

Donor support for climate change initiatives in the Middle East and North Africa

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Question

Who are the key donors in the climate change space in the Middle East and North Africa? Focus on ODA eligible countries, include bilateral as well as multilateral finance, and single country and regional projects.

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1. Summary

Donors in the Middle East and North Africa's (MENA) climate and environment space include both bilateral donors such as France and Germany, multilateral development banks and multilateral climate funds. France and Germany are key bilateral donors to the region, supporting both single country and regional programmes. Many donors, including the EU, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Japan, also channel their support to climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), and multilateral climate funds, notably, the Clean Technology Fund, and the Green Climate Fund. The Islamic Development Bank also plays a role in climate change initiatives, co-financing projects with the EBRD and others.

This review focuses on support to Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs), Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. Key findings include:

- **There are more mitigation than adaptation projects, with a strong collective focus on renewable energy.** Notable investments and donors to renewable energy include the Clean Technology Fund's support for the Noor Plan in Morocco, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Renewable Energy Financing Framework in Egypt.
- **The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is a key donor supporting a large number of projects across the region, but also supporting large-size projects in terms of the amount of finance.** The EBRD often partners with multilateral climate funds including the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Whilst the EBRD's investments often centre on renewable energy, it has some large regional programmes, such as the Green Cities Facility, which focus on areas such as low-carbon growth and access to finance.
- **Egypt and Morocco appear to be the preferred countries for donors to support.** Projects in these countries largely focus on renewable energy, although there are a small number of projects related to adaptation, some projects focused on water resources and some on energy efficiency. Jordan and Tunisia also receive a relatively large amount of donor support in the climate and environment space compared to Algeria, Lebanon and the region's conflict-affected countries.
- **Fragile and conflict-affected countries receive little or no climate finance via the multilateral climate funds and limited bilateral support in the climate and environment space.** Bilateral donors often focus on stabilisation support, including support for water resources in terms of ensuring access to water, sanitation and hygiene.
- **There are some examples of projects supporting nature-based solutions.** For example, a GCF coastal adaptation project in Egypt is supporting engineering with nature solutions.
- **Regional and global projects support low-carbon growth, mitigation activities, access to finance, and water resources.** For example, the EBRD with co-financing from GCF is supporting a programme to deliver climate finance to the private sector at scale through partner financial institutions (PFIs) across 10 countries including Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia

- **Non-DAC donors are present.** For example, the Abu Dhabi Development Fund has supported a renewable energy project in Jordan, and Korea has co-financed a small number of multilateral climate fund supported projects.

MENA is a crowded donor space. This review is not exhaustive. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to include all climate-related activities of all donors to the region. Instead, it includes a mix of climate finance from the multilateral climate funds, and, a focus on the largest DAC donors to the region as determined by OCED data for 2017-2018. Across the 11 countries in this review, the largest donors were commonly France, the EU, Germany, Japan and the USA. Due to time constraints non-DAC donors were only included where mentioned in project documents and searches related to non-DAC donors were not conducted.

Search criteria and the evidence base

Initial searches for this report uncovered a large number of donors and projects. The following inclusion/exclusion criteria were used to narrow the field:

- **Timeframe:** programmes that are currently ongoing or ended in or after 2015;
- **Adaptation:** programmes that directly have adaptation as a goal. Sustainable land management programmes, such as the World Bank's programme in Tunisia¹ that may support adaptation, but are not listed in the project database as an adaptation programme were excluded.
- **Mitigation:** projects related to renewable energy, green growth and low-carbon growth were included. Transport projects, such as AFD support for the development of a tram network in Rabat, Morocco, and, the World Bank's support for urban transport modernisation in Cairo, Egypt, were excluded.
- **Water resources:** programmes focused on water supply, water quality and governance at the basin/national/transboundary level were included. For example, from 2012, AFD funded rehabilitation of the drinking water supply in thirty small and medium-sized towns in Morocco with the one of the goals being a reduction of 10,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year². Programmes focused on WASH were excluded. Coastal management programmes were excluded unless they had climate change adaptation or resilience as a stated goal. For example, a regional AFD financed project (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya and Albania) to support integrated coastal and marine areas

¹ For more information see: <https://www.thegef.org/project/oasis-landscape-sustainable-management-project>

² [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/mieux-gerer-leau-potable-et-sa-distribution-dans-les-villes-moyennes?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1000&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/mieux-gerer-leau-potable-et-sa-distribution-dans-les-villes-moyennes?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1000&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

management and develop a sustainable finance mechanism to benefit local populations³ was excluded.

- Projects supporting National Adaptation Plans or Nationally Determined Contributions communications to UNFCCC were excluded.

2. Multilateral Climate Funds finance overview: 2003-2019

Watson & Schalatek's (2020) MENA climate finance update (CFU) briefing presents data from 2003 to 2019 from 12 climate funds: the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) rounds 4,5,6 & 7, the SCCF, the LDCF, the ASAP, the GEEREF, the PMR, the MDG Achievement Fund, the GCCA, and the PPCR. CFU do not track bilateral climate funds. This is because of the relative lack of transparently available detailed information of current activities and spending (Watson & Schalatek, 2020). The CFU use the World Bank definition of MENA and include data for Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen.

The total amount of approved finance between 2003 and 2019 was USD 1.5 billion for 127 projects (Watson & Schalatek, 2020). However, funding is largely concentrated in a small number of large projects financed by loans or concessional loans from the Clean Technology Fund. USD 511 million of the total was in grants (Watson & Schalatek, 2020).

Fund	Amount approved	Projects approved
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	867.1	13
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	311.8	7
Global Environment Facility (GEF 4, 5, 6, 7)	138.3	48
Adaptation Fund	48.8	11
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	43.5	8
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	35.1	8
Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)	22.6	4
Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)	16.6	1
Partnership for Market Readiness	10.2	6
MDG Achievement Fund	7.6	2
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	3.4	1
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	1.6	1

Source: Watson & Schalatek, 2020, licensed under [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](#)

³ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/gerer-durablement-les-littoraux-algeriens?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=850&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/gerer-durablement-les-littoraux-algeriens?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=850&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

Approximately USD 600 million of approved climate finance was for regional and multi-country projects (with a large portion of this being directed to Morocco); approximately USD 400 million was for single country projects in Egypt; and, approximately USD 300 million was for single country projects in Morocco (Watson & Schalatek, 2020). Overall, CFU estimate approximately USD 784 million of approved climate finance was for Morocco (Watson & Schalatek, 2020). Djibouti and Yemen received USD 72 million, mainly for adaptation. Jordan, the OPTs, Algeria, Lebanon and Tunisia all received between approximately USD 10 million and USD 30 million each (Watson & Schalatek, 2020).

The majority of funding supports mitigation, not adaptation (Watson & Schalatek, 2020):

- USD 1,167.3 million of approved funding was for mitigation across 53 projects. The majority of these projects are energy generation projects.
- USD 254.8 million was for adaptation across 38 projects with the majority of these projects being agriculture. Although, one project in Egypt was focused on water resources and three are tagged as 'general environment' sector.
- USD 91.1 million was for 38 multiple foci projects, with the majority of these being projects supporting communications and biennial updates to UNFCCC. Although, a small number such as the EBRD's Green Cities Facility are tagged as multisector.

A breakdown of approved funding including amounts actually dispersed for the countries of interest is provided in appendix 1.

Clean Technology Fund

The Clean Technology Fund has approved a total of USD 867 million for 13 projects in Morocco and Egypt and eight regional projects (Watson & Schalatek, 2020). An investment plan to support concentrated thermal power in the MENA region has also been approved (Watson & Schalatek, 2020).

The MENA Region Concentrated Solar Power Initiative aims to support energy security, climate change mitigation and regional integration⁴. USD 750 in CTF concessional financing is supporting the development of 960 MW of new concentrated solar power capacity across Egypt, Morocco, Jordan and Libya, with Algeria also participating in technical assistance. The programme also aims to support job creation through its activities.

Green Climate Fund

THE GCF has approved USD 311.8 million in funding for seven projects (Watson & Schalatek, 2020): three in Morocco (USD 97 million), two in Egypt (USD 186 million), and one in Bahrain (USD 2.3 million). In 2019, the first project in OPT was approved, a project in Gaza with multiple foci on renewable energy access, water banking and agricultural adaptation (USD 26.3 million) (Watson & Schalatek, 2020). A USD 378 million programme for sustainable energy will benefit Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, although allocations to each country are not clear

⁴ For more information see the investment plan, available here: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/country/middle-east-and-north-africa-region>

(Watson & Schalatek, 2020). The largest single GCF investment in the region so far came in 2017 with the approval of USD 154.7 million for the EBRD's renewable energy financing framework for Egypt (Watson & Schalatek, 2020).

GCF is also supporting 19 readiness programmes across the MENA region with USD 7 million (Watson & Schalatek, 2020). This includes readiness programmes in Algeria (approved in 2017 with concept notes for two other programmes approved in 2019), Iraq (approved in 2016, 2017 and 2019), Syria (approved in 2019), and Yemen (approved in 2019).

