, will there be secondary benefits in terms of job creation, economic activity, environmental sustainability?
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Expanding agricultural production coverage would be considered a business-as-usual approach and therefore a 'paradigm shift'. Does the project introduce innovative practices; generate knowledge and promote its uptake; strengthen enabling environment; establish institutions and laws that makes agricultural production feasible and attractive in the area?
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	Co-benefits of improving gender equality are noted through the project, but the project description needs to be elaborated to convincingly explain how.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	A vulnerability assessment, to be conducted as part of outlining the climate rationale, can inform description of the country's needs for the proposed project. A clear case will also need to be made on why GCF funding is needed for this project, and why other funding sources are not suitable or accessible.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	The project description needs to reflect the project's alignment with NDCs, relevant national plans, or enabling policies and institutional frameworks. Particularly noting that farmers and residents of the area are beneficiaries, the project description also needs to describe how relevant stakeholders, including the NDA, were engaged in proposal development
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	Is increasing the agricultural area the best way to tackle climate-induced risks? Or are there other constraints to enhancing water, food, environmental security that the project can more effectively and efficiently address?
Comments		The next step for project developers should be try to develop a robust climate rationale that justify the project objectives, then to determine what project activities can best contribute to the project objectives.

Country		Libya
Project Title		3. Reuse of treated wastewater in Sabha City (South of Libya)
Climate Rationale		The project description is missing a climate rationale. Is climate change exacerbating the environmental impacts of waste water that the project seeks to address? Offsetting carbon emissions is described as an expected result – how this is done, and at what scale, needs to be specified to label the mitigation rationale for this project.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	The project description notes that all residents and the general area will benefit from the project. Based on the climate rationale – i.e. how the project helps to address specifically climate change risks (experienced by the people, their livelihoods, the economy, and the ecosystems) – the description needs to specify the expected change in the loss of lives, value of physical assets, livelihoods, environmental or social losses due to climate change in the project area. Also, in terms of mitigation potential, the carbon emissions offset via improved wastewater management need to be quantified.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	The project's paradigm shift potential is not described. Does the project have the potential to continue generating impact beyond the project itself – via for example knowledge generation, change in policy, strengthening enabling environment, or presenting a compelling pilot that can be scaled up in other areas facing similar climate risks?
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	Co-benefits of improving advancing social and ecological objectives are noted, as well gender equality are noted through the project, but the project description needs to be elaborated to convincingly explain how.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	A vulnerability assessment, to be conducted as part of outlining the climate rationale, can inform description of the country's needs for the proposed project. A clear case will also need to be made on why GCF funding is needed for this project, and why other funding sources are not suitable or accessible.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	The project description needs to reflect the project's alignment with NDCs, relevant national plans, or enabling policies and institutional frameworks. The General Company for Water has good technical and administrative capacities; what other institutions need to be involved so that all wastewater stakeholders (those that produce it, use it, turn it into value, treat it, regulate it) are sufficiently engaged in project design and implementation to ensure project ownership and sustainability of results?
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	The efficiency and effectiveness of the project need to be defining drivers for the further development of the project.

Comments	The next step for project developers should be try to develop a robust climate rationale that justify the project objectives, then to determine what project activities can best contribute to the project objectives.

Country		Mauritania
Project Title		1. Strengthening water security for communities living in the mountain ecosystems of Adrar in Mauritania in the context of climate change
Climate Rationale		Climate impacts such as reduced average precipitation, increased rain intensity and rate of runoff connected to reduced aquifer recharge to effectively include elements of the climate rationale.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	Beneficiaries need to be identified – be they populations, livelihoods, economy, ecosystems – and losses averted described both in quantitative and qualitative terms
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Strong paradigm shift potential via strengthened governance, demonstrations of small and medium scale practices with potential to scale-up/replicate, knowledge uptake improved to influence management and policy-related decision-making.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	Sustainable potential benefits need to be elaborated.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Needs of the recipient in terms of both vulnerability as well as financing needs can be strengthened.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Project description needs to establish a clear case of country ownership.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis with accompanying cost benefit analysis can inform assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.
Comments		Barriers to achieving project objectives – insufficient knowledge for decision-making, and lack of integration of climate and water policies and frameworks – are well identified, allowing focused project activities.

