



Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Annual Portfolio Overview Fiscal Year 2016

(covering July 2015 to June 2016)

I. Introduction

The Mediterranean Basin biodiversity hotspot is the second largest hotspot in the world and the largest of the world's five Mediterranean-climate regions. The hotspot covers more than 2 million square kilometers and stretches west to east from Portugal to Jordan and north to south from northern Italy to Cape Verde.



It is the third richest hotspot in the world in terms of its plant diversity (Mittermeier et al. 2004). Approximately 30,000 plant species occur, and more than 13,000 species are found nowhere else, or endemic, to the hotspot; yet, more are being discovered every year. A total of 1,110 key biodiversity areas were identified covering more than 40.7 million hectares, or approximately 19.5 percent of the total hotspot. Of the total, 512 contain coastal or marine habitat, highlighting the importance of these priorities for both terrestrial and marine conservation. In addition, 17 biodiversity conservation corridors were identified containing 435 of the key biodiversity areas.

Many of the ecosystems reached an equilibrium long ago with human activity dominating the landscapes. However, this delicate balance is in a precarious state as many local communities depend on remaining habitats for fresh water, food and a variety of other ecosystem services.

The hotspot is also one of the most popular tourism destinations of the world, with 32 percent of the world's tourists (220 million per year) visiting the hotspot (Plan Bleu 2006). Species populations in the hotspot have become increasingly fragmented and isolated as a result of infrastructural development triggered by the tourism industry and urban development. The pressure on scarce water resources resulting from major water investments as well as climate change has recently become the most important pressure on nature. The increasing number and magnitude of water investments has caused irreversible damage to the fragile water cycle of small rivers basins in the hotspot. CEPF investment in the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot is essential to stem the threats, balance economic development with the needs of natural areas, and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services in this vast region.

Annual Portfolio Overviews (APOs) aim at providing an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This APO covers progress in the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot from July 2015 to June 2016. It builds upon the previous APO 2013, covering the investment from inception in June 2012 until December 2013, as well as the mid-term assessment report, issued in October 2015 and covering the period December 2013 to July 2015.

II. Niche and Strategy for CEPF Investment

1) Overview

Governments in the hotspot have devoted much effort to the designation and management of protected areas for conservation, tourism and recreation. While these efforts have helped to advance conservation locally, they do not always address strategically targeted on-the-ground priorities. As a consequence, there are significant gaps in terms of protected area coverage and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in wider policies. The weakness in protected area management and insufficient enforcement of laws is another concern. Furthermore, governmental initiatives in different parts of the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot have often inadequately mobilized civil society participation, expertise and support.

CEPF's niche is to work with all actors engaged in conservation and development activities in Mediterranean Basin countries to foster partnerships in priority corridors and sites. Such partnerships will seek to reduce impacts of these developments on natural resources and systems that the large communities are dependent on. In addition, opportunities to increase the benefits and reduce upland shifts in land use by the communities within these landscapes will be explored.

The importance of supporting civil society has been reinforced with the important political changes which has happened in several countries of the region from 2010, after completion of the Ecosystem Profile, and collectively known as the "Arab Spring". These political changes have in some case led the way to a nascent civil society, eager to engage in environmental protection and development, but often lacking capacities to engage efficiently in preserving the natural wealth of their countries.

Currently, few funding organizations support civil society to play a vital role in the conservation of priority key biodiversity areas and the water basins where these areas are located. Most key biodiversity areas are inhabited by large numbers of people that closely rely on water and other natural resources in these areas. Therefore, civil society in the hotspot, in its own right, is crucially positioned to conserve and sustain biodiversity through integrated approach associating local communities. Furthermore, civil society organizations can effectively stimulate partnership between the governments and the corporate sector toward conservation of biodiversity.

2) CEPF Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS	INVESTMENT PRIORITIES
<p>1. Promote civil society involvement in Integrated Coastal Zone Management to minimize the negative effects of coastal development in three priority corridors (Southwest Balkans; Cyrenaican Peninsula; and Mountains, Plateaus and Wetlands of Algerian Tell and Tunisia), and in 20 coastal and marine priority key biodiversity areas in other corridors</p>	<p>1.1 Support civil society involvement in the development and implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and the advancement of best practices in integrating nature conservation with the tourism sector 1.2 Raise awareness and influence the choices of the European tourist market and tourism businesses in favor of tourism practices appropriate for nature 1.3 Support local stakeholders to advance and benefit from nature-based tourism through the diversification of tourism-related activities and generation of alternative livelihoods</p>
<p>2. Establish the sustainable management of water catchments and the wise use of water resources with a focus on the priority corridors of the (1) Atlas Mountains, (2) Taurus Mountains, (3) Orontes Valley and Lebanon Mountains and (4) Southwest Balkans</p>	<p>2.1. Contribute to and establish Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) initiatives for pilot basins and replicate best practices, to reduce the negative impacts of insufficiently planned water infrastructures 2.2. Support IRBM policy and legislation development and implementation through capacity building and advocacy at all appropriate levels 2.3. Support innovative financing mechanisms for conserving and restoring freshwater ecosystems and traditional water catchments 2.4. Facilitate and support adaptation to climate change via improving water use efficiency in agricultural landscapes and allowing environmental flows for key biodiversity areas 2.5 Share and replicate the lessons learned and best practices from and with other river basin management experiences elsewhere in the Mediterranean</p>
<p>3. Improve the conservation and protection status of 44 priority key biodiversity areas</p>	<p>3.1. Establish new protected areas and promote improved management of existing protected areas by developing and implementing sustainable management plans 3.2. Develop financial mechanisms that support protected areas while enhancing sustainable livelihood and promoting community management of priority key biodiversity areas 3.3. Raise awareness of the importance of priority key biodiversity areas, including those that have irreplaceable plant and marine biodiversity</p>
<p>4. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team</p>	<p>4.1. Build a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and political boundaries toward achieving the shared conservation goals described in the ecosystem 4.2. Act as a liaison unit for relevant networks throughout the Mediterranean to harmonize investments and direct new funding to priority issues and sites.</p>

The CEPF investment in the Mediterranean Basin, though of regional scope and ambition, has been de facto limited to the 12 countries during the 2012-2014 investment period – including for security reasons. The table below provides indication about Mediterranean countries eligibility to CEPF funding. This situation has

de facto reduced the number of CEPF priority KBAs in which CEPF has actually invested, in comparison with the initial strategy set up in the Ecosystem Profile.

Mediterranean Countries	CEPF Eligibility	Endorsement Date	Comments
Albania	Yes	2011	
Algeria	Yes	November 2013	Became eligible only in 2013 and was not included in first Calls for Proposals
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Yes	June 2011	
Cape Verde	Yes	December 2011	
Croatia	Yes – until July 2013	December 2011	The adhesion of the country to European Union made it ineligible from July 2013.
Egypt	No	-	Focal point has been contacted at several occasions but no endorsement secured. Political and security situation in 2010-2013 also a concern for potential investments.
Jordan	Yes	October 2011	
Lebanon	Yes	January 2012	
Libya	Yes	October 2012	Security situation has reduced CEPF investment in the country since mid-2013
Macedonia	Yes	September 2010	
Montenegro	Yes	October 2010	
Morocco	Yes	April 2012	
Syria	No	2011	GEF focal point endorsement received but investments impossible due to political and security reasons.
Tunisia	Yes	2011	
Turkey	No	-	Formal GEF focal point endorsement has not been secured - therefore preventing CEPF investment.
France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Slovenia, Greece, Monaco, ...	No	-	Not eligible as EU member States, or not World Bank client

The CEPF investment effectively started in the region in June 2012 with the recruitment of the Regional Implementation Team and granting of the first projects selected from the initial Call for Proposals, launched in January 2012. The initial budget for the Mediterranean Basin has been of US\$ 10 million, complemented in 2013 by an additional support from the MAVA Foundation to reach US\$ 11,016,744.

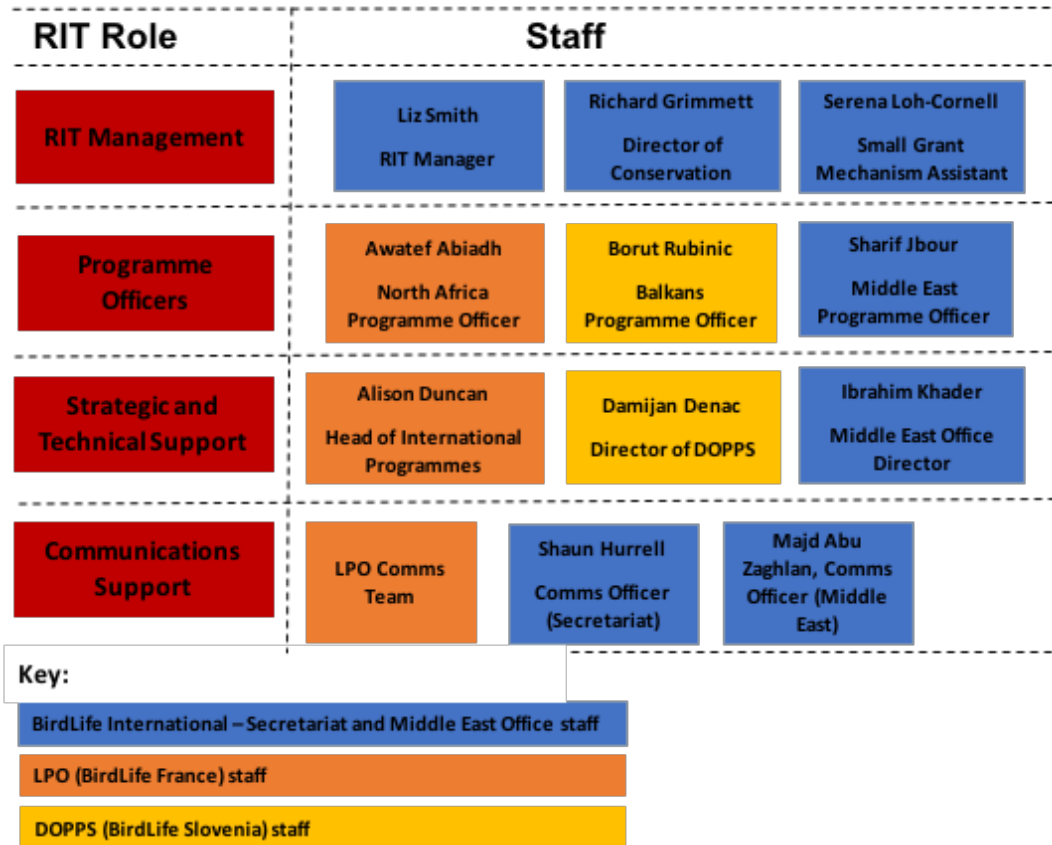
3) Coordinating CEPF Grant Making

The Regional Implementation Team (RIT) in the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot was established to provide the strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment. The RIT for the Mediterranean Basin is a consortium of member organizations of the BirdLife Partnership, led by BirdLife International. The other partners are:

- La Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (LPO – BirdLife in France), in charge of North Africa (except Egypt) and Cape Verde,

- DOPPS (BirdLife in Slovenia), in charge of the Balkans
- and BirdLife Middle-East Office, in charge of the Middle-East countries.