3. Morocco

There are a large number of donor-funded programmes in Morocco relative to the other countries considered in this review. This includes a small number of potentially interesting projects that focus on increasing access to finance. These include:

- USAID's Middle East and North Africa Investment Initiative⁵. In Morocco, the initiative unlocks equity capital, deploys targeted TA, and offsets investment risk by providing investment insurance to increase access to capital for early stage businesses. France
- Between 2013 and 2016, AFD supported a programme to improve the access of small and medium sized family farms to finance⁶. Beneficiaries and results included: improved access to financing for agricultural investments for more than 4,600 family farms and 153 cooperatives (reaching 3,300 people); strengthening the management capacities for certain client cooperatives of Tamwil el-Fellah (the Financing Company for Agricultural Development); and improving the consideration of environmental and social aspects in the Credit Agricole du Maroc Group.

Adaptation

France

AFD is supporting the *Develop Productive and Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture in the Oasis Zone, 2017 onwards*, with a loan and grant totalling EUR 41 million⁷. The project aims

⁵ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/morocco/fact-sheets/middle-east-and-north-africa-investment-initiative>

⁶ For more information see [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/favoriser-lacces-au-financement-des-petites-exploitations-agricoles?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=950&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/favoriser-lacces-au-financement-des-petites-exploitations-agricoles?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=950&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

⁷ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/developper-une-agriculture-irriguee-productive-et-durable-dans-la-zone-des-oasis?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=450&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/developper-une-agriculture-irriguee-productive-et-durable-dans-la-zone-des-oasis?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=450&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

to improve resilience to climate change and the sustainability of agricultural development in the Boudnib plain, including by contributing to the preservation of groundwater resources.

AFD is also supporting the Moroccan Government's Adaptation of African Agriculture initiative⁸. Implementation of the Initiative is supported via global technical assistance piloted by the World Bank, around four areas: operationalisation of the initiative, support for advocacy activities on agriculture and climate; support to member countries for preparing investment plans for climate-smart agriculture; and, design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems to monitor progress against the NDCs.

Germany

Germany is supporting projects related to biodiversity and ecosystems. These include:

- **Ecosystem services in Morocco: using and preserving biological diversity 2018-2022⁹.** The project is working across four areas: developing expertise across government institutions, companies and civil society; ensuring biodiversity and ecosystem services are taken into account in planning processes and political decisions; pilot projects for economic incentive systems; and improving framework conditions.
- **Adaptation to climate change and biodiversity, 2013-2016¹⁰:** this project combined technical support and advice with capacity development measures across the three areas. There are: safeguarding and sustainable use of ecosystems services with considerations for climate risks; expansion of regional information monitoring and advisory systems for climate change adaptation and biodiversity management; and, development of legal and institutional framework for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and benefit sharing mechanisms.

Mitigation

The Clean Technology Fund

Morocco's solar power plan (the Noor Plan) was launched in 2009 and aims to achieve solar-power based electricity production capacity of at least 2,000 MW by 2020 and prevent the emission of approximately 3.7 million tonnes of CO₂¹¹. It is being implemented

⁸ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/linitiative-pour-ladaptation-de-lagriculture-africaine-aux-changements-climatiques-aaa?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=200&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/linitiative-pour-ladaptation-de-lagriculture-africaine-aux-changements-climatiques-aaa?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=200&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

⁹ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/89542.html>

¹⁰ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/20237.html>

¹¹ [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/le-plus-grand-complexe-solaire-thermodynamique-des-pays-du-sud-ouarzazate?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/le-plus-grand-complexe-solaire-thermodynamique-des-pays-du-sud-ouarzazate?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_)

by the Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy. Infrastructure constructed under the Noor Plan includes Noor 1, a solar thermal power station, and Noor 2 & 3, two separate solar thermal power plants.

The largest multilateral climate finance fund project in MENA is the USD 238 million concessional loan for the Noor II and Noor III Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Project in Morocco, approved in 2014 by the CTF. This project is part of a concerted push by the CTF to scale-up the deployment of CSP technology across the region (Watson & Schalatek, 2020

Other donors to Noor I, II, and III include: AFD provided EUR 150,000 million in loans and a subsidy of EUR 300,000 to Noor 1 & 3; the EU, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the German Development Bank (KfW), and the IBRD (World Bank).

CTF also provided co-financing for the World Bank's *Clean and Efficient Energy project.* This project supported the first phase of ONEE's solar strategy, which aims to install 400 MW of solar photovoltaic technology in several sites near towns across the country located at the end of long transmission line (CTF, 2014). The first phase aims to develop 75-100 MW of new solar PV capacity installed in three or four sites to improve the quality of supply in nearby towns, reduce network losses and tap into unexploited solar resources (CTF, 2014). Other proposed activities include: improve ONEE's capacity to optimally manage the grid, and install state-of-the-art software and hardware in the National Dispatch including a renewables dispatch desk (CTF, 2014). CTF supported the project with a loan of USD 25 million.

Morocco's *One Wind Energy Plan* has received support from both the CTF and the African Development Bank (AfDB). In 2011, CTF approved finance for the wind programme of Morocco's national utility, ONEE. The One Wind Energy Plan supported transmission infrastructure within wind farms to evacuate electricity, and, pumped-storage to increase the utilisation and value of wind-based power (CTF, 2014). This will help to leverage private sector funding and crowd-in private resources for wind farm development (CTF, 2014).

In 2012, AfDB approved a loan of USD 512 million to support rural electrification and ONEE's wind energy programme. AfDB supported the process to pre-qualify companies for the development of a 850 MW wind energy integrated programme under a public-private partnership model (CTF, 2014). The process finished in 2013.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The EBRD has supported the development of the Khalladi Windfarm near Tangiers. The project is co-financed by the CTF, the GEF, and the Moroccan BMCE Bank of Africa. The plant will produce 370 GWh of energy annually and supply industrial companies, resulting in a

k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1050&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50

projected reduction of more than 144,000 tons of CO2 emissions per year¹². The Khalladi wind farm is the CTF's first engagement with ERBD and private investors.

In November 2020, the EBRD approved a loan of up to EUR 45 million to support the Noor Midelt solar power plant¹³. Alongside this project, the EBRD is also deploying technical assistance to draft Morocco's first grid code, which would provide private producers with transparent information about grid access.

European Investment Bank

The EIB was the lead lender for the ***Strengthening the electricity transmission network*** project, approved in 2012-¹⁴. **This EUR 408 million project aimed to** connect new sources of renewable energy (solar, wind and hydroelectricity), strengthen the regional integration of the electricity network, and capacity building to strengthen planning and the environmental and social management system of electricity infrastructure. Donor funding came from: EIB (EUR 180 million), KfW (100 million), AFD (57 million), the AfDB (50 million), the European Commission (EUR 15 million) and self-financing from Morocco's National Office for Electricity and Water (ONEE).

Germany

Germany is supporting both renewable energy projects and energy efficiency projects.

Selected projects include:

- **Improving grid integration of renewable energy, 2020-2023¹⁵:** the project will support adapting instruments and processes for grid management; orient infrastructure towards renewable resources; offering system services for flexibility and stability; and, integrating innovative technologies.
- **Increasing energy efficiency 2017 to 2020¹⁶:** this project aims to support the development of a market for energy efficiency by improving institutional conditions, promoting further development of a legal framework, policy advice and developing key stakeholders' skills.

¹² <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/acwa-power-inaugurates-120mw-khalladi-windfarm-morocco>

¹³ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/50421.html>

¹⁴ [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/renforcer-le-reseau-de-transport-deelectricite?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1050&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/renforcer-le-reseau-de-transport-deelectricite?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1050&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

¹⁵ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/86943.html>

¹⁶ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/79021.html>

- **German-Moroccan Energy Partnership, 2012-2022¹⁷**: energy partnership to support cooperation in areas including support for the formulation of long-term energy strategies; promotion of market-orientated business and research projects; and, development of low emission strategies as part of energy projects amongst others.

Water resources

African Development Bank

Green Morocco Plan Support Programme, 2012

The African Development Bank (AfDB) provided sector budget support in the form of a sovereign loan between 2012 and 2014, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Sea Fishery as the executing agency¹⁸. The programme supports the Government's Green Morocco Plan, launched in 2008, which envisaged agriculture as a driver of growth including agricultural exports and job creation. AfDB support focused on improving the business climate and sustainable agricultural water management. Project results include:

- 75,000 hectares of land with improved water management developed or rehabilitated against a target of 70,000.
- Rural population trained / recruited / using improved technology (of which women): 5,000 (2,500 women) against a target of 9,000 (4,500).
- Total population benefited (of which women): 20,000 (10,000) against a target of 36,000 (18,000 women).

Between 2011 and 2017, AFD supported the Green Morocco Plan with EUR 50 million to support implementation in the northern regions of Morocco. This included agricultural development projects proposed by groups of farmers, pilot actions to improve the marketing of products from the main agricultural sectors, to develop local products, to improve access to agricultural finance and to experiment with agricultural practices that are more respectful of the environment, and capacity building actions for project promoters and agricultural advisers. The programme aimed to contribute to improving the resilience of agricultural systems to climate hazards including through the development of Mediterranean arboriculture.

¹⁷ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/57157.html>

¹⁸ For more information see the Project Appraisal report (https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Morocco_-_Green_Morocco_Plan_Support_Programme_-_Appraisal_Report.pdf) and [https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VPProject/show/P-MA-A00-002#:~:text=The%20Green%20Morocco%20Plan%20Support,PAPMV\)%20is%20an%20environmental%20initiative.&text=During%20this%20mission%2C%20the%20Moroccan, strategic%20importance%20for%20the%20country.](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VPProject/show/P-MA-A00-002#:~:text=The%20Green%20Morocco%20Plan%20Support,PAPMV)%20is%20an%20environmental%20initiative.&text=During%20this%20mission%2C%20the%20Moroccan, strategic%20importance%20for%20the%20country.)