Country		Mauritania
Project Title		2. Improving water access and reducing water supply costs by generalizing of solar pumping stations in water systems
Climate Rationale		Mitigation rationale for the project is clear. The sustainability of groundwater extraction is not described – is there a chance that reduction of production costs could lead to increased pumping and therefore reduced medium/long-term resilience?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	Mitigation is a clear impact area for the project. Adaptation potential is described (weakly) in terms of increased reliability of water supply, however, sustainability of groundwater in the medium/long term needs to be confirmed. Adaptation potential needs to be described in terms of losses averted. Secondary benefits also described in terms of commercialization of thermal stations and creation of green jobs.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Shifting to renewable energy and improving knowledge uptake for decision-making are convincing arguments for catalyzing impact beyond the one-off project.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The sustainable development co-benefits, including importantly, gender equality-related benefits can be described further.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Needs of the recipient in terms of both vulnerability as well as financing needs can be strengthened.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Project description needs to establish a clear case of country ownership.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis with accompanying cost benefit analysis can inform assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.
Comments		The next step is to clarify the climate rationale for the adaptation portions of the project, to develop project objectives based on these, to identify existing barriers to project objectives, and describing how proposed project activities will help address those barriers to contribute to GCF investment criteria.

Country		Mauritania
Project Title		3. Readiness project to support the integration of climate change into policies, programming and mobilization of funds for adaptation actions in the water sector
Climate Rationale		A clear climate rationale for the proposed project objectives are missing – what specific water-related climate risks will the project address? General impacts of climate change via water are described , but in the absence of a description of the vulnerabilities leaves room for strengthening the climate rationale.
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	See 'comments' line
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	See 'comments' line
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	See 'comments' line
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	See 'comments' line
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	See 'comments' line
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	See 'comments' line
Comments		The project description includes a mix of project preparation activities as well as those that could be undertaken as part of a GCF project. The project needs to be further developed, building in vulnerability assessments and identification of solutions as part of the project preparation process.

Country		Morocco
Project Title		1. Interconnection Loukkos -Tangérois
Climate Rationale		Although the logic behind the water transfer has been described, as has its feasibility, the climate rationale for the project is missing. What are the climate impacts that the region faces, and the subsequent vulnerabilities that climate impacts exacerbate, that could be addressed via this water transfer?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	A clear climate rationale will form the basis of the adaptation impact potential of this project. It will be important to clarify whether the adaptation benefits will outweigh any environmental and social impacts generated by the interconnection construction (for example, with the diversion of water into the Tangerios basin, will the reduced flows to sea from Luokkos have ecological imapcts or coastal erosion/retreat consequences?
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Replication potential noted for other parts of the country.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The environmental, social and economic co-benefits of the project will need to be explicitly explained. Additionally, the project proposal should highlight how the project will be gender responsive.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Both the adaptation-specific needs and financial needs of Morocco will need to be described.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Project description needs to establish a clear case of country ownership.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis with accompanying cost benefit analysis can inform assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.
Comments		The next step is to clarify the climate rationale for the adaptation portions of the project, to develop project objectives based on these, to identify existing barriers to project objectives, and describing how proposed project activities will help address those barriers to contribute to GCF investment criteria.

Country		Morocco
Project Title		2. Protection of the Gharb plain from floods
Climate Rationale		The climate rationale for the project is missing. Is the design of existing infrastructure the cause of exacerbated flooding, or can a compelling case be made that climate change is aggravating flooding?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	A clear climate rationale will form the basis of the adaptation impact potential of this project.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Paradigm shift potential via knowledge generation is mentioned, but this could be further developed as climate rationale is clarified.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The environmental, social and economic co-benefits of the project will need to be explicitly explained. Additionally, the project proposal should highlight how the project will be gender responsive.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Both the adaptation-specific needs and financial needs of Morocco will need to be described.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Project description needs to establish a clear case of country ownership.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis with accompanying cost benefit analysis can inform assessment of efficiency and effectiveness
Comments		The next step is to clarify the climate rationale for the adaptation portions of the project, to develop project objectives based on these, to identify existing barriers to project objectives, and describing how proposed project activities will help address those barriers to contribute to GCF investment criteria.

Country		Tunisia
Project Title		1. Nexus + water, energy, power
Climate Rationale		A climate rationale for the project is missing, but needs to be presented. What are the climate impacts in the region, and how do these impacts exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to magnify food insecurity?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	The project description includes interventions that could have strong mitigation and adaptation potential; however, a clear climate rationale will need to be established before the impacts can be attributed. The current description is missing a justification behind the numbers presented to denote impact potential.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Managing water via controlling energy consumption is presented as a potential paradigm shift; this needs to be explained. Potential replication to other regions is noted, but the need and relevance needs to be described further.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The environmental, social and economic co-benefits of the project will need to be explicitly explained. Additionally, the project proposal should highlight how the project will be gender responsive.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Both the adaptation-specific needs and financial needs of Tunisia will need to be described.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Project description needs to establish a clear case of country ownership in terms of linkages to climate change strategy and alignment with development frameworks, as well as stakeholder engagement.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis with accompanying cost benefit analysis can inform assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.
Comments		The next step is to clarify the climate rationale for the adaptation portions of the project, to develop project objectives based on these, to identify existing barriers to project objectives, and describing how proposed project activities will help address those barriers to contribute to GCF investment criteria.