The structure of the Regional Implementation Team is described below.



III. Portfolio Status to Date

1) Calls for proposals

Since January 2012, CEPF launched eight Calls for Proposals, receiving a total of 227 Letters of Inquiry for Large Grants and 167 for Small Grants. The details of these calls are presented in the table below.

Release	Deadline	Specifications	Countries	Lols received	Approved
Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Large Grants Focus on regional	All eligible	40	6 (15%)
Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Large Grants All SDs	All eligible	77	19 (25%)
Nov. 2012	Dec 2012	Small Grants All SDs	All eligible	97	19 (20%)
Jan 2013	Feb 2013	Large Grants All SD	Algeria, Libya	15	1 (7%)
Jun. 2013	Jul. 2013	Large and Small Grants, SD 2	Albania, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Macedonia	LG: 34 SG: 12	LG: 7 (21%) SG: 3 (25%)
Nov. 2013	Jan 2014	Small Grants All SD	Albania, Algeria, Jordan, Libya, Macedonia, Morocco, and Tunisia	43	13 (30%)
Apr. 2014	May. 2014	Large Grants SD 1	Algeria, Cape Verde, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia	27	7 (26%)
Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Large Grants SD 2	Balkans: Albania, Montenegro, Morocco and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.	34	5 (15%)
July 2015	Sept. 2015	Small Grants SD 1	North Africa: Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia	15	3 (20%)

Before the mid-term assessment (2015), two large grants were made outside of a CFP, on the basis of an emergency or opportunity (for an investment priority for which no concept was submitted during calls). Several small grants were also issued based on concepts initially submitted under calls for large grants, in cases where it was considered that the organization did not yet have the capacities to handle a large grant.

Following the mid-term assessment, and as the programme was entering its final stage of implementation, CEPF has issued nine grants by invitation (5 small grants and 4 Large grants):

- to allow a former small or sub-grantee to implement a second phase of an initial CEPF project, but with a grant of their own, therefore raising up the profile of the local organization (Nase Ptice in Bosnia and Herzegovina, former subgrantee of EuroNatur; ; and Society for Cave Biology, former small grantee)
- In some cases to implement specific action identified as a priority during the mid-term assessment, based on the Advisory Committee advice, and when one organization had a unique ability to implement the project (i.e. Identification of important plant areas in Cape Verde by IUCN)

Mediterranean Plant Specialist Group; Promotion of Integrated Coastal Zone Management approaches at the regional level in North Africa with Living Planet; exchange visit of Libyan organizations to Jordan CEPF project sites with Sweimeh Association Charity (small grant) and review of the freshwater KBAs with the IUCN Freshwater Unit (small grant))

- In Cape Verde, an invitation to submit proposals for small grants was sent to former CEPF grantees allowing them to build on their previous project – resulting in one organization applying and being granted a follow-up grant to pursue their activities (Bios CV).
- In Macedonia, organization Front 21/42 was invited to submit a proposal to implement urgent action in the context of emerging threats on Lake Orhid – partnering with several CEPF grantees for collective action, while in Montenegro, the Montenegrin Ecologists Society started a small grant project tackling emerging threats on Buljarica sites.

Through these varying experiences it has become apparent that flexibility is very much needed in the region, even more at the end of the implementation phase, when the limited time as well as funds available limit the effectiveness of calls for proposals (with the risk to have to reject a majority of proposals), and when targeted actions are required to strategically complement the portfolio.

Overall, the quality of the applications varies significantly across the region. Applications from the Balkans – and in particular from the countries of the former Yugoslavian Republic - are generally of good quality, in contrast with applications from North Africa. This could be considered as an indicator of the overall capacity of civil society, with organizations in North Africa being often younger, with less experience of project preparation. But the situation faced by organizations and individuals in times of political turmoil, in particular in Libya and Tunisia also certainly impacted the ability to develop proposals. As a consequence, the award of grants also differed between the sub-regions (see following section), calling for a strengthened effort in terms of reaching out and closely support NGOs in countries where capacity needs are more important – and possibly calling for additional flexibility in some countries.

2) Portfolio Overview

As of June 2016, almost all the funds available have been contracted. Overall, 108 projects have been supported – evenly distributed between large and small grants.

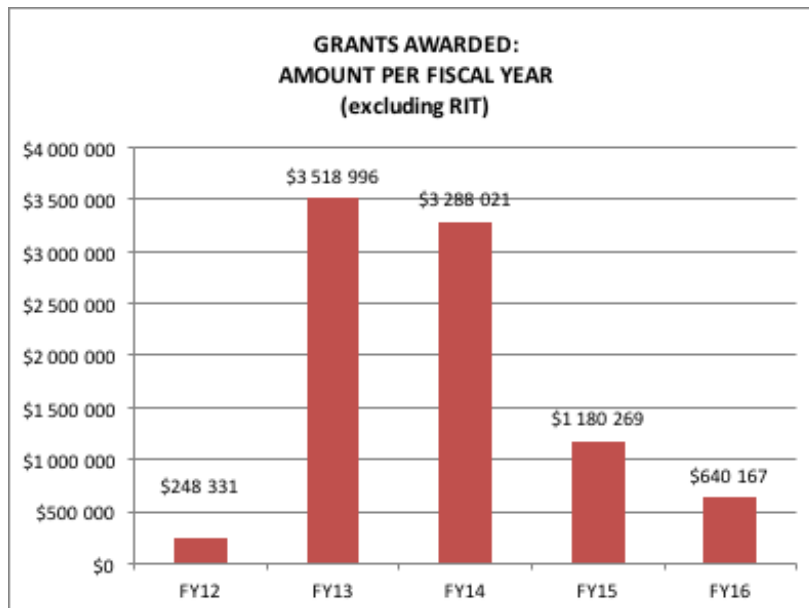
Strategy	Budget (\$)	Contracted Grants			Budget Balance (\$)	Percentage Contracted
		Total Amount	Large Grants	Small Grants		
Integrated Coastal Management	3 390 000	3 228 953	21	16	161 047	95%
Sustainable Management of Water Catchments	2 017 652	2 113 580	14	12	-95 928	105%
Strengthened KBA conservation	3 500 000	3 533 250	18	26	-33 250	101%
Regional Implementation Team	2 109 092	2 109 092	1 ¹		0	100%

¹ Administratively, the RIT programme is composed of two grants: Administration and Programmatic, considered here as one grant as de facto managed jointly. The RIT Grant is not considered in the analysis provided in following sections.

TOTAL	11 016 744	10 984 876	54	54	31 868	100%
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During Fiscal Year 2016, US\$ 615,653 were obligated, consisting of 6 large and 12 small grants. This figure also considers the amendments (18 amendments processed) and de-obligation of funds after closing of projects (7 projects closed). At the end of the fiscal year, 56 grants were administratively active – although some them in the final stages of implementation.

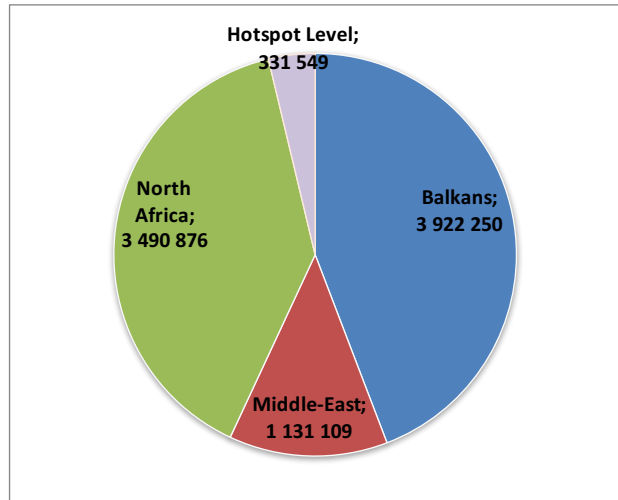
Overall, the CEPF investment has followed a bell-curve, with most contracts issued during the first two years of implementation, followed by a decrease in terms of obligations.



With the engagement of the donors to support a second phase of CEPF investment in the Mediterranean Basin, CEPF has seized the opportunity of the continuity of funding to extend some grants beyond December 2016. This adjustment, taken as a result of the mid-term assessment, appears very important to allow several organizations to fully achieve their objectives and increase the sustainability of the results (in particular in countries such as Algeria where late endorsement and administrative complexity led to significant delays). This additional delay also allows organizations to include new activities related to experience sharing and capitalization of lessons learned. Finally, in situations where a continuity of action is needed and prospective for diversifying funding is still limited, CEPF intends to extend some projects, even at minimal level, to avoid a funding gap between the first and second phase. This is the case for instance for projects working on protected area management or creation, for which a three-year implementation period is deemed insufficient.