France

A Blue Credit Line to Protect Water Resources, 2017-¹⁹

AFD with co-financing from the EIB are supporting a blue credit line to the Moroccan Foreign Trade Bank to strengthen the financing offer for projects aimed at protecting water resources and improving water quality and resilience to climate change. This includes developing industrial pollution, water recycling and reuse projects (e.g. encouraging manufacturers to better equip themselves); and, reduce barriers to the bank financing these types of investment.

USA

Ultra-Low Energy Drip Irrigation programme²⁰

This USAID project, which may have finished around 2016/2017, in Morocco and Jordan designed and tested new ultra-low pressure drip irrigation systems that will cut pumping energy by 50% for electric or diesel pumps, enable drip systems to run on low-pressure municipal water supplies and facilitate the dissemination of low-cost, solar-powered drip irrigation solutions. Trialled in Marrakech and Beni Mellal.

H2O Maghreb Partnership, ongoing²¹

USAID has supported the development on a new water management curriculum bringing together the public and private sector to provide innovative training and equipment. A number of training courses have been developed including a two year degree course in wastewater management accredited by the Government of Morocco. The programme also improves the skills and employability of young Moroccans by providing them with a market-driven training programme in a newly established water hub: 76% of student trainees have been female.

¹⁹ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/une-ligne-de-credit-bleue-pour-protoger-la-ressource-en-eau?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=500&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/une-ligne-de-credit-bleue-pour-protoger-la-ressource-en-eau?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=500&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

²⁰ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/morocco/fact-sheets/improving-water-security-and-climate-resilience-morocco>

²¹ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/morocco/fact-sheets/h2o-maghreb>

4. Egypt

Adaptation

The Green Climate Fund

The GCF is co-financing the UNDP's project *Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North Coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt, 2018-2025*. GCF is providing USD 31.4 million in grant finance to support this USD 105 million UNDP project with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation. The project aims to reach 768,164 direct beneficiaries (in the coastal governorates and local communities in Port Said, Damietta Beheira, Dakhalia and Kafr El-Sheikh) and 16,900,000 indirect beneficiaries.

Project aims include reduce coastal flooding risks in Egypt's North coast from sea level rises and increased frequency of extreme storm events (GCF, 2017). Reduced vulnerability of coastal infrastructure will protect villages, agricultural land and the international coastal road. Project outputs include:

- Installation of 69 km of sand dune dykes along five vulnerable hotspots within the Nile Delta that were identified during an engineering scoping assessment and technical feasibility study;
- Development of an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plan for the entire North Coast, to manage long-term climate change risks and provide Egypt with adaptability to impending flood risks.

The project will address a number of barriers including: lack of high quality data to inform planning; lack of suitable framework for implementing integrated approaches to coastal adaptation; weak institutional coordination to build coastline resilience to sea level rise impacts; low institutional capacity to anticipate and manage expected sea level rise impacts (GCF, 2017). In the long-term the project will facilitate transformational change by integrating additional risks of climate change into coastal management and planning, budgeting, and implementation of risk reduction measures (GCF, 2017).

Whilst the project does not reference nature-based solutions, a key feature is soft coastal protection measures. These have “been designed to mirror natural coastal features and/or sand dunes” and “will be stabilised with a combination of rocks and local vegetation species to encourage dune growth by trapping and stabilising blown sand” and reuse existing dredge material that would otherwise be disposed into the marine environment (GCF, 2017: 3). Challenges faced in the first year of implementation related to soft protection measures include: Egypt's Shore Protection Agency had to hold many coordination meetings with different authorities in Egypt to explain the nature of the soft protection projects, describe how it functions and address their concerns in order to pave the way for construction works. In order to avoid similar delays in the future, the Project Management Committee decided to complete design for all 69 Kms coastal protection works and initiate discussions with the relevant authorities for all sites together and tender construction works in most, if not all, sites in 2020 (GCF, 2020).

Land management

The Global Environment Facility

FAO, funded by GEF Trust Fund, is implementing an approximately USD 10 million project, ***Sustainable Management of Kharga Oasis Agro-Ecosystems in the Egyptian Western Desert***, approved in 2018²². This project aims to ensure sustainable food production systems that help maintain and progressively improve land and soil quality and agro-biodiversity in oasis agro-ecosystems. No implementation data was found during this review.

The Special Climate Change Fund

The **International Fund for Agricultural Development** is implementing a USD 46 million project, ***Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements***, with a USD 7 million grant from the **Special Climate Change Fund**²³. Approved in 2015, the project aims to enhance farmland productivity and income diversification in the reclaimed lands through increasing by 40% the average incomes of 60% rural poor household engaged in livestock value chains, with 30% of the target smallholders participating actively in commercial farming and business development by the end of the project.

Mitigation: Renewable Energy

A number of donors are active in the renewable energy space, notably Germany, France and the EBRD. Japan has also funded the construction of a wind power plant at the Gulf of El Zayt with a loan of YEN 38.9 million²⁴. Whilst the majority of projects focus on solar power, and to a lesser extent, wind power, a UNDP project with GEF funding to support biomass energy for sustainable rural development²⁵.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Electricity Grid Reinforcement Project, 2019-26

A sovereign loan of up to EUR 185 million from the EBRD will finance part of the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company's grid investment plan to construct and upgrade nine high voltage substations. The project will support connecting new renewable energy plants to the grid. It is expected to result in reductions of CO2 emissions by 77,000 tonnes per annum. The total

²² For more information see: <https://www.thegef.org/project/sustainable-management-kharga-oasis-agro-ecosystems-egyptian-western-desert>

²³ For more information see: <https://www.thegef.org/project/integrated-management-and-innovation-rural-settlements>

²⁴ For more information see: <https://www.jica.go.jp/egypt/english/activities/activity16.html>

²⁵ For more information see <https://www.thegef.org/project/bioenergy-sustainable-rural-development>

²⁶ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/51538.html>

project cost is up to EUR 204 million, with the difference being provided by an investment grant from an international donor.

The EBRD Egypt Renewable Energy Financing Framework, 2017-

This USD 500 million framework will scale up renewable energy through renewable energy integration and leveraged investments, financed by USD 154.7 million from GCF and USD 352.2 million from EBRD. It has two complementary components (GCF, 2017b):

- Component one (2017-2022): Technical assistance programme to enhance RE integration, policies and planning;
- Component two (2017-2040 approx.): Scale-up investments to support the development and construction of RE projects totalling USD 1 billion by blending GCF and EBRD financing to leverage debt financing from international and development financial institutions and eventually from commercial banks and private sector investments. Projects are expected to generate around 1,400 GWh electricity annually and result in 800,000 tCO₂e of avoided GHG emissions annually once all projects are operational.

The Framework will support Egypt to meet its RE targets whilst increasing the share of privately owned generation capacity (GCF, 2017b). In 2017, the EBRD announced loans had been approved for three of an expected 16 solar plants²⁷. One of the projects approved in 2017, the Benban complex, is also receiving co-financing from the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector, part of the Islamic Development Bank Group.

The framework has also been supported by the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) Energy Efficiency Policy Dialogue Framework, which is funded by the European Neighbourhood Investment Facility and the SEMED Multi-Donor Account. The SEMED Multi-Donor Account was launched in 2011 and is funded by Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Taipei China and the UK²⁸.

France

A 200 MW Wind Farm, Western Coast of the Gulf of Suez, 2015²⁹

Co-funded by a EUR 50 million sovereign concessional loan from AFD, and financing from EIB, KfW, and the EU. Support for Egyptian government plans to develop both public and private

²⁷ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebrd-finances-solar-power-plant-in-benban.html>

²⁸ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/our-donors/multi-donor-funds.html#semed>

²⁹ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/construction-dune-ferme-eolienne-de-200-mw-sur-la-cote-occidentale-du-golfe-de-suez?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=650&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/construction-dune-ferme-eolienne-de-200-mw-sur-la-cote-occidentale-du-golfe-de-suez?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=650&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

investments in wind energy on the Red Sea coast. KfW led the project, including the feasibility study. Expected climate impacts of the project include:

- The strengthening of electricity production from renewable sources by nearly 700 GWh per year.
- The reduction of carbon emissions by 300,000 tonnes per year. Contribution to the preparation of investments by private developers in renewable energies in the Gulf of Suez area.
- Contribution to strengthening local technical skills in the field of renewable energies.

***Photovoltaic Power Plant to Support Renewable Energies, 2014*³⁰**

A sovereign loan of EUR 40 million from AFD supported the construction of Egypt's first photovoltaic power plant connected to the national electricity grid at Kom Ombo in Aswan. The project's feasibility study was supported by a grant from the EU delegated to AFD under the Neighbourhood Investment Funds (NIF). The project was justified in terms of its expected climate impacts including a 15,000 tonnes annual reduction in carbon emissions, and its contribution to the sustainable growth of the Egyptian economy including diversifying the energy mix, contribution to the preparation of private developers' investments in solar energy, and strengthening local technical skills in the field of renewable energies.

