

**Draft report on  
Agriculture and food security in the context of climate change in  
the Mediterranean region**

***Annex 2: Funding opportunities***

## 1) Funding possibilities available to LRAs<sup>1</sup>

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [PRIMA](#)

Funding body: PRIMA – Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area

Theme: Management of agricultural soils, water resources management and development of agroecology

Geographical scope: Israel, Tunisia, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco

Description and other relevant info: PRIMA offers various grants for consortia (led by research and academic institutions thus far) consisting of public and private actors in the Euro-Mediterranean region who are dealing with farming, agro-food systems and value chains, as well as water resources. Each year, the thematic priorities are different as PRIMA work plans are based on the annually published PRIMA Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) and only after co-developed in a multi-stakeholder consultation process, in compliance with the objectives and provisions set out by EU regulations.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [Horizon 2020](#)

Funding body: European Commission

Theme: Food security; sustainable agriculture and forestry; marine, maritime and inland water research; and the bioeconomy

Geographical scope: EU + Turkey, Israel and Tunisia

Description and other relevant info: Horizon 2020, the EU research and innovation programme, is open to three non-EU member Mediterranean countries (Turkey, Israel and Tunisia) as associated countries. The two-year programmes support research and innovation activities in the following areas: agriculture and forestry (food security, environmental sustainability and economic opportunities through agriculture), environment and climate action (a resource, water-efficient and climate change resilient economy and society), and food and a healthy diet (access to safe, healthy, high quality and affordable food). The success rates of applications are quite low (Turkey: 10.20%; Israel: 13.29%; Tunisia: 18.56%; average: 12.18%). Most of these calls require at least three partners. While in the past, the most successful applicants are research and academic institutions, LRAs – especially Turkish municipalities – have also been granted funding as part of H2020 consortia.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [ENI - European Neighbourhood Instrument](#)

Funding Body: European Union

Theme: Bilateral level: agriculture and rural development, including food security/sustainable management of natural resources (2014-2020); multi-country level: sustainable management of natural resources, including water, green growth, the environment, and climate change adaptation and mitigation (2014-2020)

Geographical scope: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia

Description and other relevant info: The ENI offers funds through bilateral, multi-country and cross-border (see below) programmes in neighbouring countries as part of the EU Neighbourhood Policy. Priorities of the programmes include the socio-economic development of neighbouring countries, including agricultural development, food security and the sustainable management of natural resources. LRAs are priority beneficiaries and their involvement in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the support programmes is an objective pursued by the ENI.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [ENI CBC MED](#)

Funding body: European Union

Theme: Environment and climate change, water efficiency (2014-2020)

Geographical scope: Algeria (14 territories), Egypt (13 territories), Israel (whole country), Jordan (12 territories), Lebanon (whole country), Palestine (whole country) and Tunisia (22 territories).

Description and other relevant info: The ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme finances cooperation projects addressing economic and social development, as well as environmental challenges in the coastal territories of South Neighbouring countries. LRAs are, together with

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<sup>1</sup> The descriptions of the funding schemes may be directly quoted from the original sources indicated in the links. See also Annex3 for a matrix linking funding schemes to solutions proposed.

civil society organisations, the main beneficiaries of the programme, which benefited from a EUR 209 mln contribution from the EU.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [Sea-Crossing Italy-Tunisia Programme](#)

Funding body: European Union

Theme: Environmental protection and climate change adaptation (2014-2020)

Geographical scope: 15 Tunisian governorates and 8 Italian provinces

Description and other relevant info: As part of the ENI, the Cross-Border Cooperation programme between Italy and Tunisia aims at promoting a fair and sustainable socio-economic and territorial development and integration between the two countries. Most of the beneficiaries are LRAs. Objective 3 of the programme aims at supporting common actions for the protection of the environment and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The budget allocated for the 2014-2020 period amounts to EUR 14 mln for 'strategic projects' and EUR 16 mln for 'standard projects'. Projects are financed by the programme up to 90% of their total budget.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership \(FEMIP\)](#)

Funding body: European Investment Bank

Theme: Infrastructure, including projects in the water and irrigation sectors, and environment, including support to projects combating the causes and effects of climate change

Geographical scope: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia (Cross-border or regional projects are welcome)

Description and other relevant info: FEMIP co-finance public authorities' projects with direct individual loans when the investment cost exceeds EUR 20-25 mln and up to 50% of the total cost (to be requested directly from the EIB with a comprehensive study). Intermediated loans are offered to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and local authorities to finance their investments below EUR 20-25 mln (to be requested from financial institutions and commercial banks receiving EIB loans<sup>2</sup>). The facility also offers guarantees to public sector promoters to mobilise additional resources for their infrastructures projects. Finally, the MED 5P technical advisory facility supports public authorities in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia in the preparation, procurement and implementation of PPP infrastructure projects.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [EBRD Project Finance](#)