3) Investment by Regions and Countries

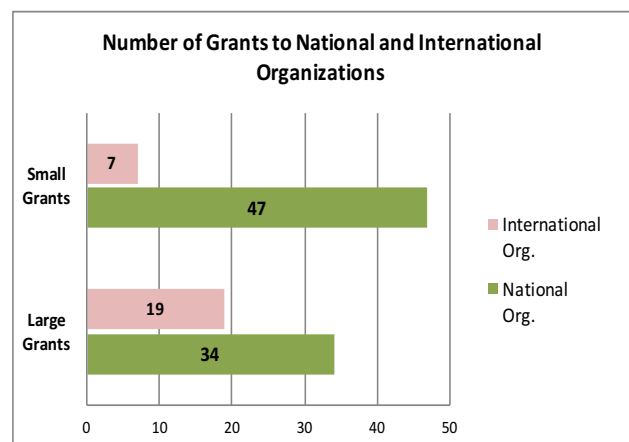
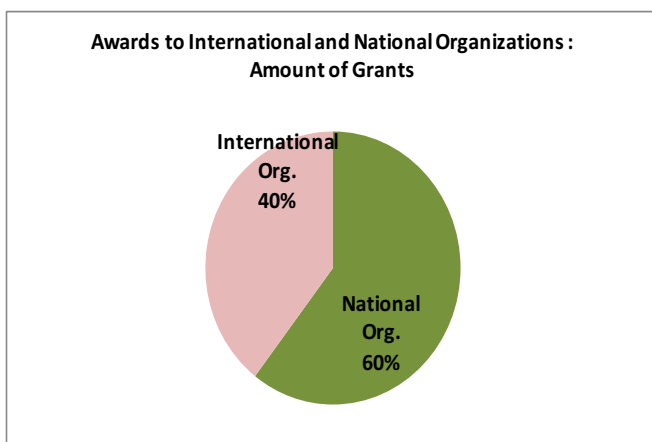
The Balkans sub-region received initially a largest share of grants, which was certainly a reflection of the higher capacities of civil society organizations. Two countries of North Africa also endorsed the Profile at a later stage, leading to a delay for CEPF investment in this sub-region (see section II, 2). This situation has been balanced in the last year and half, in particular thanks to dedicated efforts from the RIT to reach-out to and support North African organizations, and to the launch of specific calls for this sub-region (see section II).



The level of granting in the Middle-East is at the level expected, considering the limited number of eligible sites and the impossibility to support Syrian organizations due to the events.

4) CEPF support to Local vs. International organizations

CEPF has awarded 81 grants to national organizations (34 large grants and 47 small), representing 76% of the projects. Yet, as the largest grants (often regional in scope) have been mostly awarded to International NGOs, this group has received 40% of the total amount awarded. It has to be noted that in most cases, the grants to international organizations comprised either sub-grants to national organizations, or included those as beneficiaries. Also, two thirds of the international NGOs granted by CEPF are "Mediterranean NGOs" based in Spain (1), Portugal (1), Greece (2), Slovenia (2), Italy (4) or France (2), therefore strengthening the regional cooperation. In general terms, the Mediterranean portfolio is largely above the CEPF global objective to grant at least 50% of funds to local organizations.



IV. Performance Assessment

The main objectives of the Fiscal Year 2016, in terms of portfolio management, were:

- to monitor on-going projects, provide technical support when needed and adopt and adaptive management approach whenever possible to ensure grantees achieve their objectives
- to ensure the quality of grantee's final completion reports, compile the monitoring data, and set up systems for analysis of the portfolio impact
- to fill up the gaps in the portfolio, using calls for proposals as well as other modalities, following the recommendations of the Mid-term assessment
- to support exchange of experience between grantees at the regional level, following the recommendation of the Mid-term assessment
- to support grantees in getting access to other sources of funding, in sustaining their activities (see part VI)
- to work on lessons learned and capitalization of experience from the first phase

Overall, the regular monitoring and site-visits of projects have demonstrated that most of projects are on-track and reaching their objectives – even if a general trend has been over-optimism from grantees in terms of timing... In many cases, the grantees have underestimated some administrative difficulties, or the time needed to finalize some activities. As a consequence, CEPF entered in discussions with many grantees to agree on project extensions – generally at no additional cost. Additionally, many projects expressed the need to modify their activities to face changes impacting their projects (being political, environmental, socio-economic), or to adapt to emerging issues or opportunities. The CEPF team has spent a lot of effort to understand the grantees' need and in many cases to adapt projects to the changing environment – a condition for success of the project which is unanimously appreciated by the CEPF community in the Mediterranean Basin.

Overall, 27 Large grant projects have been amended, including 15 amendments with cost implications (two being reduction of budget), and 12 no-cost extensions. 18 Small Grants have been extended, and two amended with a reduction of the overall cost.

Programme Officers have been very active in supporting the grantees all over the region, through multiple field visits, covering almost all the eligible countries. Their activities were important as well for supervising and monitoring projects, but also to support grantees in adapting their activities and sometimes revising their proposal through amendments. The RIT and CEPF Secretariat also visited for the first time Cape Verde, visiting projects and national authorities (see the [video created to highlight the work of SPEA/Biosfera I](#)).

A huge task was undertaken by the RIT and Secretariat on the monitoring system for the Mediterranean Hotspot. As the first final completion reports were reaching CEPF, the team noticed a gap in term of the information provided, as well as differences in the way grantees were providing data, making comparison and analysis difficult. The team therefore worked on defining a standardized approach and a monitoring data management system on Excel, easy enough to be used by a team dispatched in several countries and with

limited capacities in data management². The team then worked closely with grantees to ensure the consistency of the data provided, making it possible to draw general analysis of CEPF's impact. The first conclusions will be presented in the following sections, while final results are being compiled as more grants come to a close and will be included in the final assessment for Phase I.

V. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

1) Strategic Direction 1: Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Tourism

In Tunisia, **Notre Grand Bleu** has been implementing the project "*Contribute to the Conservation of Kuriat Islands and the Bay of Monastir Through the Involvement of Civil Society and the Private Sector*" (65414) since January 2015, demonstrating the value of an integrated approach to marine and coastal biodiversity conservation. The organization has brought together the APAL (National Agency for the Conservation of Coastal Zones), local fishermen, tourism operators, international partners (Conservatoire du Littoral from France) and even the military (the Grande Kuriat Island is a naval base) to develop an integrated management plan for the Bay of Monastir. All the stakeholders have been fully engaged not only in strategic planning, but also in concrete implementation actions: fishermen are testing pilot methods to prevent sea-turtle by-catch; tourism operators inform the tourists on good practices to prevent disturbance on sea-turtle nesting sites and to start using a specially designed anchor which avoid destruction of seagrass beds; the military supported the eradication of rats on the islands, with technical support from international partners... The 80,000 ha site is expected to be declared officially a marine protected area as soon as early 2017. It would then become the first co-managed protected area in the country, closely involving a civil society organization with the everyday management of the site — a situation that would have been completely impossible only a couple of years ago. While the initial project proposal focused specifically on small-scale conservation action, the organization has gained the confidence of the public and private partners during implementation, and through a highly participatory approach, **demonstrated the value of multi-stakeholders approach to site management**. This project is a landmark in the region, demonstrating how civil society can influence integrated coastal zone management practices. The president of Notre Grand Bleu, Ahmed Ghedira, was selected to represent the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot as one of the CEPF Heroes during the IUCN World Park Congress in September 2016.

2) Strategic Direction 2. Sustainable Management of Water Resources and Wise Use of Water

In Albania, CEPF has granted a bit less than \$30,000 to the **Agro-Environmental & Economic Management Center (AEEMc)** for project "*Integrated Natural Water Management of Shkumbini River*" (65717). AEEMc is not an NGO specialized in conservation, but an association that gathers experts working on pollution or water infrastructures. The initial project proposal focused a lot on irrigation and agriculture water, and it's during

² The system was used as the basis for the temporary monitoring data management system by CEPF Monitoring and Evaluation Team, while the Foundation Connect system was being designed.

the project preparation phase that the organization, with support from CEPF, contacted biodiversity experts and integrated fully the importance of freshwater wildlife in their activities. The project started with a participatory and expert assessment of the quality of river Shkumbini, with biological inventories (fish, invertebrates...), biophysical assessment and chemical analysis. On the basis of the assessment and with support from the municipalities of Cerrik and Elbasan, the local farmers designed a first effective management plan for irrigation water in the region, taking into account the dynamic component of water needs during the year. Through this seasonal approach, irrigation schemes were improved on more than 2,000 ha of land. The biological assessment demonstrated that, although the river basin is highly polluted in some parts and had suffered a lot from infrastructure development and industrial disturbances, it still hosts important populations of several important species of fish, invertebrate and micro-invertebrates (diatoms). The results have been presented in awareness raising documents, on television documentaries and shows, or in multiple articles in local and national press. They were also discussed during the six local fora organized with citizens, and shared with more than 100 high school students who also participated to some field activities. **Through the participation of multiple stakeholders, AEEMc has initiated a creation of a group of citizens who have rediscovered the value of their resources, adopted best practices for their management, and who now increasingly call for action for their preservation.**

The methodology for quick biological assessment to inform management practices, developed during this project, has been approved by the National Environment Agency to serve as official guidance for future projects. Another governmental body, IBECA (Institution Building for Enforcing Environmental and Climate Acquis) also endorsed the data invertebrate biodiversity produced by the project in the drafting of the management plan of the river Shkumbini.

CEPF has supported similar approaches in several countries of the Balkans, allowing to get increased support from the public on preservation of natural freshwater resources and biodiversity, and supporting national or local authorities in improving their practices in terms of river basin management. The approach has provided great results at local level on a portion of Shkumbini river – but also on Drin river basin, Dojran Lake in Macedonia, or Moraca and Cijevna rivers in Montenegro. Nevertheless, more sustained effort over several years, and upscaling of the approaches will be needed to face the challenges of river basin conservation in the region.