***Strengthening the Egyptian high-voltage electricity grid, 2010-*³¹**

A sovereign concessional loan of EUR 50 million from AFD along with co-finance from other European donors (KfW, EIB, EU), the World Bank, and the CTF, is supporting this project to strengthen the electricity network including transformer stations, power lines and communication systems. This project is also supporting Egypt's goal of 20% of electricity production capacity from renewables by 2020 as it is supporting connecting new wind farms in the Gulf of Suez to the Egyptian grid.

³⁰ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/une-centrale-electrique-photovoltaique-pour-soutenir-les-energies-renouvelables?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=850&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/une-centrale-electrique-photovoltaique-pour-soutenir-les-energies-renouvelables?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=850&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

³¹ For more information see [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/renforcer-le-reseau-electrique-haute-tension-egyptien?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1200&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/renforcer-le-reseau-electrique-haute-tension-egyptien?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1200&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

Germany

The Egyptian-German Joint Committee on Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection, 2019-2023³² aims to improve the operational framework for reducing CO2 intensity in electricity generation and consumption. The Committee has two primary functions:

- Secretariat for the High-Level Joint Committee, a platform for annual high-level policy dialogue between Germany and Egypt, bringing together stakeholders in the energy sector.
- Implementation of activities across: the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan; advisory services for distribution grids, energy efficiency technologies, sustainable energy and climate protection, and renewable energy.

The Global Environment Facility

Grid-connected small-scale photovoltaic systems, 2017-2021³³

This UNDP project aims to develop and accelerate the adoption of grid-integrated photovoltaic (PV) power generation through adoption by individual users, households and small and medium size enterprises. The total project cost is approximately USD 33.9 million with a GEF Trust Fund grant providing USD 3.5 million.

The World Bank

Wind Power Development Project, 2010-

This World Bank project had three components, with different co-financing arrangements for each component (World Bank, 2010):

- Transmission Infrastructure: USD 342 million (IBRD USD 70 million, CTF USD 148.25 million, EIB is USD 70 million and Government of Egypt is USD 54 million). This component involves several sub-components that together contribute to the full transmission infrastructure development and brings together financing from IBRD/CTF, European donors led by European Investment Bank, but including AfD/NIF and KfW/NIF. This will connect future wind parks at the Gulf of Suez and Gabel El-Zait to the national network.
- Technical Assistance to support the expansion of Egypt's wind generation program: USD 2.9 million of which CTF funding is USD 1.75 million.
- Gulf of Suez 250 MW BOO project (USD 450 million): This component will involve development and construction of a 250 MW wind farm in Gulf of Suez by a private sector operator under a Build Own Operate approach.

³² For more information: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/16274.html>

³³ For more information see the 2019 Review Document stored here: <https://www.thegef.org/project/grid-connected-small-scale-photovoltaic-systems>

Mitigation: energy efficiency

Clean Technology Fund

Sustainable Urban Infrastructure: Expansion, 2020-

An IFC private sector programme focused on the water sector. It is financed by a USD 30 million loan from CTF under its Dedicated Private Sector Programs window one (Energy Efficiency) and window 2 (Renewable Energy+) (IFC, 2019). It builds on an initial phase in Ukraine. But, in Egypt, the programme will use CTF funds to co-finance an emerging wastewater treatment project (IFC, 2019). IFC is already engaged with municipal governments in Egypt in preparing bankable projects that can crowd-in private sector financing to upgrade and modernise municipal infrastructure and funds from CTF will enable it to focus on an additional city (IFC, 2019). Modernisation of wastewater facilities can improve energy efficiency (IFC, 2019). The programme will also contribute to ongoing efforts by municipal governments to enhance regulatory conditions.

Global Environment Facility

Improving the energy efficiency of lighting and other building appliances, 2010-2018³⁴

This USD 19.6 million UNDP project includes USD 4.5 million of GEF Trust Fund support. The project aimed to improve the energy efficiency of end-use equipment (building appliances and lighting systems) manufactured, marketed and used in Egypt including through a Standards and Labelling scheme. The project achieved reductions in GHG emissions that were 17 times its original target. A street lighting pilot project resulted in significant energy savings and led to the Egyptian government investing an additional USD 117 million to extend LED lighting systems to major roads and streets.

Water Resources

Germany

Using water from the Nile more efficiently, 2019-2021³⁵

This GIZ project aims to reduce water losses and make water use more efficient taking climate change into account in both irrigated agriculture in selected areas of the Nile Delta and general water supply and wastewater management. Project activities include:

- **Irrigated agriculture:** introduce mechanisms to plan water demand in tune with climate protection; improve operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure; establish

³⁴ For more information see the end of project evaluation on the GEF webpage:
<https://www.thegef.org/project/improving-energy-efficiency-lighting-and-building-appliances>

³⁵ For more information: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/16273.html>

complaint management centres that serve as points of contact for small-scale farmers; and, training for farmers in methods that use water more efficiently.

- **Water supply and wastewater management:** work across Egypt with the Holding Company for Water and Wastewater. Plans include that charges for major customers will increase, energy savings, sewage sludge used to generate power, standardise utilities' practices and empower civil society groups to provide households with information on using water economically.

USA

USAID has a strong focus on increasing access to water and sanitation across Egypt (USAID, 2020). This includes a focus on wastewater and support for policy and governance (USAID, 2020). USAID also support a number of activities in the agriculture sector through its Feed the Future initiative (USAID, 2020b).

5. Tunisia

Adaptation

Special Climate Change Fund and KfW

Addressing Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks in Vulnerable Coastal Areas of Tunisia, 2014-³⁶

This UNDP project aims to promote innovative adaptation strategies, technologies and financing options to address the additional risks posed by climate change on populations and key socio-economic sectors in Tunisia's most vulnerable coastal areas. It has three components:

- **Improved enabling policy and institutional frameworks:** regulations and enforcement mechanisms governing coastal land use to include climate risks management requirements; introduction of advanced methods and tools for coastal risk assessment and adaptation planning; delivery of hardware and software observation capacities, data collection and treatment; and revision of zoning regulations and disaster management strategies on impact scenarios, shoreline management planning and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options;
- **Replicable adaptation measures:** shore protection practices and technologies to mitigate long-term risks; controlled extraction and improved management systems for coastal aquifers; strengthening of technical capacities, institutional functions and associated budgets for the maintenance, planning and expansion of the introduced shore protection and coastal adaptation practices; and, development of a coastal risk monitoring and early warning system.
- **Economic incentives for coastal adaptation:** comprehensive coastal adaptation investment plan for the tourism sector; introduction of regulations and disbursement

³⁶ For more information see: <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/sccf-tunisia>

procedures for the National Fund for the Protection of Tourism Zones; and, introduction of property insurance and fiscal mechanisms that provide effective risk sharing and risk reduction incentives for highly exposed businesses and households.

This is a USD 55 million programme with funding including: a USD 5.5 million grant from the Special Climate Change Fund, and a grant of USD 3 million from KfW. The project proposal states that the project will generate socio-economic benefits for at least 150,000 people³⁷.

Mitigation: energy efficiency

Germany

***Scaling-up Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in the Building Sector, 2019-2024*³⁸**

The objective for the GIZ-funded project is 'Tunisia is using climate finance to reduce its greenhouse emissions and promote low-carbon development'. The project promotes the use of thermal insulation and solar energy in the building sector and extends Tunisian government programmes, PROSOL and PROSOL ELEC, which promote renewable energy use and energy efficiency measures in households, to lower-income households by launching PROSOL ISOL. The project has three components:

- Financial component: The existing PROSOL ELEC photovoltaic programme is to be extended to lower-income households.
- Technical component: The legal framework for all three technologies is to be improved under the Tunisian NAMA on buildings.
- Communication: Communication on all three programmes will be strengthened to raise awareness among the stakeholders and support the development of the renewable energy and energy efficiency market in Tunisia.

***Promoting energy efficiency in Tunisia, 2017-2021*³⁹**

This GIZ project is supporting the design of the current energy efficiency strategy for two energy-intensive sectors: brickworks and private service buildings. Project activities also include knowledge and technology exchange, two pilot regions implementation regional action plans, and developing the capacity of training centres.

***Energy Efficiency in Tunisian Industry, 2015-2017*⁴⁰**

This GIZ implemented project, funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature, Conservation, Construction, Building and Nuclear Safety aims to reduce greenhouse gas

³⁷ The project proposal is available here: <https://www.thegef.org/project/addressing-climate-change-vulnerabilities-and-risks-vulnerable-coastal-areas-tunisia>

³⁸ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/84707.html>

³⁹ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/81921.html>

⁴⁰ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/19529.html>

emissions from Tunisian industry by promoting innovative energy efficiency measures. Activities include:

- Dissemination of new methods and technologies for energy efficiency;
- Improving the performance of cogeneration plans;
- Training for Tunisian specialists.

No information on budget or beneficiaries could be found.

Green Climate Fund

Leapfrogging Tunisia's Lighting Market to High Efficiency Technologies, 2018-⁴¹

This UNEP project aims to promote the rapid transformation of the Tunisian market to energy efficient lighting technologies, resulting in reduced emissions. It is a USD 18 million project with a GCF project grant of USD 2.4 million. Although no funds have been disbursed as of end of 2019.