Funding body: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Theme: Agribusiness, municipal and environmental infrastructures

Geographical scope: Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon and Turkey

Description and other relevant info: The EBRD provides loans for large projects (from EUR 3 up to 250 mln) and smaller projects through local commercial banks lending to SMEs and municipalities. Under the municipal and environmental infrastructures section, the EBRD supports local governments in the delivery of essential urban services including water and wastewater treatment. EBRD loans in agribusiness target the private sector. Project promoters interested in obtaining EBRD financing can directly submit their enquiry to the Bank.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [French Facility for Global Environment \(FFEM\)](#)

Funding body: French Development Agency (AFD)

Theme: Sustainable agriculture and forests, land degradation and chemical pollutants, climate change, and sustainable consumption and production

Geographical scope: The Mediterranean as a priority intervention area

Description and other relevant info: The FFEM finances pilot programmes and innovative projects reconciling the environment and local development. On average, the FFEM grants EUR 1 mln, contributing for a maximum of 30% of the total project cost (co-financing by local partners and other financial partners). The facility works with all types of actors, including LRAs. The priority is given to projects which contribute to the development of sustainable agricultural production systems; combat soil impoverishment, loss of

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<sup>2</sup> The list is available at: <https://www.eib.org/intermediarieslist/search/index>

fertility, and food insecurity; and promote integrated approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives](#)

Funding body: Government of Canada

Theme: Management of agricultural soils, water resources management, development of agroecology, and support for food security and sovereignty

Geographical scope: Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritania, Palestine, Turkey, and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Description and other relevant info: The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives targets proposals centred around the needs of local communities and designed predominantly by local partners. The priority areas under this scheme include environment and climate action focusing on adaptation and mitigation, as well as on water management. The calls are announced on a yearly basis with the next one coming in 2021. LRAs are eligible to apply for the projects implemented in collaboration with local civil society organisations.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** N/A

Funding body: [InsuResilience Solutions Fund](#)

Theme: Climate risk resilience

Geographic scope: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, Turkey and Libya

Description and other relevant info: The project is based on co-funding and, as of the second half of 2020, has yet to be launched. LRAs are eligible to apply only in partnership with private organisations with a maximum budget of up to EUR 2.5 mln. The main aim of the project is to assist local stakeholders in the development and improvement of climate risk insurance products, with a particular focus on poor and vulnerable communities, as well as areas prone to extreme weather events.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [Green Cities Facility](#)

Funding body: Green Climate Fund (with the EBRD as the main partner)

Theme: Climate-resilient and low-carbon local infrastructure, water cycle management

Geographic scope: Jordan, Tunisia (among others)

Description and other relevant information: The selected municipalities are projected to benefit from about USD 7.9 mln of direct and USD 15.3 mln of indirect funding throughout the implementation period. The project carries an overarching goal to increase the sustainability and climate change resilience of LRAs and local communities. To this end, the priority areas include improved water cycle management, waste reduction and management, and the expansion of resilient and sustainable local infrastructure. The municipalities in the countries covered by the project could benefit from funding throughout the project implementation period (2018-2034).

## 2) Other funding possibilities (not directly available to LRAs) and relevant ongoing projects<sup>3</sup>

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [Conservation, Food and Health Foundation — Local Project Support](#)

Funding body: The Conservation, Food and Health Foundation

Theme: Conservation, food, and health

Geographical scope: Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East

Description and other relevant info: The foundation is funding projects focusing on conservation, agricultural and health sciences. While LRAs are not eligible to apply for funding, grants (on average USD 20,000) are provided for local NGOs, civil society and community-based organisations.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** n/a

Funding body: [The Green Climate Fund \(GCF\)](#)

Theme: Climate mitigation and climate adaptation as well as cross-cutting projects (mostly those related to agriculture)

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<sup>3</sup> The descriptions of the funding schemes may be directly quoted from the original sources indicated in the links.