3) Strategic Direction 3. Improve Conservation Status of Priority KBAs

At shin-height on a mountainous pasture, large purple petals fan out like butterflies taking flight: found only in Lebanon, the Sofar Iris is as much beautiful as it is fragile. With a unique geographical position between three continents and a dramatic mountainous landscape, Lebanon is a hotspot of endemism. For plants (2,600 different species in Lebanon with 12 percent of these endemic), the smallest pocket of ideal conditions – humidity, altitude, temperature, etc. – can be a refuge for an entire species, often completely unknown to people. But these key sites are increasingly encroached as this already densely populated country urbanises and industrialises, with untold species disappearing before they are recognized or studied.

Université Saint-Joseph (USJ), through project "*Determining Important Areas for Plants and Creating Micro-Reserves to Conserve Rare or Endemic Species in Lebanon*" (63257) brought experts together to thoroughly

collate and analyze data on plant distribution and abundance. USJ organized a comprehensive three-day workshop of experts, classifying Lebanon's plants according to IUCN's Red List criteria. Based on the rarity and threat status of the plants identified, priority sites for Plant Micro-Reserves were identified and the approach tested in three sites with distinctive features: Ehmej, a small site with a mosaic of communal land and private land, Baskinta, a privately-owned site, and Sarada, a site belonging to the Church. Although small in size, these sites are of important biodiversity value and are well adapted to the preservation of micro-endemic or rare plants. The first micro-reserve (Ehmej) was officially created at the end of 2015, and officially recognized by the Lebanese Ministry for Environment, setting up a precedent for scaling up the approach in the newly identified Important Plant Areas.

The paragraph above is based on the booklet **Together**, prepared by CEPF to present lessons learned from the Mediterranean Portfolio. Find out more examples of CEPF project results in the Mediterranean by clicking on [this link](#).

VI. Collaboration with CEPF Donors and other funders

A large number of donors support biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean Hotspot, and several regional initiatives and platforms exist to foster partnership and collaboration. CEPF has, over the last few years, strengthened relationship with the donor community working specifically with non-State actors in the field of conservation.

Several donors and important stakeholders are part of the CEPF MED Advisory Committee, which provides strategic advice to CEPF, and help identify opportunities for collaboration (see table). The Advisory Committee welcome this year three new members: Gabriele Rechbauer from GiZ, Ricardo Monteiro from UNDP/GEF SGP in Cape Verde, and Constance Corbier from FFEM.

CEPF also participates to the Mediterranean Donors Roundtable which brings together once a year representatives from Oak Foundation, Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), Adessium Foundation, Mava Foundation, Prince Albert II Foundation, and Fundacion Biodiversidad. In June 2016, Olivier Langrand, CEPF Executive director, and Pierre Carret, Grant Director for the Mediterranean Basin, participated to the annual Mediterranean Donor Roundtable organized by Thalassa Foundation in Nafplion, Greece, with discussions on alignment of the programs and strategies of the Mediterranean donors.

The RIT and CEPF Secretariat have worked heavily to engage with GEF Focal points in all countries, first to secure their endorsement of the Strategy, but also to up-date them on the progress of CEPF investment. The CEPF and RIT supervision missions in the countries have been used to meet personally with many of the CEPF donors' representatives, such as GEF SGP, AFD, EU or the World Bank. The exchange of information and experience on local civil society actors proves very useful – and several donor representatives have provided advice and reviews on project proposals.

During the fiscal year 16 (July 2015-June 2016), CEPF team had specific exchanges with following CEPF donor representatives, as presented in table next page.

Members of the Advisory Committee	
Fabrice Bernard	Conservatoire du littoral (France)
Munir Adgham	GEF Small Grant Program (Jordan)
Antonio Troya	The IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation
Aissa Moali	University of Bejaia (Algeria)
Myrsini Malakou	Society for the Protection of Prespa (Greece)
Bertrand de Montmollin	IUCN/SSC/MPSG - Mediterranean Plant Specialist Group
Paule Gros	MAVA Foundation
Paolo Lombardi	WWF Mediterranean Programme Office
Constance Corbier	Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial
Raphaël Cuvelier	Prince Albert II Foundation (Monaco)
Jean Jalbert	Tour du Valat (France)
Ricardo Monteiro	UNDP/GSF, Small Grant Programme, Cabo Verde
Gabriele Rechbauer	GIZ (Balkans)

European Commission	Brussels	Guillemette Vachey, DG NEAR	20/10/2015, 22/03/2016, 18/05/2016	Introduction to portfolio, discussions about synergies with other programmes and information to EU Delegation in the MED
GEF SGP, Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Ricardo Monteiro, GEF Small Grants Programme National Coordinator	14/09/2015	Introduction to CEPF portfolio, discussions about synergies with GEF SGP, understanding key conservation issues in Cabo Verde and the CSO landscape, and sharing contacts for future CEPF outreach.
Delegation of the EU	Montenegro	Mitja Drobnič (Head of Delegation), Ana Stanišić Vrbica (Good Governance and Integration Advisor)	06/10/2015	Discussion on the Long Term Vision of investments in the Balkans
Delegation of the EU	FYR of Macedonia	Maja Bogdanovska Zendelska (Environment & Infrastructure)	13/10/2015	Discussion on the Long Term Vision of investments in the Balkans
Delegation of the EU	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Renata Abduzaimović, Džemal Hodžić,	02/11/2015	Discussion on the Long Term Vision of investments in the Balkans
Delegation of the EU	Albania	Mr. Antoine Avignon	05/11/2015	Discussion on the Long Term Vision of investments in the Balkans, Potential collaboration with EU funded programme to support civil society
UNDP/GEF Small Grant Programme	FYR of Macedonia	Zlatko Samardžiev, GEF SGP Focal point	13/10/2015	Discussion on the Long Term Vision of investments in the Balkans
GEF Focal Point	Algeria	Karim Baba	25/05/2016	Discussion about current investment and next phase of CEPF in the Med.
UNDP/GEF Small Grant Programme	Algeria	Rahima CHahih Feiza Bendriss Sofiane Dih	25/05/2016	Discussion about current investment and next phase of CEPF in the Med/ enforce synergies
Delegation of the EU	Montenegro	Head of Operations, EU Delegation to Montenegro	15/06/2016	Discussion about a CEPF grantee project at Ulcinj salina.
Delegation of the EU	Montenegro	Mitja Drobnič, Head of Delegation Ana Stanišić Vrbica, Advisor Dirk Lange, Head of Unit for Montenegro, DG NEAR (European Commission)	16/06/2016	Discussions about CEPF grantee project at Ulcinj salina and other projects
MAVA Foundation	Switzerland, Greece	Paule Gros, Lynda Mansson	Several meetings	Regular discussions on synergies between programme and collaborations between grantees.

The 20th January, 2016, a special event was organized at the Berlaymont building of the European Commission in Brussels to introduce the Long Term Vision for the Balkans. The event was introduced by Mr. Calleja-Crespo, Director General for Environment, followed by Olivier Langrand, CEPF Executive Director, Pierre Carret, CEPF Grant Director, and Mojmir Mrak, Lead consultant for the Long Term Vision for the Balkans report. The event was attended by representatives of several European Commission directorates, as well as representatives from the diplomatic representations of several Balkan countries and international organizations (UNEP, WWF, UICN...)

Taking advantage of the launch of the Ecosystem Profile update, a special "[lunch time event](#)" was organized at the European Commission the 17th of June, 2016. The Regional Implementation Team presented the preliminary impacts of the Phase I investment and interacted with representatives of several EC directorates.

The most important collaboration with a donor is the partnership with MAVA Foundation, which became a Regional Donor of the CEPF Mediterranean Program in 2014, providing an additional \$1.129 million to CEPF's investment for the Strategic Direction 1 on coastal management.

CEPF is also involved in the Programme Petites Initiatives (PPI-OSCAN), funded by MAVA and FFEM and implemented by IUCN MEDPO, which supports local civil society organizations in North Africa. This partnership allows for synergies between the two programs – in particular with PPI supporting the continuation of actions initiated through CEPF support.

CEPF held several meetings with the Global Environment and Technology Fund (GETF), an institution supporting the management of the RAIN programme of the Coca Cola Foundation on water management. While GETF had a good knowledge of civil society organizations in the development and humanitarian sectors, their contacts with environmental NGOs in some countries of the Mediterranean Basin had been much more limited. CEPF presented several projects in need of further funding for consolidation or extension of activities. The Global Diversity Foundation (GDF) working in Morocco has secured a \$ 300,000 grant to build on activities previously supported by CEPF, and Association des Amis des Oiseaux in Tunisia is in discussion regarding coastal wetland preservation – a programme initiated by CEPF. The team also supported the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature in Jordan to get additional support from Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation for implementation of integrated water management plan initiated with CEPF funding.