Mitigation: renewable energy

Germany

Germany is supporting a number of renewable energy projects including:

- **Capacity and human resource building for solar market development in Tunisia⁴²:** this project supported the development of two solar photovoltaic power systems installation and maintenance training programmes.
- **Developing the solar energy market in Tunisia, 2017-2019⁴³:** this project is supporting the government's efforts to expand the market for decentralised photovoltaic systems.
- **Support for the implementation of the Tunisian Solar Plan, 2015-2021⁴⁴:** this projects provides policy advice to help develop effective regulations and structures, optimise tendering procedures to support attracting private national and international capital, and, supporting training.
- **German-Tunisian Energy Partnership, 2012-2022⁴⁵:** support for Tunisia to develop and implementing its national energy policy.

⁴¹ For more information see: <https://www.thegef.org/project/leapfrogging-tunisia-s-lighting-market-high-efficiency-technologies>

⁴² For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/58176.html>

⁴³ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/24251.html>

⁴⁴ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/60432.html>

⁴⁵ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/57153.html>

Germany is also supporting efforts to improve carbon market mechanism expertise in the public and private sector through training and government efforts to participate in international negotiations related to carbon markets⁴⁶

Global Environment Facility

NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan, 2014-2020⁴⁷

The Tunisia Solar Plan sets targets of achieving 30% RE generation by 2020 using photovoltaics, wind and concentrated solar power. This UNDP project aims to put in place the institutional and policy frameworks necessary to coordinate and support scale-up of renewable electricity in Tunisia, as well as developing an architecture for implementing these actions within a NAMA (nationally appropriate mitigation action) framework. Within its duration, the Project aims to generate 16.9 GWh by a PV plant and 86.4 GWh by a wind farm, thereby reducing direct emissions of 218,900 tonnes of CO₂e between 2016 and end-2019.

The project was planned as a USD 68.9 million project. However, as of its 2018 mid-term review only USD 12.9 million of funding had been secured including a USD 3.5 million GEF grant. Planned co-financing from other partners of USD 49.9 million had not been achieved.

Challenges for the project include: NAMA is not a recognised approach within the Paris Agreement; and, a number of outputs (e.g. regulations on PPPs) have been delivered by external third parties (with and without support from other donors) and without the direct involvement of the project.

Water Resources

France

Preserving the underground water resources of the oases of Gabes, 2010-2017⁴⁸

This project was funded by the French Global Environment Facility and the Bureau of Mining and Geological Resources. It was financed by a EUR 950,000 grant and the beneficiary was the Ministry of Agriculture. The project aimed to improve the management of the underground water resources of the coastal oases of Gabes. Key project aims were to improve knowledge of the

⁴⁶ For more information see: <https://www.gjz.de/en/worldwide/74572.html>

⁴⁷ This project's 2018 mid-term review is available as a Word Document here: <https://www.thegef.org/project/nama-support-tunisian-solar-plan>

⁴⁸ For more information see [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/preserver-les-ressources-en-eau-souterraine-des-oasis-de-gabes?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1200&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/preserver-les-ressources-en-eau-souterraine-des-oasis-de-gabes?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=1200&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

coastal aquifers and develop a decision-making support tool to strengthen water management. Project activities included:

- Provision of operational knowledge of the functioning of coastal aquifers in the Gabès region (geological structure and hydrogeological functioning).
- Analysis of socio-economic uses depending on the groundwater resource.
- Analysis of the functioning and sensitivity of the oasis ecosystem.
- Provision of a simulation model and an integrated management methodology for underground resources. Training and communication actions on the results of the project.

Global Environment Facility

Tunisia Northern Tunis Wastewater Project, 2010-2021⁴⁹

This is a USD 60 million project including a USD 8 million GEF project grant with a target of reaching 50,000 direct beneficiaries. The project has three components:

- Increase the quantity and quality of treated wastewater that will be available for farmers including the necessary investments to transfer the water from discharge point to a storage basin, encouraging its re-use in the Bori Touil area;
- Provide an environmentally safe disposal system for treated wastewater that will not be reused;
- Monitoring and capacity strengthening including consulting services to strengthen water quality monitoring systems, and coordination among agencies involved in wastewater use.

6. Jordan

Adaptation

Adaptation Fund

Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change, 2016-2022⁵⁰

This USD 9.2 million Adaptation Fund financed project with the Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation aims to adapt the agricultural sector in Jordan to climate change induced water shortages and stresses on food security (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2020). This to be achieved through piloting innovative technology transfer in treated

⁴⁹ For more information see: <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P117082?lang=en>

⁵⁰ For more information see: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/increasing-the-resilience-of-poor-and-vulnerable-communities-to-climate-change-impacts-in-jordan-through-implementing-innovative-projects-in-water-and-agriculture-in-support-of-adaptation-to-climate-4/>

waste water reuse, water harvesting and permaculture, policy support and capacity building linked to community livelihoods and resilience utilizing advanced ICT tools and supporting agribusiness sector in policy and governance reform (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2020). There are nine projects across two components (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2020):

- Addressing climate change adaptation of agricultural and water sector through the use of non-conventional water resources (reuse of treated wastewater, rainwater harvesting and permaculture);
- Component 2 dealing with climate change adaptation capacity building, knowledge dissemination, policy and legislation mainstreaming.

Direct beneficiaries include local communities, farmers, water user associations, small enterprises and agribusiness industry. Activities are primarily located in the Jordan Valley and the Ma'an Governorate.

Germany

Improvement of Green Infrastructure in Jordan through Labour-Intensive Measures, 2017 to 2022⁵¹

This German-funded programme supports Jordanian and Syrian to workers improve green infrastructure and the conditions for social cohesion, public life, urban climate and biodiversity – in the rural area, they rehabilitate eco systems in nature reserves, allowing for income enhancement. Part of the programme is a cash for work scheme.

Sustainable use of ecosystem services in Jordan – Energy and Climate Fund (EKF-ESS), 2014-2019⁵²

This German-funded project with the Ministry of Environment aims to integrate ecosystem services at the policy level leading to a greater consideration of ecosystem services as part of the national biodiversity strategy and highlighting their economic importance. Project activities include:

- Cooperation with selected communities, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and local governments to promote selected practical examples from the ecotourism sector as well as recreation areas for local residents;
- Support for sustainable pasture management measures and two womens' cooperatives, producing and marketing sustainable products. Knowledge gained from these field case studies will feed into policy-making processes and national guidelines for integrating ecosystems into policy and practice;
- A national information system for biodiversity and ecosystem services providing relevant data to the public;

⁵¹ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/72096.html>

⁵² For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/28658.html>

- Ecosystem services approach is mainstreamed in the coastal and marine zones around the Gulf of Aqaba, and a national framework for the management of invasive alien species has been developed.

The project aims to establish Jordan as a regional hub for ecosystem services research, awareness and policy, including through creating and consolidating networks amongst various actors including ministries, NGOs, scientists, universities, the National Biodiversity Committee and the media.

Mitigation: renewable energy

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The EBRD has provided EUR 596 million in loans to 13 projects in Jordan's power sector⁵³. This includes both projects to support the construction of individual solar and wind power plants, and support to the sector as a whole.

The project 'NEPCO Restructuring Loan' is supporting the National Electric Power Company to improve integration of renewables into the national power network and advance corporate reforms. This USD 265 million loan approved in 2018 will support construction of new sub-stations, automated grid management systems and transmission infrastructure that will mean solar energy generated in the north and south can be directed towards high demand areas such as Amman⁵⁴.

EBRD has provided loans for a number of solar power plants. This includes:

- USD 22 million loan in 2017 for the **50 MW Risha solar power plant** developed by ACWA Power. Co-financing of USD 16 million each is being provided by the German Investment Corporation and the Arab Bank⁵⁵.
- USD 52 million loan in 2017 for the construction and operation of the **45 MW Shobak wind project**. EBRD financing is split into an A loan of USD 26 million and a B loan funded by the Europe Arab Bank. Co-financing of USD 26 million is being provided by the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector⁵⁶.

⁵³ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2019/ebrd-finances-largest-privatetoprivate-solar-project-in-jordan-yet.html>

⁵⁴ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2018/ebrd-supports-sustainable-energy-in-jordan.html> & <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/nepco-restructuring-loan.html>

⁵⁵ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebrd-providing-us-22-million-loan-to-new-solar-power-plant-in-jordan.html>

⁵⁶ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebrd-supports-renewable-energy-in-jordan.html>

- USD 65 million loan in 2017 to the **51 MW Al-Safawi solar power plant**. The loan is split into an A loan from the EBRD and a B loan funded by the Dutch Development Bank (FMO)⁵⁷.
- Loans totalling USD 71 million loan in 2017 from the EBRD and POPARCO to support the construction of the **67 MW FRV Empire solar power plant**⁵⁸.
- USD 95 million loan in 2016 to support the construction of the **485 MW combined-cycle gas turbine thermal power station near Amman**⁵⁹.
- USD 54 million in 2016 to support the construction of **60.3 MWp Mafrag solar power plant** being developed by ACWA Power. Finance was split into an A loan of USD 27 million from EBRD and a B loan of USD 27 million from the Netherlands Development Finance Facility⁶⁰.
- USD 70 million loan in 2016 to support the construction of a **86 MW wind power plant in Ma'an governorate**. Co-financed by USD 50 from PROPARCO and USD 19.4 million from the German Investment and Development Corporation⁶¹.

The EBRD and the EU provided finance, grants and technical cooperation to support the use of renewable energy in Jordan's solid waste management and water supply sector⁶².