Geographical scope: Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and African States

Description and other relevant info: Cross-cutting projects are aimed at supporting climate-smart investments in agriculture as well as the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient economies. For example, non-EU ARLEM countries, particularly Morocco, are benefiting from funds for irrigation developments. Previously, LRAs have benefited from indirect funding throughout the project implementation.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [Sustainable Cities Project 2 \(+ Sustainable Cities Project 2 Additional Funding\)](#)

Funding body: The World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

Theme: Water, wastewater and solid waste management

Geographic scope: Turkey

Description and other relevant info: The project provides financial assistance to selected municipalities (e.g. Antalya and Mugla) to improve municipal infrastructure investments in, among others, improving water and wastewater, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting the sustainable and environmental management of solid waste. The overarching goal of the project is to increase the sustainability of Turkish municipalities and improve their resilience to increasing climate and disaster risks. About 34% of total funding under the main Sustainable Cities Project 2 (USD 92 mln) and 100% of Additional Funding (USD 561 mln) are dedicated to LRAs. Thus, LRAs could benefit from financial support throughout the project implementation period (until May 2026).

- **Name of the funding scheme:** [IFC's Priorities in Agribusiness](#)

Funding body: International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Theme: Management of agricultural soils, water resources management, development of agroecology and support for food security and sovereignty

Geographical scope: Developing countries

Description and other relevant info: Different types of support, including technical and financial assistance.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** n/a

Funding body: [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\)](#)

Theme: Management of agricultural soils, water resources management, development of agroecology and support for food security and sovereignty

Geographical scope: Developing Member States of IFAD

Description and other relevant info: The IFAD collaborates with governments, agencies and NGOs to help LRAs and local organisations implement projects that cover local food security and value chains, and rural transformation, as well as the management of land and water resources. Through previous projects, LRAs have benefited from indirect funding and integrated rural development projects.

- **Name of the funding scheme:** **EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) / EU pre-accession assistance for rural development (IPARD)**

Funding Body: European Union (DG NEAR)

Theme: Regional development (providing support to transport, environment infrastructure and enhancing competitiveness and reducing regional disparities) / IPARD: Rural Development (2014-2020)

Geographical scope: Turkey

Description and other relevant info: Under IPARD, the EU provides Turkey with financial and technical support to make its agricultural sector and rural areas more sustainable and align them with the EU's common agricultural policy. Measure 4 of IPARD in Turkey is specifically related to the agri-environment, climate and organic farming (pilot on soil erosion). The first priority of the IPA Environment Operational Programme in Turkey aims at improving the water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment services and has contributed to support the construction and modernisation of wastewater treatment plants and water conveyance systems in several municipalities. Turkey has been allocated EUR 3.5 mln under IPA II (2014-2020). If LRAs (municipalities) can be important beneficiaries of the IPA, the scheme is implemented by Turkish governmental authorities.

3) **Funding possibilities/solutions and recommendations matrix**



Introduction, coordination and knowledge exchange on local/regional biodiversity plans or strategies									
Organisation of local training/workshop sessions for farmers and cooperative members									
Creation of a city/local budget-backed incubator for agroecology ideas									
Creation of practical guidelines preserving the local gastronomic heritage									
<b>Support for food security and sovereignty</b>									
Reducing the vulnerability of small-scale farmers to climate shocks									
Co-creation of policies for urban agriculture should take place in a participatory and multi-stakeholder manner									
Creation of education schemes for the youngest									

<b>Table A2. Funding possibilities/solutions and recommendations matrix part 2</b>	InsuRes	Climate Resilience Solutions Fund	Green Cities Facility	Conservation, Food and Health	The Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Sustainable Cities Project 2 (+Additional Funding)	IFC's Priorities in Agribusiness	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>General governance and institutional obstacles and solutions</b>								
Adopt a long-term, integrated vision of the management of natural resources								
LRA's have a major role to play through awareness raising campaigns								
LRA's could support the establishment of regional platforms								
Participatory approaches, as a pillar of the sustainable management of natural resources, need to be adopted by LRAs through the establishment of direct dialogues with local communities of farmers								
<b>Management of agricultural soils</b>								
Promotion and adoption of conservation agriculture								
Preventing the loss of arable lands to urbanisation and even reclaiming space for agriculture								

<b>Management of water resources</b>							
Reducing water wastage and improving water efficiency							
Investments to modernise water conveyance infrastructures and provide maintenance							
Increasing water efficiency in public buildings							
Water efficiency of irrigated agriculture at the parcel level							
Mobilisation of non-conventional water resources							
Wastewater treatment reuse							
<b>Development of agroecology and new eco-innovative agricultural techniques</b>							
Introduction, coordination and knowledge exchange on local/regional biodiversity plans or strategies							
Organisation of local training/workshop sessions for farmers and cooperative members							
Creation of a city/local budget-backed incubator for agroecology ideas							
Creation of practical guidelines preserving the local gastronomic heritage							
<b>Support for food security and sovereignty</b>							
Reducing the vulnerability of small-scale farmers to climate shocks							
Co-creation of policies for urban agriculture should take place in a participatory and multi-stakeholder manner							
Creation of education schemes for the youngest							