Annex 1: Progress Against the Logframe

Objective	Targets	Progress to date (June 2016)
<p>Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities</p>	<p><i>(note: due to eligibility issues, this target is now of 42 KBAs in 5 priority corridors)</i></p> <p>NGOs and civil society actors from CEPF eligible countries, with an emphasis on the priority 6 corridors and 70 key biodiversity areas, effectively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>Development plans, projects and policies which influence the priority 6 corridors and 70 key biodiversity areas mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on tourism, water and agriculture.</p> <p>70 priority key biodiversity areas have strengthened protection and management.</p> <p>Strategic areas of production landscapes of six priority corridors under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.</p> <p>The Mediterranean Basin Hotspot ecosystem profile influences and complements other donor's investment strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 108 projects have been awarded, benefitting 91 organizations (grantees, sub-grantees, small grantees) - CEPF has supported projects on 65 sites in 46 Key Biodiversity Areas in five priority corridors - At least 11 policies or local regulations have been directly influenced by CEPF - Projects in 65 Key Biodiversity Areas in five priority corridors, and improved management monitored for at least 46 of them — covering an estimated surface of 1,495,000 ha. - CEPF has supported a wide range of activities related to sustainable use of natural resources and improved agricultural or fishing practices in 33 sites, among which 27 are situated inside or in the direct vicinity of KBAs. Overall, the surface of productive land where changes in productive practices with positive impact on biodiversity is estimated at 1,110,000 ha. - The Ecosystem Profile, co-founded by MAVA Foundation and Prince Albert II Foundation, has been widely distributed. - MAVA Foundation became a Regional Donor of the CEPF Mediterranean Program in 2014, providing an additional \$1.129 million to CEPF's investment for the Strategic Direction 1 on coastal management - CEPF participates to the Donor Round Table of Mediterranean focused organizations to ensure alignment

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GETF (Coca Cola Foundation), Prince Albert Foundation, have supported projects introduced by CEPF for \$600,000, building on previous CEPF projects. - Profile and KBAs in Montenegro are being used as a basis for the Natura2000 preparatory action - Albania: EU Delegation use priority KBAs as focus for support to Environmental organization (civil society support) - CEPF took part in preparation and support the implementation of the North Africa PPI implemented by IUCN and funded by FFEM/MAVA
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Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Progress to date (December 2013)
<p>Outcome 1. Negative effects of coastal development, especially those associated with tourism, minimized via promoting Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and sustainable nature-based economic alternatives, with a focus on the priority corridors of the (1) Southwest Balkans, (2) Cyrenaican Peninsula, and (3) Mountains, Plateaus, and Wetlands of Algerian Tell and Tunisia, and in 20 coastal and marine priority key biodiversity areas in other corridors.</p> <p>Budget: \$2,500,000</p>	<p>Number of income generation projects that contribute to conservation of a key biodiversity area.</p> <p>Number of tourism development plans, tourism authorities, and tourism businesses adopting safeguards and environmentally friendly practices where CEPF investment will take place</p>	<p>5 projects in the Balkans and 3 in North Africa awarded on ecotourism with expected income generation results; in Montenegro, Albania, Tunisia and Cape Verde</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Example: Marketing local food and handicraft products, ecotourism accommodation, local homestays, micro-grants to local businesses, work with fishermen - Tourism operator (resort) adopted new practices in Cape Verde/Boa Vista – sea turtle watching best practices - The Ulcinj Urban Planning and Coastal Zone Management has been influenced to integrate more eco-friendly tourism initiatives. - New small eco-business created in Albania (Bojana, Karaburun Peninsula): diving tours, eco-guides, small restoration and habitat. - New circuits and tourism offer to small business in Tunisia (Cap Bon, Tunis) <p>21 KBAs with CEPF-funded project to improved coastal zone management; 2 Algeria, 5 Albania, 3 Cape Verde, 1 Montenegro, 8 Tunisia, and 2 Morocco.</p>

	<p>Hectares of habitats restored or protected through innovative financing triggered by CEPF investments</p>	<p>environmental education programme on freshwater environment and protection of rivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The same organization also succeeded in integrating of the Federation de Pêche (FMPL) in the Comité National de la Pêche, the highest institutional committee for the planning and organization of fishing - planning for annual regulations on fishing, including fishing bans for some rivers/water bodies, definition of quotas, minimal sizes, or dates for fishing period. - Environmental permit was issued for hydropower Capljina (as well as for any other hydropower plant in BiH) on 27th of October 2009 for period of five years without any specific request for mitigation of its negative impacts on environment. WWF Med PO has developed a set of mitigation measures for the hydropower plant that was incorporated into renewed Environmental permit. - The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature has produced and succeeded to adopt formally a Land Use Master Plan for Mujib Basin in order to reduce impacts of development on Mujib basin. The document is linking the zoning and transitional zone plan of MBR with line of Master land use plan that was previously adopted by MOMA. - Prespa and Orhid Lakes Nature Fund (PONT) has been established under the auspices of WWF Greece, with endowment from MAVA and KfW of € 25 M. PONT will provide continuous support to national organizations in Albania, Macedonia and Greece for conservation and sustainable development activities. CEPF supports establishment of the Fund (setting up the administrative and financial management, communication and stakeholders involvement...) - A SG project, implemented by AEEM-Centre in Karavasta lagoon, Albania at the end of Shkumbini river assessed
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	<p>Number of initiatives with significant impact to reduce water consumption</p>	<p>payment for ecosystem services opportunities. One Ecosystem Services Valuation project in Lebanon (Al-Shouf Cedar Society) led to conclusive report under use for advocacy with government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEPF supported project generating incomes for local communities with objective to reduce dependency on natural resources: - A Center for the protection and study of birds of Montenegro introduced innovative financing of bee-hives for sustainable honey production and drop-by-drop irrigation system for sustainable wine production along the Morača river. - In Ait Mhamed and Imegdale, CEPF funding has been catalytic in the provision of drinking water to two villages. In total, this action has benefitted 50 households. GDF and High Atlas Foundation distribution of 47,000 almond trees and an estimated 30,000 MAPs throughout both communes over 2015-2016 (over 2000 households in total benefited from these distributions). This participated to the protection of 2,830 ha in Ait Mhamed and 1,375ha in Imegdale. AHME is implementing an existing action plan by the reforestation of 80 ha in Oued Outat for the conservation of land against erosion. - MES from Macedonia, provided scientific data used to influence management of the river and pilot area for sustainable living on Jablanica mountain. - MIO-ECSDE – the Drin river basin – promoting sustainable values of the river among local populations in Macedonia, Albania and Montenegro. Documentary films produced in partnership with Kawka production. - Ohrid lake - A group of two Macedonian NGOs, Grashnica and Gauss Institute and Albanian NGO IAP joined using CEPF SG in a common effort to promote sustainable use of water resources through development and promotion of smart
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		<p>water use schemes, such as the Agricultural Water Stewardship Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEMCC and the REC on Dojran lake in Macedonia have been tackling wiser use of the water. Develop and strengthen capacities of local institutions, private sector and community groups for wise use of water resources in Dojran Lake at sustainable level, plan for climate change adaptation (CCA), and (eco)tourism. - AEEMC working with water user associations to improve management practices that take biodiversity more into account. About 1,500 ha of production landscape have benefitted significantly and the irrigation improvements have saved more than 20% of the water of the project area of Shkumbini river in Albania. - Lebanon (SPNL, Hima approach). Jordan, Green Fodder Mujib
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Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Progress to date.
<p>Outcome 3. Conservation status of 70 priority key biodiversity areas improved via enhancing the protected area systems, supporting local communities and promoting international cooperation.</p> <p>Budget: \$3,505,000</p>	<p>Demonstrable improvements in the conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas as guided by formal management plan or other appropriate documents.</p>	<p>Actions under SD 3 covered 33 out of the initial list of 42 Priority KBAs (79%), but some activities under SD 1 and 2 also resulted in improved management of KBAs.</p> <p>CEPF has supported actions in 65 sites. The actions have resulted in strengthened management or protection in 46 KBAs, covering a total of 1,495,139 ha. In the remaining 19 sites, either activities have not yet demonstrated impact on the management of the site, or activities were limited in size and scope and were not expected to have a direct impact on site management (e.g., scientific study, awareness-raising activities, etc.)</p> <p>Overall, the surface of productive land where changes in productive practices with positive impact on biodiversity (improved fishing, agriculture, forestry...) have been noted is estimated at 1,110,000 ha.</p>

	<p>Number of hectares brought under new or upgraded protection.</p>	<p>Among the 46 Key Biodiversity Areas that have benefitted from CEPF support, 26 are — at least partially — under protection status. At end of FY16, METT (management effectiveness tracking tool) are completed (initial and final) for 9 sites only. Provisional results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 protected areas (77%) have seen their METT score increase, one has seen its score stable and one has decreased. - The average increase of the METT is 13 points, ranging from +2 to +24. <p>6 new protected areas and one expansion, covering 27,542 ha. 8 other sites in the process of being declared for an estimated additional surface of 115,000 ha.</p> <p>Overall, the creation of about 140,000 ha of new protected areas is expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of micro-reserves has been used for the first time in Lebanon, based on agreements with local authorities on communal lands (Ehmej), or with the church (Sarada) or private landowners (Baskinta). Although small in size, these sites are of important biodiversity value and are well adapted to the preservation of micro-endemic or rare plants. A first micro-reserve (Ehmej) was officially created in 2015, and officially recognized by the Lebanese Ministry for Environment, setting up a precedent for scaling up the approach in the newly identified Important Plant Areas. - Also in Lebanon, the Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon has adapted the traditional concept of Hima — a system of land and water management. This alternative, community-managed protected area concept could potentially be replicated in many other places in the Mediterranean Basin. - Qaytouli-Roum in Lebanon is the first "sustainable hunting area" set up in the country. The area is managed by local government with support from hunting and nature conservation. - the Kuriat Islands Marine Protected Area in Tunisia is expected to become the first co-managed protected area in the country, closely involving a civil society organization
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	<p>Percent and number of grants that enable effective stewardship by local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.</p>	<p>(Notre Grand Bleu) with the everyday management of the site — a situation that would have been completely impossible only a couple of years ago.</p> <p>Balkans: At least 83% of the grants under SD3 with objectives including increased stewardship of local communities</p> <p>Middle-East: At least 55% of the grants under SD3 with objectives including increased stewardship of local communities</p> <p>North Africa: At least 33% of grants under SD 3 with objectives including increased stewardship of local communities.</p>
<p>Outcome 4. Strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment provided through a regional implementation team.</p>	<p>Regional Implementation Team performance in fulfilling the approved Terms of Reference.</p> <p>Number of groups receiving grants that achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard.</p>	<p>Actual performance of RIT approved by CEPF Secretariat</p> <p>Data from Civil Society Tracking Tool available for 48 percent of organization supported to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 62% increased score - 14% score stable - 24% decreased score