The EU provided a grant of EUR 30 million in 2016 to support the Water Authority of Jordan to construct a photovoltaic system to power 3-5 pumping stations across the country. The EBRD is managing the grant funds and supervising the implementation of the project. In addition, the EBRD provided EUR 7.5 million loan and the EU Delegation to Jordan EUR 5 million in grants to help build a waste to energy plant in the Al-Shaer solid waste transfer station serving Greater Amman. The plant is expected to produce 9 million cubic metres of biogas annually from food waste, enough to power 8,000 households. Both the projects are part of the EU's EUR 90 million renewable energy and energy efficiency programme in Jordan.

The European Investment Bank

The EIB is the lead lender for the *The Green Corridor project 2015-2018*⁶³. The project will support NEPCO's Green Corridor plan to strengthen the country's high-voltage electricity

⁵⁷ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebrd-finances-more-than-1000-mw-of-generating-capacity-in-jordan-.html>

⁵⁸ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebrd-finances-more-than-1000-mw-of-generating-capacity-in-jordan-.html>

⁵⁹ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebrd-finances-more-than-1000-mw-of-generating-capacity-in-jordan-.html>

⁶⁰ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2016/ebrd-supports-solar-power-in-jordan.html>

⁶¹ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2016/ebrd-finances-wind-power-plant-in-jordan.html>

⁶² For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2016/eu-and-ebrd-support-renewable-energy-in-jordans-municipal-services.html>

⁶³ For more information see: <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2015-257-the-eib-invests-usd-126-million-to-improve-drinking-water-availability-and-strengthen-the-electricity-backbone-network-in-jordan>

transmission network, enabling new facilities generating large amounts of renewable energy to be connected to the network. This will also help to reduce emissions by allowing renewable energy to be transmitted to Amman, where generation is fossil-fuel based. The project is co-financed by AFD and the EU Neighbourhood Investment Facility.

France

As of 2019, 25% of the country's total renewable energy capacity had been co-financed by AFD (Price, 2019).

Japan

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has supported the introduction of an automatic tariff adjustment system linked to energy prices, and the formulation of an optimal power supply plan through the Study on Electricity Sector Master Plan in The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2014–2017). JICA's future plans include continuing to provide support to Jordan in the energy sector while partnering with the IFC and other international financial institutions.

The Al-Muwaqqar District Solar Power Generation project⁶⁴ is co-financed by JICA, the IFC, and the OPEC Fund for International Development. This 200 MW solar power plant in Al-Muwaqqar District, Amman Governorate, will be the largest photovoltaic (PV) plant in Jordan. The project is being constructed and operated by Baynouna Solar Energy Company.

Non-DAC donors

The Islamic Development Bank is financing 50 MW Xenel Wind Farm between 2018 and 2020. The total project cost is USD 52 million.

Starting in 2013 the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development has supported renewable energy projects in Jordan including a solar energy farm in the Al Kwairah area linked to the national power grid⁶⁵. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development manages the Gulf Development Fund, a five-year grant programme of the Gulf Cooperation Council to finance development projects in line with the Jordanian government's strategic objectives. Projects under this mechanism include a renewable energy project: the development of 100 MW solar photovoltaic power plant in the Al Quweira region in 2017⁶⁶.

⁶⁴ For more information see: https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180125_01.html

⁶⁵ For more information see: <https://www.adfd.ae/english/Projects/ProjectMap/Pages/newProjectDetails.aspx?name=794>

⁶⁶ For more information see: <https://www.albawaba.com/business/pr/abu-dhabi-fund-development-finances-31-projects-jordan-worth-aed57-billion-979164>

Mitigation: energy efficiency

Global Environment Facility

A systemic approach to sustainable urbanization and resource efficiency in Greater Amman Municipality (GAM), 2018-2022⁶⁷

This USD 24.65 million UNDP implemented project is funded by a GEF Trust Fund grant of USD 2.64 million, USD 5.75 million from two private sector sources in Jordan, the Jordanian Government and a small contribution from UNDP (GEF, 2018). The project will promote low-carbon building in Greater Amman Municipality through the application of Building Energy Codes and guidelines to retrofit existing buildings. It will directly support implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016 and the National Green Growth Plan 2016. The project has four outcomes including:

- Strengthening the enabling conditions, methodologies, and tools for enforcing regulatory frameworks;
- Selected proof-of-concept mitigation interventions.

Expected lifetime global environment benefits from the project include: 11.4ktCo2e from enhancing building thermal insulation in a combination of six proof of concept buildings in Amman; and, consequential emission reductions of 7.2 MtCO2e between 2018 and 2042 through the enforcement of codes. Co-benefits will include job creation and reduction of water used in buildings that will increase the water resilience of urban areas.

The World Bank, France and GEF

Energy Efficiency Investment Support Framework, 2008-2015⁶⁸

This USD 45 million World Bank project with co-financing from AFD, GEF, and FFEM (the French Facility for the Global Environment) had four components with the first three delivered as TA and the last as investment:

- Establish a support facility for identifying, preparing and financing EE projects;
- Awareness creation and market development for EE;
- Capacity building and institutional frameworks creations;
- Clean energy credit line.

⁶⁷ For more information see: <https://www.thegef.org/project/systemic-approach-sustainable-urbanization-and-resource-efficiency-greater-amman>

⁶⁸ For more information see: <https://www.thegef.org/project/energy-efficiency-investment-support-framework>

Other potentially relevant projects include the UNDP implemented and GEF co-funded Energy Efficiency standards and labelling of building appliances, 2010-2016 project⁶⁹.

Water resources

France

The AFD funded project *Meeting the challenge of water management in Jordan, 2015-2017*⁷⁰ supported implementation of reforms in the water sector. Impacts include: a clearer policy for optimized resource mobilization, demand and loss control and cost recovery in the sector, which are crucial issues for the country; a significant impact of mitigation and adaptation to climate change; a positive impact on economic development; and, a contribution to the revival of investments in this sector.

Germany

***Climate and resource protection through circular economy in Jordan, 2017-2020*⁷¹**

GIZ is implementing this project commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The project focuses on separation and treatment of recyclables and organic material within the Greater Amman Area, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In three pilot areas, different models of separate collection and options for treatment are being tested. Simultaneously, different approaches to the climate-friendly utilisation of recyclables in the waste cycle system of Greater Amman Municipality are tested. A concept for establishing a national in-service training programme in the areas of waste management and the circular economy is developed. This concept addresses managerial, administrative, and financial aspects, promotes women's participation and is coordinated with the relevant stakeholders. Additional curricula for training and skills development for specific target groups are prepared and tested. The programme is coordinating with other GIZ-waste management programmes in Jordan.

***Decentralised wastewater management as a measure for climate change adaptation, 2014-2020*⁷²**

⁶⁹ For more information see: <https://www.thegef.org/project/energy-efficiency-standards-and-labeling-building-appliances>

⁷⁰ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/relever-le-defi-de-la-gestion-de-leau-en-jordanie?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=750&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/relever-le-defi-de-la-gestion-de-leau-en-jordanie?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=750&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

⁷¹ For more information: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/75116.html>

⁷² For more information: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32153.html>

This GIZ programme commissioned by BMZ supports actors in the water sector to incorporate strategies for decentralised collection, treatment and reuse of wastewater into national framework plans, and the development of suitable operator models. The project includes a small number of pilot projects that will showcase adaptive technologies for decentralised water management, and Nature-based Solutions and low maintenance treatment of sewerage. These include a pilot project in the Dana biosphere reserve, where a holistic concept for regional treatment and reuse of the wastewater from an ecolodge has been trialled and contributed to Jordan receiving accolades at the World Responsible Tourism Awards. The overall project also includes capacity development for actors in the Jordanian wastewater sector and has supported the development of a national strategy for decentralised wastewater management.

Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation, 2013-2022⁷³

This GIZ implemented project funded by the BMU in the context of the International Climate Initiative is operational in Jordan, Mexico, Peru and Thailand. The project introduces technologies to reduce GHG in water and wastewater companies to support a climate-friendly low-emission water sector. In the Jordanian pilot company in the city of Mandaba, measures and saving potential for GHG reduction have been identified in the areas of biogas utilisation, pump efficiencies, renewable energies and water loss reduction. By installing variable frequency drivers and energy-efficient pumps, the water supplier saves around 1,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year.

USA

Since 2000, USAID has invested more than USD 700 million in the water sector. This includes (USAID, 2020a):

- Improving water and wastewater infrastructure including infrastructure construction;
- Strengthening governance: including working with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to strengthen policies, implement staff training and reforms for water utilities, replace old water networks and introduce SMART meters and rapid detection.
- Promoting water conservation: scale-up the use of water saving technologies by farmers and households, promote behaviour change among the public and policy-makers, and partnering with the private sector to cultivate a renewed stewardship of shared water resources.

7. Lebanon

France

AFD is supporting investments by small and medium enterprises in energy efficiency and renewable energies⁷⁴. The AFD loan will benefit the Banque du Liban, who have been

⁷³ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/28499.html>

⁷⁴ For more information see: <https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/promouvoir-lefficacite-energetique-des-pme-et-lutilisation-denergies-renouvelables?origin=/fr/carte-des->

mandated to manage the programme and make the funds available to selected financial intermediaries. The project is co-financed by the EIB and the EU.

A EUR 70 million sovereign concessional loan from AFD is supporting the project *Collection and treatment of wastewater in the district of Kesrouan, 2015-2022*⁷⁵. The project will construct two treatment plants with a capacity to serve 510,000 people; rehabilitation of the existing network and the development of new collection networks to reach an additional 100,000 people; and, technical assistance and capacity building. The project aims to reduce the amount of untreated wastewater released into the Mediterranean Sea. Other funders included the EU, and the EIB.