Country		Tunisia
Project Title		2. Development of conventional and unconventional rain-fed water for drinking water supply and irrigated agriculture
Climate Rationale		A climate rationale for the project is missing, but needs to be presented. What are the climate impacts in the region, and how do these impacts exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to magnify water insecurity, specifically in terms of drinking water supply and irrigation?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	The project description includes interventions that could have strong adaptation potential; however, a clear climate rationale will need to be established before the impacts can be attributed.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Paradigm shift potential needs to be further thought through. How will this project demonstrate the viability of unconventional water resources and therefore promote its replication? How will the project strengthen implementation of integrated approaches to water resources management beyond this project?
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The environmental, social and economic co-benefits of the project will need to be explicitly explained. Additionally, the project proposal should highlight how the project will be gender responsive.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Both the adaptation-specific needs and financial needs of Tunisia will need to be described.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Project description needs to establish a clear case of country ownership in terms of linkages to climate change strategy and alignment with development frameworks, as well as stakeholder engagement.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis with accompanying cost benefit analysis can inform assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.
Comments		Developing the climate rationale is a clear next step, then to ensure that the project objectives are aligned with the climate rationale.

Country		Tunisia
Project Title		3. Intelligent management of drinking water
Climate Rationale		A climate rationale for the project is missing, but needs to be presented. What are the climate impacts in the region, and how do these impacts exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to magnify water insecurity, specifically in terms of drinking water? What are the incremental management demands of climate change, different from regular management needs?
GCF Investment Criteria	**E.1. Impact Potential** *Project's potential to contribute to the Fund's objectives and results areas*	Project beneficiaries are spelled out, and indirect beneficiaries are also noted; however, a clear climate rationale will need to be established before the impacts can be attributed.
	E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential *Degree to which proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project*	Paradigm shift potential presented via use of innovative technology for smart supply and demand management, integrated with the pricing system, and a potential to replicate in other urban areas as well as other hydraulic systems such as irrigation networks and inter-regional water transfer. A clear climate rationale, however, needs to be established to ensure that this paradigm shift is towards an adaptive and transformative path, rather than one of improved sustainable development even in the absence of climate change.
	E.3. Sustainable Development Potential *Wider co-benefits such as environmental, social, health, economic, gender equality*	The project has potential social and economic co-benefits and these need to be explicitly explained. Additionally, the project proposal should highlight how the project will be gender responsive.
	E.4. Needs of the Recipient *Scale and intensity of the vulnerability and financing needs of the country and population*	Both the adaptation-specific needs and financial needs of Tunisia will need to be described.
	E.5. Country Ownership *Alignment with ntnl cc strategy and dev frameworks; implementation capacity; NDA & stakeholder engagement*	Project description needs to establish a clear case of country ownership in terms of linkages to climate change strategy and alignment with development frameworks, as well as stakeholder engagement.
	E.6. Efficiency *and Effectiveness Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project*	An options analysis with accompanying cost benefit analysis can inform assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.
Comments		Developing the climate rationale is a clear next step, then to ensure that the project objectives are aligned with the climate rationale.

H- SUMMARY OF SELECT GCF-APPROVED WATER PROJECTS (AS OF JUNE 1, 2019)

Number	Country	Approved Water Project Ideas
23.	Argentina	Implementation Project of the Integral Management Plan of the Lujan River Basin
24.	Bahrain	Enhancing climate resilience of the water sector in Bahrain
25.	Barbados	Water Sector Resilience Nexus for Sustainability in Barbados (WSRN S-Barbados)
26.	Burkina Faso	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project
27.	Colombia	Scaling Up Climate Resilient Water Management Practices for Vulnerable Communities in La Mojana
28.	Comoros	Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands
29.	Egypt	Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt
30.	El Salvador	Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA)
31.	Fiji	Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project
32.	Gambia	Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Gambia River Basin: developing a climate resilient, natural resource based economy
33.	Grenada	Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS)
34.	Guatemala	Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands
35.	Kiribati	South Tarawa Water Supply Project
36.	Mali	Africa Hydromet Program - Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project
37.	Morocco	Saïss Water Conservation Project
38.	Solomon Island	Tina River Hydropower Development Project
39.	Sri Lanka	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management
40.	Tajikistan	Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan
41.	Tajikistan	Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience
42.	Multiple Countries	Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)

I- WORKSHOP PHOTOS


The GCF process – cont.