Annex 2. Active and Closed Grants as of June, 2016

Zone of Implementation	Strategic Direction	Grantee	Applicant Acronym	Title	Total
Albania	SD1	Istituto Sindacale Per La Cooperazione Allo Sviluppo	ISCOS	Preserve and Enhance Sustainable Tourism Between Laizi Bay and Berat (Albania)	\$52 993
Albania	SD1	Association for the Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania	PPNEA	Land of Castles and Eagles	\$268 623
Albania	SD1	Institute of Nature Conservation in Albania	INCA	Sustainable Economic Activities in Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (SEA-Med)-Field Project Albania	\$236 628
Algeria	SD1	Association Promotion des Femmes Rurales de Wilaya de Skikda	SKIKDA	A study for the development of eco-tourism activities at Guerbes Sanhadja	\$19 110
Algeria	SD1	Laboratoire de recherche "Ecologie des Systèmes terrestres et Aquatiques"	ECOSTAQ	Towards an integrated coastal management plan of l'Edough: the preparatory phase	\$19 900
Cape Verde	SD1	BIOS.CV – Association for the Conservation of the Environment and Sustainable Development	BIOS.CV	Environmental Initiatives to Enhance Ecotourism in Boa Vista Island, Cape Verde	\$19 286
Cape Verde	SD1	Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves	SPEA	Protecting Threatened and Endemic Species in Cape Verde: a Major Island Restoration Project	\$275 309
Cape Verde	SD1	Turtle Foundation	TF	Fair Access – Managing Turtle Watching and Quad Bike Traffic on the Nesting Beaches of Boavista	\$3 885
Hotspot Level	SD1	Horwarth HTL	Horwarth	Study on the tourism sector involvement in the financing of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean	\$19 635
Jordan	SD1	Sweimeh Association Charity	SAC	Libyan ecotourism experience exchange visit to Jordan	\$15 554
Libya	SD1	Libyan Society for Birds (LSB)	LSB	Raising Awareness of Local Communities Who Are Decision Makers in Tabraq City and Ein Ghazalah	\$19 960
Libya	SD1	Association of Oxygen to Protect the Environment	Oxygen	Documenting and valuing biodiversity in Karabolli, Libya.	\$14 120
Libya	SD1	Libyan Wildlife Trust	LWT	Improve knowledge on integrated management of coastal zones and biodiversity protection in Alqrbolli area, Libya.	\$15 390
Montenegro	SD1	Kawka Production	KAWKA	Promotion of biodiversity conservation actions through motion	\$16 980
Montenegro	SD1	Green Home	GH	Montenegro mid-term stakeholder assessment of the CEPF Investment	\$1 124

Montenegro	SD1	Institute for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development	IEED	Strengthening Civil Society to Get Involved in Development and Implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	\$58 012
Montenegro	SD1	NGO Green Home	GreenHome	Supporting the local communities for implementation of nature based tourism practices in Sasko lake	\$123 820
Montenegro	SD1	NGO Center for Protection and Research of Birds of Montenegro	CZIP	Ulcinj Salina as an Ecotourism Destination	\$195 210
Montenegro	SD1	ECNC Land & Sea Group Agrupación Europea de Interés Económico	ECNC	Fostering and Bringing Together Nature, Tourism and Civil Society at Bojana Delta Through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	\$240 382
Morocco	SD1	Groupe de Recherche pour la Protection des Oiseaux au Maroc - BirdLife in Morocco	GREPOM	The Essaouira Dunes - Mapping out a sustainable future for the Coastal Atlantic Plains of Morocco	\$19 432
Morocco	SD1	Association des Enseignants des Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre	AESVT-MAROC	Pilot project for the effective integration of ICZM approaches for the new Coastal Law in Morocco: Case study corridor Oranie and Moulaya.	\$19 406
Morocco	SD1	Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources	AGIR	Contribution to the Conservation of Bou Areg (Mar Chica) Laguna through the Involvement of Civil Society in Integrated Coastal Zone Management.	\$189 132
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD1	WWF European Policy Programme-Branch Office	WWF	Sustainable Economic Activities in Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (SEA-MPA)	\$350 656
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD1	Conservation Stewards Program - Conservation International	CI	Introducing the Conservation Agreement Model for Community-based Conservation to NGOs in Tunisia and Algeria	\$19 716
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD1	Association de Réflexion, d'Échanges et d'Actions pour L'Environnement et le Développement	AREA-ED	Integration of ICZM Objectives and Nature Conservation in the Local Development Plans of the Territories of El Kala National Park	\$114 400
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD1	Cabinet Sami Ben Haj	CSBH	Mapping Initiatives ICZM, Lessons Learned Collection and Sharing in Three Corridors and Two Key Priority Areas for Biodiversity in North Africa	\$72 000
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD1	Fondation Tour du Valat	TDV	Integration of ICZM Objectives and Nature Conservation in the Local Development Plans of the Territories of El Kala National Park (Including the Surrounding Areas in Algeria and Tunisia) (Tour Du Valat)	\$17 600
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD1	Living Planet Tunisia	Living Planet	Effective Integration Approach of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Countries of North Africa	\$146 894
RIT	SD1	Association des Amis des Oiseaux	AAO	Mediterranean Mid-term Assessment Regional Meeting	\$9 939
RIT	SD1	Center for Protection and Research of Birds	CZIP	Mediterranean Mid-term Assessment Regional Meeting	\$33 940

Tunisia	SD1	Association des Fans de la Chebba	AFC	Protection of marine turtles and the coastal environment of the Kuriat islands, Tunisia	\$19 963
Tunisia	SD1	Association de protection de l'environnement Hammem Ghezaz	APEHG	Circuit ecotourism within the dunes of Ras Alby and rehabilitation of the dune	\$19 962
Tunisia	SD1	Reseau Enfant de la Terre	RET	Tunisian and Libyan mid-term stakeholder assessment of the CEPF Investment	\$1 777
Tunisia	SD1	Reseau Enfant de la Terre	RET	Promoting wetland eco-tourism for local development	\$17 770
Tunisia	SD1	Association des Amis des Oiseaux	AAO	Developing Eco-Tourism Activities for the Conservation of Key Sites for Biodiversity in Northern Tunisia	\$314 001
Tunisia	SD1	Association tunisienne des Ingénieurs Agronomes	ATIA	Strengthening Tunisian Organizations Environmental and Technical Skills	\$76 770
Tunisia	SD1	Notre grand bleu	NGB	Conservation and Restoration of the Island of Kuriat	\$169 674
Albania	SD2	AEEM-Centre	AEEM	Ecological and economical assessment of ecosystem services in Karavasta Lagoon	\$19 984
Albania	SD2	TWAWI	TWAWI	Master Plan for the Recovery of the Spring Water Ecosystem in the Lalzi Bay	\$19 376
Albania	SD2	Institute for Environmental Policy-Albania	IEP	Developing Sustainable Water Management Practices to Conserve Environmental Flow in Ohrid Lake Region	\$13 030
Albania	SD2	Urban Research Institute	URI	Albanian mid-term stakeholder assessment of the CEPF Investment	\$1 487
Albania	SD2	Centre for Forest Studies and Consulting (Albaforest)	Albaforest	Integrated Drini River Basin Management	\$116 150
Albania	SD2	Urban Research Institute	URI	Conservation of Biodiversity in Patoku Lagoon and Ishmi River Outlet through Integrated River Basin Management	\$180 000
Albania	SD2	Agro-Environmental & Economic Management-Center	AEEM	Integrated Natural Water Management of Shkumbini River, Albania	\$29 470
Hotspot Level	SD2	IUCN FW KBAs	IUCN	Freshwater Key Biodiversity Area refinement: Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot	\$19 705
Hotspot Level	SD2	The International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	Freshwater Biodiversity Assessment and Conservation Priorities for the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot	\$248 331
Macedonia	SD2	Grashnica	Grashnica	Smart water use on the farmland in the Ohrid Lake region	\$18 880
Macedonia	SD2	GAUSS Institute – Foundation for New Technologies, Innovations and Knowledge Transfer	GAUSS	Agricultural Water Stewardship Initiative in Ohrid Lake Basin	\$11 600

Macedonia	SD2	Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC Com)	REC MK	Macedonian mid-term stakeholder assessment of the CEPF Investment	\$2 654
Macedonia	SD2	Macedonian Ecological Society	MES	Water for the Lakes, Bogs, Streams and People on Jablanica Mt.	\$77 600
Macedonia	SD2	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe	REC MK	Developing Capacities for Sustainability of Dojran Lake	\$168 746
Macedonia	SD2	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a r.l.	CEM-CC	Integrated Water Resources Management at Dojran Lake	\$119 987
Montenegro	SD2	The Network for the Affirmation of NGO Sector	MANS	Moraca - The New Way Forward	\$39 996
Montenegro	SD2	Center for Protection and Research of Birds	CZIP	River Moraca and Cijevna, using sustainable development against floods	\$89 999
Morocco	SD2	Enda Maghreb	ENDA	Ensuring the Preservation and Enhancement of Atlas Mountain Ecosystems by Building the Capacity of Local Stakeholders in Sustainable Water Management	\$19 700
Morocco	SD2	Section d'Ifrane de l'Association des Enseignants des Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre au Maroc (AVEST)	AESVT	Implementation of good agricultural practices contributing to the protection and ecological integrity of the Oued Boufekrane river.	\$19 901
Morocco	SD2	Tissu associatif de développement de la province d'Azilal	TADA	Support civil society in conserving water resources and biodiversity in Azilal	\$19 997
Morocco	SD2	ADDICT.COM, Agence de communication	ADDICT	La communication audiovisuelle, support d'information, de sensibilisation et d'accompagnement pour la réussite des projets de conservation de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes naturels vitaux : Cas du projet Ifrane AMEPN-CEPF, Maroc.	\$15 594
Morocco	SD2	Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature	AMPEN	Valuing Ecotourism, Fish, and Aquatic Biodiversity of the Moroccan Atlas for the Contribution to the Preservation of Water Resources "Case of Ifrane National Parks and High Atlas Oriental"	\$284 608
Morocco	SD2	Global Diversity Foundation	GDF	Integrated River Basin Management in Ait M'hamed and Imegdale rural communes, Morocco	\$196 987
Morocco	SD2	Association Haute Moulouya pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature	AHMEPN	Support Communities in Improving Water Management Practices and Biodiversity Conservation near Morocco's Wadi Micro-Watershed of Oued Outat	\$102 817
Regional Projects - Balkans	SD2	Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development	MIO-ECSDE	Living Well in Harmony with the Drin: Raising Public Awareness, Enhancing Knowledge and Empowering NGOs to Protect and Conserve Freshwater Ecosystems in the Drin River Basin	\$200 000
Regional Projects - Balkans	SD2	WWF Greece	WWF	Prespa Conservation Trust Fund & CEPF support	\$76 981
Albania	SD3	Albanian Society for the Protection of Birds & Wild Fauna (Mammals)	ASPBM	Enforcement and improvement of hunting legislation and strengthening of institutional capacities for wildlife	\$131 330