USA

USAID support activities in both the environment and climate change space and the water resources space. Activities in the climate and environment space focus on promoting Lebanon's environmental diversity through conservation, awareness and reforestation, and include:

- **Planting native trees and reversing environmental degradation:** reforesting grasslands, shrublands and areas burned by wildfire. The Lebanon Reforestation Initiative had planted approximately 300,000 seedlings from 25 native tree species using modern production methods and advanced nursery equipment in nine native tree nurseries and five reforestation sites (Tannourine and Bcharre in the north; Qlaiaa in the south; and Anjar, Kfar Zabad and Rachaya in the Bekaa) by 2014⁷⁶.
- **Technical support and small-scale infrastructure assistance to the Litani River Authority:** support to help the Authority more efficiently and sustainably manage the river. Project impacts include construction of three wastewater treatment facilities⁷⁷.
- **Supporting the development of rural and ecological tourism destinations**⁷⁸: impacts include a 440km national hiking trail.

projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=450&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50

⁷⁵ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/collecte-et-traitement-des-eaux-usees-dans-le-district-de-kesrouan?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=650&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/collecte-et-traitement-des-eaux-usees-dans-le-district-de-kesrouan?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=650&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

⁷⁶ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/lebanon/biodiversity>

⁷⁷ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/lebanon/knowledge-management-environment-and-natural-resources>

⁷⁸ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/lebanon/sustainable-rural-and-ecological-tourism>

- **Water resources management**⁷⁹: USAID supports Lebanon's four regional water authorities to improve their operations, and the reliability and quality of service delivery, as well as construction and capacity building services. It also supports local municipalities with capacity building and construction. Results include improved operations, financial management, planning and customer outreach.

USAID often works with communities, schools and environmental non-profits during its projects.

8. Algeria

Germany

Germany, through GIZ, is focusing on supporting the implementation of Algeria's environmental legislation and contributing to integrated environmental policies, with GIZ strengthening inter-sectoral planning and coordination capacities of public authorities⁸⁰.

For example, between 2020 and 2022, GIZ is implementing the project ***Protecting the environment and biodiversity in Algeria's Coastal Regions***⁸¹. The project aims to improve the environmental, economic and planning framework for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) through a number of activities including developing the knowledge and skills of stakeholders, and analysing the financing options available for implementing ICZM and advice on access to national and international financing mechanisms including the GCF.

France

France is supporting Algeria's energy transition in two ways by funding:

- The implementation of a cooperative academic programme aiming to model energy transition scenarios for the Ministry of Energy;
- The development of access to energy and decentralised electricity production from renewable energy sources in the southern region.

France is also supporting Algeria's transition to a green and circular economy. AFD announced a new EUR 9.37 million⁸² subsidy in December 2019 that will support:

- The emergence of a sustainable and inclusive economy;

⁷⁹ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/lebanon/water-resources-management>

⁸⁰ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/yemen/water-and-sanitation>

⁸¹ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/90481.html> and <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/29742.html>

⁸² For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/decembre-2019-plus-de-120-nouveaux-financements-approuves-par-l-afd?origin=/fr/rechercher?query=Alg%C3%A9rie&size=20&sort=_score,desc&filter\[0\]=source_k=afd&facetOptions\[0\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=thematic_k,size,999&facetOptions\[2\]=publication_date_month,size,999&type=1&from=40](https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/decembre-2019-plus-de-120-nouveaux-financements-approuves-par-l-afd?origin=/fr/rechercher?query=Alg%C3%A9rie&size=20&sort=_score,desc&filter[0]=source_k=afd&facetOptions[0]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=thematic_k,size,999&facetOptions[2]=publication_date_month,size,999&type=1&from=40)

- The development of the private sector through the transition of SMEs/VSEs to clean production and consumption methods;
- Adoption of a global approach to environmental and social responsibility that is respectful of gender equality and support for entrepreneurial initiatives in these sectors, led in particular by young people and women.

9. Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)

Germany

Energy and climate fund, 2014-2018⁸³

This GIZ project aimed to improve land and water resource management amongst workers in the agricultural sector in order to better adapt to climate change. The project promoted the establishment of registered agricultural cooperatives to formally represent farmers' interests in the water distribution processes; technical support for agricultural cooperatives as part of pilot projects to improve shared irrigation infrastructure; and, advisory and awareness raising services about the use of non-conventional water resources such as purified wastewater.

France

SUNREF Palestine: Developing the Green Investment Market, 2017-2021⁸⁴

This AFD funded project aims to develop green investment by the private sector and individual, including creating the enabling conditions for green investments. It has three components: credit lines with two banks for loans to project promoters; investment bonuses to project leaders; and, technical assistance. This EUR 33 million programme is co-financed by EUR 25 million from AFD and EUR 8 million from the EU.

Improving Energy Efficiency in the Public and Private Sectors, 2013-2017⁸⁵

AFD is supporting this second phase project with a grant of EUR 3 million. The first phase established an energy efficiency team in the Palestinian Energy Authority and identified through

⁸³ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/25218.html>

⁸⁴ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/sunref-palestine-developper-le-marche-des-investissements-verts?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=450&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/sunref-palestine-developper-le-marche-des-investissements-verts?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=450&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

⁸⁵ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/ameliorer-lefficacite-energetique-dans-les-secteurs-public-et-prive?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=900&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/ameliorer-lefficacite-energetique-dans-les-secteurs-public-et-prive?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=900&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

energy audits, the potential for savings across all sectors of the economy. This second phase established a revolving fund using EUR 2 million from the AFD grant to support installation of energy efficiency measures across the whole building stock of the Palestinian Authority by 2018. The project will reduce the energy bill and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

10. Fragile and conflict-affected states

Iraq

Major DAC donors are supporting water resources in terms of restoring access and supporting internally displaced persons. USAID⁸⁶ is supporting restoring critical infrastructure and services including water and electricity through its stabilisation support. GIZ is supporting access to WASH for host communities and IDPs in Dohuk Governorate⁸⁷.

Libya

No multilateral climate finance funds' projects are active in Libya and key bilateral donors are focusing on stabilisation. USAID's work in Libya focuses on stability with activities in areas including democracy and governance, elections, public financial management, and humanitarian assistance⁸⁸. GIZ's work is focusing on municipal development and decentralisation, economic development and employment, dialogue processes in society, primary health care, and the political participation of young people. GIZ is also supporting up environmental laboratories to test drinking water quality⁸⁹.

Yemen

Yemen has received support from the Least Developed Countries Fund with grants totalling USD 15 million for two projects approved in 2013. Both of these are adaptation projects: one, concerned with integrated water harvesting technologies; and, one, concerned with rural adaptation.

Other relevant donor activities include:

- USAID is supporting access to water and sanitation⁹⁰.
- GIZ supported the project ***Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity 2011-2018***⁹¹. Programme results included completing a training needs assessment for

⁸⁶ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/iraq/stabilization>

⁸⁷ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/52838.html>

⁸⁸ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/lebanon/water-resources-management>

⁸⁹ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/69197.html>

⁹⁰ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/yemen/water-and-sanitation>

⁹¹ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/17127.html>

Environment Protection Authority and a several training programmes have been completed. Activities also focused on Socotra Island and results include the development of a waste management strategy with recommendations leading to the local government establishing a cleaning fund; and, the revival of traditional millet farming in 25 villages.

Syria

Donor support to Syria largely focuses on humanitarian and stabilisation activities, including the provision of essential services. See for example USAID⁹².

11. Regional projects

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The EBRD's SEMED Private Renewable Energy Framework (SPREF) provides up to USD 250 million to finance private developers of renewable energy generation projects in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan⁹³. Approved in 2015, the framework is co-financed by the CTF (USD 35 million) and the GEF (USD 15 million), with individual projects receiving different mixes of co-finance. Projects approved to date include:

- A solar park in Jordan with co-financing from the CTF, the Jordan Kuwait Bank, and the Arab Jordan Investment Bank (Qatar)⁹⁴;
- A solar power plant in Egypt.

The EBRD is also supporting low carbon growth and access to climate finance through its regional programmes.

The Green Cities Facility, 2019- 2034⁹⁵

This EBRD facility aims to catalyse investments in eligible cities including ones in Egypt and Jordan (Tunisia is listed in the programme's proposal but is not listed on the facility's website). The first project to be launched in 2020 is in Georgia. The programme aims to support direct investments in at least 20 low-carbon energy efficient and climate resilient infrastructure projects, which are likely to include low-carbon and climate resilient buildings, water and wastewater, solid waste, urban transport, municipal energy systems (district heating / cooling) and street lighting (GCF, 2018b). The project proposal submitted to the GCF estimated that the programme would work in 11 cities resulting in more than 11 million tCO₂eq avoided and programme activities that benefit 23.2 million people (7.9 million directly, and 15.33 million indirectly) (GCF, 2018b).

⁹² For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/syria>

⁹³ For more information see: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/semmed-private-renewable-energy-framework.html>

⁹⁴ For more information see: SPREF: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2019/ebrd-finances-largest-privatetoprivate-solar-project-in-jordan-yet.html>

⁹⁵ The Facility's website can be accessed here: <https://www.ebrdgreencities.com/>

Green city infrastructure investments modalities include concessional loans, co-finance and grants. However, the programme now has 40 cities that have committed to becoming green including in MENA: Alexandria, Amman, Cairo, and Izmir (Turkey).