				management (main focus in birds) in Albania	
Algeria	SD3	Zahera Souidi	Zahera Souidi	Etude de la dynamique végétale et de la diversité floristique des marais de la Macta (Algérie). Application à la conservation et à la préservation de la biodiversité.	\$18 090
Algeria	SD3	Association de Réflexion, d'Échanges et d'Actions pour L'Environnement et le Développement	AREA-ED	Contribution to the Creation of a Participatory Protected Area of Massif de Babor	\$168 736
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Society for Biological Research and Protection of Nature	BIO.LOG	Karst Freshwater Habitats: Identification and Participatory Conservation of Threatened Invertebrate and Fish Species	\$19 841
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Centar za krš i speleologiju (Center for Karst and Speleology)	CKS	Protection of Underground Biodiversity in the Neretva River Catchment Area: Identifying and Raising the Awareness of Conservation Hotspots	\$14 446
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Društvo Za Jamsko Biologijo	SCB	A Survey of the Distribution of Proteus anguinus by Environmental DNA Sampling	\$16 449
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Mountain Rescue Service of Herzegovina (Hercegovačka Gorska Sluzba Spasavanja)	HGSS	Production of Speleological Cadaster for the Trebižat Area	\$16 741
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Hrvatska Ekološka Udruga (BUNA)	BUNA	Educating the Public on Sustainable Water Use and the Protection of Endemic Fish in the Neretva River Valley	\$18 713
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Institute for Adriatic Crops and Karst Reclamation	IAC	Conservation of Wild Grapevine in Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$16 859
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe Country Office Bosnia and Herzegovina	REC B&H	Bosnian and Herzegovina mid-term stakeholder assessment of the CEPF Investment	\$4 828
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe, Country Office for Bosnia and Herzegovina	REC B&H	Promoting Trebizat as Ecotourism Destination	\$109 996
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Center for Karst and Speleology	CKS	Protection of Bats in the Neretva River Catchment Area	\$40 241
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	EuroNatur	EuroNatur	Improving the Management of Hutovo Blato Nature Park	\$162 209
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	WWF European Policy Office, Rome Branch	WWF	Securing the Future of Hutovo Blato Nature Park	\$169 844
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SD3	Ornitološko društvo naše ptice	Naše ptice	Hutovo Blato Nature Park and Mostarsko Blato as Safe Breeding, Stop-Over and Wintering Sites for Birds	\$48 550
Cabo Verde	SD3	BIOS.CV – Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development	BIOS.CV	The turtle challenge: Integrating conservation, tourism and local community development on Boa Vista Island	\$19 660

Cape Verde	SD3	Biosfera 1	Biosfera 1	Strengthening organizational capacities and field research on Raso Islet, Cape Verde.	\$19 438
Cape Verde	SD3	International Union for Conservation of Nature Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation	IUCN	Identifying Important Plant Areas in Cabo Verde	\$65 598
Croatia	SD3	Institute for Adriatic Crops and Karst Reclamation	IAC	Locating the Wild Grapevine Along the River Banks of Krka, Croatia	\$1 413
Jordan	SD3	The United Society for Developing Water Resources and Environment	USDWE	Green Fodder Pilot Project	\$19 975
Jordan	SD3	Bab Assalam Women's Cooperative	BASWC	Integrated Local Management of Tal Al Arbeen in the Jordan River Key Biodiversity Area	\$17 900
Jordan	SD3	Sweimeh Association Charity	SAC	Rehabilitation of the Sweimeh Eco-Park	\$19 450
Jordan	SD3	The United Society for Developing Water Resources and Environment	USDWE	Jordanian mid-term stakeholder assessment of the CEPF Investment	\$2 193
Jordan	SD3	The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature	RSCN	Strengthening Management Planning of Mujib as a Biosphere Reserve in Jordan	\$242 103
Lebanon	SD3	Environment For Life	EFL	Raising Awareness on Hunting and Biodiversity Conservation in Al Chouf Cedars Nature Reserve Key Biodiversity Area	\$15 931
Lebanon	SD3	Arts, Sciences and Technology University in Lebanon	AUL	Photographic Guide to Lebanon's Wildflowers	\$19 920
Lebanon	SD3	Université Saint Joseph de Beyrouth	USJ	Lebanon mid-term stakeholder assessment of the CEPF Investment	\$2 690
Lebanon	SD3	Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon	SPNL	Evaluating the status of Monk Seal population in Lebanon	\$4 700
Lebanon	SD3	Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon	SPNL	Demonstrating Sustainable Management of Important Eastern Mediterranean Forests/KBAs in Anti-Lebanon Mountains	\$220 220
Lebanon	SD3	Al-Shouf Cedar Society	Al-Shouf	Enhancing Sustainable Livelihood and Promoting Community Management of Shouf Biosphere Reserve	\$160 300
Lebanon	SD3	Université Saint-Joseph	USJ	Determination of Important Areas for Plants and Creation of Micro-Reserves to Conserve Rare or Endemic Species in Lebanon.	\$207 788
Lebanon	SD3	Lebanese Environment Forum	LEF	Promoting Sustainable Hunting Practices in Lebanon Using Community Based Approach	\$182 385
Macedonia	SD3	Macedonian Ecological Society (MES)	MES	Education and capacity building for conservation of the priority KBA Lake Dojran	\$19 267
Macedonia	SD3	Environmental Citizens Association "Front 21/42"	Front 21/42	Save Ohrid Lake And Galičica National Park in Macedonia	\$43 320
Montenegro	SD3	Montenegrin Ecologists Society	MES	Action for ecological valorisation of Buljarica cove	\$19 980

Montenegro	SD3	Noe Conservation	Noe	Support to the Conservation of Dalmatian Pelicans, a Key Biodiversity Species from Skadar Lake National Park in Montenegro	\$303 581
Morocco	SD3	Global Diversity Foundation	GDF	Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Management of Medicinal Plants and Important Plant Areas in the High Atlas Mountains	\$19 900
Morocco	SD3	Stichting Moroccan Primate Conservation (MPC)	MPC	Identification of habitat fragmentation, the degree of landscape connectivity and corridors, to restore a species in danger of extinction: the Barbary macaque (<i>Macaca sylvanus</i>)	\$17 659
Regional Projects - Balkans	SD3	NGO Green Home	Green Home	Engaging Civil Societies in Harmonization of Actions for Improving the Conservation and Management Effectiveness of Lake Skadar	\$19 375
Regional Projects - Balkans	SD3	The Living Med	TLM	A multimedia communications campaign to raise the awareness of Dalmatian Pelicans in Lake Skadar	\$17 000
Regional Projects - Balkans	SD3	Društvo Za Jamsko Biologijo	SCB	Assessment of the endangered subterranean biodiversity of the Skadar/Shkodra Lake Basin	\$19 992
Regional Projects - Balkans	SD3	The International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	Supporting the Long-Term Sustainable Management of Transboundary Lake Skadar	\$328 563
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD3	The International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	Promote the Value of Key Biodiversity Areas through Strengthening the Role of Civil Society Organizations in their Management and Conservation in North Africa	\$316 076
Regional Projects - North Africa	SD3	Fondation Tour du Valat	TdV	Monitoring of Waterbirds in North Africa for the Conservation of Wetland Areas	\$230 000

Annex 3. CEPF Impact at Site Level –preliminary results (June 2016)

1) Creation and expansion of protected areas

The creation of protected areas is a lengthy process everywhere in the world, and the Mediterranean region is no exception. The results in terms of creation and/or expansion of protected areas can therefore be considered excellent, with **six new protected areas and one expansion, covering 27,542 ha**. Furthermore, eight other sites are currently in the process of being declared and are expected to be gazetted in the coming months or years, for an estimated additional surface of 115,000 ha. Overall, it is therefore expected that CEPF will have helped the creation of about **140,000 ha of new protected areas** in the Mediterranean Basin under the first phase of implementation.

The list of the proclaimed protected areas is provided in the below table.

Country	Site Name	Surface in ha
Lebanon	Hima Al Fekha	5 913,0
Lebanon	Ehmej micro-reserve	52,6
Jordan	Tal ar Arbeen special conservation area	18,0
Jordan	Sweimeh Nature Park	18,0
Lebanon	Anjar micro-reserve	40,0
Lebanon	Qaytouli-Roum	300,0
Jordan	Mujib (expansion)	21,200
Total		27,542

The list of expected protected areas is provided in the below table.

Country	Site Name	Surface in ha
Morocco	Sidi Bou Areg No-Fish Zone	2,000
Tunisia	Kuriat Islands (Gulf of Gabès Marine Protected Area)	80,000
Algeria	Babor National Park	30,000
Montenegro	Porto Palermo	2,000
Montenegro	Ulcinj	1,500
Montenegro	Sasko Lake	600
Lebanon	Samada micro-reserve	15
Lebanon	Baskinta micro-reserve	16
Total		116,131

Note: Site names are not official, and number of ha is an estimate.

In addition to the number and size of protected areas, the development of new models for protection of important sites should also be noted.

The concept of micro-reserves has been used for the first time in Lebanon, based on agreements with local authorities on communal lands (Ehmej), or with the church (Sarada) or private landowners (Baskinta). Although small in size, these sites are of important biodiversity value and are well adapted to the preservation of micro-endemic or rare plants. A first micro-reserve (Ehmej) was officially created and recognized by the Lebanese Ministry for Environment in 2015, setting up a precedent for scaling up the approach in the newly identified Important Plant Areas.

Also in Lebanon, the Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon has adapted the traditional concept of Hima — a system of land and water management. This alternative, community-managed protected area concept could potentially be replicated in many other places in the Mediterranean Basin.

Qaytouli-Roum in Lebanon is the first "sustainable hunting area" set up in the country. The area is managed by local government with support from hunters and nature conservationists.

In the next few months, the Kuriat Islands Marine Protected Area in Tunisia is expected to become the first co-managed protected area in the country, closely involving a civil society organization (Notre Grand Bleu) with the everyday management of the site — a situation that would have been completely impossible only a couple of years ago.

These new models, all pushing for multi-stakeholder approaches, demonstrate how civil society can play a crucial role, alongside governmental authorities, in the management of protected areas in the region.

2) Improved management of Key Biodiversity Areas

Thus far, CEPF has supported actions in 65 sites in the Mediterranean Basin. For 46 of them, the actions have resulted in strengthened management or protection. In the remaining 19 sites, either activities have not yet demonstrated impact on the management of the site, or activities were limited in size and scope and were not expected to have a direct impact on site management (e.g. scientific study, awareness-raising activities, etc.).

Among the 46 Key Biodiversity Areas that have benefitted from CEPF support, 26 are — at least partially — under protection status. In such cases, CEPF asks the grantees to monitor the evolution of the management of the protected area using the METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) designed, under the coordination of WWF, for the Global Environment Facility. The grantees are asked to complete the tracking tool with the park authorities. Initial METTs have been collected for 23 of the 26 protected areas³. At the end of 2016, nine "final" METTs have been collected, and therefore only an incomplete analysis can be presented at this stage.

With these limitations, preliminary findings show that:

- 7 protected areas (77%) have seen their METT score increase, one has seen its score stable and one has decreased.
- The average increase of the METT is 13 points, ranging from +2 to +24.
- In the case where the METT score decreased (Ifrane National Park), structural issues at the national level are at stake, but the (small-scale) activities supported by CEPF have had a positive impact on conservation.

Overall, the surface of KBAs under protection that have seen an improvement of the management is estimated at **1,114,000 ha**. The list of these KBAs is provided below.

³ Additional METTs have also been collected for newly created protected areas (see above), but the delay will not be sufficient under this phase to analyse changes between the beginning and end of the projects.

Country	KBA name (KBA under total or partial protection)	Surface in ha	Initial METT	Final METT
Cape Verde	Ilheu Raso	700	28	52
Cape Verde	Santa Luzia Island	3 500	28	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hutovo blato	7 411	39	41
Algeria	El Kala National Park	80 000	35	
Algeria	Parc National du Djurdjura	18 550	52	56
Morocco	Parc National de Toubkal	100 000	40	40
Morocco	Parc Naturel d'Ifrane	125 000	53	46
Tunisia	Ichkeul	12 600	54	
Lebanon	Al Chouf Cedars Nature Reserve	16 100	67	77
Jordan	Mujib	656 367	58	69
Albania	Lake Ohrid and surrounding area	1 000		
Albania	Lake Shkodra (Lake Skadar)	14 200	30	
Albania	Karavasta lagoon	22 230	41	
Albania	Lalzi bay	-	17	
Albania	Narte-Vjose Landscape park	19 738	29	
Albania	Karaburun-Sazan National Park	10 373	24	
Albania	Butrinti National Park	-	58	
Albania	Patoku lagoon	5 500	23	39
Albania	Kune Vain lagoon	4 983	27	
Albania	Velipoja and surrounding area	19 000	23	
Macedonia	Dojran Lake	1 596	26	
Macedonia	Ohrid Lake	1 000		
Macedonia	Jablanica Mountain	1 370	24	26
Montenegro	Lake Skadar	22 900		
Morocco	Parc National de Souss-Massa et Aglou			
Morocco	Parc National du Haut Atlas Oriental		36	
Total		1,114,118		

CEPF has also supported many projects in non-protected areas within KBAs — either to prepare for future protection (see section 2.1) or, more often, to work with local communities to maintain or improve management practices resulting in better protection of biodiversity. This work has resulted in improved management of Key Biodiversity Areas — working on productive land or future protected areas — on a surface estimated at 348,000 ha. **Altogether, the estimated surface of Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management is estimated, at present time, at 1,495,000 ha.**

I. Improved management of biodiversity in productive landscapes

CEPF also tracks the impact of projects on strengthened management of biodiversity in productive landscape. Working in productive landscape is considered a key element for conservation, even more so in the Mediterranean Basin, where biodiversity has evolved alongside human land-use practices for several thousand years, to the extent that many of the most threatened terrestrial species are dependent on

habitats which are maintained through continuing intervention for agriculture, seasonal grazing or harvesting of wild products. In the Mediterranean Basin, considering this interrelation between nature and human practices, many protected areas are also places where productive activities take place, sometimes even at a large scale. Therefore, it is important to note that the figures provided for "strengthened management of biodiversity in productive landscapes" should not be added to the ones for "strengthened management of Key Biodiversity Areas," as in most cases there is a large overlap.

CEPF has supported a wide range of activities related to sustainable use of natural resources and improved agricultural or fishing practices in 33 sites, among which 27 are situated inside or in the direct vicinity of KBAs. The activities vary substantially from one site to the other and so does the impact on biodiversity, for which no standard measurement can be applied. **Overall, the surface of productive land where changes in productive practices with positive impact on biodiversity have been noted is estimated at 1,110,000 ha.**

The table below presents all sites that have benefitted from CEPF support. It includes the sites for which no improved management or impact has been recorded/measured as a result of CEPF support at present time.

Country	KBA name (or site name for actions outside of KBAs)	Protected Areas created or expanded (ha)	KBAs with strengthened management or protection (ha)	Production landscape with strengthened management for biodiversity (ha)
Albania	Lake Ohrid and surrounding area	-	1 000	1 000
Albania	Lake Shkodra (Lake Skadar)	-	14 200	14 200
Albania	Karavasta lagoon	-	22 230	22 230
Albania	Lalzi bay	-	-	-
Albania	Narte-Vjose Landscape park	-	19 738	19 738
Albania	Karaburun-Sazan National Park	-	10 373	10 373
Albania	Butrinti National Park	-	-	-
Albania	Porto Palermo	-	-	-
Albania	Drin river	-	-	20
Albania	Patoku lagoon	-	5 500	5 500
Albania	Kune Vain lagoon	-	4 983	4 983
Albania	Velipoja and surrounding area	-	19 000	19 000
Albania	Shkumbini river	-	-	3 000
Algeria	Djebel Babor	-	30 000	30 000
Algeria	El Kala National Park	-	80 000	40 000
Algeria	Parc National du Djurdjura	-	18 550	-
Algeria	Marais de la Macta	-	44 500	9 000
Algeria	Complexe de zones humides de la plaine de Guerbes-Sanhadja	-	-	-
Algeria	Edough National Park	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hutovo blato	-	7 411	7 411
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Neretva River	-	2 514	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Trebizat River Tributary	-	-	-
Cape Verde	Beaches of Boavista Island	-	63 000	63 000
Cape Verde	Ilheu Raso	-	700	-

Cape Verde	Santa Luzia Island		3 500	
Croatia	Krka River and Visovac Lake	-	500	-
FYR Macedonia	Dojran Lake		1 596	-
FYR Macedonia	Ohrid Lake	-	1 000	-
FYR Macedonia	Jablanica Mountain	-	1 370	1 370
Jordan	Jordan River	18	18	18
Jordan	Sweimeh	18	18	
Jordan	Mujib	21 200	656 367	656 367
Lebanon	Al Chouf Cedars Nature Reserve	-	16 100	5 400
Lebanon	Upper Litani River			
Lebanon	Western Anti Lebanon Mountains	5 913	5 913	5 913
Lebanon	Baskinta	-	-	-
Lebanon	Ehmej	53	-	-
Lebanon	Sarada	-	-	-
Lebanon	Anjar	40	40	40
Lebanon	Qaytouli-Roum	300	300	300
Libya	Geziret al Elba - Ayn al Ghazalah Bay	-	-	-
Montenegro	Lake Skadar	-	22 900	22 900
Montenegro	Bojana delta	-	2 700	1 500
Montenegro	Moraca river	-	-	-
Montenegro	Buljarica	-	-	-
Morocco	Essaouira Dunes	-	-	-
Morocco	Parc National de Toubkal	-	100 000	1 375
Morocco	Parc Naturel d'Ifrane	-	125 000	
Morocco	Sebkha Bou Areg	-	74 155	74 155
Morocco	Bou Fekrane River	-		
Morocco	Oued Oumer Rbid	-	2 830	2 830
Morocco	Parc National de Souss-Massa and Aglou	-	-	-
Morocco	Parc National du Haut Atlas Oriental	-	-	-
Morocco	Moulouya River Basin	-	80	80
Tunisia	Ichkeul	-	12 600	-
Tunisia	Sidi Mechig Beaches	-	10 122	-
Tunisia	Gafsa	-	24 357	-
Tunisia	Lake Tunis (Lake Rades)	-	3 736	3 736
Tunisia	Nabeul Lagoons	-	69	-
Tunisia	Ras el Melan Dunes	-	800	800
Tunisia	Soliman	-	635	-
Tunisia	Lagune de Korba	-	377	-
Tunisia	Djebel Elhaouaria	-	1 357	1 357
Tunisia	Kuriat Island	-	80 000	80 000
Tunisia	Partie Ouest du Golfe de Tunis	-	3 000	3 000
TOTAL		27 541,6	1 495 139	1 110 596