The programme has three central components:

- Green City Action Plans: Assessing and prioritising environmental challenges, and developing an action plan to tackle these challenges through policy interventions and sustainable infrastructure investments;
- Sustainable infrastructure investment: Facilitating and stimulating public or private green investments that improve the city's adaptation and resilience to climate shocks;
- Capacity building: Providing technical support to city administrators and local stakeholders to ensure that infrastructure investments and policy measures identified in GCAPs can be developed, implemented and monitored effectively.

Programme aims are:

- Preserve the quality of environmental assets and use these resources sustainably;
- Mitigate and adapt to the risks of climate change;
- Ensure that environmental policies and developments contribute to residents' social and economic well-being.

The programme has over USD 1.5 billion in funding. Donors to the facility include: GCF (USD 76 million loan and a USD 25.7 million), the Czech Republic, the EU, the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership, the Austria, Japan, Sweden, South Korea, the Western Balkans Investment Framework, Taiwan International Development and Cooperation Fund, and the EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund.

High Impact programme for the Corporate Sector, 2020-2024⁹⁶

This EBRD and aims to promote the uptake of low-carbon technologies within energy-intensive industries, agribusiness and the mining sector in seven countries including Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. It will also stimulate behavioural change at the corporate governance and management level. The programme has a total value of USD 1 billion (with 25% provided by GCF loans and grants) and aims to avoid 17.2 million tonnes of emissions.

GCF-EBRD SEFF Co-financing programme, 2017-2033

This programme aims to deliver climate finance to the private sector at scale through partner financial institutions (PFIs) across 10 countries including Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia. It will benefit 2,640 direct beneficiaries and 70,200 indirect beneficiaries (GCF, 2016). The programmes initial focus will be on Egypt, Georgia, Morocco, Tajikistan and Tunisia. The programme will (GCF, 2016):

⁹⁶ For more information see: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp140>

- Create new and significantly scaling existing markets for commercial sustainable energy, energy efficiency and climate resilience financing.
- Combine financial support, capacity building and technology transfer.
- Finance via local PFIs more than 20,000 scalable and replicable renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience projects across the industrial, commercial, residential, transport, and agricultural sectors in the Middle East and North Africa, Western and Central Asia and Southern and Eastern Europe.

It will address multiple market barriers along the technology supply chains and unlock the potential of private sector finance by (GCF, 2016):

- Building the capacity of all actors along the climate technology supply chain, in particular by encouraging local PFIs to establish and grow climate financing solutions for RE, EE and CR that currently either do not exist at all, or are underserved;
- Stimulating demand for best-available climate technologies by providing much-needed long-term finance that more closely matches the financial characteristics of RE, EE and CR projects;
- Facilitating the creation of new markets by demonstrating the profitability and enhanced competitiveness of climate technologies and ultimately de-risking climate investments to leverage a growing level of funding from the private sector over time.

Funding for this USD 1538.5 million programme includes (GCF, 2016).

- GCF: USD 382.5 million in loans, and USD 38 million in grants
- EBRD: USED 1,080 million in senior loans
- Korea Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund: USD 3 million in grants
- EBRD and/or other bilateral and multilateral donors: USD 35 million in grants.

France

Transforming financial systems for climate, 2018-2026

This AFD programme co-financed by GCF works in 17 countries including two in MENA: Egypt and Morocco (GCF, 2018). GCF is providing USD 209 million in subordinated loans and USD 31 million in grants (GCF, 2018). AFD is providing USD 406 million in senior loans and USD 7 million in grants (GCF, 2018).

The programme aims to engage local financial partners (LFPs) to scale up private sector climate finance in the targeted countries, redirect financial flows and reinforce the capacity of local partners in climate-related sectors. It will create a market for investments in climate technologies by removing the financial and technical barriers faced by LFPs to enable borrowing by mainly the private sector. LFPs and their clients will be provided with credit lines with tariffs/incentives tailored to climate investments needs; provide grants to build LFPs' capacities and assist companies in structuring their climate investments through the technical assistance provided; and, feed into the public policies of the governments concerned (also through the grants dedicated to technical assistance) (GCF, 2018). Loans through LFPs to borrowers will support

sustainable energy, energy efficiency, housing, agriculture, forestry and water and waste management.

Promote sustainable management of Mediterranean woodland ecosystems, 2011-2016⁹⁷

This EUR 5.85 million AFD grant funded project supported activities in nearly 19 million hectares of selected forests in Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. Project aims include:

- the integration of the impacts of climate change into forest management policies;
- estimation of the economic and social value of goods and services provided by Mediterranean forest ecosystems;
- improvement of the modes of governance of forest ecosystems at the territorial level, in order to promote at the local level strategies to reduce the pressures linked to human activity on Mediterranean woodland ecosystems;
- the promotion of the specificity of Mediterranean forests to the international community, in particular within the framework of international negotiations on climate change.

WWF MedPAN provided co-funding for the project and FAO were the implementers.

Towards a new deal for nature and man: Reversing the curve of biodiversity erosion by 2030, 2019-

A EUR 5 million WWF France project with EUR 3 million of funding from AFD. Working in Morocco, Tunisia, Madagascar, Gabon, Cameroon and France, the programme aims to sensitize the general public on the value of natural capital.

Germany

Mitigation

Promoting employment through renewable energy and energy efficiency in the MENA region, 2014-2017⁹⁸

The focus countries for this project are Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt. This project focused on local value creation and job creation through labour-intensive sectors related to renewable energy.

⁹⁷ For more information see: [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/promouvoir-une-gestion-durable-des-ecosystemes-boises-mediterraneens?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*%&from=1150&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/promouvoir-une-gestion-durable-des-ecosystemes-boises-mediterraneens?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*%&from=1150&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

⁹⁸ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/36137.html>

Reducing greenhouse gases in the MENA Region, 2014-2021⁹⁹

This GIZ programme works in Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia to support the regional and supra-regional dissemination of climate and energy policy approaches. In addition to working with partner countries, there is close cooperation with regional organisations including the League of Arab States. In terms of finance for climate-friendly technologies, the project provides technical and economic advice of the use of innovative technologies, e.g. a cost study on solar seawater desalination. The project has also supported training for financial sector decision-makers on RE and energy efficiency in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan.

Water resources

Regional cooperation in the water sector in the Maghreb, 2016-2019

This GIZ project aims to improve regional cooperation between stakeholders in the water section in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Implementing partners include the German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory and the Arab Maghreb Union. GIZ is responsible for developing a knowledge management system to enable the three countries to share knowledge about Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM); developing an inter-institutional system to enable communication amongst the countries; and, documentation and dissemination of experience and methods for implementing IWRM in the three countries.

Adapting to climate change in the water sector in the MENA region, 2011-2018¹⁰⁰

This GIZ programme works primarily in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. It aimed to improve the capacity of regional and national institutions in the water sector to develop and implement climate adaptation strategies. Programme activities included supporting the water ministries in the three countries to draft national adaptation strategies and develop the capacity to pursue those strategies. The programme also supported activities with the Arab Ministerial Water Council to increase its awareness of regional vulnerabilities and need for adaptation in the sector; the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to set-up a regional knowledge platform; and, the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands.

Through the programme a number of pilot measures were introduced including reuse of drainage water in agriculture in Egypt, solar powered irrigation in farming in Jordan, and recharging groundwater in greater Beirut, Lebanon.

⁹⁹ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32164.html>

¹⁰⁰ For more information see: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/15893.html>

USA¹⁰¹

FAO with support from USAID and others is developing a regional drought monitoring system that will improve the early warning capabilities of MENA countries and allow decision-makers to plan for and manage the impacts of droughts on food and water security. The project will also assist with drought planning and vulnerabilities, including developing management plans and drought resilience strategies at the national and local levels.

12. NGO projects

There are some examples of donors funding NGOs in the region. These include:

- AFD partnering with Recycle Beirut on a circular economy orientated project¹⁰²;
- AFD co-funding a project implemented by French NGO Experts-Solidaires to improve access to water and agricultural practices in Hebron, OPT¹⁰³
- AFD co-funding a project implemented by the French branch of Women Engage for a Common Future in Morocco from 2019-2022.

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¹⁰¹ For more information see: <https://www.usaid.gov/morocco/fact-sheets/improving-water-security-and-climate-resilience-morocco>

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¹⁰³ [https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/amelioration-de-laces-leau-et-des-pratiques-agricoles-hebron?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter\[0\]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter\[1\]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter\[2\]=type_k=page_research_project&filter\[3\]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=100&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions\[0\]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions\[1\]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions\[2\]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions\[3\]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions\[4\]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions\[5\]=year_k,size,200&size=50](https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/amelioration-de-laces-leau-et-des-pratiques-agricoles-hebron?origin=/fr/carte-des-projets?page=all&view=list&filter[0]=type_k=page_afd_project&filter[1]=type_k=page_ong_project&filter[2]=type_k=page_research_project&filter[3]=source_k=afd&query=*&from=100&sort=year_k,desc&facetOptions[0]=funding_program_k,size,200&facetOptions[1]=funding_type_k,size,200&facetOptions[2]=thematic_k,size,200&facetOptions[3]=country_k,size,200&facetOptions[4]=program_family_k,size,200&facetOptions[5]=year_k,size,200&size=50)

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